

30 Years of 529s



1996

Section 529 added to the Internal Revenue Code establishing tax-advantaged college savings programs sponsored by states.

1997

Qualified education expenses expanded to include room and board.

2001

The Maryland College Investment Plan launches, allowing contributions to an investment account established for the purposes of meeting qualified education expenses of the designated beneficiary of the account.
Qualified distributions from 529 plans become federally tax-free.

2006

Qualified distributions from 529 plans are now permanently exempt from federal taxes, solidifying 529s as a mainstream education savings vehicle.

2019

Apprenticeships and education loan repayments added to qualified distributions.

2017

Tuition for K-12 public, private, and religious schools included as a qualified distribution.

2015

Computers, software, and internet access added to qualified distributions.

2022

Rollovers to Roth IRAs allowed, effective 2024 (subject to conditions and limits).

2025

Annual cap for K-12 expenses doubled to \$20,000 and postsecondary credentialing expenses added as a qualified distribution.

2026

529 plans celebrate their 30th anniversary and the Maryland College Investment Plan marks 25 years of helping families save for future education expenses.



The Maryland Senator Edward J. Kasemeyer College Investment Plan Description provides investment objectives, risks, expenses and costs, fees, and other information you should read and consider carefully before investing. If you or your beneficiary live outside of Maryland, you should compare the Maryland College Investment Plan to any college savings program offered by your home state or your beneficiary's home state, which may offer state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in such state's 529 plan.

T. Rowe Price Investment Services, Inc., Distributor/Underwriter of the Maryland College Investment Plan.

The availability of tax benefits may be conditioned on meeting certain requirements, such as residency, purpose for or timing of distributions, or other factors as applicable. Please consult with a tax professional regarding your specific situation.