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Higher Education Tax Benefits: Brief Overview and Budgetary Effects

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Summary

The federal government provides financial assistance to individuals for higher education expenses in two major ways: tax benefits and traditional student aid (loans, grants, and work-study assistance). Since 1997, education tax benefits have become an increasingly important component of federal higher education policy. In 2017, 14 tax benefits are available for college students and their parents to help pay for higher education. The available tax benefits are a mixture of credits, deductions, exclusions, and other incentives. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates the cost to the federal government of education tax benefits—the revenue foregone from offering these benefits—to be $165 billion between 2016 and 2020. These estimates do not account for recent tax law changes made by P.L. 115-97 or the extension of certain expiring tax provisions by P.L. 115-123.

This report provides a brief overview of the higher education tax benefits that are currently available to students and their families. These tax benefits can be divided into three groups:

1. incentives for current year expenses,
2. incentives for preferential tax treatment of student loan expenses, and
3. incentives for saving for college.

In 2017, incentives for current expenses include two tax credits: the American Opportunity and Lifetime Learning tax credits; two deductions: an above-the-line deduction for tuition and fees and a deduction for work-related education expenses; two exclusions: an exclusion for scholarships, fellowship income, and tuition reductions, and an exclusion for employer-provided education benefits; and a personal exemption for student dependents aged 19 to 23. Under current law the tuition and fees deduction expired at the end of 2017 and the personal exemption (including for student dependents aged 19 to 23) is temporarily suspended from 2018 through the end of 2025.

Tax benefits for student loan expenses include a deduction for interest paid on student loan interest and an exclusion from income for the amount of forgiven student loans.

College saving tax incentives include Qualified Tuition Plans (529 plans); Coverdell education savings accounts (ESAs); an education savings bond program; withdrawals from individual retirement accounts (IRAs) to pay for college expenses without penalty; and the allowance of uniform transfers to minors. (Both Coverdells and 529s can also be used for certain K-12 education expenses, subject to limitations.)

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Introduction

Since 1997, education tax benefits have become an increasingly important component of federal higher education policy. For the 2017 tax year, 14 tax benefits are available for college students and their parents to help pay for higher education (see **Table 1**). In 2018, this number falls to 12, as the personal exemption for dependents (including college-age dependents) is temporarily suspended and the tuition and fees deduction will have expired.

The available tax benefits are a mixture of credits, deductions, exclusions, and other incentives. The benefits can be placed into one of three general categories: incentives for current year expenses, preferential tax treatment of student loans, and incentives for saving for college. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates the cost to the federal government of education tax benefits—the revenue foregone from offering these benefits—to be $168.5 billion over the 2016-2020 window.[3] These estimates do not include the indirect effect of the recent tax law changes made by P.L. 115-97 (see text box).

Did P.L. 115-97 modify education tax benefits?

At the end of 2017, President Trump signed into law P.L. 115-97,[1] which made numerous changes to the federal income tax for individuals and businesses.[2] The final law made changes to three education tax benefits: 529 plans, the tax treatment of discharged student loan indebtedness, and personal exemptions for college age-dependents. Other education tax benefits were not changed by this law. For more information on these changes, see the section entitled "Brief Historical Perspective of Tax Benefits."

In addition to these direct changes, other changes in the law could indirectly impact the value of education tax benefits for certain taxpayers as well as their budgetary score. For example, the tax law temporarily lowered marginal tax rates. Since the value of a tax benefit like a deduction or exclusion—in terms of tax savings—is proportional to a taxpayer's marginal tax rate, the reduction of these rates will also reduce the tax savings from these benefits. It will also reduce the aggregate revenue loss from these provisions. In addition, insofar as the law lowers a taxpayer's income tax liability, the taxpayer may also receive a smaller Lifetime Learning credit (LLC) credit since as a nonrefundable credit the final value cannot exceed income tax liability.

