

PART 1. DESIGNATED BENEFICIARY*The individual for whom this account is being established*

Name (First/MI/Last) _____

Address Line 1 _____

Address Line 2 _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Social Security Number _____

Date of Birth _____

Account Number _____

PART 3. DEPOSITOR*The individual establishing this account*

Name (First/MI/Last) _____

Address Line 1 _____

Address Line 2 _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Social Security Number _____

Date of Birth _____ Phone _____

PART 5. SUCCESSOR RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL

In the event of the death or legal incapacity of the responsible individual while the designated beneficiary is a minor under state law, the individual named below is designated as the successor responsible individual.

☐ No successor responsible individual will be named at this time.

The responsible individual may designate a successor responsible individual at a later date.

Name (First/MI/Last) _____

Address Line 1 _____

Address Line 2 _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Social Security Number _____

Phone _____

Relationship to Designated Beneficiary _____

Email _____

PART 6. CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Contribution Amount _____ Contribution Date _____

CONTRIBUTION TYPE (Select one)
☐ **1. Regular**

Contribution for Tax Year _____

☐ **2. Rollover** (Distribution from a Coverdell ESA that is being deposited into this Coverdell ESA)

By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a rollover.

☐ **3. Transfer** (Direct movement of assets from a Coverdell ESA into this Coverdell ESA)
PART 2. COVERDELL ESA CUSTODIANName _____ **Church Development Fund, Inc.**Address Line 1 _____ **17701 Cowan, Suite 100**

Address Line 2 _____

City/State/ZIP _____ **Irvine, CA 92614**Phone _____ **(888) 540-7112**
☐ This is an amendment to an existing Coverdell ESA.
PART 4. RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL*The individual responsible for managing this account*

Name (First/MI/Last) _____

Address Line 1 _____

Address Line 2 _____

City/State/ZIP _____

Social Security Number _____

Phone _____

Relationship to Designated Beneficiary _____

Email _____

ELECTIONS (Select an answer to each of the following questions. If a box is not checked for a question, "No" will apply.)

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** Will the responsible individual continue to serve as the responsible individual for the custodial account after the designated beneficiary attains the age of majority under state law and until such time as all assets have been distributed from the custodial account and the custodial account terminates? (See Article V of the agreement for additional information.)

If the responsible individual becomes incapacitated or dies after the designated beneficiary reaches the age of majority under state law, the responsible individual shall be the designated beneficiary.

☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** May the responsible individual change the beneficiary designated under this agreement to another member of the designated beneficiary's family described in Code section 529(e)(2) in accordance with the custodian's procedures?

Name of Coverdell ESA Designated Beneficiary _____, Investment Number _____

PART 7. INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT INFORMATION

DEPOSIT METHOD

- ☐ **Check** (If the contribution type is transfer, the check must be from a financial organization made payable to the custodian for this Coverdell ESA.)
- ☐ **Internal Account**
Account Number _____ Type (e.g., certificate, savings, Coverdell ESA) _____
- ☐ **External Account** (e.g., EFT, ACH, wire) (Additional documentation may be required and fees may apply.)
Name of Organization Sending the Assets _____ Routing Number _____
Account Number _____ Type (e.g., checking, savings, Coverdell ESA) _____

PART 8. DEATH BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION

Upon the designated beneficiary's death, the assets in this account will be paid to the death beneficiaries named below. The interest of any death beneficiary that predeceases the designated beneficiary terminates completely. If all primary death beneficiaries predecease the designated beneficiary, the balance in the account will be payable to the contingent death beneficiaries. If no death beneficiaries are named, the designated beneficiary's estate will be the death beneficiary.

- ☐ No death beneficiaries are designated at this time. The responsible individual may designate death beneficiaries at a later date.

PRIMARY DEATH BENEFICIARY

Name _____
Address _____
City/State/ZIP _____
Date of Birth _____
Relationship to Designated Beneficiary _____
Tax ID (SSN/TIN) _____ Percent Designated _____

(The total percentage designated must equal 100%. If more than one death beneficiary is designated and no percentages are indicated, the death beneficiaries will be deemed to own equal share percentages in the Coverdell ESA.)

- ☐ Check here if additional death beneficiaries are listed on an attached addendum. Total number of addendums attached to this Coverdell ESA _____

CONTINGENT DEATH BENEFICIARY

Name _____
Address _____
City/State/ZIP _____
Date of Birth _____
Relationship to Designated Beneficiary _____
Tax ID (SSN/TIN) _____ Percent Designated _____

(The total percentage designated must equal 100%. If more than one death beneficiary is designated and no percentages are indicated, the death beneficiaries will be deemed to own equal share percentages in the Coverdell ESA.)

PART 9. SIGNATURES

Important: Please read before signing.

The depositor and responsible individual have received a copy of the Coverdell ESA Application, the 5305-EA Coverdell ESA Custodial Account Agreement, and the Disclosure Statement. The depositor and responsible individual understand that the terms and conditions that apply to this Coverdell ESA are contained in this Application and the Coverdell ESA Custodial Account Agreement, and agree to be bound by those terms and conditions.

The depositor assumes responsibility for determining that he or she is eligible to make this contribution and that the contribution is within the limits set forth by the tax laws.

The responsible individual assumes responsibility for

- ensuring that all future contributions are within the limits set forth by the tax laws,
- certifying that he or she is qualified to assume the responsibilities of the responsible individual as set forth in the Coverdell ESA Custodial Account Agreement, and
- managing and administering the Coverdell ESA and authorizing transactions involving contributions (including rollover contributions) and distributions.

X

Signature of Coverdell ESA Depositor

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

X

Signature of Coverdell ESA Responsible Individual

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

X

Signature of Witness

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

X

Signature of Custodian

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

IRA CONTRIBUTION AND INVESTMENT SELECTION



PART 1. IRA OWNER

Name (First/MI/Last) _____
Social Security Number _____
Date of Birth _____ Phone _____
Email Address _____
Account Number _____ Suffix _____
Account Type ☐ Traditional IRA ☐ Roth IRA ☐ Coverdell ESA

PART 2. IRA TRUSTEE OR CUSTODIAN

To be completed by the IRA trustee or custodian

Name **Church Development Fund, Inc.**
Address Line 1 **17701 Cowan, Suite 100**
Address Line 2 _____
City/State/ZIP **Irvine, CA 92614**
Phone **(888) 540-7112** Organization Number _____

PART 3. CONTRIBUTION INFORMATION

Contribution Amount _____ Contribution Date _____

CONTRIBUTION TYPE (Select one)

- ☐ **Regular**
Contribution for Tax Year _____
- ☐ **Rollover**
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a rollover.
- ☐ **Transfer**
- ☐ **Recharacterization**
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a recharacterization.
- ☐ **SEP Contribution**
- ☐ **Conversion**
By selecting this transaction, I irrevocably designate this contribution as a conversion.
- ☐ **529 Plan (qualified tuition plan) to Roth IRA (Payment from a 529 plan to a Roth IRA of the same individual. Counts as a regular Roth IRA contribution.)**
Contribution for Tax Year _____

PART 4. INVESTMENT AND DEPOSIT INFORMATION

CHOOSE A TERM

☐ No term ☐ 1 year ☐ 3 year ☐ 5 year ☐ Special Certificate _____

DEPOSIT METHOD

- ☐ **Check** (If the contribution type is transfer, the check must be from a financial organization made payable to the trustee for this IRA.)
- ☐ **Internal Account**
Account Number _____
- ☐ **External Account (e.g., ACH, wire)** (Please include voided check)
Name of Organization Sending the Assets _____ Routing Number _____
Account Number _____ Type (e.g., checking, savings, IRA) _____

CHURCH AFFILIATION _____ City, State _____

I hereby acknowledge receipt of the Church Development Fund, Inc. Offering Circular dated _____, and the financial statements reproduced therein.

PART 5. SIGNATURE

I certify that all of the information provided by me is accurate and may be relied upon by the trustee or custodian. I certify that the contribution described above is eligible to be contributed to the IRA and I authorize the deposit to be invested in the manner described above.

X _____
Signature of IRA Owner

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)

RULES AND CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO TRADITIONAL IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

The IRA contribution rules are often complex. The general rules are listed below. If you have any questions regarding a contribution, please consult with a competent tax professional or refer to IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, for more information. This publication is available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

REGULAR

The total amount you may contribute to a Traditional IRA for any tax year cannot exceed the lesser of the published annual limit or 100 percent of your earned income and other eligible compensation. If you also maintain a Roth IRA, the maximum contribution to your Traditional IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to your Roth IRA.

- You may make a contribution for the prior year up until your tax filing deadline for that year, not including extensions. Designating a contribution for the prior year is irrevocable.
- If you are age 50 or older by the end of the year, you may be eligible to make an additional catch-up contribution to an IRA for that tax year.

ROLLOVER

A rollover is a distribution and a subsequent tax-free movement of assets from any of your Traditional IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, or eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans to your Traditional IRA.

- You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. There is no limit to the number of rollovers you may perform from any of your eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans to a Traditional IRA.
- Any required minimum distributions (RMDs) paid to an IRA owner or beneficiary may not be rolled over. You must remove all of your RMDs for the year for all of your Traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs before rolling over a distribution from any Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA to another IRA.
- A rollover generally must be completed within 60 days from the date you receive the assets.
- A rollover contribution of Roth IRA assets may not be made to a Traditional IRA.
- A rollover contribution of assets distributed from a SIMPLE IRA within two years of the first contribution to your SIMPLE IRA may not be made to a Traditional IRA.

