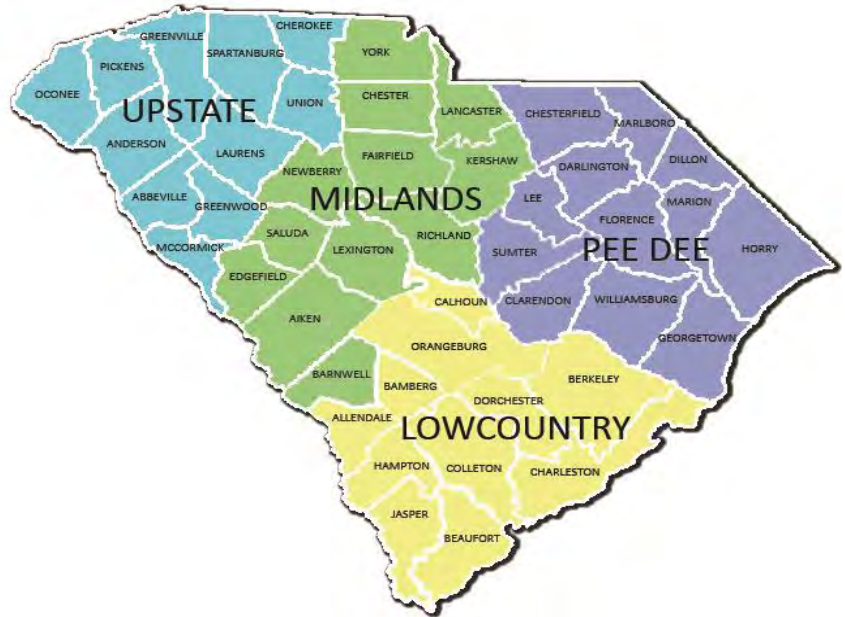


# Future Scholar Accounts in South Carolina

County	Assets	Accounts
Abbeville	\$2,009,833	182
Aiken	\$55,494,717	3,114
Allendale	\$1,422,654	16
Anderson	\$72,155,809	3,818
Bamberg	\$3,273,838	85
Barnwell	\$2,262,417	142
Beaufort	\$194,527,993	7,110
Berkeley	\$121,353,085	5,975
Calhoun	\$2,915,849	181
Charleston	\$628,120,795	24,840
Cherokee	\$6,232,893	315
Chester	\$2,752,251	227
Chesterfield	\$2,787,207	158
Clarendon	\$4,157,603	309
Colleton	\$9,269,985	414
Darlington	\$12,451,819	736
Dillon	\$1,634,393	144
Dorchester	\$47,725,051	3,724
Edgefield	\$2,433,517	130
Fairfield	\$4,752,408	301
Florence	\$66,055,576	2,672
Georgetown	\$42,365,830	1,635
Greenville	\$598,499,849	25,847
Greenwood	\$27,334,633	1,335
Hampton	\$1,528,848	115
Horry	\$103,332,964	5,787
Jasper	\$1,517,668	141
Kershaw	\$30,880,581	1,512
Lancaster	\$38,649,201	2,246
Laurens	\$8,532,228	558
Lee	\$1,659,233	77
Lexington	\$190,806,910	11,270
Marion	\$1,733,294	138
Marlboro	\$1,211,419	87
Mccormick	\$4,355,439	200
Newberry	\$7,107,424	629
Oconee	\$40,596,816	2,009
Orangeburg	\$12,102,617	770
Pickens	\$69,925,719	3,430
Richland	\$255,131,128	12,264
Saluda	\$1,823,005	129
Spartanburg	\$140,060,619	6,459
Sumter	\$21,277,719	1,334
Union	\$1,911,801	142
Williamsburg	\$1,796,396	171
York	\$205,284,689	10,148



**UPSTATE**

**DOLLAR VALUE**  
\$971.6 million (31.82%)

**NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**  
44,297 (30.97%)

**MIDLANDS**

**DOLLAR VALUE**  
\$797.3 million (26.12%)

**NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**  
42,112 (29.44%)

**LOWCOUNTRY**

**DOLLAR VALUE**  
\$1.023 billion (33.53%)

**NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**  
43,371 (30.32%)

**PEE DEE**

**DOLLAR VALUE**  
\$260.4 million (8.53%)

**NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS**  
13,248 (9.26%)





**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](http://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.