This report provides a brief overview of the higher education tax benefits that are currently available to students and their families. The report contrasts higher education tax benefits with traditional student aid; presents a brief history of higher education tax policy over the past 60 years, including recent legislative proposals to modify these tax incentives; summarizes key features of the available tax benefits; and provides JCT estimates of revenue losses resulting from individual tax provisions. The summary is contained in **Table 1** and provides information on various aspects of each tax benefit including the type of benefit (credit, deduction, etc.), the annual dollar amount of the benefit, what expenses qualify for the benefit, what level of education the benefit can be claimed for, income levels at which the benefit phases out, and, if the provision is temporary, when it expires. **Table 2** contains estimates of the annual forgone federal revenue attributable to each provision.

[1] The original title of the law, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, was stricken before final passage because it violated what is known as the Byrd rule, a procedural rule that can be raised in the Senate when bills, like the tax bill, are considered under the process of reconciliation. The actual title of the law is "To provide for reconciliation pursuant to titles II and V of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018." For more information on the Byrd rule, see CRS Report RL30862, *The Budget Reconciliation Process: The Senate's "Byrd Rule"*, by Bill Heniff Jr.

[2] For more information on the changes made to the tax code by P.L. 115-97 see CRS Report R45092, *The 2017 Tax Revision (P.L. 115-97): Comparison to 2017 Tax Law*, coordinated by Molly F. Sherlock and Donald J. Marples.

[3] See **Table 2** for more detailed information about the revenue losses associated with education tax benefits.

Tax Benefits versus Traditional Student Aid

The federal government provides individuals with financial assistance for higher education expenses in two ways: tax benefits and traditional student aid (loans, grants, and work-study assistance). To qualify for traditional financial aid, students generally first submit a free application for federal student aid (FAFSA) to the Department of Education.[4] Financial aid officers at the student's college or university use the asset and income information provided by the Department of Education to determine the student's federal financial aid award.[5] This financial aid is then used to pay for higher education expenses at the time they are due.

A summary of available traditional financial aid is beyond the scope of this report. For more information, please see CRS Report RL31618, *Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Programs Under the Higher Education Act*; CRS Report R40122, *Federal Student Loans Made Under the Federal Family Education Loan Program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program: Terms and Conditions for Borrowers*, by David P. Smole; and CRS Report R42446, *Federal Pell Grant Program of the Higher Education Act: How the Program Works and Recent Legislative Changes*, by Cassandria Dortch.

In contrast, most tax-based higher education assistance becomes available after higher education expenses have been incurred—sometimes several months afterward. Aside from tax-preferred college savings accounts, taxpayers must wait until they file their federal income tax returns to claim any federal higher education tax benefits. Another difference between the two forms of educational assistance is that traditional financial aid is often directed toward students with financial need, while tax benefits are generally available to eligible taxpayers regardless of need.

Brief Historical Perspective of Tax Benefits

Tax benefits for higher education were first introduced nearly 60 years ago. While most of these benefits were originally structured as deductions and exclusions, which reduce taxable income, they now include tax credits, which directly reduce tax liability.

Between 1954 and 1996, eight tax benefits for education were enacted:

1. an exclusion for scholarship, fellowship, and tuition reductions;
2. a parental exemption for students age 19 to 23 who were enrolled in college;
3. a business expense deduction for work-related education;
4. an exclusion for employer-provided education assistance;
5. an exclusion for the interest earned on educational savings bonds;
6. an exclusion of qualifying cancelled student loans from taxable income;
7. an unlimited gift tax exclusion for amounts paid by a donor directly to an educational institution for tuition payments on behalf of the donee; and
8. an exclusion for earnings from qualified tuition programs (QTPs), also known as Section 529 Plans.

[4] There are a myriad of smaller programs targeted at special populations for which the FAFSA is not required, including veterans education benefits, State Department programs, Department of Defense (DOD) programs and AmeriCorps.

[5] This information can also be used to calculate any aid provided by the college or university to the student.

