

Provision	Prior Law	Enacted Legislation (H.R. 1)	JCT Revenue Estimate 2018-2027
Student & Family Tax Benefits			
American Opportunity Tax Credit ("AOTC")	<p>The AOTC is a credit for qualified education expenses paid for an eligible student for the first 4 years of higher education.</p> <p>The maximum AOTC is \$2,500 per eligible student: 100% of first \$2,000 of qualified education expenses ("QEE") paid; 25% of the next \$2,000 of QEE.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the credit brings the amount of tax owed to zero, 40% of the remaining credit (up to \$1,000) is refundable • Eligible student: A student pursuing a degree or recognized education credential, enrolled 1/2 time for 1 academic period, and does not have a felony drug conviction <p>Phase-out: The credit phases out ratably for taxpayers with modified adjusted gross income ("AGI") between \$80,000 and \$90,000 (\$160,000 and \$180,000 for joint filers) in 2017.</p>	No provision.	N/A
Lifetime Learning Credit ("LLC")	<p>The LLC is available for 20% of QEE up to \$10,000, per taxpayer (instead of per eligible student).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonrefundable • No limit on number of years <p>Phase-out: The maximum credit is \$2,000, but phases out ratably between \$56,000 and \$66,000 (\$112,000-\$132,000 for joint filers) in 2017.</p>	No provision.	N/A
Coverdell education accounts	Section 530 allows Coverdell education savings accounts on behalf of a designated beneficiary to pay qualified education expenses.	No provision.	N/A

Section 529 plans	A qualified tuition program (i.e., a Section 529 plan) is a program that allows individuals to pay for qualified higher education expenses of a designated beneficiary either through a prepaid tuition program or a college savings program.	<p>Contribution limitation to ABLÉ accounts is increased under certain conditions (for distributions after date of enactment and before 2026).</p> <p>Allows tax-free rollovers from Section 529 plans to ABLÉ accounts (for distributions after date of enactment and before 2026).</p> <p>Allows distribution of up to \$10,000 from Section 529 plans for qualified tuition incurred during the taxable year in connection with a designated beneficiary at a public, private, or religious elementary or secondary school.</p> <p>Section 529 plans may not be used for home-schooling education expenses.</p>	(\$0.6 billion)
Exclusion for employer-provided housing	Section 119 excludes employer-provided housing and meals to an employee from income in certain situations. For educational institutions, this exclusion includes rent paid by the employee, subject to certain limitations.	No provision.	N/A
Discharge of student loan indebtedness	Under Section 108, discharge of student loan indebtedness constitutes income.	<p>Provides an exclusion from income for any discharge of student loan indebtedness resulting from death or total disability of the student.</p> <p>Effective for taxable years beginning after 2017 and before 2026.</p>	(\$0.1 billion)
Above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses	Section 222 provides an above-the-line deduction for qualified tuition and related expenses paid by a taxpayer, subject to certain limitations.	No provision.	N/A
Exclusion from income for interest on U.S. savings bonds used to pay for higher education	Under current law, interest on U.S. savings bonds is excluded from income if used to pay qualified higher education expenses, phased-out for certain income levels.	No provision.	N/A

Student Loan Interest Deduction ("SLID")	<p>Taxpayers may take an above-the-line deduction on the interest paid on qualified education loans.</p> <p>Phase-out: The maximum deduction is \$2,500, but phases out ratably between \$65,000 and \$80,000 (\$135,000 and \$165,000 for joint filers) in 2017.</p>	No provision.	N/A
Qualified Tuition Reduction	Section 117(d) allows institutions to provide tax-free undergraduate-level tuition waiver or reimbursements (for study at schools with reciprocal agreements) to employees, spouses and dependents. It also allows tax-free tuition of individuals employed as graduate-level teaching and research assistants.	No provision.	N/A
Exclusion for employer-provided education assistance	Under current law, employer-provided education assistance is excluded from income, limited to \$5,250 per year.	No provision.	N/A
Charitable Giving			
Charitable contributions	Taxpayers may take an itemized deduction for charitable contributions limited to 50% of AGI for cash and capital gain property contributions to public charities and certain private foundations.	Charitable contribution limited to 60% of AGI for cash and capital gain property contributions to public charities and certain private foundations.	Included in \$668.4 billion JCT estimate for "Repeal of itemized deductions"
Increase in the standard deduction	Individuals are allowed to claim a personal exemption for the taxpayer, his/her spouse, and any dependents. Individuals are also allowed to reduce their AGI by either the standard deduction (\$12,700 for married filing jointly) or itemized deductions.	<p>Increases the standard deduction to \$12,000 for single filers, \$24,000 for joint filers, and \$18,000 for Head of Household.</p> <p>Sunsets 12/31/2025.</p>	(\$720.4 billion)
Charitable deduction for the right to purchase tickets for athletic events	Section 170(l) provides a charitable deduction of 80% the amount paid for the right to purchase tickets for athletic events.	Repeals deduction.	\$2.0 billion