TRANSFER

A transfer is a direct movement of assets to your Traditional IRA from any of your other Traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs.

- You may perform an unlimited number of transfers.
- A transfer contribution may not be made from a Roth IRA.
- A transfer contribution may not be made from a SIMPLE IRA within two years of the first contribution to your SIMPLE IRA.

RECHARACTERIZATION

A recharacterization is the procedure to treat all or a portion of a contribution to a Roth IRA as if it had been made to a Traditional IRA.

- A contribution that is recharacterized must be adjusted for earnings.
- The recharacterization deadline is your tax filing deadline for the year of the original transaction, including extensions.

SEP CONTRIBUTION

If you are a participant in your employer's simplified employee pension (SEP) plan, contributions may be made to your Traditional IRA.

- Your employer may make SEP contributions to your Traditional IRA within the published annual limits.
- If your employer maintains a salary deferral SEP plan, your elective deferrals may not exceed the published annual limit.
- If your employer maintains a salary deferral SEP plan and you are age 50 or older by the end of the calendar year, you may be eligible to make additional catch-up salary deferral contributions.
- SEP contributions to your Traditional IRA are reported for the year in which the contributions are made.

RULES AND CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO COVERDELL ESA CONTRIBUTIONS

Coverdell ESA contribution rules are often complex. The general rules are listed below. If you have any questions regarding a contribution, please consult with a competent tax professional or refer to IRS Publication 970, *Tax Benefits for Higher Education*, for more information. This publication is available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

REGULAR

The total amount that may be contributed to a Coverdell ESA for any tax year cannot exceed the published annual limit.

- Contributions to a Coverdell ESA on behalf of a designated beneficiary can be made by anyone whose income does not exceed certain limits.
- Generally, regular contributions may be made to Coverdell ESAs for a designated beneficiary under 18 years of age.

ROLLOVER

A rollover is a distribution and a subsequent tax-free movement of assets from one Coverdell ESA to another Coverdell ESA.

- **Effective for distributions taken on or after January 1, 2015**, only one distribution from any of a designated beneficiary's Coverdell ESAs may be rolled over in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of Coverdell ESAs the designated beneficiary owns.
- A rollover generally must be completed within 60 days from the date the assets are received.
- Generally, assets may be rolled over to another Coverdell ESA of the same designated beneficiary or to a qualified family member's Coverdell ESA.

TRANSFER

A transfer is a direct movement of assets from one Coverdell ESA to another Coverdell ESA.

- An unlimited number of transfers may be performed.
- Generally, assets may be transferred to another Coverdell ESA of the same designated beneficiary or to a qualified family member's Coverdell ESA.

RULES AND CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO ROTH IRA CONTRIBUTIONS

Roth IRA contribution rules are often complex. The general rules are listed below. If you have any questions regarding a contribution, please consult with a competent tax professional or refer to IRS Publication 590-A, *Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs)*, for more information. This publication is available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

REGULAR

The total amount you may contribute to a Roth IRA for any tax year cannot exceed the lesser of the published annual limit or 100 percent of your earned income and other eligible compensation. Your contribution may be further limited if your income exceeds certain limits. If you also maintain a Traditional IRA, the maximum contribution to your Roth IRA is reduced by any contributions you make to your Traditional IRA.

- You may make a contribution for the prior year up until your tax filing deadline for that year, not including extensions. Designating a contribution for the prior year is irrevocable.
- If you are age 50 or older by the end of the year, you may be eligible to make an additional catch-up contribution to a Roth IRA for that tax year.

ROLLOVER

A rollover is a distribution and a subsequent tax-free movement of assets from any of your Roth IRAs to your Roth IRA. A rollover from an eligible employer-sponsored retirement plan to your Roth IRA will generally result in any pretax assets being subject to tax.

- You are permitted to roll over only one distribution from an IRA (Traditional, Roth, or SIMPLE) in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of IRAs you own. There is no limit to the number of rollovers you may perform from any of your eligible employer-sponsored retirement plans to a Roth IRA.
- A rollover generally must be completed within 60 days from the date you receive the assets.
- A rollover contribution of Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA assets may not be made to a Roth IRA.

TRANSFER

A transfer is a direct movement of assets to your Roth IRA from any of your other Roth IRAs.

- You may perform an unlimited number of transfers.
- A transfer contribution may not be made from a Traditional IRA or SIMPLE IRA.

RECHARACTERIZATION

A recharacterization is the procedure to treat all or a portion of a contribution to a Traditional IRA as if it had been made to a Roth IRA.

- A contribution that is recharacterized must be adjusted for earnings.
- The recharacterization deadline is your tax filing deadline for the year of the original transaction, including extensions.

CONVERSION

A conversion is a taxable movement of assets from any of your Traditional IRAs or SIMPLE IRAs to your Roth IRA. A conversion contribution may not be made from a SIMPLE IRA within two years of the first contribution to your SIMPLE IRA.

529 PLAN (QUALIFIED TUITION PLAN) TO ROTH IRA

Assets from your 529 plan that has been maintained for 15 or more years may be paid directly to your Roth IRA if the funds have been in a 529 plan for at least five years.

- You must be eligible to make a Roth IRA contribution and the amount counts toward your Roth IRA contribution limit for the year.
- The total that you may roll over from a 529 plan during your lifetime may not exceed \$35,000.
- This amount is reported as a regular Roth IRA contribution for the year it is received on IRS Form 5498, *IRA Contribution Information*, and may be made for the previous year if received between January 1 and your tax filing deadline, not including extensions (generally April 15).

**Request for Taxpayer
Identification Number and Certification**

Go to www.irs.gov/FormW9 for instructions and the latest information.

**Give form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.**

Before you begin. For guidance related to the purpose of Form W-9, see *Purpose of Form*, below.

Print or type. See Specific Instructions on page 3.	1 Name of entity/individual. An entry is required. (For a sole proprietor or disregarded entity, enter the owner's name on line 1, and enter the business/disregarded entity's name on line 2.)	
	2 Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above.	
	3a Check the appropriate box for federal tax classification of the entity/individual whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one of the following seven boxes. ☐ Individual/sole proprietor ☐ C corporation ☐ S corporation ☐ Partnership ☐ Trust/estate ☐ LLC. Enter the tax classification (C = C corporation, S = S corporation, P = Partnership) _____ Note: Check the "LLC" box above and, in the entry space, enter the appropriate code (C, S, or P) for the tax classification of the LLC, unless it is a disregarded entity. A disregarded entity should instead check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. ☐ Other (see instructions) _____	4 Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) reporting code (if any) _____ (Applies to accounts maintained outside the United States.)
	3b If on line 3a you checked "Partnership" or "Trust/estate," or checked "LLC" and entered "P" as its tax classification, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate in which you have an ownership interest, check this box if you have any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries. See instructions ☐	
	5 Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.). See instructions.	Requester's name and address (optional) Church Development Fund, Inc. 17701 Cowan, Suite 100 Irvine, CA 92614
	6 City, state, and ZIP code	
	7 List account number(s) here (optional)	

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on line 1 to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is generally your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the instructions for Part I, later. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN*, later.

Note: If the account is in more than one name, see the instructions for line 1. See also *What Name and Number To Give the Requester* for guidelines on whose number to enter.

Social security number	
or	
Employer identification number	

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me); and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding; and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below); and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and, generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions for Part II, later.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person	Date
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General Instructions

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

Future developments. For the latest information about developments related to Form W-9 and its instructions, such as legislation enacted after they were published, go to www.irs.gov/FormW9.

What's New

Line 3a has been modified to clarify how a disregarded entity completes this line. An LLC that is a disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Otherwise, it should check the "LLC" box and enter its appropriate tax classification.

New line 3b has been added to this form. A flow-through entity is required to complete this line to indicate that it has direct or indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries when it provides the Form W-9 to another flow-through entity in which it has an ownership interest. This change is intended to provide a flow-through entity with information regarding the status of its indirect foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, so that it can satisfy any applicable reporting requirements. For example, a partnership that has any indirect foreign partners may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3. See the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

Purpose of Form

An individual or entity (Form W-9 requester) who is required to file an information return with the IRS is giving you this form because they

must obtain your correct taxpayer identification number (TIN), which may be your social security number (SSN), individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN), adoption taxpayer identification number (ATIN), or employer identification number (EIN), to report on an information return the amount paid to you, or other amount reportable on an information return. Examples of information returns include, but are not limited to, the following.

- Form 1099-INT (interest earned or paid).
- Form 1099-DIV (dividends, including those from stocks or mutual funds).
- Form 1099-MISC (various types of income, prizes, awards, or gross proceeds).
- Form 1099-NEC (nonemployee compensation).
- Form 1099-B (stock or mutual fund sales and certain other transactions by brokers).
- Form 1099-S (proceeds from real estate transactions).
- Form 1099-K (merchant card and third-party network transactions).
- Form 1098 (home mortgage interest), 1098-E (student loan interest), and 1098-T (tuition).
- Form 1099-C (canceled debt).
- Form 1099-A (acquisition or abandonment of secured property).

