

General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future Developments

For the latest information about developments related to Form 8917 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/Form8917.

Reminders

Form 1098-T requirement. To be eligible to claim the tuition and fees deduction, American opportunity credit, or the lifetime learning credit, the law requires a taxpayer (or a dependent) to have received a Form 1098-T from an eligible educational institution.

However, for tax year 2017, a taxpayer may claim one of these education benefits if the student does not receive a Form 1098-T because the student's educational institution is not required to send a Form 1098-T to the student under existing rules (for example, if the student is a nonresident alien, has qualified education expenses paid entirely with scholarships, or has qualified education expenses paid under a formal billing arrangement). If a student's educational institution is not required to provide a Form 1098-T to the student, a taxpayer may claim one of these education benefits without a Form 1098-T if the taxpayer otherwise qualifies, can demonstrate that the taxpayer (or a dependent) was enrolled at an eligible educational institution, and can substantiate the payment of qualified tuition and related expenses.

Purpose of Form

Use Form 8917 to figure and take the deduction for tuition and fees expenses **paid in 2017**.

This deduction is based on adjusted qualified education expenses paid to an eligible educational institution (postsecondary). See *Qualified Education Expenses*, later, for more information.

TIP You may be able to take the American opportunity credit or lifetime learning credit for your education expenses instead of the tuition and fees deduction. See Form 8863, *Education Credits*, and Pub. 970, *Tax Benefits for Education*, for more information about these credits.

Who Can Take the Deduction

You may be able to take the deduction if you, your spouse, or a dependent you claim on your tax return was a student enrolled at or attending an eligible educational institution. The deduction is based on the amount of qualified education expenses you paid for the student in 2017 for academic periods beginning in 2017 or beginning in the first 3 months of 2018.

Generally, in order to claim the deduction for education expenses for a dependent, you must have paid the expenses in 2017 and must claim an exemption for the student as a dependent on your 2017 tax return (line 6c of Form 1040 or 1040A). For additional information, see chapter 6 of Pub. 970.

You **cannot** claim the tuition and fees deduction if any of the following apply.

- Your filing status is married filing separately.
- Another person can claim an exemption for you as a dependent on his or her tax return. You cannot take the deduction even if the other person does not actually claim that exemption.
- Your modified adjusted gross income (MAGI), as figured on line 5, is more than \$80,000 (\$160,000 if filing a joint return).

- You were a nonresident alien for any part of the year and did not elect to be treated as a resident alien for tax purposes. More information on nonresident aliens can be found in Pub. 519, *U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens*.

You **cannot** claim a tuition and fees deduction for any student if you or anyone else claims an American opportunity or lifetime learning credit (Form 8863) in 2017 with respect to expenses of the student for whom the qualified education expenses were paid. However, a state tax credit will not disqualify you from claiming a tuition and fees deduction.

Qualified Education Expenses

Generally, qualified education expenses are amounts paid in 2017 for tuition and fees required for the student's enrollment or attendance at an eligible educational institution. Required fees include amounts for books, supplies, and equipment used in a course of study if required to be paid to the institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance. It does not matter whether the expenses were paid in cash, by check, by credit or debit card, or with borrowed funds.

Qualified education expenses include nonacademic fees, such as student activity fees, athletic fees, or other expenses unrelated to the academic course of instruction, **only if** the fee must be paid to the institution as a condition of enrollment or attendance. However, fees for personal expenses (described below) are never qualified education expenses.

Qualified education expenses **do not** include amounts paid for the following.

- Personal expenses. This means room and board, insurance, medical expenses (including student health fees), transportation, and other similar personal, living, or family expenses.
- Any course or other education involving sports, games, or hobbies, or any noncredit course, unless such course or other education is part of the student's degree program or helps the student acquire or improve job skills.

Qualified education expenses do not include any expenses for which you take any other deduction, such as on Schedule A (Form 1040) or Schedule C (Form 1040).

You may receive Form 1098-T, Tuition Statement, from the institution reporting either payments received in 2017 (box 1) or amounts billed in 2017 (box 2). However, the amount in box 1 or 2 of Form 1098-T may be different from the amount you paid (or are treated as having paid). In completing Form 8917, use only the amounts you actually paid (plus any amounts you are treated as having paid) in 2017 (reduced, as necessary, as described in *Adjusted Qualified Education Expenses*, later). See chapter 6 of Pub. 970 for more information on Form 1098-T.

Qualified education expenses paid directly to the institution by someone other than you or the student are treated as paid to the student and then paid by the student to the institution.

Academic Period

An academic period is any quarter, semester, trimester, or any other period of study as reasonably determined by an eligible educational institution. If an eligible educational institution uses credit hours or clock hours and does not have academic terms, each payment period may be treated as an academic period.

Prepaid Expenses

Qualified education expenses paid in 2017 for an academic period that begins in the first 3 months of 2018 can be used in figuring the tuition and fees deduction for 2017 only. See *Academic Period*, earlier. For example, if you pay \$2,000 in December 2017 for qualified tuition for the 2018 winter quarter that begins in January 2018, you can use that \$2,000 in figuring the tuition and fees deduction for 2017 only (if you meet all the other requirements).



