



Gift strategies with 529 plans

November 13, 2017

Prepare for future college costs, and benefit from flexible gift and estate planning strategies – all at the same time.

529 plans offer significant benefits for beneficiaries because they can help fund future college expenses. But they also benefit account owners because they provide opportunities for gifting and estate planning. In this respect, 529 plans have a unique advantage: The account owner maintains control of the account assets, even though contributions are considered completed gifts and are excluded from the account owner's taxable estate.

Here are two advanced gifting strategies with a 529 plan:

- **Annual gifting** allows an annual gift tax exclusion of up to \$14,000 per recipient for individuals and \$28,000 for married couples. In 2018, these limits will increase to \$15,000 and \$30,000, respectively.
- **Accelerated gifting** allows a one-time gift to a 529 plan of up to \$70,000 per recipient for individuals or \$140,000 for married couples, to be contributed and prorated over five years — without incurring federal gift tax or using the donor's lifetime gift tax exclusion. In 2018, these limits will increase to \$75,000 and \$150,000, respectively.

With a 529 plan, you can give a gift but keep control. Want to learn more? Read through this example to see how 529 gifting can be a powerful tool for both college savings and estate planning goals:



GIFTING STRATEGIES WITH 529 PLANS

The gift that keeps on giving

Parents and relatives can benefit from tax-advantaged gifting strategies available only with 529 plans: annual gifting and accelerated gifting.

- Annual gifting allows an annual gift tax exclusion of up to \$14,000 per recipient for individuals and \$28,000 for married couples.
- Accelerated gifting allows a one-time gift to a 529 plan of up to \$70,000 per recipient for individuals or \$140,000 for married couples, to be contributed and prorated over five years — without incurring federal gift tax or using the donor's lifetime gift tax exclusion.

With a 529 plan, the account owner also maintains control of the account assets, even though contributions are considered completed gifts and are excluded from the account owner's taxable estate. Please note that the amount must be used by the fifth calendar year after the contribution, or a prorated amount will be included in the estate.

Gift tax 101

Gift tax is levied on the donor. They have their only child, Matt, who attends university when he graduates high school. They made modest contributions to a 529 plan for him in prior years but know they need to do more to meet their savings goal to ensure that Matt has enough resources to choose any school that accepts him. At the end of 2017, Mr. Abrams owns a large home, and he and his wife want to contribute \$28,000 of it to Matt. In a 529 plan, they can do this without any gift tax liability.

Year	Total gift = \$28,000	Annual gift tax exclusion
2017		\$14,000

Advanced gifting

Matt's grandparents are comfortably retired and in a position to make meaningful contributions to a college savings plan for their grandson. To maximize the five-year forward gifting provision and the special gift tax exclusions available with 529 plans, they contribute \$28,000 at the end of 2017, and in 2018 they contribute \$14,000 as a gift and need to prorate over five years. Since these grandparents effectively remove \$108,000 from their combined taxable estate without incurring any federal gift tax or using their lifetime gift tax exclusions.

Year	Grandparents' gift = \$108,000	Year-to-year gift tax exclusion
2017	\$14,000	\$14,000
2018	\$14,000	\$14,000
2019	\$14,000	\$14,000
2020	\$14,000	\$14,000
2021	\$14,000	\$14,000
2022	\$14,000	\$14,000

Not FDIC insured • No bank, state or federal guarantee • May have other risks

Withdrawal of earnings not used for qualified higher education expenses will be subject to federal and possibly state and local income tax and may be subject to an additional 10% federal penalty tax.

Total contributions to each 529 plan cannot exceed the amount necessary to provide for the beneficiary's qualified higher education expenses. Each plan generally establishes a contribution limitation.

The tax information set forth in this article is general in nature and does not constitute tax advice on the part of Columbia Management Investment Distributors, Inc. or its affiliates. The information cannot be used for the purposes of avoiding penalties and taxes. Consult with your tax advisor regarding how aspects of a 529 plan relate to your own specific circumstances.



To find out more, call [800.426.3750](tel:800.426.3750)
or visit columbiathreadneedleus.com



Not FDIC insured • No bank guarantee • May lose value

Securities products offered through Columbia Management Investment Distributors, Inc., member FINRA. Advisory services provided by Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC.

Columbia Threadneedle Investments (Columbia Threadneedle) is the global brand name of the Columbia and Threadneedle group of companies.

The views expressed are as of the date given, may change as market or other conditions change and may differ from views expressed by other Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (CMIA) associates or affiliates. Actual investments or investment decisions made by CMIA and its affiliates, whether for its own account or on behalf of clients, may not necessarily reflect the views expressed. This information is not intended to provide investment advice and does not take into consideration individual investor circumstances. Investment decisions should always be made based on an investor's specific financial needs, objectives, goals, time horizon and risk tolerance. Asset classes described may not be suitable for all investors. Past performance does not guarantee future results, and no forecast should be considered a guarantee either. Since economic and market conditions change frequently, there can be no assurance that the trends described here will continue or that any forecasts are accurate.