

**Child Care Business Tax Credit**

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Jason E. Thompson**

Senate Sponsor:

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**LONG TITLE****General Description:**

This bill modifies income tax credits for employer-provided child care.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- defines terms;
- increases the amount of the nonrefundable corporate and individual income tax credits available for employer-provided child care, in relation to an employer's child care expenditures, for certain employers that qualify as a small business;
- repeals the requirement for an employer to have claimed the tax credit for construction expenditures in order to claim the tax credit for child care expenditures; and
- makes technical and conforming changes.

**Money Appropriated in this Bill:**

None

**Other Special Clauses:**

This bill provides retrospective operation.

**Utah Code Sections Affected:****AMENDS:**

**59-7-627**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 407

**59-10-1048**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 407

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section **59-7-627** is amended to read:

**59-7-627 . Nonrefundable tax credits for employer-provided child care.**

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Eligible small business" means the same as that term is defined in Section 45F, Internal Revenue Code.

~~[(a)]~~ (b)(i) "Qualified child care expenditure" means an amount paid or incurred for

the operating costs of a qualified child care facility of the employer, whether the employer operates the qualified child care facility or contracts with a third party provider to provide child care services at the qualified child care facility.

(ii) "Qualified child care expenditure" includes costs related to training employees and providing increased compensation to employees with higher levels of child care training.

~~[(b)]~~ (c) "Qualified child care facility" means center based child care as that term is defined in Section 26B-2-401 that is located in the state.

~~[(e)]~~ (d) "Qualified construction expenditure" means an amount paid or incurred to acquire, construct, rehabilitate, or expand property:

(i) for a qualified child care facility of the employer; and

(ii) with respect to which the employer is allowed a deduction for depreciation, or amortization in lieu of depreciation.

~~[(d)]~~ (e) "Qualifying taxpayer" means a taxpayer that:

(i) is an employer; and

(ii) qualifies for and claims the federal employer-provided child care tax credit described in Section 45F, Internal Revenue Code, for the current taxable year.

~~[(e)]~~ (f) "Recapture event" means an employer fails to operate a qualified child care facility for which the employer claims a tax credit under this section as a child care facility for at least five consecutive taxable years after the taxable year on which the employer first claims a tax credit under this section.

~~[(f)]~~ (g) "Third party provider" means:

(i) a new child care provider; or

(ii) an existing child care provider that can perform the contract without reducing the provider's existing child care services.

(2)(a) A qualifying taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 20% of the qualified construction expenditures the qualifying taxpayer incurred during the taxable year.

(b) A qualifying taxpayer may carry forward, to the next five taxable years, the amount of the qualifying taxpayer's tax credit described in this Subsection (2) that exceeds the qualifying taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year.

~~(3)(a)[(i) Subject to Subsection (3)(a)(ii), a]~~ A qualifying taxpayer may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to:

(i) 30% of the qualified child care expenditures the qualifying taxpayer incurred

- 65 during the taxable year, for a qualifying taxpayer that qualifies as an eligible small  
66 business for the taxable year; or
- 67 (ii) 10% of the qualified child care expenditures the qualifying taxpayer incurred  
68 during the taxable year, for a qualifying taxpayer that does not qualify as an  
69 eligible small business for the taxable year.
- 70 ~~[(ii) A qualifying taxpayer may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) for~~  
71 ~~qualified child care expenditures only if the qualifying taxpayer claims a tax credit~~  
72 ~~under Subsection (2) for the current taxable year or a previous taxable year.]~~
- 73 (b) A qualifying taxpayer may not carry forward or carry back the tax credit described in  
74 this Subsection (3) that exceeds the qualifying taxpayer's income tax liability for the  
75 taxable year.
- 76 (4)(a)(i) If a recapture event happens within two taxable years after the first taxable  
77 year in which the qualifying taxpayer claims a tax credit under this section, a  
78 qualifying taxpayer shall repay 100% of the tax credit a qualifying taxpayer  
79 receives under this section for any taxable year.
- 80 (ii) If a recapture event happens more than two taxable years but fewer than three  
81 taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying taxpayer claims a  
82 tax credit under this section, a qualifying taxpayer shall repay 75% of the tax  
83 credit a qualifying taxpayer receives under this section for any taxable year.
- 84 (iii) If a recapture event happens more than three taxable years but fewer than four  
85 taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying taxpayer claims a  
86 tax credit under this section, a qualifying taxpayer shall repay 50% of the tax  
87 credit a qualifying taxpayer receives under this section for any taxable year.
- 88 (iv) If a recapture event happens more than four taxable years but fewer than five  
89 taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying taxpayer claims a  
90 tax credit under this section, a qualifying taxpayer shall repay 25% of the tax  
91 credit a qualifying taxpayer receives under this section for any taxable year.
- 92 (b) A qualifying taxpayer shall make a payment for a recapture event for the taxable year  
93 in which the recapture event occurs.
- 94 Section 2. Section **59-10-1048** is amended to read:
- 95 **59-10-1048 . Nonrefundable tax credits for employer-provider child care.**
- 96 (1) As used in this section:
- 97 (a) "Eligible small business" means the same as that term is defined in Section 45F,  
98 Internal Revenue Code.