The deduction for student loan interest, which had existed since 1954, was eliminated with the passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (TRA86, P.L. 99-514). TRA86 disallowed all forms of personal interest deductions other than for mortgage interest.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34) enacted five new education tax benefits:

1. the Hope Tax Credit;
2. the Lifetime Learning Credit;
3. a reinstatement of the above-the-line deduction[6] for student loan interest;
4. an exclusion for earnings accruing to education individual retirement accounts (later renamed Coverdell education savings accounts); and
5. a cancellation of the penalty for early withdrawals from individual retirement accounts (IRAs).

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (EGTRRA; P.L. 107-16) temporarily *modified* several education tax benefits, including the exclusion of scholarships, grants, and tuition reduction concerning specific scholarships; the student loan interest deduction; and Coverdells. These modifications were scheduled to expire at the end of 2010. In addition, the law extended the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance through the end of 2010.[7] EGTRRA also enacted a new temporary above-the-line deduction for higher education expenses (often referred to as the "tuition and fees" deduction). The tuition and fees deduction was scheduled to expire at the end of 2005. (Several laws subsequently extended the deduction through the end of 2017.)[8]

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA; P.L. 111-5) modified a variety of parameters of the Hope Credit, increasing the amount of the credit and expanding eligibility for the credit. Collectively, these modifications resulted in the Hope Credit being referred to as the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC). The AOTC as enacted under ARRA was scheduled to be in effect only for 2009 and 2010.

The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) extended the AOTC for two years (2011 and 2012). In addition, modifications to education tax benefits originally made by EGTRRA were also extended through the end of 2012 by this law, including modifications to the exclusion of scholarships, grants, and tuition reduction concerning specific scholarships; the student loan interest deduction; and Coverdells. The law also extended the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance for 2011 and 2012. Finally, P.L. 111-312 extended the tuition and fees deduction for 2010 and 2011.

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-240; ATRA) made the exclusion for employer-provided educational assistance permanent. The law also made several EGTRRA modifications to education tax benefits permanent, which are outlined in the shaded text box. Finally ATRA extended the AOTC for five more years, through the end of 2017, and extended the tuition and fees deduction for 2012 and 2013.

[6] Above-the-line deductions, unlike itemized deductions, are available to all tax filers. Taxpayers who claim the standard deduction cannot benefit from itemized deductions.

[7] EGTRRA also repealed a limitation to this exclusion that prevented its applicability to graduate education. This expansion of the exclusion to cover graduate school expenses was also extended through the end of 2010.

[8] P.L. 109-432 extended the tuition and fees deduction for 2006 and 2007, while P.L. 110-343 extended the deduction for 2008 and 2009.

Modifications to Education Tax Incentives Made Permanent by the American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA)

- **The Exclusion of Scholarships, Grants, and Tuition Reductions for Certain Scholarships:** Students must generally pay taxes on any part of a scholarship, fellowship, or tuition reduction that can be attributed to teaching, research, or other services that have been performed, are being performed, or will be performed. Prior to ATRA, a temporary exception to this general rule was allowed for funding received from the National Health Service Corps Scholarships and F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program (enacted as part of EGTRRA). As a result of ATRA, this exception was made permanent. Hence, funds from these two scholarships are not taxable.
- **The Student Loan Interest Deduction:** Prior to ATRA, several modifications to this provision (enacted as part of EGTRRA) were scheduled to expire. Upon their expiration, the deduction could only have been claimed by eligible taxpayers for the first 60 months of interest payments. In addition, the income phaseout levels would have been reduced to $40,000-$50,000 ($60,000-$70,000 for married joint filers) adjusted for inflation. As a result of ATRA, up to $2,500 of student loan interest can be deducted from gross income for the entire duration of repayment. The amount that can be deducted phases out for taxpayers with income between $50,000 and $65,000 ($100,000 and $130,000 for married joint filers), adjusted for inflation. These changes are permanent.
- **Coverdell Education Savings Accounts (ESAs):** Prior to ATRA, several modifications to this provision (enacted as part of EGTRRA) were scheduled to expire. Specifically, if these modifications had expired, the maximum contribution would have reverted to $500 per beneficiary per year; qualified expenses would have been limited to higher education expenses; the phaseout range for married taxpayers would have been $150,000-$160,000; contributions could only have been made until the beneficiary was 18 and the balance of the account would have to be distributed when the beneficiary turned 30, for both special needs and non-special needs beneficiaries; a taxpayer could not have claimed an education credit if they also took a tax-free distribution from their Coverdell; and contributions to a Coverdell would have been subject to a 6% excise tax if contributions for the same beneficiary were made to a 529 plan. As a result of ATRA, the maximum contribution amount for a beneficiary is $2,000 per year; qualified expenses include both elementary and secondary school expenses and higher education expenses; the phaseout range for married taxpayers is $190,000-$220,000 (which is double the phaseout range for unmarried taxpayers); age limitations are waived for special needs beneficiaries; beneficiaries who take tax-free distribution for Coverdells can also claim education tax credits (although expenses paid for with Coverdell funds cannot be used to claim the credits); and contributions can be made to both a 529 plan and a Coverdell for the same beneficiary without penalty. These changes are permanent.

The Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014 (P.L. 113-295) extended the tuition and fees deduction through the end of 2014.

The Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes (PATH) Act (Division Q of P.L. 114-113) extended the tuition and fees deduction for 2015 and 2016. In addition, the PATH Act made the AOTC permanent, effectively eliminating the Hope credit.

P.L. 115-97 changed three education tax benefits: 529 plans, the tax treatment of discharged student loan indebtedness, and personal exemptions for college age-dependents. With respect to 529 plans, it *permanently* allowed up to $10,000 to be withdrawn tax-free per beneficiary per year and be used for tuition expenses at public, private, and parochial schools. With respect to the exclusion of certain discharged student loan debt, the law temporarily expanded the categories of nontaxable discharged student loan debt to include student loan debt that is discharged on account of the death or permanent disability of the student. This change is in effect from 2018 through the end of 2025. The law also temporarily suspended personal exemptions. Hence, from 2018 to 2025 taxpayers cannot claim a personal exemption for their college-age dependents. All else being equal, this will increase the taxpayer's taxable income. However, the ultimate impact on the tax bill will depend on each taxpayer's particular circumstances.

The Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (BBA; P.L. 115-123) extended the tuition and fees deduction retroactively for 2017.

Summary and Cost of Current Benefits

Table 1 summarizes the higher education tax benefits currently available to individuals. The benefits can be divided into three groups: incentives for current year higher education expenses, incentives that provide preferential tax treatment of student loan expenses, and incentives for saving for college. Generally, a taxpayer cannot claim more than one tax benefit for the same education expense.

The benefits available are structured as a tax credit, deduction, exemption, or exclusion. While these terms are sometimes used interchangeably, they are different. It is important to understand the distinctions among the types of incentives:

- **Tax credits** reduce the amount an individual owes in taxes directly, on a dollar-for-dollar basis. Credits are available to all qualified taxpayers, whether they itemize deductions or not. Credits can be nonrefundable or refundable. Nonrefundable credits cannot exceed taxes owed, and therefore can only reduce an individual's tax liability to zero. Refundable credits can exceed taxes owed, meaning a taxpayer with no tax liability receives the credit amount as a refund check. A tax credit is refundable if, in cases where the credit is larger than the taxpayer's tax liability, the IRS refunds part or all of the difference. *Education tax credits include the Lifetime Learning Credit, which is nonrefundable, and the American Opportunity Tax Credit, which is refundable, although the maximum amount that can be received as a refund is limited to 40% of the total credit.*
- **Tax deductions** reduce the amount of a taxpayer's income that is subject to taxation ("taxable income") by the amount of the deduction. As a result, deductions reduce a taxpayer's tax liability, but only by a percentage of the amount deducted depending on the taxpayer's highest marginal tax bracket.[9] Hence, deductions are generally less valuable than a given dollar amount in tax credits. Generally, the amount that may be deducted is equal to a portion of some expense incurred. Deductions can either be "above the line" or "itemized." Above-the-line deductions are typically more advantageous than itemized deductions and may be claimed by most taxpayers. Itemized deductions may only be claimed by those taxpayers who itemize all their deductions on their tax returns. The alternative to itemizing is claiming the standard deduction. *Education tax deductions include the business deduction for work-related expenses (an itemized deduction), the deduction for tuition and fees, and the student loan interest deduction (both "above-the-line" deductions).*
- **Tax exemptions** reduce the amount of a taxpayer's income which is subject to taxation, by a fixed dollar amount per exemption claimed. Generally, every taxpayer is allowed to claim one exemption for themselves, one exemption for a spouse, and one for each dependent. Exemptions function similarly to deductions in that they reduce the income that is subject to taxation, but they are based on a fixed amount per person instead of actual expenses. An exemption's value to a

