



IA Advisor 529 Plan

Imagine. Educate. Achieve.
Invest in their future today.

Investor Guide

- Investment options customizable to your needs
- A flexible and tax-advantaged way to save for education expenses
- Potential advantages over other education savings vehicles

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Start with a Dream, End with a Plan

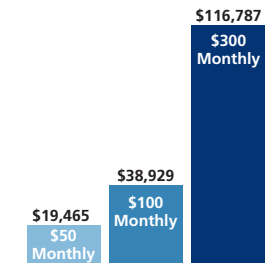
Saving adequately for college may seem out of reach, but with proper planning and discipline it is possible. You've taken the first step by consulting with a financial professional. The next step is to look into education savings programs like the IAdvisor 529 Plan, a section 529 college savings plan sponsored by the State of Iowa. The IAdvisor 529 Plan provides families a flexible means to save for a child's education while taking advantage of multiple tax and estate benefits.

Flexible Contribution Rules

- Parents, grandparents, family and friends can contribute to the IAdvisor 529 Plan, which currently permits funding of up to \$505,000 per beneficiary
- Contribute as little as \$50 a month or \$25 a pay period per investment option through automatic investments
- The funds can be used federally tax free at most two- or four-year colleges, graduate schools, technical or vocational schools for qualified expenses including tuition, room and board, books, fees, supplies and equipment required for attendance as well as repayment of college loans, apprenticeships and K-12 tuition and certain expenses, and certain postsecondary credentialing expenses¹

A Little Saving Now Can Make a Big Difference Later

- Monthly contributions of \$50, \$100 or \$300 can accumulate significant savings over 18 years (assuming a 6% annual return)

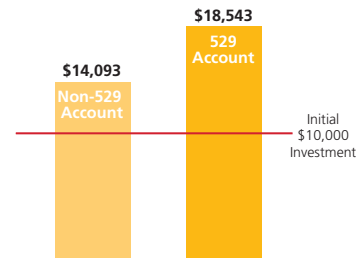


Tax Advantages

- The IAdvisor 529 Plan offers federal and state tax-exempt growth; this feature has the potential to accumulate more than a taxable investment
- Qualified distributions to pay for the beneficiary's college costs, college loans, apprenticeships, K-12 tuition and certain expenses, and certain postsecondary expenses are free of federal and, in almost all cases, state taxes^{1, 2, 3}
- For Iowa taxpayers, annual contributions of up to \$6,100 per beneficiary per taxpayer may be deductible from Iowa taxable income in 2026 (adjusted annually for inflation)⁴

The Power of Tax-Exempt Growth

- The chart below shows the difference between taxable growth of \$10,000 over 18 years (assuming a 24% tax bracket, 6% annual return) versus tax-exempt growth



For illustrative purposes only. Assumed rate of return is not guaranteed. Hypothetical returns do not represent any particular products and do not reflect the impact of fees and expenses that may apply to actual investments. Assumes no withdrawals. Investing involves risks and you could incur a profit or a loss.

Other Benefits of the IAdvisor 529 Plan

- Three ways to invest using well-recognized investment managers
- No time, age or income limits for contributions
- Account owner has control over the account
- Special rules may allow for accelerated gifting to the beneficiary
- 529 assets can be used for most education expenses including tuition, room and board, books, computers, supplies, college loans and apprenticeships at most two- and four-year colleges, technical, vocational and graduate schools as well as tuition and certain expenses for primary or secondary public, private and religious schools, and certain postsecondary credentialing expenses⁵

¹ State tax treatment of withdrawals is determined by the account owner's state of residency or where they pay taxes. Taxpayers who reside or have income in other states should also consult with a qualified tax advisor before taking any such actions.

² It is important to review local state tax laws before withdrawing from a 529 to pay for K-12 tuition, rules surrounding these distributions vary between states. Some states do not consider these distributions to be qualified and/or may apply additional criteria in order for the distributions to be considered qualified.

³ Nonqualified withdrawals are subject to a 10% federal penalty on the earnings component of such withdrawal, as well as taxes at ordinary rates of the recipient on such earnings. States may also charge penalties and/or recoup tax credits/deductions previously claimed.

⁴ Contributions to an Account that were previously deducted by an Account Owner for Iowa income tax purposes must be included in Iowa taxable income when distributed, unless, and to the extent, they are used to pay for Qualified Education Expenses.

