

## 2024 Summary Comparison of 529 Account and Coverdell Education Savings Account

The following table compares the 529 College Savings Plan to the Coverdell Education Savings Account (ESA). The plans vary by ownership, contribution amounts, managers, investment choices, fees, withdrawal requirements, qualified expenses, etc.

This is only a summary of general information. Refer to the IRS Publication 970 for complete details.

	529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN	EDUCATION SAVINGS ACCOUNT (Coverdell / Education IRA)
Account Holder	Any adult for the benefit of the student. Can be the parent, grandparent, or other. Be sure to name a successor owner.	An adult is the custodian for the beneficiary. Can be the parent, grandparent or other. The beneficiary must be under the age of 18.
Custodian broker	Plans are sponsored by various states. You do not need to be a resident of the state. Custodian broker varies by state.	Custodied at a broker such as Schwab or TD Ameritrade
Minimum Initial Contribution	Varies by state plan	Varies by custodian broker
Annual Contribution	Up to \$18,000 gift tax-free per person, or Up to \$90,000 gift tax-free if prorated over 5 years (assumes no other gifts to beneficiary during the 5 years) Contribution can be more, but is subject to gift tax reporting. There is no income limit.	\$2,000 per year, per beneficiary, to age18. The amount is limited by the Modified Adjusted Gross Income of the person making the contribution. The phase out range is: MAGI \$190,000 - \$220,000 Married Filing Jointly \$95,000 - \$110,000 Single
	Total value \$300k + depending on state Contribution deadline 12/31	Contribution deadline is 4/15 of the following year. Can also contribute to a 529 plan
Manager and Investments 529s Vary by State	Mutual funds only. The choice varies by state. Expenses vary by manager. Plans may offer:	Similar to other brokerage accounts It is managed at the account owner's discretion
	<ul> <li>"auto pilot" tracks based on risk tolerance and age of child</li> <li>static portfolios with various allocations of stock, bond &amp; "cash" mutual funds</li> <li>Investment choice can only be changed twice a year.</li> </ul>	Broad range of stocks, bonds, mutual funds, etc. Investments can be changed at any time
Taxation	Qualified withdrawals are tax free Contributions are deductible in some states – not California	Qualified withdrawals are tax free
<b>Qualified Withdrawals</b> See IRS Pub. 970 for details	K-12 up to \$10,000* & Post-Secondary Qualified Institution if enrolled at least ½ time. Expenses related/required for attendance - tuition, fees, books, required supplies, equipment. room & board. Student Loan repayment \$10,00 per student lifetime. *	K – 12 & Post-Secondary Qualified Institution if enrolled at least ½ time Expenses related/required for attendance - tuition, fees, books, required equipment, room & board Additional items for K-12
Penalties for Non-qualified Use	Earnings taxed as ordinary income + 10% penalty. Some states have a separate fee	Earnings taxed as ordinary income + 10% penalty
Account Ownership	Account holder retains ownership and certain authority over the account. Can be rolled over to another family member or owner. <i>Can be returned to the owner as a non-</i> <i>qualified distribution</i> .	There is an adult custodian – ownership may be transferred to the beneficiary at age 18. Must be distributed by age 30. Beneficiary may be changed to another family member.

Both plans will affect need-based financial aid. Varies according to who owns the account, timing of distributions & the school. \*Some states, including Calif., have **not** approved the \$10,000 for K-12 as a qualified expense for state income tax. \*Some states **do not conform** with federal law on 529 being used for student loan repayment. CA did in October 2021. \*New law 12/2022 allows up to \$35,000 in 529 to be rolled into a Roth IRA for beneficiary - awaiting guidance from