[9] For example, a $4,000 deduction for someone whose highest marginal tax bracket is the 10% bracket will result in a $400 reduction in that taxpayer's tax bill. If the taxpayer's highest marginal tax bracket is the 35% bracket, their tax bill will fall by $1,400.

taxpayer is also similar to the value of a deduction in terms of being proportional to a taxpayer's highest marginal tax bracket. *Parents of students between the ages of 19 and 23 are eligible for a personal tax exemption for their children.* ***Under P.L. 115-97, the personal exemption, including for students ages to 19 to 23, is suspended from 2018 through 2025.***

- **Tax exclusions** are amounts of income that are not included as income for tax purposes because the tax code explicitly excludes—or exempts—them from taxation. *Education tax exclusions include the exclusion of certain scholarships, grants, and tuition reductions, the exclusion of employer-provided educational assistance, the exclusion of qualifying cancelled student loans, and the exclusion of direct transfers to educational institutions.*

As **Table 1** shows, there are a number of limitations to the available tax benefits. Some benefits are subject to an annual limit, or "cap." For example, the maximum annual American Opportunity Tax Credit that may be claimed is $2,500. A number of the tax benefits may be limited by the type of "qualifying" expenses they are used to offset. For some tax benefits, only tuition and required fees qualify. Generally fees that must be paid to the educational institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance are considered "required fees." Other tax benefits can be used to offset course-related books, supplies, and materials. And still other benefits may be used to cover travel and other expenses.

A number of higher education tax benefits also have income limitations. When an income limitation does exist, it is in the form of an income phaseout range. Taxpayers with incomes below the start of the phaseout range are eligible to claim the maximum tax benefit amount. The amount of the credit that can be claimed is then reduced for individuals with incomes within the phaseout range, and is zero for those with incomes above the phaseout range. In addition, the expiration date for the provision, if temporary, is provided.

Table 2 presents the JCT cost estimates for each available tax benefit. Due to data limitations, these estimates do not reflect the indirect budgetary effects of legislative changes made to the tax code by P.L. 115-97. The tax law changes, which included reducing marginal tax rates and other provisions that may lower income tax liability, may affect the budgetary scores of all of these provisions. The JCT advises that these estimates cannot be simply summed to estimate the aggregate revenue loss from multiple tax provisions. This is because of interaction effects. When the revenue loss associated with a specific tax provision is estimated, the estimate is made assuming that there are no changes in other provisions or in taxpayer behavior. When individual tax expenditures are summed, the interaction effects may lead to different revenue loss estimates. Consequently, aggregate tax expenditure estimates, derived from summing the estimated revenue effects of individual tax expenditure provisions, are unlikely to reflect the actual change in federal receipts associated with removing various tax provisions.

