



Dispelling 529 College Savings Plan Myths

As college costs continue to increase faster than the rate of inflation,¹ even wealthy families need to plan and save for college. There may be no better savings vehicle for this than a 529 college savings plan. The plan is designed to combine tax advantages with high contribution limits and allows account owners to have control over how money is invested and spent. Yet, perhaps because 529 plans may seem too good to be true, numerous myths perpetuate about these college savings plans. Here, we address some of the most common college savings plan misunderstandings to help you distinguish fact from fiction.

FICTION: A 529 plan has income restrictions.

FACT: Unlike some other college savings accounts like the Coverdell Education Savings Account, there are no income limitations for investing in a 529 plan. Generally, only individuals (including the beneficiary) whose modified adjusted gross income for the year is less than \$110,000 (\$220,000 in the case of a joint return) can contribute to a Coverdell Education Savings Account.²

In contrast, investors can receive the federal tax benefits of investing in a 529 plan without regard to income tax bracket. Also, as an investor's tax bracket increases, the more valuable tax-free qualified withdrawals can become.³

FICTION: Investment options are limited in a 529 plan.

FACT: The SSGA Upromise 529 Plan offers four investment choices. With the College Date Portfolios, you simply select the year you expect the student (the account beneficiary) to start college. These portfolios adjust automatically from more aggressive to more conservative as the student gets closer to college-age (and closer to the selected college date year). On the other end of the decision-making spectrum, customization through Static Portfolios is possible by building your own portfolio using fifteen precise investment options, across investment styles and asset classes, each invested in a single underlying SPDR® ETF.⁴ The SSGA Upromise 529 Plan also offers three Risk-Based Portfolios and a Savings Portfolio as a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured option. College Date and Risk-Based Portfolios offer built-in tactical asset allocation and broad diversification. To learn more visit: ssga.upromise529.com/investmentoptions.

¹ "Trends in College Pricing 2017," College Board. Accessed 9 Jan. 2018 at: https://trends.collegeboard.org/sites/default/files/2017-trends-in-college-pricing_1.pdf

² United States. Dept. of the Treasury. Internal Revenue Services. *Publication 970 (2016), Tax Benefits for Education, Chapter 7*. Accessed 19 Jan. 2017 at <https://www.irs.gov/publications/p970/index.html>

³ Earnings on non-qualified withdrawals are subject to federal income tax and may be subject to a 10 percent federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes. The availability of tax or other benefits may be contingent on meeting other requirements.

⁴ Although they invest in ETFs and/or mutual funds, the SSGA Upromise 529 Plan Portfolios are not ETFs or mutual funds themselves. As an SSGA Upromise 529 account owner, you will own units of the portfolio, which are municipal fund securities, not shares of the ETFs or mutual funds.

FICTION:

A 529 plan has low contribution limits.

FACT: Up to \$370,000 can be invested in an SSGA Upromise 529 Plan account per beneficiary.⁵ In contrast, the Coverdell Education Savings Account limits contributions to just \$2,000 a year. Note, too, that anyone can contribute up to \$14,000 a year (\$28,000 if married) per beneficiary to a 529 plan account without triggering a federal gift tax. Moreover, a special federal gift tax exemption for 529 plans permits contributions of up to \$70,000 in one calendar year (\$140,000 if married and electing to split gifts) per beneficiary to be treated as if the contribution was made over a five year period for gift tax purposes.⁶

FICTION:

Only a parent can open a 529 account.

FACT: Parents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, and friends can open a 529 account for a beneficiary. Of course, some families prefer to open the account themselves and invite friends and family to make contributions. In fact, Ugift[®] is an easy way for friends and family to contribute to a 529 account with no fees.⁷ Gift contributions can be made online or by check, so there is no extra paperwork. (Adults also can open a 529 account and name themselves as the beneficiary to fund their own education.)

FICTION:

It's difficult to open a 529 account.