⁵ Distributions for tuition in connection with enrollment or attendance at an primary or secondary public, private, or religious school are federally income-tax free up to a maximum of \$20,000 per taxable year per beneficiary from all 529 plans. The tax treatment of withdrawals used to pay for primary and secondary school tuition differs among states and as such may differ from the federal tax treatment as well. For Iowa income tax purposes, "elementary or secondary school" means (1) an elementary or secondary school in Iowa, which is accredited under Iowa Code Section 256.11 and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Iowa Code Chapter 216 or (2) an elementary or secondary school located outside the state of Iowa that educates a Beneficiary who meets the definition of "children requiring special education" in Iowa Code Section 265B.2, if the elementary or secondary school is accredited under the laws of the state in which it is located and adheres to the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and applicable state law analogous to Iowa Code Chapter 216.

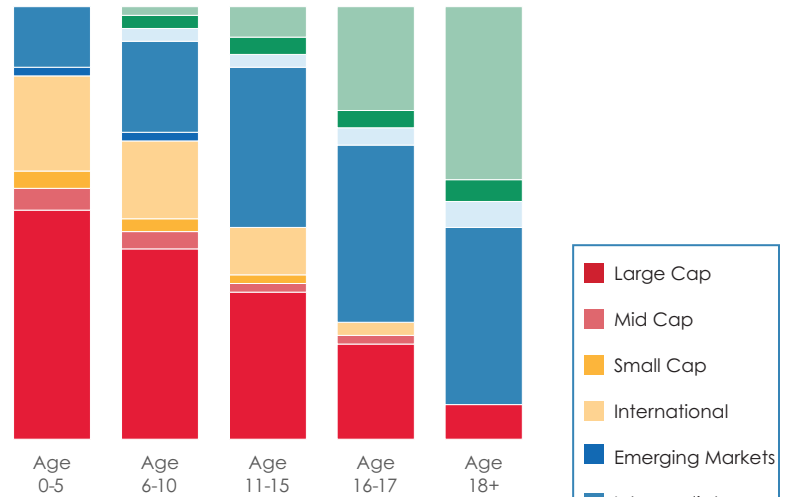
Investment Options Customizable to Your Needs

IAdvisor 529 Plan offers three distinct ways to invest: 1) by age, 2) by risk level, and 3) by building your own portfolio. Working with your financial professional, you can tailor your portfolio to your particular situation with investments that feature some of the largest and most respected asset management firms.⁶

1) Age-based options that automatically reallocate as the beneficiary gets closer to college⁷

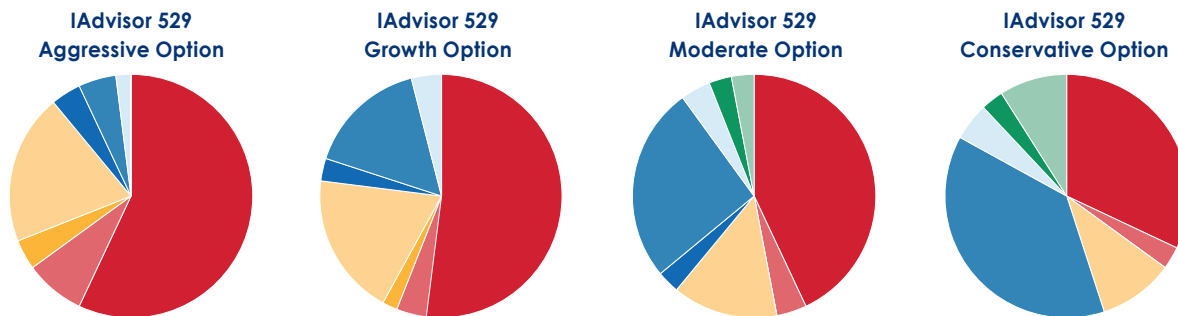
The Age-based options start with a higher allocation to equity funds and automatically becomes more conservative as the beneficiary gets closer to college.

You also have the flexibility to choose a “hypothetical age” that corresponds to an age band that is more or less aggressive than that of the option which corresponds to the beneficiary’s age at the time of enrollment.



2) Static allocation options based on your risk level

Select a static asset allocation option based on your individual risk tolerance from among four distinct risk-based portfolios.



3) Build your own portfolio through single fund options from leading asset managers

The IAdvisor 529 Plan single fund options let you and your financial professional create your own portfolio from a broad mix of asset classes, investment styles and well-recognized managers.

Large Cap

Voya Large Cap Growth Option
Voya Large Cap Value Option
Voya U.S. Stock Option

Mid Cap

Voya MidCap Opportunities Option
Voya Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Option

Small Cap

VY® J.P. Morgan Small Cap Core Equity Option

Global/International

Voya Multi-Manager International Equity Option

Fixed Income

Voya Intermediate Bond Option
Voya Short Duration Bond Option

Money Market

Voya Government Money Market Option

⁶ You could lose money by investing in any investment option. Although the money market fund in which your investment option invests (the “underlying fund”) seeks to preserve its value at \$1.00 per share, the underlying fund cannot guarantee it will do so. An investment in any investment option is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The underlying fund’s sponsor has no legal obligation to provide financial support to the underlying fund, and you should not expect that the sponsor will provide financial support to the underlying fund at any time.