Use Form W-9 only if you are a U.S. person (including a resident alien), to provide your correct TIN.

Caution: If you don't return Form W-9 to the requester with a TIN, you might be subject to backup withholding. See *What is backup withholding*, later.

By signing the filled-out form, you:

1. Certify that the TIN you are giving is correct (or you are waiting for a number to be issued);
2. Certify that you are not subject to backup withholding; or
3. Claim exemption from backup withholding if you are a U.S. exempt payee; and
4. Certify to your non-foreign status for purposes of withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code (if applicable); and
5. Certify that FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that you are exempt from the FATCA reporting is correct. See *What Is FATCA Reporting*, later, for further information.

Note: If you are a U.S. person and a requester gives you a form other than Form W-9 to request your TIN, you must use the requester's form if it is substantially similar to this Form W-9.

Definition of a U.S. person. For federal tax purposes, you are considered a U.S. person if you are:

- An individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien;
- A partnership, corporation, company, or association created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States;
- An estate (other than a foreign estate); or
- A domestic trust (as defined in Regulations section 301.7701-7).

Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding. Payments made to foreign persons, including certain distributions, allocations of income, or transfers of sales proceeds, may be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or chapter 4 of the Code (sections 1441–1474). Under those rules, if a Form W-9 or other certification of non-foreign status has not been received, a withholding agent, transferee, or partnership (payor) generally applies presumption rules that may require the payor to withhold applicable tax from the recipient, owner, transferor, or partner (payee). See Pub. 515, *Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities*.

The following persons must provide Form W-9 to the payor for purposes of establishing its non-foreign status.

- In the case of a disregarded entity with a U.S. owner, the U.S. owner of the disregarded entity and not the disregarded entity.
- In the case of a grantor trust with a U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner, generally, the U.S. grantor or other U.S. owner of the grantor trust and not the grantor trust.
- In the case of a U.S. trust (other than a grantor trust), the U.S. trust and not the beneficiaries of the trust.

See Pub. 515 for more information on providing a Form W-9 or a certification of non-foreign status to avoid withholding.

Foreign person. If you are a foreign person or the U.S. branch of a foreign bank that has elected to be treated as a U.S. person (under Regulations section 1.1441-1(b)(2)(iv) or other applicable section for chapter 3 or 4 purposes), do not use Form W-9. Instead, use the appropriate Form W-8 or Form 8233 (see Pub. 515). If you are a qualified foreign pension fund under Regulations section 1.897(l)-1(d), or a partnership that is wholly owned by qualified foreign pension funds, that is treated as a non-foreign person for purposes of section 1445 withholding, do not use Form W-9. Instead, use Form W-8EXP (or other certification of non-foreign status).

Nonresident alien who becomes a resident alien. Generally, only a nonresident alien individual may use the terms of a tax treaty to reduce or eliminate U.S. tax on certain types of income. However, most tax treaties contain a provision known as a saving clause. Exceptions specified in the saving clause may permit an exemption from tax to continue for certain types of income even after the payee has otherwise become a U.S. resident alien for tax purposes.

If you are a U.S. resident alien who is relying on an exception contained in the saving clause of a tax treaty to claim an exemption from U.S. tax on certain types of income, you must attach a statement to Form W-9 that specifies the following five items.

1. The treaty country. Generally, this must be the same treaty under which you claimed exemption from tax as a nonresident alien.
2. The treaty article addressing the income.
3. The article number (or location) in the tax treaty that contains the saving clause and its exceptions.
4. The type and amount of income that qualifies for the exemption from tax.
5. Sufficient facts to justify the exemption from tax under the terms of the treaty article.

Example. Article 20 of the U.S.-China income tax treaty allows an exemption from tax for scholarship income received by a Chinese student temporarily present in the United States. Under U.S. law, this student will become a resident alien for tax purposes if their stay in the United States exceeds 5 calendar years. However, paragraph 2 of the first Protocol to the U.S.-China treaty (dated April 30, 1984) allows the provisions of Article 20 to continue to apply even after the Chinese student becomes a resident alien of the United States. A Chinese student who qualifies for this exception (under paragraph 2 of the first Protocol) and is relying on this exception to claim an exemption from tax on their scholarship or fellowship income would attach to Form W-9 a statement that includes the information described above to support that exemption.

If you are a nonresident alien or a foreign entity, give the requester the appropriate completed Form W-8 or Form 8233.

Backup Withholding

What is backup withholding? Persons making certain payments to you must under certain conditions withhold and pay to the IRS 24% of such payments. This is called “backup withholding.” Payments that may be subject to backup withholding include, but are not limited to, interest, tax-exempt interest, dividends, broker and barter exchange transactions, rents, royalties, nonemployee pay, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, and certain payments from fishing boat operators. Real estate transactions are not subject to backup withholding.

You will not be subject to backup withholding on payments you receive if you give the requester your correct TIN, make the proper certifications, and report all your taxable interest and dividends on your tax return.

Payments you receive will be subject to backup withholding if:

1. You do not furnish your TIN to the requester;
2. You do not certify your TIN when required (see the instructions for Part II for details);
3. The IRS tells the requester that you furnished an incorrect TIN;
4. The IRS tells you that you are subject to backup withholding because you did not report all your interest and dividends on your tax return (for reportable interest and dividends only); or
5. You do not certify to the requester that you are not subject to backup withholding, as described in item 4 under “*By signing the filled-out form*” above (for reportable interest and dividend accounts opened after 1983 only).

Certain payees and payments are exempt from backup withholding. See *Exempt payee code*, later, and the separate Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier.

What Is FATCA Reporting?

The Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) requires a participating foreign financial institution to report all U.S. account holders that are specified U.S. persons. Certain payees are exempt from FATCA reporting. See *Exemption from FATCA reporting code*, later, and the Instructions for the Requester of Form W-9 for more information.

Updating Your Information

You must provide updated information to any person to whom you claimed to be an exempt payee if you are no longer an exempt payee and anticipate receiving reportable payments in the future from this person. For example, you may need to provide updated information if you are a C corporation that elects to be an S corporation, or if you are no longer tax exempt. In addition, you must furnish a new Form W-9 if the name or TIN changes for the account, for example, if the grantor of a grantor trust dies.

Penalties

Failure to furnish TIN. If you fail to furnish your correct TIN to a requester, you are subject to a penalty of \$50 for each such failure unless your failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

Civil penalty for false information with respect to withholding. If you make a false statement with no reasonable basis that results in no backup withholding, you are subject to a \$500 penalty.

Criminal penalty for falsifying information. Willfully falsifying certifications or affirmations may subject you to criminal penalties including fines and/or imprisonment.

Misuse of TINs. If the requester discloses or uses TINs in violation of federal law, the requester may be subject to civil and criminal penalties.

Specific Instructions

Line 1

You must enter one of the following on this line; **do not** leave this line blank. The name should match the name on your tax return.

If this Form W-9 is for a joint account (other than an account maintained by a foreign financial institution (FFI)), list first, and then circle, the name of the person or entity whose number you entered in Part I of Form W-9. If you are providing Form W-9 to an FFI to document a joint account, each holder of the account that is a U.S. person must provide a Form W-9.

• **Individual.** Generally, enter the name shown on your tax return. If you have changed your last name without informing the Social Security Administration (SSA) of the name change, enter your first name, the last name as shown on your social security card, and your new last name.

Note for ITIN applicant: Enter your individual name as it was entered on your Form W-7 application, line 1a. This should also be the same as the name you entered on the Form 1040 you filed with your application.

• **Sole proprietor.** Enter your individual name as shown on your Form 1040 on line 1. Enter your business, trade, or “doing business as” (DBA) name on line 2.

• **Partnership, C corporation, S corporation, or LLC, other than a disregarded entity.** Enter the entity’s name as shown on the entity’s tax return on line 1 and any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Other entities.** Enter your name as shown on required U.S. federal tax documents on line 1. This name should match the name shown on the charter or other legal document creating the entity. Enter any business, trade, or DBA name on line 2.

• **Disregarded entity.** In general, a business entity that has a single owner, including an LLC, and is not a corporation, is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner (a disregarded entity). See Regulations section 301.7701-2(c)(2). A disregarded entity should check the appropriate box for the tax classification of its owner. Enter the owner’s name on line 1. The name of the owner entered on line 1 should never be a disregarded entity. The name on line 1 should be the name shown on the income tax return on which the income should be reported. For

example, if a foreign LLC that is treated as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal tax purposes has a single owner that is a U.S. person, the U.S. owner’s name is required to be provided on line 1. If the direct owner of the entity is also a disregarded entity, enter the first owner that is not disregarded for federal tax purposes. Enter the disregarded entity’s name on line 2. If the owner of the disregarded entity is a foreign person, the owner must complete an appropriate Form W-8 instead of a Form W-9. This is the case even if the foreign person has a U.S. TIN.

Line 2

If you have a business name, trade name, DBA name, or disregarded entity name, enter it on line 2.

Line 3a

Check the appropriate box on line 3a for the U.S. federal tax classification of the person whose name is entered on line 1. Check only one box on line 3a.

IF the entity/individual on line 1 is a(n) . . .	THEN check the box for . . .
• Corporation	Corporation.
• Individual or • Sole proprietorship	Individual/sole proprietor.
• LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes or • LLC that has filed Form 8832 or 2553 electing to be taxed as a corporation	Limited liability company and enter the appropriate tax classification: P = Partnership, C = C corporation, or S = S corporation.
• Partnership	Partnership.
• Trust/estate	Trust/estate.