FACT: It is not as cumbersome as you might think. Everything you need to open a SSGA Upromise 529 Plan account is available easily online at ssga.upromise529.com/enroll. The first 529 account an advisor opens will be a paper process. However, from there, an advisor can open subsequent SSGA Upromise 529 Plan accounts through our web-based portal 529quickview.com in as little as ten minutes. And our 529 QuickView[®] tool facilitates easy ongoing account management for you and your clients.

FICTION:

It's too late to start a 529 plan for a high school student.

FACT: 529 plans have no age limit, so it's never too late to open an account. Investment options range from conservative to aggressive, so you can select or create a portfolio that's appropriate for older students. Even if the account is held for just a handful of years, the 529 plan's tax-deferred growth and tax-free⁸ distributions for qualified higher education expenses can potentially mean more money to pay for college. In fact, even adults planning to return to school may benefit from saving in a 529 plan.

FICTION:

You can't change the investment options in a 529 plan.

FACT: Investments across accounts within a 529 plan can be changed up to two times per calendar year and upon a change in the beneficiary. Also note that the account owner can change the beneficiary any time to another eligible "member of the family" (as defined under the US Internal Revenue Code).

FICTION:

529 savings can only be used to pay for tuition.

FACT: In addition to tuition, assets in a 529 account can cover a variety of qualified higher education expenses including fees, certain room and board costs, required equipment and supplies, as well as certain qualified expenses for special needs students. Qualified expenses for 529 plans also include computer equipment, software or internet access expenses used for college.

⁵ The maximum contribution limit applies to accounts for the same beneficiary under all 529 college savings programs sponsored by the State of Nevada.

⁶ In the event the donor does not survive the five year period, a pro-rated amount will revert to the donor's taxable estate.

⁷ Ugift is a registered service mark of Ascensus Broker Dealer Services, LLC.

⁸ Earnings on non-qualified withdrawals are subject to federal income tax and may be subject to a 10 percent federal tax penalty, as well as state and local income taxes. The availability of tax and other benefits may be contingent on meeting other requirements.

FICTION:

529 savings can only be used at schools in the state offering the plan.

FACT:

Not true. The full value of a SSGA Upromise 529 Plan account can be used at an eligible educational institution including public or private 4-year colleges and universities, eligible trade and technical schools, 2-year junior colleges, and graduate schools anywhere in the U.S. and abroad. Generally, an eligible educational institution is one that participates in U.S. Department of Education student financial aid programs.

FICTION:

A trust is a better way for grandparents to help fund college.

FACT:

A 529 account can be a great alternative to an irrevocable trust with the student as the beneficiary. Again, using the special gift tax exemption by frontloading a 529 plan account with contributions up to \$70,000 (\$140,000 if married and electing to split gifts) per beneficiary in one calendar year can reduce a taxable estate quickly because the money gets out of your estate faster than if you made contributions each year. For example, grandparents who gift \$140,000 to open a 529 account for each of their four grandchildren immediately reduce their estate by \$560,000 without gift tax implications. They can repeat the same contributions every five years.⁹ Trusts can be more complicated and are generally less tax efficient than a 529 plan. Income retained by a trust is taxed to the trust, while distributed income is taxed to the beneficiary. 529 plans also typically have lower administrative fees relative to the costs of establishing and administering a trust. If held in the grandparent's name, a 529 plan account does not count as the student's asset when applying for federal financial aid, although distributions taken from a grandparent's account are generally reportable as student income.

⁹ In the event the donor does not survive the five year period, a pro-rated amount will revert to the donor's taxable estate.

¹⁰ Hurley, Joseph F. "Family Guide to College Savings." *Savingforcollege*. 26 August 2016. Web. 9 Jan. 2018. <http://www.savingforcollege.com/financial_aid_basics/financial_aid_and_your_savings.php>.

FICTION:

Saving in a 529 plan hurts eligibility for federal financial aid.

FACT:

Financial aid is a broad term that covers non-need-based merit scholarships, lower interest rate federal loans, need-based grants from colleges, and work study. Some families also take out private loans. The bottom line is that not all financial aid is a "gift" and interest rates on loans can vary dramatically based on whether they are government subsidized or private.

