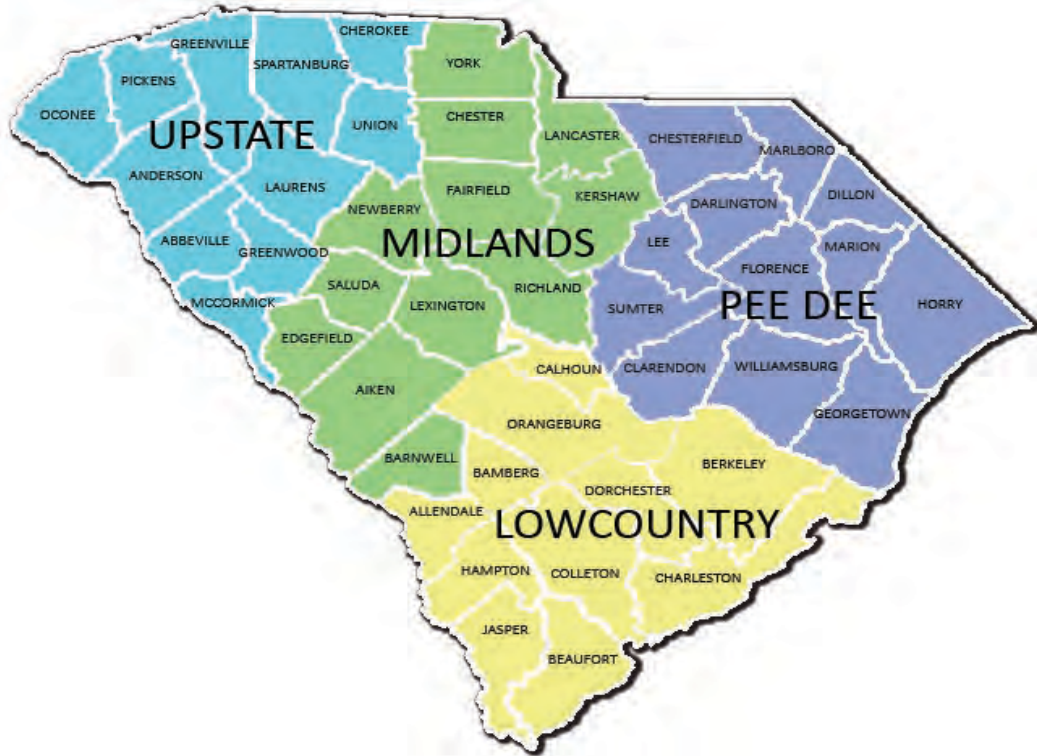


Future Scholar Accounts in South Carolina

County	Assets	Accounts
Abbeville	\$ 2,275,316	165
Aiken	\$ 63,945,161	3,071
Allendale	\$ 1,628,882	18
Anderson	\$ 81,109,338	3,660
Bamberg	\$ 3,659,165	83
Barnwell	\$ 2,573,553	140
Beaufort	\$ 216,440,454	6,763
Berkeley	\$ 131,686,493	5,631
Calhoun	\$ 3,286,083	170
Charleston	\$ 684,263,259	23,182
Cherokee	\$ 6,788,804	306
Chester	\$ 3,181,457	221
Chesterfield	\$ 3,416,161	169
Clarendon	\$ 4,785,169	284
Colleton	\$ 10,203,779	391
Darlington	\$ 14,304,632	704
Dillon	\$ 1,686,744	146
Dorchester	\$ 54,197,795	3,547
Edgefield	\$ 2,780,312	123
Fairfield	\$ 5,230,494	274
Florence	\$ 73,702,146	2,547
Georgetown	\$ 48,484,511	1,568
Greenville	\$ 662,168,342	24,570
Greenwood	\$ 31,421,203	1,278
Hampton	\$ 1,784,174	113
Horry	\$ 111,732,301	5,487
Jasper	\$ 1,506,079	137
Kershaw	\$ 36,610,066	1,446
Lancaster	\$ 41,126,042	2,142
Laurens	\$ 9,775,951	553
Lee	\$ 1,948,042	79
Lexington	\$ 208,868,504	10,701
Marion	\$ 2,703,615	130
Marlboro	\$ 1,424,517	79
Mccormick	\$ 4,060,140	199
Newberry	\$ 8,110,062	614
Oconee	\$ 46,041,324	1,945
Orangeburg	\$ 14,625,271	724
Pickens	\$ 73,389,258	3,173
Richland	\$ 289,747,406	11,950
Saluda	\$ 2,156,529	124
Spartanburg	\$ 161,600,994	6,250
Sumter	\$ 25,733,932	1,294
Union	\$ 2,352,708	142
Williamsburg	\$ 2,079,563	164
York	\$ 225,332,294	9,618



UPSTATE

DOLLAR VALUE
\$1.08 billion (31.9%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
42,240 (31%)

MIDLANDS

DOLLAR VALUE
\$889.6 million (26.3%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
40,424 (29.7%)

LOWCOUNTRY

DOLLAR VALUE
\$1.12 billion (33.2%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
40,760 (30%)

PEE DEE

DOLLAR VALUE
\$292 million (8.6%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
12,651 (9.3%)





THE HONORABLE CURTIS M. LOFTIS, JR.

State Treasurer

Future Scholar Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

Q: What is a 529 college savings plan?

A: Created under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC) and sponsored by individual states, 529 plans are tax-advantaged education savings accounts. These plans are superior to many other savings vehicles due to the tax treatment of withdrawals when used for qualified educational expenses.

Q: Who can open an account and who can contribute?

A: Any legal U.S. resident can open and contribute to a 529 plan, regardless of income level. There are also no age restrictions on beneficiaries—you can set up an account for a child, teenager, or even an adult.

Q: What can the money be used for?

A: Funds in a 529 plan can be used for qualified expenses, which include tuition, fees, room, board, books, supplies and equipment required for enrollment in or attendance at an eligible higher education institution. Families may also withdraw up to an aggregate of \$10,000 a year per beneficiary tax free to cover K-12 tuition at public, private or religious elementary or secondary schools; to pay for expenses required to participate in an apprenticeship program registered and certified with the Secretary of Labor under Section 1 of the National Apprenticeship Act; and to pay up to \$10,000 in principal or interest on any qualified education loan for the designated beneficiary or their sibling.

Q: Can you use the money for out-of-state college expenses?

A: The money you save through a 529 plan can be used to pay qualified education expenses at any eligible higher education institution in the United States, as well as some international schools. This includes two- and four-year public and private colleges, graduate and professional programs and certain vocational-technical schools. A list of eligible higher educational institutions can be found at savingforcollege.com.

Q: What happens if my child doesn't go to college or gets a scholarship?

A: If your child decides not to attend college, the money you save can be transferred to a new beneficiary, as long as he or she is a qualifying relative of the original beneficiary. If the account beneficiary receives a scholarship, the account owner has the option of withdrawing up to the amount of the scholarship without federal penalty, and only the earnings portion of the withdrawal would be subject to federal and possibly state income tax. Remaining funds can be used for educational expenses not covered by the scholarship. You can also withdraw the funds at your discretion, just keep in mind, the earnings portion of withdrawals that are not used on qualified expenses will be subject to taxes as ordinary income and, in most cases, a 10% federal penalty.

Q: Is there a minimum amount I have to contribute to open a Future Scholar 529 Plan?

A: There is no minimum amount you need to invest to open a Future Scholar account, making it easier than ever to start saving.