Line 3b

Check this box if you are a partnership (including an LLC classified as a partnership for U.S. federal tax purposes), trust, or estate that has any foreign partners, owners, or beneficiaries, and you are providing this form to a partnership, trust, or estate, in which you have an ownership interest. You must check the box on line 3b if you receive a Form W-8 (or documentary evidence) from any partner, owner, or beneficiary establishing foreign status or if you receive a Form W-9 from any partner, owner, or beneficiary that has checked the box on line 3b.

Note: A partnership that provides a Form W-9 and checks box 3b may be required to complete Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065). For more information, see the Partnership Instructions for Schedules K-2 and K-3 (Form 1065).

If you are required to complete line 3b but fail to do so, you may not receive the information necessary to file a correct information return with the IRS or furnish a correct payee statement to your partners or beneficiaries. See, for example, sections 6698, 6722, and 6724 for penalties that may apply.

Line 4 Exemptions

If you are exempt from backup withholding and/or FATCA reporting, enter in the appropriate space on line 4 any code(s) that may apply to you.

Exempt payee code.

- Generally, individuals (including sole proprietors) are not exempt from backup withholding.
- Except as provided below, corporations are exempt from backup withholding for certain payments, including interest and dividends.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding for payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions.
- Corporations are not exempt from backup withholding with respect to attorneys’ fees or gross proceeds paid to attorneys, and corporations that provide medical or health care services are not exempt with respect to payments reportable on Form 1099-MISC.

The following codes identify payees that are exempt from backup withholding. Enter the appropriate code in the space on line 4.

1—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a), any IRA, or a custodial account under section 403(b)(7) if the account satisfies the requirements of section 401(f)(2).

- 2—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.
- 3—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.
- 4—A foreign government or any of its political subdivisions, agencies, or instrumentalities.
- 5—A corporation.
- 6—A dealer in securities or commodities required to register in the United States, the District of Columbia, or a U.S. commonwealth or territory.
- 7—A futures commission merchant registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.
- 8—A real estate investment trust.
- 9—An entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- 10—A common trust fund operated by a bank under section 584(a).
- 11—A financial institution as defined under section 581.
- 12—A middleman known in the investment community as a nominee or custodian.
- 13—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947.

The following chart shows types of payments that may be exempt from backup withholding. The chart applies to the exempt payees listed above, 1 through 13.

IF the payment is for . . .	THEN the payment is exempt for . . .
• Interest and dividend payments	All exempt payees except for 7.
• Broker transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4 and 6 through 11 and all C corporations. S corporations must not enter an exempt payee code because they are exempt only for sales of noncovered securities acquired prior to 2012.
• Barter exchange transactions and patronage dividends	Exempt payees 1 through 4.
• Payments over \$600 required to be reported and direct sales over \$5,000 ¹	Generally, exempt payees 1 through 5. ²
• Payments made in settlement of payment card or third-party network transactions	Exempt payees 1 through 4.

¹ See Form 1099-MISC, Miscellaneous Information, and its instructions.

² However, the following payments made to a corporation and reportable on Form 1099-MISC are not exempt from backup withholding: medical and health care payments, attorneys' fees, gross proceeds paid to an attorney reportable under section 6045(f), and payments for services paid by a federal executive agency.

Exemption from FATCA reporting code. The following codes identify payees that are exempt from reporting under FATCA. These codes apply to persons submitting this form for accounts maintained outside of the United States by certain foreign financial institutions. Therefore, if you are only submitting this form for an account you hold in the United States, you may leave this field blank. Consult with the person requesting this form if you are uncertain if the financial institution is subject to these requirements. A requester may indicate that a code is not required by providing you with a Form W-9 with "Not Applicable" (or any similar indication) entered on the line for a FATCA exemption code.

A—An organization exempt from tax under section 501(a) or any individual retirement plan as defined in section 7701(a)(37).

B—The United States or any of its agencies or instrumentalities.

C—A state, the District of Columbia, a U.S. commonwealth or territory, or any of their political subdivisions or instrumentalities.

D—A corporation the stock of which is regularly traded on one or more established securities markets, as described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

E—A corporation that is a member of the same expanded affiliated group as a corporation described in Regulations section 1.1472-1(c)(1)(i).

F—A dealer in securities, commodities, or derivative financial instruments (including notional principal contracts, futures, forwards, and options) that is registered as such under the laws of the United States or any state.

G—A real estate investment trust.

H—A regulated investment company as defined in section 851 or an entity registered at all times during the tax year under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

I—A common trust fund as defined in section 584(a).

J—A bank as defined in section 581.

K—A broker.

L—A trust exempt from tax under section 664 or described in section 4947(a)(1).

M—A tax-exempt trust under a section 403(b) plan or section 457(g) plan.

Note: You may wish to consult with the financial institution requesting this form to determine whether the FATCA code and/or exempt payee code should be completed.

Line 5

Enter your address (number, street, and apartment or suite number). This is where the requester of this Form W-9 will mail your information returns. If this address differs from the one the requester already has on file, enter "NEW" at the top. If a new address is provided, there is still a chance the old address will be used until the payor changes your address in their records.

Line 6

Enter your city, state, and ZIP code.

Part I. Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. If you are a resident alien and you do not have, and are not eligible to get, an SSN, your TIN is your IRS ITIN. Enter it in the entry space for the Social security number. If you do not have an ITIN, see *How to get a TIN* below.

If you are a sole proprietor and you have an EIN, you may enter either your SSN or EIN.

If you are a single-member LLC that is disregarded as an entity separate from its owner, enter the owner's SSN (or EIN, if the owner has one). If the LLC is classified as a corporation or partnership, enter the entity's EIN.

Note: See *What Name and Number To Give the Requester*, later, for further clarification of name and TIN combinations.

How to get a TIN. If you do not have a TIN, apply for one immediately. To apply for an SSN, get Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card, from your local SSA office or get this form online at www.SSA.gov. You may also get this form by calling 800-772-1213. Use Form W-7, Application for IRS Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, to apply for an ITIN, or Form SS-4, Application for Employer Identification Number, to apply for an EIN. You can apply for an EIN online by accessing the IRS website at www.irs.gov/EIN. Go to www.irs.gov/Forms to view, download, or print Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4. Or, you can go to www.irs.gov/OrderForms to place an order and have Form W-7 and/or Form SS-4 mailed to you within 15 business days.

If you are asked to complete Form W-9 but do not have a TIN, apply for a TIN and enter "Applied For" in the space for the TIN, sign and date the form, and give it to the requester. For interest and dividend payments, and certain payments made with respect to readily tradable instruments, you will generally have 60 days to get a TIN and give it to the requester before you are subject to backup withholding on payments. The 60-day rule does not apply to other types of payments. You will be subject to backup withholding on all such payments until you provide your TIN to the requester.

Note: Entering "Applied For" means that you have already applied for a TIN or that you intend to apply for one soon. See also *Establishing U.S. status for purposes of chapter 3 and chapter 4 withholding*, earlier, for when you may instead be subject to withholding under chapter 3 or 4 of the Code.

Caution: A disregarded U.S. entity that has a foreign owner must use the appropriate Form W-8.

Part II. Certification

To establish to the withholding agent that you are a U.S. person, or resident alien, sign Form W-9. You may be requested to sign by the withholding agent even if item 1, 4, or 5 below indicates otherwise.

For a joint account, only the person whose TIN is shown in Part I should sign (when required). In the case of a disregarded entity, the person identified on line 1 must sign. Exempt payees, see *Exempt payee code*, earlier.

Signature requirements. Complete the certification as indicated in items 1 through 5 below.

1. Interest, dividend, and barter exchange accounts opened before 1984 and broker accounts considered active during 1983. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

2. Interest, dividend, broker, and barter exchange accounts opened after 1983 and broker accounts considered inactive during 1983. You must sign the certification or backup withholding will apply. If you are subject to backup withholding and you are merely providing your correct TIN to the requester, you must cross out item 2 in the certification before signing the form.

3. Real estate transactions. You must sign the certification. You may cross out item 2 of the certification.

4. Other payments. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification unless you have been notified that you have previously given an incorrect TIN. "Other payments" include payments made in the course of the requester's trade or business for rents, royalties, goods (other than bills for merchandise), medical and health care services (including payments to corporations), payments to a nonemployee for services, payments made in settlement of payment card and third-party network transactions, payments to certain fishing boat crew members and fishermen, and gross proceeds paid to attorneys (including payments to corporations).

5. Mortgage interest paid by you, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, qualified tuition program payments (under section 529), ABLE accounts (under section 529A), IRA, Coverdell ESA, Archer MSA or HSA contributions or distributions, and pension distributions. You must give your correct TIN, but you do not have to sign the certification.