⁷ The Age-based options are designed for college savings and may not be appropriate for K-12 investment horizons.

There are certain risks associated with each investment option. Please see the Program Description for additional information. Holdings are subject to change.

A Diverse Selection of Well-Recognized Managers

The IAdvisor 529 Plan is built on the strength of a multi-manager investment platform of well-recognized managers across a range of traditional and alternative asset classes.

LAZARD

Brandywine  GLOBAL

 ACADIAN

 COLUMBIA
THREADNEEDLE
INVESTMENTS

Delaware
Investments®
A member of Macquarie Group |  MACQUARIE


Invesco

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

 SGA
Sustainable Growth Advisers

T.RowePrice 
INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE

 VictoryCapital®

VOYA®

WELLINGTON®
MANAGEMENT

Imagine.

LOGIC WILL GET YOU FROM
A TO B. IMAGINATION WILL
TAKE YOU EVERYWHERE.

—ALBERT EINSTEIN

A Flexible and Tax-Advantaged Way to Save for College

If you were to design a college savings plan for your children, you would probably want some combination of flexible contribution rules, tax advantages for you, gift benefits for grandparents and other contributors, the ability to control the assets and even transfer them to another child, and the ability to use it for qualified educational expenses at eligible higher education institutions. All of these benefits exist in the IAdvisor 529 Plan.

Flexible Contribution Rules

- An automatic investment plan (AIP) can be established with minimums as low as \$50 a month per investment option
- Payroll direct deposit can be set up with minimums as low as \$25 a pay period per investment option
- Parents, grandparents, family and friends can contribute on behalf of the beneficiary up to a current maximum funding of \$505,000 per beneficiary
- Accepts rollovers from other 529 plans, Coverdell Savings Accounts (formerly Education IRAs) and qualified U.S. savings bonds (series EE and I)
- You can even set up a plan for yourself if you're thinking of going back to school

Estate and Gift Tax Benefits

- Account owners can create a gifting page to share with family and friends to invite them to contribute to a child's long-term education goals. Creating a gifting page is easy. Simply start by selecting your goal and the investment option you would like gifts to be made into. You can then share your gifting page via email or social media. Family and friends can make online gifts into your account via bank draft
- 529 plans are a great way for grandparents and other family members to create an education legacy for a child while reducing the value of their taxable estate
- You may contribute as much as \$19,000 per beneficiary each year (\$38,000 if married, filing jointly) without incurring gift tax consequences
- As an alternative, you can elect to contribute up to \$95,000 in a single year (\$190,000 if married, filing jointly) and treat it as if it was made over a five-year period⁸

Tax Advantages

- Earnings in your account grow deferred from federal and state income taxes
- Earnings can be withdrawn tax free when used for qualified education expenses
- Qualified distributions to pay for the beneficiary's college costs, college loans, apprenticeships, K-12 tuition and certain expenses, and certain postsecondary credentialing expenses are free of federal and, in almost all cases, state taxes^{9, 10, 11}
- Contributions of up to \$6,100 per beneficiary per taxpayer are deductible from Iowa taxable income in 2026 (currently adjusted annually for inflation)¹²

For example, married Iowa participants who contribute to accounts on behalf of their two children can deduct up to \$24,400 (4 x \$6,100)

Control Over Assets

- The account owner maintains control of the assets until they are utilized for qualified educational expenses
- The account owner can change the beneficiary to another qualified family member at any time¹³

Educate.

THE FUNCTION OF EDUCATION IS TO TEACH ONE TO THINK INTENSIVELY AND TO THINK CRITICALLY. INTELLIGENCE PLUS CHARACTER - THAT IS THE GOAL OF TRUE EDUCATION.

—MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

⁸ In the event the contributor does not survive the five-year period, a pro-rated amount will revert back to the contributor's taxable estate.

⁹ It is important to review local state tax laws before withdrawing from a 529 to pay for K-12 tuition, rules surrounding these distributions vary between states. Some states do not consider these distributions to be qualified and/or may apply additional criteria in order for the distributions to be considered qualified.

¹⁰ Nonqualified withdrawals are subject to a 10% federal penalty on the earnings component of such withdrawal, as well as taxes at ordinary rates of the recipient on such earnings. States may also charge penalties and/or recoup tax credits/deductions previously claimed.

