

Your guide to **529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS**



WHAT IS A 529?

A 529 plan is an account that allows you to invest specifically for future education expenses. Similar to IRAs and 401(k)/403(b) plans designed to help save for retirement, 529 plans are aimed at helping families save for college. The accounts are administered at the state level, and are managed by a financial services company that handles all the paperwork and oversees the investments. TIAA-CREF Tuition Financing, Inc. is the program manager for 10 state plans.

529 PLANS *offer many advantages*



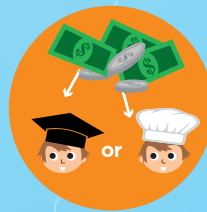
TAX FREE

Contributions can grow free of federal and state taxes, meaning potentially bigger gains over time. There are no taxes on qualified withdrawals.



ACCESSIBLE

Anyone who is a U.S. citizen or resident alien and at least 18 years old who would like to contribute on behalf of a beneficiary (the person for whom you are contributing money, including a minor child, a spouse or yourself) can establish a 529 account.



FLEXIBLE

Funds can be used at eligible schools nationwide. So whether the beneficiary wants to be a rocket scientist, welder or chef, he or she is covered.



VALUABLE

529s can be used to cover a range of expenses, including mandatory fees, books, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment or attendance, along with certain room-and-board costs.

MYTHS *and* MISCONCEPTIONS

If you're confused about 529 plans, you're not alone. Here are some common myths and misunderstandings—and the truths behind them.

529 savings plans are only for families interested in public colleges or universities.

FALSE. Funds can be used from your 529 savings plan to send your grandkids, loved ones, or even yourself to **any accredited public or private U.S. college or university—or two-year technical or vocational institution—as well as qualifying international institutions.**

There are two types of 529 plans: The traditional plan—managed by TIAA-CREF Tuition Financing, Inc. in 10 states—lets you open an account to pay for a beneficiary's expenses at *any* U.S. accredited college or university.

The second option lets an account holder buy future tuition credits for eligible *in-state* colleges and universities (many of them public) at today's prices. The states offering these programs will often let you transfer your account holdings to out-of-state and private schools, but in-state institutions may still be a better value.

I must open a 529 account in the state where my beneficiary will attend college.

FALSE. You can invest your money in almost any state's 529 plan, **the majority of which have no residency requirements.** Before investing in a particular plan, you should consider whether the state in which you or your designated beneficiary reside or have taxable income offers any specific benefits. Some states allow you to deduct contributions from your taxable state income, giving you a financial incentive to attend an in-state school. See the Disclosure Booklet for any plan you are considering for more details about that plan.

My 529 account can never lose value.

FALSE. Like any investment, a 529 account can gain or lose value over time. To help protect your investment, many plans offer an age-based option that automatically moves your money into more conservative allocations as your beneficiary gets closer to attending college. This option may help your account preserve its principal and earnings. However, it still isn't a guarantee that your account won't decline in value. If safety of principal—meaning your original investment—is your biggest priority, consider a stable value fund, offered in some state 529 plans. A stable value fund seeks to preserve principal while offering opportunities for income, providing some potential for growth.

My beneficiary gains control of my money when I open a 529 plan for him or her.

FALSE. The account owner (you) is always in charge. This means **you control the funds in any 529 account you open.** The beneficiary cannot withdraw money, change investment options or do anything else without your consent.

The tax information presented here is not intended to be used, and cannot be used, by any taxpayer for the purpose of avoiding tax penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayer. Taxpayers should seek advice based on their own particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

FAQS ABOUT 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLANS

Q: Can more than one person contribute to the account?

Anyone can contribute to an account as long as the maximum account balance does not exceed the per-beneficiary threshold set by the sponsoring state. The account owner has sole control over the assets and decides when to withdraw them.

Q: Can I change the beneficiary?

You can change your beneficiary at any time or transfer a portion of your investment to a different beneficiary. To maintain the tax benefits, the new beneficiary must be an eligible member of the previous beneficiary's family under the IRS definition, such as a sibling, an aunt, a stepchild, a first cousin or a spouse.

Q: What if my child or loved one decides not to attend college?

You have three choices:

1. Keep the funds in the account, and the investments will be available in future years if the beneficiary changes his or her mind about school.
2. Change the beneficiary to an eligible family member. Consult your tax advisor about whether this may create a taxable gift.
3. Make a nonqualified withdrawal. You can withdraw your principal contributions without a penalty, but any earnings will be subject to applicable state and federal taxes, plus a 10% federal penalty. Be aware principal and earnings withdrawal together from 529 accounts proportionally.

Q: What if my child or loved one gets a full or partial scholarship?

If your child receives a scholarship that covers the cost of qualified higher education expenses, you can withdraw funds up to the scholarship amount without any penalty. However, you'll have to pay federal and sometimes state income taxes on the earnings portion of the withdrawal.

Q: If I open an account in my state, then move to another state, what will happen to the account?

If you move to another state, you can still keep your money invested in your account, and you can continue contributing to it. Remember, before investing in any 529 plan, consider whether the state in which you or your designated beneficiary reside has a 529 plan that offers state income tax or other benefits to residents.



SCHOLARSHARE

CALIFORNIA'S 529 COLLEGE SAVINGS PLAN