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for that quarter; the issuer is not reguired to file any subsequent reports with respect to that program. See section 6709(c) for the penalties with respect to failure to file a report.

- (ii) The report shall be submitted on Form 8330 and shall contain the information required therein, including-
- (A) The name, address, and TIN of the issuer of the mortgage credit certificates,
- (B) The date of the issuer's election not to issue qualified mortgage bonds with respect to the mortgage credit certificate program and the nonissued bond amount of the program,
- (C) The sum of the products determined by multiplying-
- (1) The certified indebtedness amount of each qualified mortgage credit certificate issued under that program during the calendar quarter, by
- (2) The certificate credit rate with respect to such certificate, and
- (D) A listing of the name, address, and TIN of each holder of a qualified mortgage credit certificate which has been revoked during the calendar quar-
- (c) Extensions of time for filing reports. The Commissioner may grant an extension of time for the filing of a report required by this section if there is reasonable cause for the failure to file such report in a timely fashion.
- (d) Place for filing. The reports required by this section are to be filed at the Internal Revenue Service Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19225.
- (e) Cross reference. See section 6709 and the regulations thereunder with respect to the penalty for failure to file a report required by this section.

[T.D. 8023, 50 FR 19354, May 8, 1985]

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[T.D. 9034, 67 FR 78691, Dec. 26, 2002]

§1.25A-1 Calculation of education tax credit and general eligibility requirements.

(a) Amount of education tax credit. An individual taxpayer is allowed a non-refundable education tax credit against income tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year. The amount of the education tax credit is the total of the Hope Scholarship Credit (as described in §1.25A-3) plus the Lifetime Learning Credit (as

described in §1.25A-4). For limitations on the credits allowed by subpart A of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code, see section 26.

(b) Coordination of Hope Scholarship Credit and Lifetime Learning Credit—(1) In general. In the same taxable year, a taxpayer may claim a Hope Scholarship Credit for each eligible student's qualified tuition and related expenses (as defined in §1.25A-2(d)) and a Lifetime Learning Credit for one or more other students' qualified tuition and related expenses. However, a taxpayer may not claim both a Hope Scholarship Credit and a Lifetime Learning Credit with respect to the same student in the same taxable year.

(2) Hope Scholarship Credit. Subject to certain limitations, a Hope Scholarship Credit may be claimed for the qualified tuition and related expenses paid during a taxable year with respect to each eligible student (as defined in §1.25A-3(d)). Qualified tuition and related expenses paid during a taxable year with respect to one student may not be taken into account in computing the amount of the Hope Scholarship Credit with respect to any other student. In addition, qualified tuition and related expenses paid during a taxable year with respect to any student for whom a Hope Scholarship Credit is claimed may not be taken into account in computing the amount of the Lifetime Learning Credit.

(3) Lifetime Learning Credit. Subject to certain limitations, a Lifetime Learning Credit may be claimed for the aggregate amount of qualified tuition and related expenses paid during a taxable year with respect to students for whom no Hope Scholarship Credit is claimed.

(4) *Examples*. The following examples illustrate the rules of this paragraph (b):

Example 1. In 1999, Taxpayer A pays qualified tuition and related expenses for his dependent, B, to attend College Y during 1999. Assuming all other relevant requirements are met, Taxpayer A may claim either a Hope Scholarship Credit or a Lifetime Learning Credit with respect to dependent B, but not both. See §1.25A-3(a) and §1.25A-4(a).

Example 2. In 1999, Taxpayer C pays \$2,000 in qualified tuition and related expenses for her dependent, D, to attend College Z during 1999. In 1999, Taxpayer C also pays \$500 in