¹¹ State tax treatment of withdrawals is determined by the account owner's state of residency or where they pay taxes. Taxpayers who reside or have income in other states should also consult with a qualified tax advisor before taking any such actions.

¹² Contributions to an Account that were previously deducted by an Account Owner for Iowa income tax purposes must be included in Iowa taxable income when distributed, unless, and to the extent, they are used to pay for Qualified Education Expenses.

¹³ Please see the Program Description for the definition of a "family member."

A Wide Range of Covered Educational Expenses

- Eligible expenses may include tuition and fees, books, supplies, computers, equipment and certain room and board
- The funds can be used federally tax free at most two- or four-year colleges, graduate schools, technical or vocational schools for tuition, room and board, books, fees, supplies and equipment required for attendance as well as repayment of college loans, apprenticeships K-12 tuition and certain expenses, and certain postsecondary credentialing expenses¹⁴
- Eligible institutions include most two- and four-year colleges, technical, vocational and graduate schools as well as primary or secondary public, private and religious schools¹⁵
- For Iowa residents, assets within IAdvisor 529 Plan accounts are not considered when determining eligibility for the state financial aid program

Potential Advantages Over Other College Investing Vehicles

There are many options available to help you save for higher education expenses. Your financial professional can help you sort through the choices to come up with the best decision for your needs and budget. Consult your tax professional for tax-related advice.

Compare College Savings Options

	IAdvisor 529 Plan	Coverdell ESA	UGMA/UTMA
Control of account	Account owner (usually a parent or grandparent) has control throughout the life of the account	Trustee or custodian has control until age of majority, then assets belong to child	Custodian has control until age of majority, but assets always belong to child
Uses and restrictions	Qualified expenses include on- and off-campus room and board, equipment, computers, college loans and apprenticeships at two- and four-year college, technical, vocational and graduate schools as well as tuition and certain expenses at primary or secondary private and religious schools, and certain postsecondary credentialing expenses	A broad range of expenses are qualified related to attendance at two- and four-year colleges, technical, vocational and graduate schools as well as primary or secondary private or religious schools	No specific education related requirements; funds must be used for benefit of minor
Contribution limit	Allows \$505,000 per beneficiary	\$2,000 per minor child per year 2026	Unlimited
Income eligibility	No limits	Phases out for single filers at \$95,000 to \$110,000; for joint filers \$190,000 to \$220,000	No limits
Age restrictions for beneficiary	None	Can only contribute until child reaches 18 and must withdraw funds before age 30	Child takes control of assets at age of majority
Change in beneficiary	Can be transferred to another eligible family member at any time ¹⁶	Can be transferred to another eligible family member (< 30 yrs. old)	Not permitted since assets are owned by minor child

¹⁴ State tax treatment of withdrawals is determined by the account owner's state of residency or where they pay taxes. Taxpayers who reside or have income in other states should also consult with a qualified tax advisor before taking any such actions.

¹⁵ Distributions for tuition and certain expenses in connection with enrollment or attendance at an primary or secondary public, private, or religious school are federally income-tax free up to a maximum of \$20,000 per taxable year per beneficiary from all 529 plans. The tax treatment of withdrawals used to pay for primary and secondary school tuition differs among states and as such may differ from the federal tax treatment as well. For Iowa income tax purposes, "elementary or secondary school" means (1) an elementary or secondary school in Iowa, which is accredited under Iowa Code Section 256.11 and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Iowa Code Chapter 216 or (2) an elementary or secondary school located outside the state of Iowa that educates a Beneficiary who meets the definition of "children requiring special education" in Iowa Code Section 265B.2, if the elementary or secondary school is accredited under the laws of the state in which it is located and adheres to the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and applicable state law analogous to Iowa Code Chapter 216.

¹⁶ It is important to review local state tax laws before withdrawing from a 529 to pay for K-12 tuition and certain expenses, rules surrounding these distributions vary between states. Some states do not consider these distributions to be qualified and/or may apply additional criteria in order for the distributions to be considered qualified.