What Name and Number To Give the Requester

For this type of account:	Give name and SSN of:
1. Individual	The individual
2. Two or more individuals (joint account) other than an account maintained by an FFI	The actual owner of the account or, if combined funds, the first individual on the account ¹
3. Two or more U.S. persons (joint account maintained by an FFI)	Each holder of the account
4. Custodial account of a minor (Uniform Gift to Minors Act)	The minor ²
5. a. The usual revocable savings trust (grantor is also trustee)	The grantor-trustee ¹
b. So-called trust account that is not a legal or valid trust under state law	The actual owner ¹
6. Sole proprietorship or disregarded entity owned by an individual	The owner ³
7. Grantor trust filing under Optional Filing Method 1 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(A))**	The grantor*

For this type of account:	Give name and EIN of:
8. Disregarded entity not owned by an individual	The owner
9. A valid trust, estate, or pension trust	Legal entity ⁴
10. Corporation or LLC electing corporate status on Form 8832 or Form 2553	The corporation
11. Association, club, religious, charitable, educational, or other tax-exempt organization	The organization
12. Partnership or multi-member LLC	The partnership
13. A broker or registered nominee	The broker or nominee
14. Account with the Department of Agriculture in the name of a public entity (such as a state or local government, school district, or prison) that receives agricultural program payments	The public entity
15. Grantor trust filing Form 1041 or under the Optional Filing Method 2, requiring Form 1099 (see Regulations section 1.671-4(b)(2)(i)(B))**	The trust

¹ List first and circle the name of the person whose number you furnish. If only one person on a joint account has an SSN, that person's number must be furnished.

² Circle the minor's name and furnish the minor's SSN.

³ You must show your individual name on line 1, and enter your business or DBA name, if any, on line 2. You may use either your SSN or EIN (if you have one), but the IRS encourages you to use your SSN.

⁴ List first and circle the name of the trust, estate, or pension trust. (Do not furnish the TIN of the personal representative or trustee unless the legal entity itself is not designated in the account title.)

* **Note:** The grantor must also provide a Form W-9 to the trustee of the trust.

** For more information on optional filing methods for grantor trusts, see the Instructions for Form 1041.

Note: If no name is circled when more than one name is listed, the number will be considered to be that of the first name listed.

Secure Your Tax Records From Identity Theft

Identity theft occurs when someone uses your personal information, such as your name, SSN, or other identifying information, without your permission to commit fraud or other crimes. An identity thief may use your SSN to get a job or may file a tax return using your SSN to receive a refund.

To reduce your risk:

- Protect your SSN,
- Ensure your employer is protecting your SSN, and
- Be careful when choosing a tax return preparer.

If your tax records are affected by identity theft and you receive a notice from the IRS, respond right away to the name and phone number printed on the IRS notice or letter.

If your tax records are not currently affected by identity theft but you think you are at risk due to a lost or stolen purse or wallet, questionable credit card activity, or a questionable credit report, contact the IRS Identity Theft Hotline at 800-908-4490 or submit Form 14039.

For more information, see Pub. 5027, Identity Theft Information for Taxpayers.

Victims of identity theft who are experiencing economic harm or a systemic problem, or are seeking help in resolving tax problems that have not been resolved through normal channels, may be eligible for Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) assistance. You can reach TAS by calling the TAS toll-free case intake line at 877-777-4778 or TTY/TDD 800-829-4059.

Protect yourself from suspicious emails or phishing schemes.

Phishing is the creation and use of email and websites designed to mimic legitimate business emails and websites. The most common act is sending an email to a user falsely claiming to be an established legitimate enterprise in an attempt to scam the user into surrendering private information that will be used for identity theft.

The IRS does not initiate contacts with taxpayers via emails. Also, the IRS does not request personal detailed information through email or ask taxpayers for the PIN numbers, passwords, or similar secret access information for their credit card, bank, or other financial accounts.

If you receive an unsolicited email claiming to be from the IRS, forward this message to phishing@irs.gov. You may also report misuse of the IRS name, logo, or other IRS property to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) at 800-366-4484. You can forward suspicious emails to the Federal Trade Commission at spam@uce.gov or report them at www.ftc.gov/complaint. You can contact the FTC at www.ftc.gov/idtheft or 877-IDTHEFT (877-438-4338). If you have been the victim of identity theft, see www.IdentityTheft.gov and Pub. 5027.

Go to www.irs.gov/IdentityTheft to learn more about identity theft and how to reduce your risk.

Privacy Act Notice

Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code requires you to provide your correct TIN to persons (including federal agencies) who are required to file information returns with the IRS to report interest, dividends, or certain other income paid to you; mortgage interest you paid; the acquisition or abandonment of secured property; the cancellation of debt; or contributions you made to an IRA, Archer MSA, or HSA. The person collecting this form uses the information on the form to file information returns with the IRS, reporting the above information. Routine uses of this information include giving it to the Department of Justice for civil and criminal litigation and to cities, states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. commonwealths and territories for use in administering their laws. The information may also be disclosed to other countries under a treaty, to federal and state agencies to enforce civil and criminal laws, or to federal law enforcement and intelligence agencies to combat terrorism. You must provide your TIN whether or not you are required to file a tax return. Under section 3406, payors must generally withhold a percentage of taxable interest, dividends, and certain other payments to a payee who does not give a TIN to the payor. Certain penalties may also apply for providing false or fraudulent information.

COVERDELL ESA CUSTODIAL ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

Form 5305-EA under section 530 of the Internal Revenue Code.

FORM (Rev. October 2016)

The depositor whose name appears on the application is establishing a Coverdell Education Savings Account under section 530 for the benefit of the designated beneficiary whose name appears on the application exclusively to pay for the qualified elementary, secondary, and higher education expenses, within the meaning of section 530(b)(2), of such designated beneficiary.

The depositor has assigned the custodial account the sum indicated on the application.

The depositor and the custodian make the following agreement:

ARTICLE I

The custodian may accept additional cash contributions provided the designated beneficiary has not attained the age of 18 as of the date such contributions are made. Contributions by an individual contributor may be made for the tax year of the designated beneficiary by the due date of the beneficiary's tax return for that year (excluding extensions). Total contributions that are not rollover contributions described in section 530(d) (5) are limited to \$2,000 for the tax year. In the case of an individual contributor, the \$2,000 limitation for any year is phased out between modified adjusted gross income (AGI) of \$95,000 and \$110,000. For married individuals filing jointly, the phase-out occurs between modified AGI of \$190,000 and \$220,000. Modified AGI is defined in section 530(c)(2).

ARTICLE II

No part of the custodial account funds may be invested in life insurance contracts, nor may the assets of the custodial account be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or a common investment fund (within the meaning of section 530(b)(1)(D)).

ARTICLE III

1. Any balance to the credit of the designated beneficiary on the date on which he or she attains age 30 shall be distributed to him or her within 30 days of such date.
2. Any balance to the credit of the designated beneficiary shall be distributed within 30 days of his or her death **unless** the designated death beneficiary is a family member of the designated beneficiary and is under the age of 30 on the date of death. In such case, that family member shall become the designated beneficiary as of the date of death.

ARTICLE IV

The depositor shall have the power to direct the custodian regarding the investment of the amount listed on the application assigned to the custodial account (including earnings thereon) in the investment choices offered by the custodian. The responsible individual, however, shall have the power to redirect the custodian regarding the investment of such amounts, as well as the power to direct the custodian regarding the investment of all additional contributions (including earnings thereon) to the custodial account. In the event that the responsible individual does not direct the custodian regarding the investment of additional contributions (including earnings thereon), the initial investment direction of the depositor also will govern all additional contributions made to the custodial account until such time as the responsible individual otherwise directs the custodian. Unless otherwise provided in this agreement, the responsible individual also shall have the power to direct the custodian regarding the administration, management, and distribution of the account.

ARTICLE V

The "responsible individual" named by the depositor shall be a parent or guardian of the designated beneficiary. The custodial account shall have only one responsible individual at any time. If the responsible individual becomes incapacitated or dies while the designated beneficiary is a minor under state law, the successor responsible individual shall be the person named to succeed in that capacity by the preceding responsible individual in a witnessed writing or, if no successor is so named, the successor responsible individual shall be the designated beneficiary's other parent or successor guardian. Unless otherwise directed by checking the option on the application, at the time that the designated beneficiary attains the age of majority under state law, the designated beneficiary becomes the responsible individual. If a family member under the age of majority under state law becomes the designated beneficiary by reason of being a named death beneficiary, the responsible individual shall be such designated beneficiary's parent or guardian.

ARTICLE VI

(See the application and section 10.06 of this agreement for information regarding the responsible individual's ability to change the designated beneficiary named by the depositor.)

ARTICLE VII

1. The depositor agrees to provide the custodian with all information necessary to prepare any reports required by section 530(h).
2. The custodian agrees to submit to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and responsible individual the reports prescribed by the IRS.

ARTICLE VIII

Notwithstanding any other articles which may be added or incorporated, the provisions of Articles I through III will be controlling. Any additional articles inconsistent with section 530 and the related regulations will be invalid.

ARTICLE IX

This agreement will be amended as necessary to comply with the provisions of the Code and the related regulations. Other amendments may be made with the consent of the depositor and custodian whose signatures appear on the application.