You cannot use any amount you paid in 2016 or 2018 to figure the qualified education expenses you use to figure your 2017 tuition and fees deduction.

Adjusted Qualified Education Expenses

For each student, reduce the qualified education expenses paid by or on behalf of that student under the following rules. The result is the amount of adjusted qualified education expenses for each student.

Tax-free educational assistance. For tax-free educational assistance received in 2017, reduce the qualified educational expenses for each academic period by the amount of tax-free educational assistance allocable to that academic period. See *Academic Period*, earlier.

Tax-free educational assistance includes:

1. The tax-free part of any scholarship or fellowship grant (including Pell grants);
2. The tax-free part of any employer-provided educational assistance;
3. Veterans' educational assistance; and
4. Any other educational assistance that is excludable from gross income (tax free), other than as a gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance.



You may be able to increase the combined value of your tuition and fees deduction and certain educational assistance if the student includes some or all of the educational assistance in income in the year it is received. For details, see Adjustments to Qualified Education Expenses in chapter 6 of Pub. 970.

Generally, any scholarship or fellowship grant is treated as tax-free educational assistance. However, a scholarship or fellowship grant is not treated as tax-free educational assistance to the extent the student includes it in gross income (the student may or may not be required to file a tax return) for the year the scholarship or fellowship grant is received and either:

- The scholarship or fellowship grant (or any part of it) **must** be applied (by its terms) to expenses (such as room and board) other than qualified education expenses as defined in *Qualified education expenses* in Pub. 970, chapter 1; or
- The scholarship or fellowship grant (or any part of it) **may** be applied (by its terms) to expenses (such as room and board) other than qualified education expenses as defined in *Qualified education expenses* in Pub. 970, chapter 1.

Tax-free educational assistance treated as a refund. Some tax-free educational assistance received after 2017 may be treated as a refund of qualified education expenses paid in 2017. This tax-free educational assistance is any tax-free educational assistance received by you or anyone else after 2017 for qualified education expenses paid on behalf of a student in 2017 (or attributable to enrollment at an eligible educational institution during 2017).

If this tax-free educational assistance is received after 2017 but before you file your 2017 income tax return, see *Refunds received after 2017 but before your income tax return is filed*, later. If this tax-free educational assistance is received after 2017 and after you file your 2017 income tax return, see *Refunds received after 2017 and after your income tax return is filed*, later.

Refunds. A refund of qualified education expenses may reduce adjusted qualified education expenses for the tax year or may require you to include some or all of the refund in your gross income for the year the refund is received. See chapter 6 of Pub. 970 for more information. Some tax-free educational assistance received after 2017 may be treated as a refund. See *Tax-free educational assistance treated as a refund*, earlier.

Refunds received in 2017. For each student, figure the adjusted qualified education expenses for 2017 by adding all the qualified education expenses paid in 2017 and subtracting any refunds of those expenses received from the eligible educational institution during 2017.

Refunds received after 2017 but before your income tax return is filed. If anyone receives a refund after 2017 of qualified education expenses you paid on behalf of a student in 2017 and the refund is received before you file your 2017 income tax return, reduce the amount of qualified education expenses for 2017 by the amount of the refund.

Refunds received after 2017 and after your income tax return is filed. If anyone receives a refund after 2017 of qualified education expenses you paid on behalf of a student in 2017 and the refund is received after you file your 2017 income tax return, you may need to include some or all of the refund in your gross income for the year the refund is received. See chapter 6 of Pub. 970 for more information.

Coordination with Coverdell education savings accounts and qualified tuition programs. Reduce your qualified education expenses by any qualified education expenses used to figure the exclusion from gross income of (a) interest received under an education savings bond program, or (b) any distribution from a Coverdell education savings account or qualified tuition program (QTP). For a QTP, this applies only to the amount of tax-free earnings that were distributed, not to the recovery of contributions to the program.

Eligible Educational Institution

An eligible educational institution is generally any accredited public, nonprofit, or proprietary (private) college, university, vocational school, or other postsecondary institution. Also, the institution must be eligible to participate in a student aid program administered by the Department of Education. Virtually all accredited postsecondary institutions meet this definition.

An eligible educational institution also includes certain educational institutions located outside the United States that are eligible to participate in a student aid program administered by the Department of Education.



The educational institution should be able to tell you if it is an eligible institution.

Additional Information

See Pub. 970, chapter 6, for more information about the tuition and fees deduction.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

Complete columns (a) through (c) on line 1 for each student for whom you elect to take the tuition and fees deduction.

Note: If you have more than three students who qualify for the tuition and fees deduction, enter "See attached" next to line 1 and attach a statement with the required information for each additional student. Include the amounts from line 1, column (c), for all students in the total you enter on line 2.

Column (c)

For each student, enter the amount of adjusted qualified education expenses. The expenses must have been paid for the student in 2017 for academic periods beginning after 2016 but before April 1, 2018.