

Education Tax Incentives (Overview)

American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC)

Beginning in 2009, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2010 renamed the HOPE Scholarship Credit to the American Opportunity Tax Credit (AOTC) and provided enhanced benefits. These enhanced benefits have been extended through 2017:

- May be elected during all four years of a taxpayer's, spouse's or dependent's college education.
- Tax credit of up to 100% of the first \$2,000 and 25% of the next \$2,000 of qualified tuition and related expenses paid in 2012 (maximum of \$2,500).
- Phased out as 2013 adjusted gross income exceeds \$80,000 for single taxpayers and \$160,000 for married couples filing jointly.
- Assuming certain conditions are met, 40% of the credit is refundable to lower income earners who pay little or no income tax.

Lifetime Learning Credit

- Equal to 20% of the first \$10,000 of qualified tuition and related fees paid for all eligible students in 2013 (maximum of \$2,000).
- Available for undergraduate, graduate-level and course work that improves job skills.
- Phased out as 2013 adjusted gross income exceeds \$53,000 for single taxpayers and \$107,000 for married couples filing jointly.
- Either the AOTC or Lifetime Learning Credit may be taken for the same student in any one year, but not both.

College Tuition Deduction

- A \$4,000 above-the-line deduction for qualified higher education tuition and related expenses, available through 2013.
- Cannot be claimed in the same year as an AOTC or Lifetime Learning Credit for the same student.
- Phased out as adjusted gross income exceeds specified levels.

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Qualified Tuition Programs

- Distributions made in 2013 from state-sponsored and privately-sponsored qualified tuition plans are excluded from gross income to the extent they cover qualified higher education costs, which now also include the cost of computers and computer technology, including Internet access.

Education Savings Accounts

- Allow for contributions of up to \$2,000 per year per student for the benefit of a beneficiary who has not reached age 18.
- While contributions are non-deductible, earnings are not taxed and withdrawals are excluded from income, provided they are used for qualified education expenses. An American Opportunity Tax Credit or Lifetime Learning Credit can be claimed for the eligible student in the year of withdrawal if the withdrawal and the credit cover different eligible expenses.
- Single taxpayers with adjusted gross income of up to \$95,000 or married couples filing jointly with adjusted gross income up to \$190,000 may contribute up to \$2,000 per beneficiary per year to an Education Savings Account. The contribution amount is gradually reduced to zero for adjusted gross income levels between \$95,000 and \$110,000 for single taxpayers, and between \$190,000 and \$220,000 for married couples filing jointly.

Withdrawals from IRAs

- Amounts can be withdrawn penalty-tax-free from an IRA for higher education expenses of the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse, child and grandchild. Income tax, however, may be payable on all or a portion of the distribution.

Student Loan Interest Deduction

- A deduction for interest due and paid on qualified education loans is available.
- The deduction (\$2,500 in 2013) is made in arriving at adjusted gross income.
- Phased out as 2013 adjusted gross income exceeds \$60,000 for single taxpayers and \$125,000 for married couples filing jointly.