ARTICLE X

- 10.01 **Notices and Change of Address** – Any required notice regarding this Coverdell ESA will be considered effective when the custodian sends it to the intended recipient at the last address that the custodian has in its records. Any notice to be given to the custodian will be considered effective when the custodian actually receives it. The responsible individual must notify the custodian of any change of address.
- 10.02 **Representations and Responsibilities** – The depositor and the responsible individual represent and warrant to the custodian that any information the depositor and responsible individual have given or will give the custodian with respect to this agreement is complete and accurate. Further, the depositor and the responsible individual agree that any directions they give the custodian, or action they take will be proper under this agreement, and that the custodian is entitled to rely upon any such information or directions. If the custodian fails to receive directions regarding any transaction, receives ambiguous directions regarding any transaction, or if the custodian, in good faith, believes that any transaction requested is in dispute, the custodian reserves the right to take no action until

further clarification acceptable to the custodian is received from the responsible individual or the appropriate government or judicial authority. The custodian will not be liable for acting upon any instructions given by the responsible individual named on the application prior to the time the custodian receives appropriate written notice that the designated beneficiary has met the requirements for assuming control of the Coverdell ESA, or that a new responsible individual has been appointed. The custodian will not be responsible for losses of any kind that may result from the depositor's and responsible individual's directions to it or the depositor's and responsible individual's actions, or failures to act. The depositor and responsible individual agree to reimburse the custodian for any loss the custodian may incur as a result of such directions, actions or failures to act. The custodian will not be responsible for any penalties, taxes, judgments, or expenses incurred in connection with this Coverdell ESA. The custodian has no duty to determine whether the contributions or distributions comply with the Code, regulations, rulings, or this agreement.

The responsible individual will have 60 days after receiving any documents, statements, or other information from the custodian to notify the custodian in writing of any errors or inaccuracies reflected in these documents, statements, or other information. If the custodian is not notified within 60 days, the documents, statements, or other information will be deemed correct and accurate, and the custodian will have no further liability or obligation for such documents, statements, other information, or the transactions described therein.

By performing services under this agreement the custodian is acting as the responsible individual's agent. The depositor, responsible individual, and designated beneficiary acknowledge and agree that nothing in this agreement will be construed as conferring fiduciary status upon the custodian. The custodian will not be required to perform any additional services unless specifically agreed to under the terms and conditions of this agreement, or as required under the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder with respect to Coverdell ESAs. The designated beneficiary, depositor, and responsible individual agree to indemnify and hold the custodian harmless for any and all claims, actions, proceedings, damages, judgments, liabilities, costs, and expenses, including attorney's fees arising from or in connection with this agreement.

Notwithstanding anything in this agreement to the contrary, the custodian may establish a policy permitting someone other than the designated beneficiary's parent or legal guardian to serve as responsible individual, provided the individual is not prohibited by law from serving in that capacity and fulfilling his or her obligations under this agreement.

To the extent written instructions or notices are required under this agreement, the custodian may accept or provide such information in any other form permitted by the Code or applicable regulations including, but not limited to, electronic communication.

10.03 Disclosure of Account Information – The custodian may use agents and/or subcontractors to assist in administering this Coverdell ESA. The custodian may release nonpublic personal information regarding this Coverdell ESA to such providers as necessary to provide the products and services made available under this agreement, and to evaluate its business operations and analyze potential product, service, or process improvements.

10.04 Service Fees – The custodian has the right to charge an annual service fee or other designated fees (e.g., a transfer, rollover, or termination fee) for maintaining this Coverdell ESA. In addition, the custodian has the right to be reimbursed for all reasonable expenses, including legal expenses, incurred in connection with the administration of this Coverdell ESA. The custodian may charge the depositor or responsible individual separately for any fees or expenses, or may deduct the amount of the fees or expenses from the assets in this Coverdell ESA at the custodian's discretion. The custodian reserves the right to charge any additional fee after giving the responsible individual 30 days' notice. Fees such as subtransfer agent fees or commissions may be paid to the custodian by third parties for assistance in performing certain transactions with respect to this Coverdell ESA.

Any brokerage commissions attributable to the assets in the Coverdell ESA will be charged to the Coverdell ESA. The responsible individual, depositor or designated beneficiary cannot reimburse the Coverdell ESA for those commissions.

10.05 Investment of Amounts in the Coverdell ESA – The responsible individual has exclusive responsibility for and control over the investment of the assets of this Coverdell ESA. All transactions will be subject to any and all restrictions or limitations, direct or indirect, that are imposed by the custodian's charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws; any and all applicable federal and state laws and regulations; the rules, regulations, customs, and usages of any exchange, market, or clearinghouse where the transaction is executed; the custodian's policies and practices; and this agreement. The custodian will have no discretion to direct any investment in this Coverdell ESA. The custodian assumes no responsibility for rendering investment advice with respect to this Coverdell ESA, nor will the custodian offer any opinion or judgment to the responsible individual or depositor on matters concerning the value or suitability of any investment or proposed investment for this Coverdell ESA. In the absence of instructions from the responsible individual or depositor, or if the instructions are not in a form acceptable to the custodian, the custodian will have the right to hold any uninvested amounts in cash, and the custodian will have no responsibility to invest uninvested cash unless and until directed by the responsible individual. The custodian will not exercise the voting rights and other shareholder rights with respect to investments in this Coverdell ESA unless timely, written directions are provided and are acceptable to the custodian.

The responsible individual will select the investment for the Coverdell ESA assets from those investments that the custodian is authorized by its charter, articles of incorporation, or bylaws to offer and does in fact offer for Coverdell ESAs (e.g., term share accounts, passbook accounts, certificates of deposit, money market accounts).

10.06 Beneficiaries – Unless indicated otherwise on the application, the responsible individual may not change the designated beneficiary. If the depositor has indicated on the application that the responsible individual may change the beneficiary designated under this agreement and the responsible individual chooses to do so, the responsible individual must designate a member of the family (as defined in IRC Section 529(e)(2)) of the existing designated beneficiary. This designation can only be made on a form prescribed by the custodian.

The depositor or responsible individual may designate one or more persons or entities as death beneficiaries of this Coverdell ESA. This designation can only be made on a form provided by or acceptable to the custodian, and it will only be effective when it is filed with the custodian during the lifetime of the designated beneficiary. Each beneficiary designation filed with the custodian will cancel all previous designations. The consent of a death beneficiary will not be required in order to revoke a death beneficiary designation. If both primary and contingent death beneficiaries have been named, and no primary death beneficiary survives the designated beneficiary, the contingent death beneficiaries will acquire the designated share of this Coverdell ESA. If a death beneficiary is not designated with respect to this Coverdell ESA, or if all of the primary and contingent death beneficiaries predecease the designated beneficiary, the designated beneficiary's estate will be the death beneficiary.

If the designated beneficiary dies before receiving all of the amounts in this Coverdell ESA, the custodian will have no obligation to pay to the death beneficiaries until such time the custodian is notified of the designated beneficiary's death by receiving a valid death certificate. Any balance remaining in the Coverdell ESA upon the death of the designated beneficiary will be distributed within 30 days of the designated beneficiary's death, unless a qualified family member under age 30 is named as a death beneficiary. If the death beneficiary is a qualified family member under age 30, that individual will become the designated beneficiary as of the original designated beneficiary's date of death. Qualified family members are defined in IRC Section 529(e)(2).

The custodian may, for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of its charter or bylaws), require a qualified family member who becomes the designated beneficiary to take a total distribution of the Coverdell ESA by December 31 of the year following the year of the original designated beneficiary's death.

10.07 Termination of Agreement, Resignation, or Removal of Custodian –

Either the custodian or the responsible individual may terminate this agreement at any time by giving written notice to the other. The custodian can resign as custodian at any time effective 30 days after sending written notice of its resignation to the responsible individual. Upon receipt of that notice, the responsible individual must make arrangements to transfer the Coverdell ESA to another financial organization. If the responsible individual does not complete a transfer of the Coverdell ESA within 30 days from the date the custodian sends the notice to the responsible individual, the custodian has the right to transfer the Coverdell ESA assets to a successor Coverdell ESA trustee or custodian that the custodian chooses in its sole discretion, or the custodian may pay the Coverdell ESA balance to the designated beneficiary in a single sum. The custodian will not be liable for any actions or failures to act on the part of any successor trustee or custodian, nor for any tax consequences the designated beneficiary may incur that result from the transfer or distribution of the Coverdell ESA assets pursuant to this section.

If this agreement is terminated, the custodian may charge the Coverdell ESA a reasonable amount of money that it believes is necessary to cover any associated costs, including but not limited to one or more of the following.

- Any fees, expenses, or taxes chargeable against the Coverdell ESA
- Any penalties or surrender charges associated with the early withdrawal of any savings instrument or other investment in the Coverdell ESA

If the custodian is a nonbank custodian required to comply with Regulations section 1.408-2(e) and fails to do so or the custodian is not keeping the records, making the returns or sending the statements as are required by forms or regulations, the IRS may require the custodian to substitute another trustee or custodian.

The custodian may establish a policy requiring distribution of the entire balance of this Coverdell ESA to the designated beneficiary in cash or property if the balance of this Coverdell ESA drops below the minimum balance required under the applicable investment or policy established.

10.08 Successor Custodian – If the custodian's organization changes its name, reorganizes, merges with another organization (or comes under the control of any federal or state agency), or if the entire organization (or any portion that includes this Coverdell ESA) is bought by another organization, that organization (or agency) will automatically become the trustee or custodian of this Coverdell ESA, but only if it is the type of organization authorized to serve as a Coverdell ESA trustee or custodian.

