

College planning vehicles

Comparing your options



Features and benefits of:

- Section 529 College Investing Plans
- UGMA/UTMA Custodial Accounts

The comparative chart on the following pages was prepared to provide you with information on two different investment vehicles that may be used to invest for college expenses.* The chart contains 16 comparative sections, so that at a glance you'll be able to review information such as eligibility, taxation, investment options and impact on financial aid.

Before you invest in or contribute to a Section 529 college investing plan or a UGMA/UTMA custodial account, consider your or your designated beneficiary's investment objectives, risk tolerance, time horizon and liquidity needs.

| | Section 529 College Investing Plan | Custodial Account (UGMA/UTMA) |
|--|---|---|
| Description | Tax-advantaged way to fund the qualified higher education expenses of a designated beneficiary. ¹ | An account in which a custodian holds money or other property that has been gifted or transferred to a minor, pursuant to applicable state law. |
| Eligibility limits for contributors | None | None with regard to dollar maximums. However, state law may limit the types of transfers that may be made to the minor. |
| Maximum beneficiary age for contributions to account | No age limit. | Statutory vesting age, which may range from 18 to 25, depending on the state law that governs. |
| Age at which withdrawals generally are required to be made | No age limit. | No age limit, but the custodian has the responsibility to transfer the assets to the minor upon attainment of the vesting age. |
| Minimum contribution to establish an account | Varies by plan. | Varies by provider/investment. |
| Maximum contributions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Varies by plan. However, most plans allow contributions in excess of \$250,000 per beneficiary. • Federal gift taxes could apply. Under the five-year gift rule, you can take advantage of a gifting provision that allows you to contribute up to \$70,000 (\$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) per beneficiary in a single five-year period, federal gift tax free, as long as there are no further gifts to the beneficiary in the same five-year period.² | For 2017, any individual may contribute \$14,000 (\$28,000 for married couples filing jointly) per beneficiary per year without federal gift tax consequences, but there are no statutorily imposed maximum contribution amounts. |
| Control of assets | Participant/account owner maintains control of account. | Custodian controls account until minor reaches the vesting age. When minor attains the vesting age, the custodian has the responsibility of transferring the assets to the minor. |

* Merrill Lynch has prepared the comparison chart from sources and data we believe to be reliable. The information is general in nature and should not be considered legal or tax advice. This information is provided for general educational purposes only, and you should bear in mind that laws of a particular state and your particular situation may affect the information contained herein. You should consult your tax advisor regarding your specific tax situation. Merrill Lynch expressly disclaims any responsibility or liability for any losses or damages arising out of use of the chart.



Merrill Lynch Wealth Management makes available products and services offered by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, a registered broker-dealer and Member SIPC, and other subsidiaries of Bank of America Corporation.

Investment products:

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Are Not FDIC Insured | Are Not Bank Guaranteed | May Lose Value |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|

| | Section 529 College Investing Plan | Custodial Account (UGMA/UTMA) |
|---|---|--|
| Ability to change beneficiaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The participant/account owner can change the designated beneficiary to a member of the family of the designated beneficiary (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) without adverse income tax consequences. • If assets from an UGMA/UTMA account are contributed, the custodian may not change the designated beneficiary, except as permitted by applicable law. • A change of beneficiary could potentially be subject to federal gift tax if the new beneficiary is in a younger generation than the prior beneficiary, or is not a member of the family of the prior beneficiary. • If the new beneficiary is in a generation two or more generations younger than the prior beneficiary, the transfer may be subject to the generation-skipping transfer tax. | No. Once a gift or transfer is made, the named minor cannot be changed. |
| Ability to transfer or roll over assets | Assets can be transferred or rolled over federal income tax free to another 529 plan for the same beneficiary once every 12 months, or for a member of the family of the beneficiary. Indirect rollovers must be completed within 60 days. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assets can be transferred between custodial accounts for the same minor at any time, provided the accounts have the same title. Both must be UGMA (or UTMA), with the same state law governing, same custodian and the same vesting age. • Assets from an UGMA/UTMA account also may be contributed to a 529 plan or education savings account for the same minor. Because cash must be contributed to 529 plans and ESAs, the custodial account may be subject to a capital gains tax liability as a result of the liquidation of securities in the custodial account. |
| Taxation on earnings | The earnings portion of a withdrawal is federal income tax free as long as withdrawals are used for qualified higher education expenses. ¹ | In 2017, the first \$1,050 of a child's income generally is tax-exempt, the next \$1,050 of unearned income generally is taxed at the child's tax rate, and unearned income over \$2,100 generally is taxed at the parent's tax rate if the child is under age 18, or the child is age 18 and does not have earned income that is more than half of his or her financial support, or is a full-time student that is at least age 19 and under age 24 who does not have earned income that is more than half of his or her financial support if at least one parent is living at the end of the tax year and the child is not filing a joint return for the tax year. |
| Taxation of withdrawals | Withdrawals used for qualified higher education expenses are federal income tax free. (See "How can funds be used?" below.) | Not applicable. (See "Taxation on earnings" above.) |
| How can funds be used? | <p>Qualified higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary, which may include:²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuition and fees • Room and board³ • Books, required supplies and equipment • Computers or peripheral equipment, computer software, or Internet access and related services • Certain expenses associated with special needs beneficiaries | No restrictions except that funds may only be paid to or for the benefit of the named minor. |
| Where can funds be used? | Virtually any accredited college or university in the U.S. (includes graduate schools, community colleges and accredited vocational and technical schools). Some foreign schools are also eligible. Institutions must be eligible to participate in U.S. Department of Education student financial assistance programs. | There is no limit as to where the funds may be used, provided they are paid to or for the benefit of the minor. |

