



529 Education Savings Plans

A 529 education savings plan provides flexibility, tax advantages and more to help you stay on top of one of the most important financial considerations your family may face.

Key Benefits

- Helps you save and invest toward a major future educational expense
- Provides you with tax-deferred growth and federal income tax-free withdrawals for qualified education expenses
- Reduces the amount you or the beneficiary may need to borrow to pay for school
- Allows the account owner to remain in control of the assets

Currently one of the most popular college savings vehicles for American families, a 529 plan offers a combination of features that may be unmatched by any other educational savings method.

Flexibility

You can open a 529 education savings plan for your child, grandchild, a friend or even yourself. There are no income limits and you can contribute to a 529 education savings plan no matter how much you earn. Assets can be used for a variety of qualified education expenses including tuition, room and board, books and certain fees for schools located anywhere in the nation and eligible foreign institutions.

Control

With a 529 education savings plan, the account owner, rather than the beneficiary, retains control of the assets and decides on the amount and timing of withdrawals. Account owners can change the beneficiary to another family member of the original beneficiary (as defined by the Internal Revenue Code) at any time and the investment allocation can be adjusted twice a year.

Estate planning

A 529 education savings plan can be an effective strategy to reduce future estate taxes by transferring up to \$15,000 per contributor (\$30,000 per married couple) to a child or grandchild yearly without paying a gift tax. Additionally, 529 plans offer an accelerated gifting strategy allowing individuals or married couples to contribute up to \$75,000, or \$150,000 respectively, in one year and treat that as an allowable gift for each of the next five years (subject to limitations).¹ Once assets are contributed to the 529 account, the assets are generally considered to be out of the account owner's estate.

Tax advantages

Earnings in a 529 plan can grow tax-deferred from federal income tax and all withdrawals for qualified education expenses are free from federal income tax as well. In addition, many states offer in-state tax benefits to individuals who contribute to their home state plan.



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¹ To take advantage of the accelerated gifting and tax treatment, donors must report five equal transfers on their federal income tax filing to avoid adverse tax consequences. You should consult a legal or tax advisor about your individual circumstances before adopting a gifting strategy.

Helpful Tips

Talk with your investment advisor if:

- You have children or grandchildren
- You are currently saving and investing for education outside a 529 plan
- You have a 529 education savings plan held directly with a fund company or state program
- You have children or grandchildren with educational funding needs and you have wealth transfer or estate tax considerations

Begin a strategy

Getting started is always the key to making progress and your investment advisor can help with a savings and investment strategy and time table.

Understand your options

Your investment mix can be adjusted twice a year and 529 plan assets can be transferred—in whole or in part—among the 529 accounts of different family members of the original beneficiary without penalty once per year (federal tax implications may apply).

Take distributions wisely

529 account assets can be used to pay for qualified education expenses, which include tuition, room and board, and certain required books, supplies, fees and expenses. If distributions are not used for qualified education expenses, you will have to pay federal income tax and you may face a 10% penalty on earnings. State tax implications may also apply.

How your monthly investment could grow

| 529 plan | Account value at age 18 if your beneficiary is currently a... | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|-------------|
| Monthly investment | Newborn | 6-year-old | 12-year-old |
| \$100 | \$31,559 | \$18,444 | \$8,122 |
| 200 | 63,118 | 36,887 | 16,245 |
| 300 | 94,678 | 55,331 | 24,367 |
| 400 | 126,237 | 73,774 | 32,489 |
| 500 | 157,796 | 92,218 | 40,611 |

The example above shows how a monthly investment in a 529 college savings plan could grow to be significant no matter when you start. Results assume a 4% average annual return and no withdrawals. This hypothetical example is for illustrative purposes only and is not meant to represent any specific program or investment.

The tax cuts and jobs act initiated several changes for 529 plans

- > 529 education plan assets can now be used for up to \$10,000 per year in K-12 tuition expenses. This gives families the opportunity to save tax-free for private and religious schools. State law may or may not allow similar 529 tax advantages or may be limited only to the state sponsored plan
- > An existing Coverdell Education Savings Account can be rolled over into a 529 plan with no tax consequences

Talk to your investment advisor to find out more

Beginning early makes it easier but it is never too late to get started. Talk to your investment advisor who can help you consider your specific situation and the features and benefits as well as any risks of saving and investing for education through a 529 plan. You should carefully review the program description for a 529 education savings plan, which you can obtain from your investment advisor, before investing. If you currently have a 529 education savings plan held directly with a state agency administering the plan or mutual fund company, you may want to consider consolidating the accounts with your investment advisor.

Before investing in any other 529 education savings plan, you should take into consideration any offers of the home state of the investor or beneficiary. This includes state tax or other benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds or protection from creditors, that are only available by investing in that state's education savings plan.

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