10.09 Amendments – The custodian has the right to amend this agreement at any time. Any amendment the custodian makes to comply with the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations does not require the consent of either the responsible individual or the depositor. The responsible individual will be deemed to have consented to any other amendment unless, within 30 days from the date the custodian sends the amendment, the responsible individual notifies the custodian in writing that the responsible individual does not consent.

10.10 Withdrawals or Transfers – All requests for withdrawal or transfer will be in writing on a form provided by or acceptable to the custodian. The method of distribution must be specified in writing or in any other method acceptable to the custodian. The tax identification number of the designated beneficiary or death beneficiary must be provided to the custodian before the custodian is obligated to make a distribution. Withdrawals will be subject to all applicable tax and other laws and regulations, including but not limited to possible early distribution penalty taxes, surrender charges, and withholding requirements.

10.11 Transfers From Other Plans – The custodian can receive amounts transferred to the Coverdell ESA from the trustee or custodian of another Coverdell ESA.

10.12 Liquidation of Assets – The custodian has the right to liquidate assets in the Coverdell ESA if necessary to make distributions or to pay fees, expenses, taxes, penalties, or surrender charges properly chargeable against the Coverdell ESA. If the responsible individual fails to direct the custodian as to which assets to liquidate, the custodian will decide, in its complete and sole discretion, and the responsible individual agrees not to hold the custodian liable for any adverse consequences that result from the custodian's decision.

10.13 Restrictions on the Fund – Neither the responsible individual, the designated beneficiary (nor anyone acting on behalf of the designated beneficiary), the depositor nor any contributor may sell, transfer or pledge any interest in the Coverdell ESA in any manner whatsoever, except as provided by law or this agreement.

The assets in the Coverdell ESA will not be responsible for the debts, contracts, or torts of the responsible individual, the designated beneficiary, the depositor, or any person entitled to distributions under this agreement.

10.14 What Law Applies – This agreement is subject to all applicable federal and state laws and regulations. If it is necessary to apply any state law to interpret and administer this agreement, the law of the custodian’s domicile will govern.

If any part of this agreement is held to be illegal or invalid, the remaining parts will not be affected. Neither the responsible individual’s nor the custodian’s failure to enforce at any time or for any period of time any of the provisions of this agreement will be construed as a waiver of such provisions, or the parties’ right thereafter to enforce each and every such provision.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section references are to the Internal Revenue Code unless otherwise noted.

WHAT’S NEW

Military death gratuity – Families of soldiers who receive military death benefits may contribute, subject to certain limitations, up to 100 percent of such benefits into an educational savings account. Publication 970, *Tax Benefits for Education*, explains the rules for rolling over the military death gratuity and lists eligible family members.

PURPOSE OF FORM

Form 5305-EA is a model custodial account agreement that meets the requirements of section 530(b)(1) and has been pre-approved by the IRS. A Coverdell education savings account (ESA) is established after the form is fully executed by both the depositor and the custodian. This account must be created in the United States for the exclusive purpose of paying the qualified elementary, secondary, and higher education expenses of the designated beneficiary.

If the model account is a trust account, see **Form 5305-E**, Coverdell Education Savings Trust Account.

Do not file Form 5305-EA with the IRS. Instead, the depositor must keep the completed form in its records.

DEFINITIONS

Custodian – The custodian must be a bank or savings and loan association, as defined in section 408(n), or any person who has the approval of the IRS to act as custodian. Any person who may serve as a custodian of a Traditional IRA may serve as the custodian of a Coverdell ESA.

Depositor – The depositor is the person who establishes the custodial account.

Designated Beneficiary – The designated beneficiary is the individual on whose behalf the custodial account has been established.

Family Member – Family members of the designated beneficiary include his or her spouse, child, grandchild, sibling, parent, niece or nephew, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, and the spouse of any such individual. A first cousin, but not his or her spouse, is also a “family member.”

Responsible Individual – The responsible individual, generally, is a parent or guardian of the designated beneficiary. However, under certain circumstances, the responsible individual may be the designated beneficiary.

IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS

The depositor and designated beneficiary’s social security numbers will serve as their identification numbers. If the depositor is a nonresident alien and does not have an identification number, write “Foreign” on the return for which is filed to report the depositor’s information. The designated beneficiary’s social security number is the identification number of his or her Coverdell ESA. If the designated beneficiary is a nonresident alien, the designated beneficiary’s individual taxpayer identification number is the identification number of his or her Coverdell ESA. An employer identification number (EIN) is required only for a Coverdell ESA for which a return is filed to report unrelated business income. An EIN is required for a common fund created for Coverdell ESAs.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Note: *The age limitation restricting contributions, distributions, rollover contributions, and change of beneficiary are waived for a designated beneficiary with special needs.*

Article X – Article X and any that follow may incorporate additional provisions that are agreed to by the depositor and custodian to complete the agreement. They may include, for example, provisions relating to: definitions, investment powers, voting rights, exculpatory provisions, amendment and termination, removal of the custodian, custodian’s fees, state law requirements, treatment of excess contributions, and prohibited transactions with the depositor, designated beneficiary, or responsible individual, etc. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Optional Provisions in Article V and Article VI – Form 5305-EA may be reproduced in a manner that provides only those optional provisions offered by the custodian.

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

REQUIREMENTS OF A COVERDELL ESA

A. **Cash Contributions** – A Coverdell ESA contribution must be in cash.

B. **Maximum Contribution** – The total amount that may be contributed to any and all Coverdell ESAs on behalf of a designated beneficiary is \$2,000 per year, excluding rollover and transfer contributions.

Contributions may not be made to a Coverdell ESA after the designated beneficiary's 18th birthday, except in the case of a special needs beneficiary.

The Coverdell ESA contribution that may be made by a depositor is further limited if the depositor's modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) exceeds \$190,000 and he or she is a married individual filing jointly (\$95,000 for single taxpayers). Married individuals filing jointly with MAGI exceeding \$220,000 may not fund a Coverdell ESA. Single individuals with MAGI exceeding \$110,000 may not fund a Coverdell ESA. The MAGI limits apply only to depositors that are individuals.

If the depositor is married filing jointly with MAGI between \$190,000 and \$220,000, the maximum Coverdell ESA contribution is determined as follows: (1) subtract the depositor's MAGI from \$220,000, (2) divide the difference by \$30,000, and (3) multiply the result in step (2) by \$2,000. For example, if the depositor's MAGI is \$205,000, the maximum Coverdell ESA contribution that may be made by such depositor is \$1,000. This amount is determined as follows: $[(\$220,000 \text{ minus } \$205,000) \text{ divided by } \$30,000] \text{ multiplied by } \$2,000$.

If the depositor is a single tax filer with MAGI between \$95,000 and \$110,000, the maximum Coverdell ESA contribution is determined as follows: (1) subtract the depositor's MAGI from \$110,000, (2) divide the difference by \$15,000, and (3) multiply the result in step (2) by \$2,000. For example, if the depositor's MAGI is \$98,000, the maximum Coverdell ESA contribution that may be made by such depositor is \$1,600. This amount is determined as follows: $[(\$110,000 \text{ minus } \$98,000) \text{ divided by } \$15,000] \text{ multiplied by } \$2,000$.

The Coverdell ESA contribution that may be made by a depositor is not limited by contributions made by the depositor to Traditional or Roth IRAs. In addition, there is no earned income requirement to be eligible to contribute to a Coverdell ESA. There is no requirement that the depositor be related to the designated beneficiary in order to make contributions. In addition, the designated beneficiary may contribute to his or her own Coverdell ESA.

C. **Eligible Custodians** – The custodian of the Coverdell ESA must be a bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or person or entity approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

D. **Commingling Assets** – The assets of the Coverdell ESA cannot be commingled with other property except in a common trust fund or common investment fund.

E. **Life Insurance** – No portion of the Coverdell ESA may be invested in life insurance contracts.

F. **Collectibles** – The assets of the Coverdell ESA may not be invested in collectibles (within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Sec. 408(m)). A collectible is defined as any work of art, rug or antique, metal or gem, stamp or coin, alcoholic beverage, or other tangible personal property specified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). However, specially minted United States gold and silver coins, and certain state-issued coins are permissible investments. Platinum coins and certain gold, silver, platinum or palladium bullion (as described in IRC Sec. 408(m)(3)) are also permitted as Coverdell ESA investments.

G. **Required Distributions** – Except in the case of a special needs beneficiary, the assets of the Coverdell ESA are required to be distributed to the designated beneficiary within 30 days of the designated beneficiary's attainment of age 30. The designated beneficiary will be subject to both income tax and an additional 10 percent penalty tax on the portion of the distribution that represents earnings, if the designated beneficiary does not have any qualified education expenses in that year.

Any balance remaining in the Coverdell ESA upon the death of the designated beneficiary will be distributed within 30 days of the designated beneficiary's death, unless a death beneficiary is named and the death beneficiary is a qualified family member under age 30. If the death beneficiary is a qualified family member under age 30, that individual will become the designated beneficiary as of the date of death. Qualified family members include the designated beneficiary's child, grandchild, or stepchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister, nephew or niece, parents, stepparents, or grandparents, uncle or aunt, spouses of all the family members listed above, cousin, and the designated beneficiary's spouse.

If a qualified family member becomes the designated beneficiary, the custodian, if it so chooses for any reason (e.g., due to limitations of its charter or bylaws), may require a total distribution of the Coverdell ESA by December 31 of the year following the year of the original designated beneficiary's death.

