

1099-Q FAQs

1) Why am I receiving a 1099-Q form? What should I do with it?

A 1099-Q form is a record of funds distributed from a qualified tuition program (QTP or 529 plan) to an account owner, student beneficiary, designated school or another 529 plan. As a QTP, the GET Program is required by federal law to report this information to you. As a GET account owner or student beneficiary, you may receive a 1099-Q form if one of the following occurred in 2019:

- We sent a refund check to the account owner or to the student (*check recipient will receive the 1099-Q*);
- We sent a reimbursement check to the account owner or to the student (*check recipient will receive the 1099-Q*);
- We paid the student's school directly (*student will receive the 1099-Q*); or
- We sent a direct rollover to another 529 plan on your behalf (*account owner will receive the 1099-Q*).
 - *Please see number 3 below for more information*

Note: in this case, you will see a check mark in Box 4: "Trustee-to-trustee transfer."

2) Do I need to report this on my taxes?

According to the IRS Website (www.irs.gov/newsroom/529-plans-questions-and-answers):

"Earnings are not subject to federal tax and generally not subject to state tax when used for the qualified education expenses of the designated beneficiary, such as tuition, fees, books, as well as room and board."

Additionally, according to IRS Publication 970 (www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf):

"The part of a distribution representing the amount paid or contributed to a QTP doesn't have to be included in income. This is a return of the investment in the plan. The designated beneficiary generally doesn't have to include in income any earnings distributed from a QTP if the total distribution is less than or equal to adjusted qualified education expenses."

AND

"Any amount distributed from a Qualified Tuition Plan (QTP) isn't taxable if it is rolled over to another QTP for the benefit of the same beneficiary or for the benefit of a member of the beneficiary's family (including the beneficiary's spouse). An amount is rolled over if it is paid to another QTP within 60 days after the date of the distribution. Don't report qualifying rollovers (those that meet the above criteria) anywhere on Form 1040 or 1040NR. These aren't taxable distributions."

However, please consult a tax professional for details about your individual situation. We also encourage you to review the following:

- IRS Instructions for Form 1099-Q: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1099q.pdf
- IRS 529 Plans: Q&A: www.irs.gov/newsroom/529-plans-questions-and-answers
- IRS Publication 970: Tax Benefits for Education: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf

3) Why did I receive multiple 1099-Q forms?

Some customers will receive multiple 1099-Q forms. Here are a few reasons why you would receive multiple 1099-Q forms:

- You rolled multiple accounts over to DreamAhead or another 529 plan.
 - You will receive one 1099-Q form for each account that you rolled over.
- You made a distribution in 2019 and rolled over to DreamAhead or another 529 plan.
 - You (or the student) will receive one 1099-Q form that calculates all standard distributions, and a 1099-Q form for each account that was rolled over.

4) What are qualified higher education expenses?

These include the tuition, fees, books, computer technology, supplies, and equipment required for enrollment or attendance at an eligible college, university or other educational institution. They may also include some room and board costs, student loans and certain apprenticeship programs. For details, review Chapter 8 of IRS *Publication 970 Tax Benefits for Education*, available on the IRS website: www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf

5) What do the numbers on the 1099-Q form mean?

- **Box 1** shows the total funds distributed from your GET account.
- **Box 2** shows the earnings that could be subject to taxation if you didn't use them for qualified education expenses as required by federal law.
- **Box 3** shows the portion of the distributed funds that was paid (contributed) into your GET account. This equals the difference between Box 1 and Box 2.

6) When could the earnings in Box 2 be taxable?

The earnings could be taxable under the following circumstances:

- If any portion of the distributed funds were not used for qualified education expenses, or were not rolled over into another QTP within 60 days for the same student beneficiary.
- The student beneficiary was changed to someone who is not an eligible family member of the original student beneficiary.

Other circumstances may apply. Consult a tax professional for more information.

7) How do I report taxable earnings?

If your earnings are taxable, you must report the taxable earnings (box 2 on the 1099-Q form) on line 21 of IRS form 1040. If additional penalties apply, you also may need to complete IRS form 5329. Consult a tax professional for more information.

This information is based on current IRS regulations, and is not to be considered tax advice. The GET Program cannot provide tax advice or assistance. Any questions about your individual situation should be directed to a tax professional or IRS specialist.

1099-Q Contact Information and Resources

Internal Revenue Service | www.irs.gov | 1-800-829-1040 (toll-free)

Publication 970 – Tax Benefits for Education:
www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/p970.pdf

529 Plans: Questions and Answers
www.irs.gov/newsroom/529-plans-questions-and-answers

Instructions for Form 1099-Q:
www.irs.gov/pub/irs-pdf/i1099q.pdf