[~~(a)~~] (b) "Qualified child care expenditure" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-627.

[~~(b)~~] (c) "Qualified child care facility" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-627.

[~~(c)~~] (d) "Qualified construction expenditure" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-627.

[~~(d)~~] (e) "Qualifying claimant" means a claimant, estate, or trust that:

(i) is an employer; and

(ii) qualifies for and claims the federal employer-provided child care tax credit described in Section 45F, Internal Revenue Code, for the current taxable year.

[~~(e)~~] (f) "Recapture event" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-627.

[~~(f)~~] (g) "Third party provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section 59-7-627.

(2)(a) A qualifying claimant may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to 20% of the qualified construction expenditures the qualifying claimant incurred during the taxable year.

(b) A qualifying claimant may carry forward, to the next five taxable years, the amount of the qualifying claimant's tax credit described in this Subsection (2) that exceeds the qualifying claimant's income tax liability for the taxable year.

(3)(a)[~~(i) Subject to Subsection (3)(a)(ii), a~~] A qualifying claimant may claim a nonrefundable tax credit equal to:

(i) 30% of the qualified child care expenditures the qualifying claimant incurred during the taxable year, for a qualifying claimant that qualifies as an eligible small business for the taxable year; or

(ii) 10% of the qualified child care expenditures the qualifying claimant incurred during the taxable year, for a qualifying claimant that does not qualify as an eligible small business for the taxable year.

[~~(ii) A qualifying claimant may claim a tax credit under this Subsection (3) for qualified child care expenditures only if the qualifying claimant claims a tax credit under Subsection (2) for the current taxable year or a previous taxable year.~~]

(b) A qualifying claimant may not carry forward or carry back the tax credit described in this Subsection (3) that exceeds the qualifying claimant's income tax liability for the taxable year.

(4)(a)(i) If a recapture event happens within two taxable years after the first taxable

year in which the qualifying claimant claims a tax credit under this section, a qualifying claimant shall repay 100% of the tax credit a qualifying claimant receives under this section for any taxable year.

(ii) If a recapture event happens more than two taxable years but fewer than three taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying claimant claims a tax credit under this section, a qualifying claimant shall repay 75% of the tax credit a qualifying claimant receives under this section for any taxable year.

(iii) If a recapture event happens more than three taxable years but fewer than four taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying claimant claims a tax credit under this section, a qualifying claimant shall repay 50% of the tax credit a qualifying claimant receives under this section for any taxable year.

(iv) If a recapture event happens more than four taxable years but fewer than five taxable years after the first taxable year in which the qualifying claimant claims a tax credit under this section, a qualifying claimant shall repay 25% of the tax credit a qualifying claimant receives under this section for any taxable year.

(b) A qualifying claimant shall make a payment for a recapture event for the taxable year in which the recapture event occurs.

**Section 3. Effective Date.**

This bill takes effect on May 6, 2026.

**Section 4. Retrospective operation.**

This bill has retrospective operation for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2026.