Table 1. Overview of Education Tax Benefits, 2018

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range *married joint	Expiration
TAX BENEFITS FOR TUITION AND RELATED EXPENSES					
American Opportunity Credit *IRC §25A* Tax credit partially refundable. 40% of credit may be refundable (up to $1,000)	$2,500 credit per student	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Course-related books, supplies and equipment	First 4 years of postsecondary education (undergraduate)	$80K-$90K $160K-$180K*	None
Lifetime Learning Credit *IRC §25A* Tax credit nonrefundable	$2,000 credit per tax return	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees	Undergraduate and graduate Courses to acquire or improve job skills	$57K-$67K $114K-$134K* *amounts adjusted annually for inflation*	None
Deduction for Tuition and Fees *IRC §222* Deduction ("above the line") of qualified expenses from gross income	$4,000 deduction	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees	Undergraduate and graduate	$65K-$80K $130K-$160K*	Dec. 31, 2017
TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED 2018-2025. Pre-2018:					
Business Deduction for Work Related Education Expenses *IRC §162; Reg. §1.162-5* Deduction (itemized) of qualified expenses from AGI	None	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Transportation and travel (3) Other necessary expenses	Education must be required by employer or law to keep present job, salary, status or maintain or improve job skills	None	Under current law (P.L. 115-97), this provision will be in effect in 2026.

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range **married joint*	Expiration
Exclusion of Scholarships, Grants, and Tuition Reductions *IRC §117* Exclusion from taxable income if scholarship, grant is used to pay qualifying education expenses and does not represent payment for services (i.e., "work-based"). Work-based scholarships are generally taxable. There are two work-based scholarships that are not taxable. Specifically, the National Health Service Corps Scholarships and F. Edward Hebert Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship and Financial Assistance Program are excludible from taxation.	None	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Course-related books, supplies and equipment	Undergraduate and graduate	None	None
Exclusion of Employer Provided Educational Assistance *IRC §127* Exclusion from taxable income	$5,250 exclusion	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Course-related books, supplies and equipment	Undergraduate and graduate	None	None
TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED 2018-2025. Pre-2018:					
Parental Personal Exemption for Dependent Students 19-23 Years Old *IRC §151 & 152* Exemption of fixed amount per dependent	$4,050 per dependent in 2017 *amounts adjusted annually for inflation*	NA	Student must be under 24 by the end of the tax year and enrolled full time at a qualifying institution.	None	Under current law (P.L. 115-97), this provision will be in effect in 2026.

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range **married joint*	Expiration
TAX BENEFITS FOR STUDENT LOANS					
Student Loan Interest Deduction *IRC §221* Deduction ("above the line") of interest paid	$2,500	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Course-related books, supplies and equipment (3) Room and board (4) Other necessary expenses (including transportation)	Undergraduate and graduate	$65K-$80K $135K-$165K* *amounts adjusted annually for inflation*	None
Exclusion of Qualifying Cancelled Student Loans for Individuals that Work a Certain Period of Time in Certain Professions *(Temporary expansion of nontaxable discharged student loan debt to include student loan debt that is discharged on account of the death or permanent and total disability of the student.)* *IRC §108(f)* Exclusion from taxable income	None	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Course-related books, supplies and equipment (3) Room and board (4) Other necessary expenses (including transportation)	Undergraduate and graduate	None	Generally, none. *Temporary expansion of nontaxable discharged student loan debt to discharges based on death or disability is in effect from 2018 to 2025.*

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range *married joint	Expiration
TAX BENEFITS FOR EDUCATION SAVINGS PLANS					
Qualified Tuition Programs (529 Plans) *IRC §529* Earnings not taxed	No federal contribution limit (individual states may set limits.) No withdrawal limit if used for higher education. $10,000 per beneficiary per year withdrawal limit for qualifying K-12 expenses.	K-12 Tuition expenses at public, private, and parochial schools (subject to limit of $10,000 per beneficiary per year.) Higher Education (1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Books, supplies and equipment (3) Expenses for special needs services (4) Room and board if at least half-time student	K-12 Undergraduate and graduate	None	None