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) determines need-based aid. FAFSA analysis treats a 529 account for a dependent student as a parental asset, assessed at a maximum of 5.6 percent when determining the Expected Family Contribution (EFC) towards college costs.¹⁰ Assets held in the student's name are assessed at 20 percent when calculating the EFC.¹¹ Also, qualified withdrawals from your 529 plan account do not add to your family's income, which in turn would reduce eligibility for financial aid the next year. Note, that withdrawals from a 529 account opened by a grandparent or another non-parent do, indeed, count as student income. For that reason, many families that receive financial aid choose to reserve grandparent and other accounts for the final year of college when they would not be filing a FAFSA to qualify for financial aid for the following year.

FICTION:

If the child doesn't go to college, the 529 account money is lost.

FACT:

The person who owns the 529 account controls it. Meaning if the first beneficiary decides not to attend college, the account owner can change the beneficiary to another eligible "member of the family" (as defined under the US Internal Revenue Code) with no penalty. The 529 account can also be left in the first beneficiary's name or grandchildren's names, creating an education legacy as assets are passed down between generations.¹² It's also possible to take a non-qualified withdrawal of the account assets, however, account earnings would be subject to federal income tax and may be subject to a 10 percent federal penalty tax, as well as state and local income taxes.

¹¹ Hurley, Joseph F. "Family Guide to College Savings." *Savingforcollege*. 26 August 2016. Web. 9 Jan. 2018. <http://www.savingforcollege.com/financial_aid_basics/financial_aid_and_your_savings.php>.

¹² Rules regarding gifts and generation-skipping transfer tax may apply in the case of a change of beneficiary. You should consult with a tax advisor when considering a change of beneficiary.

FICTION:

If the student receives a scholarship and doesn't need the money saved in the 529 account, the account owner is stuck paying a big penalty.

FACT: If the scholarship covers only tuition, you can take a distribution up to the amount of the scholarship from the 529 account to pay for expenses such as room and board, books and other required supplies. Any earnings would be taxable but would not be subject to the 10 percent federal penalty tax.

If additional savings remain unused in the 529 account, you can change the beneficiary of the account to an eligible "member of the family" of the current beneficiary (as defined under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended) with no penalty. Alternatively, if you chose to take a non-qualified withdrawal of the account earnings (but not contributions) would be taxed at the rate of the recipient of the distribution (i.e. the beneficiary's tax rate if you make the distribution payable to the beneficiary or your tax rate if the distribution is payable to you). These earnings would also be subject to the 10 percent federal tax penalty.

FICTION:

All 529 plans are the same.

FACT: All 529 plans offer federal (and usually state) tax-free earnings, but there are other differences to consider such as fees, investments offered, investment philosophy, and age-based options. Favorable state taxes and other benefits offered under a particular 529 plan should also be taken into consideration. The SSGA Upromise 529 Plan is one of a few college savings plans powered by SPDR ETFs, utilizing low cost passive exchange traded funds.

FICTION:

There's no real benefit to investing in a 529 plan with ETFs.

FACT: The breadth of ETFs enables you to build more diversified portfolios. Certain asset classes (small cap emerging markets, international TIPS, and international REITs) typically aren't available in a passive mutual fund. Portfolio managers of the SSGA Upromise 529 Plan use ETFs as a precision tool to create diversified global portfolios based on a tactical asset allocation investment process.

Additionally, with the range of fixed income ETFs, College Date Portfolios in the SSGA Upromise 529 Plan own core bonds, TIPS, high yield and short-term corporate bond ETFs. Bond exposures can be adjusted as interest rate forecasts change. While the duration of longer term College Date Portfolios is between two and five years, duration is less than 1.5 years in the 2018, 2015 and College Today portfolios, designed to give potentially lower sensitivity to interest rate hikes.

FICTION:

The 529 plan's income tax benefits will soon expire.

