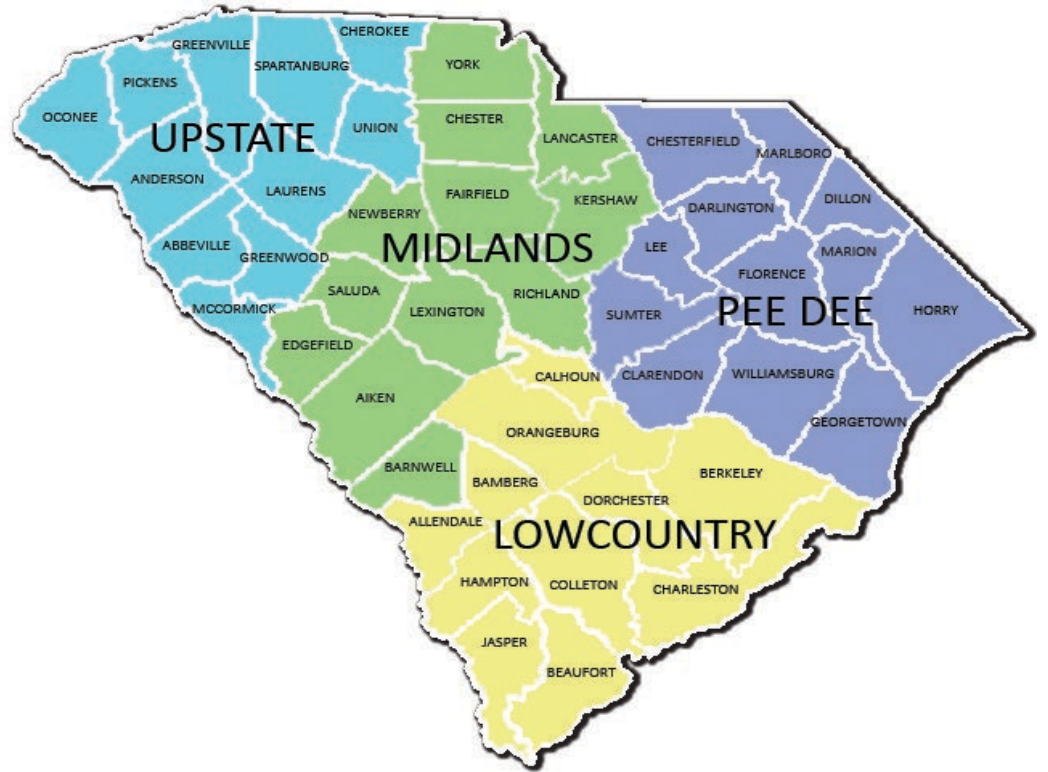


Future Scholar Accounts in South Carolina

County	Assets	Accounts
Abbeville	\$ 2,203,798	176
Aiken	\$ 56,866,303	2940
Allendale	\$ 1,707,595	29
Anderson	\$ 72,627,019	3441
Bamberg	\$ 3,457,922	85
Barnwell	\$ 2,308,500	139
Beaufort	\$ 184,173,351	6420
Berkeley	\$ 106,622,972	5052
Calhoun	\$ 2,807,125	154
Charleston	\$ 568,310,513	20999
Cherokee	\$ 5,828,001	289
Chester	\$ 3,247,049	215
Chesterfield	\$ 3,026,995	184
Clarendon	\$ 4,682,501	320
Colleton	\$ 8,692,523	370
Darlington	\$ 15,199,636	736
Dillon	\$ 2,155,071	146
Dorchester	\$ 46,968,884	3395
Edgefield	\$ 3,705,367	130
Fairfield	\$ 4,735,272	274
Florence	\$ 65,990,475	2539
Georgetown	\$ 41,186,309	1502
Greenville	\$ 564,191,024	22489
Greenwood	\$ 27,688,792	1214
Hampton	\$ 1,410,324	92
Horry	\$ 101,788,505	5186
Jasper	\$ 1,504,520	126
Kershaw	\$ 33,095,288	1381
Lancaster	\$ 31,591,145	1850
Laurens	\$ 9,451,014	520
Lee	\$ 1,801,945	90
Lexington	\$ 177,192,905	10106
Marion	\$ 2,731,834	146
Marlboro	\$ 1,561,990	85
Mccormick	\$ 3,426,009	197
Newberry	\$ 9,931,015	690
Oconee	\$ 44,812,881	1942
Orangeburg	\$ 12,037,775	658
Pickens	\$ 61,921,202	2970
Richland	\$ 253,253,536	10953
Saluda	\$ 2,721,853	131
Spartanburg	\$ 144,963,038	6088
Sumter	\$ 24,848,318	1311
Union	\$ 2,215,086	120
Williamsburg	\$ 2,347,796	184
York	\$ 189,207,124	8837



UPSTATE

DOLLAR VALUE
\$939.3 million (32.25%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
39,446 (31.08%)

MIDLANDS

DOLLAR VALUE
\$767.9 million (26.37%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
37,646 (29.67%)

LOWCOUNTRY

DOLLAR VALUE
\$937.7 million (32.20%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
37,380 (29.46%)

PEE DEE

DOLLAR VALUE
\$267.3 million (9.18%)

NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS
12,429 (9.79%)





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 his 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.