Tax-Exempt Bond Financing			
Private activity bonds	Under Section 103, interest on private activity bonds is excluded from gross income, subject to certain requirements.	No provision.	N/A
Advance refunding bonds	Under Section 103, interest on advance refunding bonds is excluded from income, subject to certain limitations.	Repeals exclusion.	\$17.4 billion
UBIT & Excise Taxes			
Name and logo royalties	Certain types of income are exempt from unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI")	Proposal not included in final bill after removal from the Senate bill.	N/A
Separately computed UBIT	Under Section 512, the UBTI of an exempt organization is its gross income derived from any unrelated trade or business regularly carried on by the organization, minus any deductions for expenses related to such trade or business.	Tax-exempt organizations would be required to calculate separately the net unrelated taxable income of each unrelated trade or business.	\$3.5 billion
Excise tax on private colleges and universities	N/A	Imposes a 1.4% excise tax on the net investment income of private colleges and universities with: (1) assets (other than those used directly in carrying out the institution's educational purposes) valued at the close of the preceding tax year of at least \$500,000 per full-time student; (2) at least 500 students; and (3) more than 50% of students located in the US.	\$1.8 billion
Excise tax on tax-exempt organization executive compensation	N/A	A tax-exempt organization would be subject to a 21% excise tax on compensation in excess of \$1 million paid to any of its five highest paid employees for the tax year. An exception applies for compensation to employees who are not highly compensated (within the meaning of section 414(g)) and compensation attributable to medical services of certain qualified medical professionals.	\$1.8 billion

Tax on research income	Under current law, income from a research trade or business is generally exempt from UBIT.	No provision.	N/A
UBTI increased by amount of certain fringe benefit expenses	Certain types of income are exempt from UBTI.	UBTI includes expenses paid or incurred by a tax exempt organization for qualified transportation fringe benefits, a parking facility used in connection with qualified parking, or any on-premises athletic facility, provided such amounts are not deductible.	Included in \$17.7 billion JCT estimate for "Limitations on deduction by employers of expenses for fringe benefits"
Other Proposals			
Estate, Gift, and Generation-skipping Tax ("GST")	Generally, property inherited through an estate or received as a gift is taxed at a top rate of 40%; the first \$5 million in transferred property is exempt from any combinations of estate, gift, or GST taxes.	<p>Does not repeal estate, gift or generation-skipping tax regimes.</p> <p>Approximately doubles the basic exemption for the estate, gift, and generation skipping transfer taxes, beginning for tax years after 2017 (\$10 million for individuals, indexed for inflation).</p> <p>Sunsets 12/31/2025.</p>	(\$83 billion)
Modification of taxes on excess benefit transactions (intermediate sanctions)	The Internal Revenue Code imposes excise taxes on excess benefit transactions between disqualified persons and charitable organizations (other than private foundations) or social welfare organizations.	Proposal not included in final bill after removal from the Senate bill.	N/A

Sources:

Enacted Bill

- 1 An Act to Provide for Reconciliation Pursuant to Titles II and V of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018, 26 U.S.C. (2017). <https://www.congress.gov/115/bills/hr1/BILLS-115hr1enr.pdf>
- 2 Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference; Estimated Budget Effects of the Conference Agreement for H.R. 1, The "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act," 15 December 2017. <http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20171218/Joint%20Explanatory%20Statement.pdf>