FACT: Given that 529 tax benefits are established under the US Internal Revenue Code, they are subject to being amended or eliminated through legislation. The good news is that 529 plans have received bipartisan support in Congress. Congress recognizes the benefits of helping families save for college and aims to strengthen college savings plans through legislation. As of December 2017, 529 tax benefits can be applied towards private school tuition for grades K-12. This newly added benefit can be utilized for a maximum of \$10,000 (per beneficiary) each year for private elementary or high schools.¹³

¹³ Flynn, Kathryn. "New tax law brings big changes to 529 plans." *Savingforcollege*. 12 Dec. 2017. Web. 9 Jan. 2018. <<http://www.savingforcollege.com/articles/coming-soon-big-changes-to-529-plans>>.

Definitions

Qualified Educational Expenses include amounts paid for tuition, fees, computers and other related expense for an eligible student that are required for enrollment or attendance at an eligible educational institution.

Source: <https://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Qualified-Ed-Expenses>

Coverdell Education Savings Account is a tax-deferred trust account created by the US government to assist families in funding educational expenses for beneficiaries 18 years old or younger. While more than one account can be set up for a single beneficiary, the total maximum contribution for any single beneficiary is \$2,000.

Source: <http://investopedia.com/terms/c/coverdelleesa.asp>

Asset Allocation is the implementation of an investment strategy that seeks to balance risk versus reward by adjusting the percentage of each asset class in an investment portfolio according to the investor's risk tolerance, financial goals and investment horizon.

SSGA UPROMISE 529 PLAN

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IMPORTANT RISK INFORMATION

College Date and College Today portfolios' asset allocation strategy becomes more conservative as it approaches the target date and beyond. The investment risks of each portfolio change over time as its asset allocation changes.

Assumptions and forecasts used by SSGA in developing a portfolio's asset allocation glide path may not be in line with future capital market returns and participant savings activities, which could result in losses near, at or after the target date year or could result in the portfolio not providing adequate funds to support their intended use.

The information provided does not constitute investment advice and it should not be relied on as such. It should not be considered a solicitation to buy or an offer to sell a security. It does not take into account any investor's particular investment objectives, strategies, tax status or investment horizon. You should consult your tax and financial advisor.

Investing involves risk including the risk of loss of principal. Investment returns will vary depending upon the performance of the Portfolios you choose. Except to the extent of FDIC insurance available for the Savings Portfolio, you could lose all or a portion of your money by investing in the Plan, depending on market conditions. Account Owners assume all investment risks as well as responsibility for any federal and state tax consequences.

ETFs trade like stocks, fluctuate in market value and may trade at prices above or below the ETFs' net asset value. Brokerage commissions and ETF expenses will reduce returns.

Diversification and asset allocation does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss.

The SSGA Upromise 529 Plan (the "Plan") is administered by the Board of Trustees of the College Savings Plans of Nevada (the "Board"), chaired by Nevada State Treasurer. Ascensus Broker Dealer Services, LLC. (ABD) serves as the Program Manager. ABD has overall responsibility for the day-to-day operations, including distribution of the Plan and provision of certain marketing services. State Street Global Advisors (SSGA) serves as Investment Manager

for the Plan except for the Savings Portfolio, which is managed by Sallie Mae Bank, and also provides or arranges for certain marketing services for the Plan. The Plan's Portfolios invest in either (i) Exchange Traded Funds and mutual funds offered or managed by SSGA or its affiliates; or (ii) a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC)-insured omnibus savings account held in trust by the Board at Sallie Mae Bank. Except for the Savings Portfolio, investments in the Plan are not insured by the FDIC. Units of the Portfolios are municipal securities and the value of units will vary with market conditions.

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For more information about the SSGA Upromise 529 Plan ("the Plan") download the Plan Description and Participation Agreement or request one by calling 1-800-587-7305. Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information are included in the Plan Description; read and consider it carefully before investing. Ascensus Broker Dealer Services, LLC. ("ABD") is distributor of the Plan.

Before you invest, consider whether you or the beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that are only available for investments in that state's qualified tuition program.