| | Section 529 College Investing Plan | Custodial Account (UGMA/UTMA) |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Investment options | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varies by plan. Most plans offer investment portfolios consisting of underlying mutual funds or individual mutual fund options. Investment options typically range from age-based options in which the asset allocation mix adjusts based on the age of the beneficiary, to fixed allocation portfolios that range from conservative to aggressive. | No restrictions other than those imposed by the relevant state UGMA/UTMA laws, which typically state that a custodian is subject to the "prudent person rule" but is not limited by any other statute restricting investments by fiduciaries. |
| Taxation of nonqualified withdrawals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Withdrawals not used to pay for qualified higher education expenses as defined in the Internal Revenue Code are considered nonqualified withdrawals. The earnings portion of nonqualified withdrawals is subject to federal (and potentially state and/or local) income tax, plus a 10% additional federal tax. The additional tax does not apply to withdrawals upon the beneficiary's death, disability, military academy attendance or receipt of a scholarship, as long as the amount withdrawn does not exceed the amount of such scholarship. | Not applicable. |
| Impact on federal financial aid | <p>More Favorable</p> <p>Generally treated as an asset of the parent, which is weighted at 5.6% toward the expected family contribution (EFC) formula. Qualified withdrawals are not considered to be income to the parents or student in the EFC formula.⁴</p> | <p>Less Favorable</p> <p>Treated as an asset of the beneficiary, which is weighted at 20% toward the expected family contribution formula.⁴</p> |

Neither Merrill Lynch nor any of its affiliates or financial advisors provide tax, accounting or legal advice. You should consult your legal and/or tax advisors before making any financial decisions.

Before you invest in a Section 529 plan, request the plan's official statement from your Merrill Lynch financial advisor and read it carefully. The official statement contains more complete information, including investment objectives, charges, expenses and risks of investing in the plan, which you should carefully consider before investing. You should also consider whether your home state or your designated beneficiary's home state offers any state tax or other benefits that are available only for investments in such state's 529 plan. Section 529 plans are not guaranteed by any state or federal agency.

¹ To be eligible for the favorable tax treatment afforded to any earnings portions of withdrawals from Section 529 accounts, withdrawals must be used for "qualified higher education expenses," as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

² Contributions during 2017 between \$14,000 and \$70,000 (\$28,000 and \$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) made in one year can be prorated over a five-year period without subjecting you to federal gift tax or reducing your federal unified estate and gift tax credit. If you contribute less than the \$70,000 (\$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) maximum, additional contributions can be made without you being subject to federal gift tax, up to a prorated level of \$14,000 (\$28,000 for married couples filing jointly) per year. Federal gift taxation may result if a contribution exceeds the available annual gift tax exclusion amount remaining for a given beneficiary in the year of contribution. For contributions between \$14,000 and \$70,000 (\$28,000 and \$140,000 for married couples filing jointly) made in one year, if the account owner dies before the end of the five-year period, a prorated portion of the contribution may be included in his or her estate for federal estate tax purposes. Please consult your tax and/or legal advisor for such guidance.

³ To be eligible for the favorable tax treatment afforded any earnings portions of withdrawals from Section 529 accounts for qualified higher education expenses, room and board expenses must be incurred by students who are enrolled at least half-time. The expense for room and board qualifies only to the extent that it is not more than the greater of the following two amounts: (i) the allowance for room and board, as determined by the eligible educational institution, that was included in the cost of attendance (for federal financial aid purposes) for a particular academic period and living arrangement of the student; or (ii) the actual amount charged if the student is residing in housing owned or operated by the eligible educational institution.

⁴ This is based on the current interpretation of federal financial aid rules. Federal financial aid rules are subject to frequent change, and the rules in effect at the time the beneficiary applies may be different. At this time, 529 plan distributions receive favorable treatment. See http://www.savingforcollege.com/intro_to_529s/does-a-529-plan-affect-financial-aid.php

© 2016 Bank of America Corporation. All rights reserved. | AR5BDD3N | 209003PM-1116

 To learn more about Bank of America's environmental goals and initiatives, go to about.bankofamerica.com/en-us/global-impact/operations.html. Leaf icon is a registered trademark of Bank of America Corporation.