	IA Advisor 529 Plan	Coverdell ESA	UGMA/UTMA
Federal income tax treatment	Any gains or earnings in your account can be withdrawn federal income tax-free if used for qualified education expenses ¹⁷	Federal income tax-free if used for K-12 and qualified higher education expenses before beneficiary reaches age 30	If the child's interest, dividends, and other investment income total more than \$2,700, part of that income may be taxed at the parent's tax rate instead of the child's tax rate
Federal estate tax treatment	Value removed from account owner's gross estate	Value removed from donor's gross estate	Value removed from donor's gross estate
Federal gift tax treatment	Contributions treated as completed gifts, subject to \$19,000 annual exclusion, or up to \$95,000 with 5-year accelerated election (\$38,000/\$190,000 respectively for spouses who gift split) ¹⁸	Contributions treated as completed gifts; 2026 annual contribution limit is \$2,000	Transfers treated as completed gifts, subject to \$19,000 annual gift exclusion
Federal financial aid	Counted as parental asset if parent or dependent student is account owner	Counted as asset of trustee or custodian, typically the parent	Counted as student's asset
Federal penalties on non-qualified withdrawals	Ordinary income taxes plus a 10% IRS penalty on earnings	Ordinary income taxes plus a 10% IRS penalty on earnings	None
State tax benefit for Iowa taxpayers	Up to a \$6,100 deduction (adjusted annually for inflation) from Iowa taxable income per beneficiary per year	None	None
State penalties for Iowa taxpayers	If withdrawals are not qualified, the deduction must be added back to Iowa taxable income	None	None
Use tax-free for college loans and apprenticeships ¹³	Qualified distributions to pay for the beneficiary's college costs, college loans, apprenticeships or K-12 tuition and certain expenses are free of federal and, in almost all cases, state taxes ^{19, 20, 21}	None	None

Achieve.

THERE IS NO SHORT CUT TO ACHIEVEMENT. LIFE REQUIRES THOROUGH PREPARATION - VENEER ISN'T WORTH ANYTHING.

—GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

¹⁷ Distributions for tuition and certain expenses in connection with enrollment or attendance at an primary or secondary public, private, or religious school are federally income-tax free up to a maximum of \$20,000 per taxable year per beneficiary from all 529 plans. The tax treatment of withdrawals used to pay for primary and secondary school tuition differs among states and as such may differ from the federal tax treatment as well. For Iowa income tax purposes, "elementary or secondary school" means (1) an elementary or secondary school in Iowa, which is accredited under Iowa Code Section 256.11 and adheres to the provisions of the federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Iowa Code Chapter 216 or (2) an elementary or secondary school located outside the state of Iowa that educates a Beneficiary who meets the definition of "children requiring special education" in Iowa Code Section 265B.2, if the elementary or secondary school is accredited under the laws of the state in which it is located and adheres to the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and applicable state law analogous to Iowa Code Chapter 216.

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²¹ Nonqualified withdrawals are subject to a 10% federal penalty on the earnings component of such withdrawal, as well as taxes at ordinary rates of the recipient on such earnings. States may also charge penalties and/or recoup tax credits/deductions previously claimed.

College is possible. Work with your financial professional to help reach your education funding goals. For planning resources, gifting and saving tools, and information on the IAdvisor 529 Plan investment options, visit IAdvisor529.com, or contact your financial professional.

The IAdvisor 529 Plan is offered by the Iowa Educational Savings Plan Trust, a trust organized under Iowa law and administered by the Iowa State Treasurer's Office. The Treasurer of the State of Iowa is responsible for overseeing the administration of the IAdvisor 529 Plan.

The Options in the IAdvisor 529 Plan are not mutual funds, although they invest in mutual funds. An investment in the IAdvisor 529 Plan is an investment in municipal securities and the value of the Options will vary depending on the value of the underlying funds in which the Options invest. Investment returns are not guaranteed and you could lose money by investing in the IAdvisor 529 Plan.

These securities are not registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") or any state, nor is the IAdvisor 529 Plan or any of the IAdvisor 529 Plan Options registered as an investment company with the SEC or any state.

If you are not an Iowa taxpayer, consider before investing whether your or the beneficiary's home state offers a 529 plan with favorable state tax or other state benefits such as financial aid, scholarship funds, and protection from creditors that may only be available through investments in that state's 529 plan and which are not available through investment in the IAdvisor 529 Plan.

Non-qualified withdrawals may be subject to federal and state taxes and an additional federal 10% tax.

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

Investments in IAdvisor 529 Plan are subject to certain charges, which will reduce the value of your Account as they are incurred. Please see the Program Description for details of charges or fees that apply to the specific IAdvisor 529 Plan.

Investments in IAdvisor 529 Plan are subject to investment risks, including the loss of the principal amount invested, and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Voya Investment Management is not an underwriter for any underlying municipal securities.

An investor should consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses associated with the IAdvisor 529 Plan before investing. More information about the IAdvisor 529 Plan is available in the Program Description. You may obtain a Program Description at www.IAdvisor529.com or by calling 800-774-5127. The Program Description should be read carefully before investing.

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