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range *married joint	Expiration
Coverdell Education Savings Account *IRC §530* Earnings not taxed	$2,000 contribution per beneficiary	K-12 (1) Tuition and fees (2) Books, supplies and equipment (3) Academic tutoring (4) Special needs services (5) Room and board (6) Uniforms (7) Transportation (8) Required supplementary items and services (9) The purchase of a computer if it is used by the beneficiary or their family. Higher Education (1) Tuition and required enrollment Fees (2) Books, Supplies and Equipment (3) Expenses for special needs services (4) Payments to QTP (5) Room and board if at least half-time student	K-12 Undergraduate and graduate	$95K-$110K $190K-$220K*[a]	None
Exclusion of Interest on Education Savings Bonds *IRC §135* Interest not taxed	Amount of qualified education expenses	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Payments to Coverdell ESAs (3) Payments to QTPs	Undergraduate and graduate	$79,550-$94,550 $119,300-$149,300* *amounts adjusted annually for inflation*	None
Early Withdrawals from IRAs *IRC §72(t)* No 10% additional tax on early withdrawal	Amount of qualified education expenses	(1) Tuition and required enrollment fees (2) Books, supplies and equipment (3) Expenses for special needs services (4) Room and board if at least half-time student	Undergraduate and graduate	None	None

	Annual Limit	Qualifying Expenses	Qualifying Education Level	Income Phaseout Range *married joint	Expiration
Uniform Transfers to Minors *IRC §2503(e)* Exclusion from income of direct transfer to educational institution	Unlimited	(1) Amounts paid directly to educational institution for tuition	Undergraduate and graduate	None	None

Sources: Internal Revenue Service, *Publication 970: Tax Benefits for Education 2017* and Internal Revenue Service, Revenue Procedure 2017-58 and Revenue Procedure 2018-18.

Notes: NA = not applicable.

a. The income phaseouts for Coverdells apply to any individual who contributes to the Coverdell (including the beneficiary).

Table 2. Estimated Budgetary Impact of Tax Benefits for Higher Education Expenses, 2016-2020

(billions of dollars)

Tax Benefit	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) and Lifetime Learning Credit	18.4	19.6	20.0	20.0	20.1	98.2
Parental Personal Exemption for Students ages 19 to 2[a]	4.3	4.5	4.5[a]	4.7[a]	4.9[a]	23.0[a]
Exclusion of Scholarship and Fellowship Income	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	19.5
Deduction for Student Loan Interest	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	11.9
Exclusion of Employer-Provided Education Benefits	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.3
Exclusion of Earnings of Qualified Tuition Programs (529 Plans)[b]	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	5.7
Exclusion of Employer-Provided Tuition Reductions	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6
Exclusion of Certain Discharged Student Loans[b]	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9
Deduction for Tuition and Fees[c]	0.4	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.9
Exclusion of Earnings of Coverdell Education Savings Accounts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Exclusion of Interest On Education Savings Bonds	-i-	-i-	-i-	-i-	-i-	-i-
Total	**31.7**	**33.8**	**34.6**	**28.9**	**36.7**	**165.0**

Source: Joint Committee on Taxation: JCX-3-17, JCX-4-18, and JCX-67-17.

Notes: Due to data limitations, these estimates do not reflect the indirect budgetary effects of legislative changes made to the tax code by P.L. 115-97. The tax law changes which included reducing marginal tax rates and other provisions that may lower income tax liability, may affect the budgetary scores of all of these provisions. A positive estimate corresponds to a federal revenue cost. Items may not sum due to rounding.

"-i-" indicates revenue losses for 2016-2020 are less than $50 million; "-" indicates no budgetary impact.

a. See P.L. 115-97 effectively repeals the personal exemption from 2018 through the end of 2025. The impact of that tax law change is not included in this table. Overall, JCT estimated that suspending personal exemptions for taxpayers, their spouses (if married) and any dependents (of all ages) would raise $670 billion between 2018 and 2022

b. See P.L. 115-97 expanded both of these tax provisions. With respect to 529 plans, it permanently allowed up to $10,000 to be withdrawn tax-free per beneficiary per year and be used for tuition expenses at public, private, and parochial schools. With respect to the exclusion of certain discharged student loan debt, the law temporarily expanded the categories of nontaxable discharged student loan debt to include student loan debt that is discharged on account of the death or permanent disability of the student. This change is in effect from 2018 through the end of 2025. In both cases, JCT estimated the annual revenue loss of these changes as less than $50 million.

c. The deduction for tuition and fees expired at the end of 2017.

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