H. **Responsible Individual** – The responsible individual is generally the parent or guardian of the designated beneficiary. However, the financial organization may establish a policy that permits someone other than the designated beneficiary's parent or legal guardian to serve as the responsible individual. Unless otherwise indicated on the application, the responsible individual may not change the designated beneficiary. If the depositor has indicated on the application that the responsible individual may change the designated beneficiary, the responsible individual may change the designated beneficiary to another member of the designated beneficiary's family. The responsible individual will perform the following duties.

1. Receive a copy of the plan agreement and disclosure statement,
2. Direct the custodian regarding the investment of contributions, including the ability to redirect the investment of the initial contribution,
3. Direct the custodian regarding the administration, management and distribution of the account, unless the plan agreement indicates otherwise,
4. Name a successor responsible individual if the need arises,
5. Notify the custodian of any address change for the individuals identified on the plan agreement,
6. Remove excess contributions made to the Coverdell ESA.

INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF ESTABLISHING A COVERDELL ESA

A. **Contributions Not Deducted** – No deduction is allowed for Coverdell ESA contributions, including transfer and rollover contributions.

B. **Contribution Deadline** – The deadline for making a Coverdell ESA contribution is the depositor's tax return due date (not including extensions). The depositor may designate a contribution as a contribution for the preceding taxable year in a manner acceptable to the custodian. For example, if the depositor is a calendar-year filer and

makes a Coverdell ESA contribution on or before the tax filing deadline, the contribution is considered to have been made for the previous tax year if the depositor designates it as such.

C. **Excess Contributions** – An excess contribution is any amount that is contributed to the Coverdell ESA that exceeds the eligible contribution limit. If the excess is not corrected timely, an additional penalty tax of six percent will be imposed on the excess amount. The procedure for correcting the excess is determined by the timeliness of the correction as identified below.

1. **Removal Before the Deadline.** The responsible individual should remove the excess contribution along with the earnings attributable to the excess, before June 1 of the year following the year for which the excess was made. An excess withdrawn by this deadline is not taxable upon distribution, but the designated beneficiary must include the earnings attributable to the excess in his or her taxable income for the year in which the excess contribution was made. The six percent excess contribution penalty tax will be avoided.

2. **Failure to Remove Before the Deadline.** Excess Coverdell ESA contributions that are not removed before June 1 of the year following the year for which the excess was made, are treated as contributions for the next calendar year. If, however, additional contributions are made for that year and the total amount results in an excess, the excess amount will be subject to a six percent penalty tax if not removed timely.

If additional contributions have been made for the next year, the amount of the excess equals the excess contribution for the current year, plus the excess contributions remaining from the preceding year, reduced by any distributions made during the current year.

The designated beneficiary must file IRS form 5329 to report and remit any additional penalty taxes to the IRS.

D. **Tax-Deferred Earnings** – The investment earnings of the Coverdell ESA are not subject to federal income tax as they accumulate in the Coverdell ESA. In addition, distributions of the Coverdell ESA earnings will be free from federal income tax if the distributions are taken to pay for qualified education expenses, as discussed below.

E. **Taxation of Distributions** – The taxation of distributions from the Coverdell ESA depends on whether or not the distributions are used for qualified education expenses.

1. **Qualified Education Expenses.** The designated beneficiary may take tax-free distributions from a Coverdell ESA to pay for elementary, secondary or post-secondary education expenses at an eligible educational institution. Such expenses include tuition, fees, books, supplies, special needs services, room and board, uniforms, transportation, academic tutoring and supplementary items or services (including extended day programs). Also qualifying are expenses for the purchase of computer technology or equipment, Internet access and related services, if such technology, equipment or services are to be used by the designated beneficiary or designated beneficiary's family during any of the years the designated beneficiary is in school. Qualified expenses may also include amounts contributed to a qualified tuition program.

2. **Nonqualifying Distributions.** If a designated beneficiary withdraws amounts from a Coverdell ESA that exceed the qualified education expenses for the same year, or the distributions are not used for qualified education expenses, a portion of the distributions will be taxable. The amount in excess of the qualified education expenses is taxable pro rata, based on the earnings and the basis in the account.

In most cases of a nonqualified distribution, the taxable portion of a Coverdell ESA distribution is also subject to an additional 10 percent penalty tax. There are several exceptions to the 10 percent penalty tax including distributions made payable

- a. to a designated death beneficiary of the Coverdell ESA or to the estate of the designated beneficiary following the death of the designated beneficiary;
- b. to the designated beneficiary if the designated beneficiary is disabled;
- c. to the designated beneficiary if the designated beneficiary received a qualified scholarship, an educational assistance allowance or an excludable payment exception, but only to the extent the distribution is not more than the amount of the scholarship, allowance or excludable payment, and
- d. to the designated beneficiary as a removal of excess along with the net income attributable.

3. **American Opportunity or Lifetime Learning Credits.** A designated beneficiary may claim the American Opportunity Credit (formerly the Hope Credit) or Lifetime Learning Credit on his or her federal income tax return in the same taxable year that a tax-free distribution from a Coverdell ESA is claimed, as long as the distribution(s) does not cover the same expenses claimed for the American Opportunity or Lifetime Learning Credit.

F. **Income Tax Withholding** – Any withdrawal from the Coverdell ESA is not subject to federal income tax withholding.

G. **Rollovers** – Coverdell ESA amounts may be rolled over to another Coverdell ESA of the same designated beneficiary or that of a qualified family member, provided that all of the applicable rollover rules are followed. Rollover is a term used to describe a tax-free movement of cash to a Coverdell ESA from another Coverdell ESA. The rollover rules are generally summarized below. These transactions are often complex. For questions regarding a rollover, please see a competent tax advisor.

1. **Coverdell ESA-to-Coverdell ESA Rollovers.** Assets distributed from a Coverdell ESA may be rolled over to another Coverdell ESA of the same designated beneficiary or that of a qualifying family member if the requirements of IRC Sec. 530(d)(5) are met. A proper Coverdell ESA-to-Coverdell ESA rollover is completed if all or part of the distribution is rolled over not later than 60 days after the distribution is received.

Effective for distributions occurring on or after January 1, 2015, the responsible individual is permitted to roll over only one distribution from a Coverdell ESA in a 12-month period, regardless of the number of Coverdell ESAs owned by the designated beneficiary. A distribution may be rolled over to the same Coverdell ESA or to another Coverdell ESA that is eligible to receive the rollover. For more information on rollover limitations, you may wish to obtain IRS Publication 970, *Tax Benefits for Education*, from the IRS or refer to the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

2. **Qualified Family Member.** A Coverdell ESA may be rolled to another Coverdell ESA of the same designated beneficiary or to a Coverdell ESA maintained for the benefit of a qualified family member of the designated beneficiary, who is under the age of 30. The age 30 limitation does not apply to qualified family members who are special needs beneficiaries. Qualified family members of the designated beneficiary include the designated beneficiary's child, grandchild, or stepchild, brother, sister, stepbrother, or stepsister, nephew or niece, parents, stepparents, or grandparents, uncle or aunt, spouses of all the family members listed above, cousin, and designated beneficiary's spouse.

3. **Rollover of Military Death Benefits.** If a designated beneficiary receives or has received a military death gratuity or a payment from the Servicemembers' Group Life Insurance (SGLI) program, the designated beneficiary may be able to roll over the proceeds to the Coverdell ESA. The rollover contribution amount is limited to the sum of the death benefits or SGLI payment received, less any such amount that was rolled over to a Roth IRA. Proceeds must be rolled over within one year of receipt of the gratuity or SGLI payment for deaths occurring on or after June 17, 2008. Any amount that is rolled over under this provision is considered nontaxable basis in the Coverdell ESA.

LIMITATIONS AND RESTRICTIONS

- A. **Gift Tax** – Transfers of Coverdell ESA assets to a death designated beneficiary made during the designated beneficiary's life and at his or her request or because of the designated beneficiary's failure to instruct otherwise, may be subject to federal gift tax under IRC Sec. 2501.
- B. **Prohibited Transactions** – If the responsible individual engages in a prohibited transaction with the Coverdell ESA as described in IRC Sec. 4975, the Coverdell ESA will lose its tax-deferred status and the designated beneficiary must include the value of the earnings in his or her account in his or her gross income for the year.
- C. **Pledging** – If the responsible individual pledges any portion of the Coverdell ESA as collateral for a loan, the amount so pledged will be treated as a distribution and may be included in the designated beneficiary's gross income for that year to the extent that it represents earnings.

OTHER

- A. **IRS Plan Approval** – The agreement used to establish this Coverdell ESA has been approved by the IRS. The IRS approval is a determination only as to form. It is not an endorsement of the plan in operation or of the investments offered.
- B. **Additional Information** – Additional information on Coverdell ESAs may be obtained from the District Office of the IRS. In particular IRS Publication 970, *Tax Benefits for Education*, may be obtained by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM, or by visiting www.irs.gov on the Internet.
- C. **Important Information About Procedures for Opening a New Account** – To help the government fight the funding of terrorism and money laundering activities, federal law requires all financial organizations to obtain, verify, and record information that identifies each person who opens an account. Therefore, when the depositor opens an account, he or she is required to provide his or her name, residential address, date of birth, and identification number. The custodian may require other information that will allow them to identify the depositor.