

Expected Family Contribution

Based on FAFSA As calculated by the institution using information reported on the FAFSA or to your institution.	\$0 / yr
Based on Institutional Methodology Used by most private institutions in addition to FAFSA.	\$0 / yr

Total Cost of Attendance 2020-2021

	On Campus Residence	Off Campus Residence
Tuition and fees		\$16,920
Housing and meals		\$15,633
Books and supplies		\$900
Transportation		\$6,490
Other education costs		\$6,269
Estimated Cost of Attendance	/ yr	\$46, 212 yr

Scholarship and Grant Options

Scholarships and Grants are considered "Gift" aid - no repayment is needed.

Scholarships

Merit-Based Scholarships	
Scholarships from your school	\$0
Scholarships from your state	\$0
Other scholarships	\$0
Employer Paid Tuition Benefits	\$0
Total Scholarships	\$0 / yr

Grants

Need-Based Grant Aid	
Federal Pell Grants	\$0
Institutional Grants	\$0
State Grants	\$0
Other forms of grant aid	\$0
Total Grants	\$0 / yr

College Costs You Will Be Required to Pay

Net Costs (Cost of attendance minus total grants and scholarships)	\$91,020/ yr
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Loan and Work Options to Pay the Net Costs to You

You must repay loans, plus interest and fees.

Loan Options*

Federal Direct Subsidized Loan (2.75% interest rate)	\$0/ yr
Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan (2.75% interest rate)	\$0 / yr
Private Loan (0% interest rate)	\$0/ yr
Institutional Loan (0% interest rate)	\$0 / yr
Other Aid That Must Be Repaid	\$0 / yr
<i>In addition to the loans above, parents may also apply for the following:</i>	
Parent Plus Federal Loan (5.3% interest rate)	\$0/ yr
Total Loan Options	\$0 / yr

Work Options

Work-study (Federal, state, or institutional)	\$0/ yr
Hours Per Week	0 / wk
Other Campus Job	\$0 / yr
Total Work Options	\$0 / yr

For More Information

Contact the campus you wish to attend.

* Loan Amounts

Note that the amounts listed are the maximum available to you – you are allowed and encouraged to borrow less than the maximum amount. To learn about loan repayment choices and work out your Federal Loan monthly payment, go to: <https://studentaid.ed.gov/repay-loans/understand/plans>.

Other Potential Education Benefits

- **American Opportunity Tax Credit:** Parents or students may qualify to receive up to \$2,500 by claiming the American Opportunity Tax Credit on their tax return during the following calendar year.
- **Military and/or National Service Benefits**

Next steps

Customized Information

Glossary

Cost of Attendance (COA): The total amount (not including grants and scholarships) that it will cost you to go to school during the 2020–21 school year. COA includes tuition and fees; housing and meals; and allowances for books, supplies, transportation, loan fees, and dependent care. It also includes miscellaneous and personal expenses, such as an allowance for the rental or purchase of a personal computer; costs related to a disability; and reasonable costs for eligible study-abroad programs. For students attending less than half-time, the COA includes tuition and fees; an allowance for books, supplies, and transportation; and dependent care expenses.

Expected Family Contribution: A number used by your school to calculate the amount of federal student aid you are eligible to receive. It is based on the financial information provided in your Free Application for Federal student Aid (FAFSA). This is not the amount of money your family will have to pay for college, nor is it the amount of federal student aid you will receive.

Federal Work-Study: A federal student aid program that provides part-time employment while the student is enrolled in school to help pay his or her education expenses. The student must seek out and apply for work-study jobs at his or her school. The student will be paid directly for the hours he or she works and the amount he or she earns cannot exceed the total amount awarded by the school for the award year. The availability of work-study jobs varies by school.

Grants and Scholarships: Student aid funds that do not have to be repaid. Grants are often need-based, while scholarships are usually merit-based. Occasionally you might have to pay back part or all of a grant if, for example, you withdraw from school before finishing a semester.

Loans: Borrowed money that must be repaid with interest. Loans from the federal government typically have a lower interest rate than loans from private lenders. Federal loans, listed from most advantageous to least advantageous, are called Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, and Parent PLUS Loans. You can find more information about federal loans at StudentAid.gov.

Direct Subsidized Loan: Loans that The U.S. Department of Education pays the interest on while you're in school at least half-time, for the first six months after you leave school (referred to as a grace period*), and during a period of deferment (a postponement of loan payments).

Direct Unsubsidized Loan: Loans that the borrower is responsible for paying the interest on during all periods. If you choose not to pay the interest while you are in school and during grace periods and deferment or forbearance periods, your interest will accrue (accumulate) and be capitalized (that is, your interest will be added to the principal amount of your loan).

Parent Plus Loan: A loan available to the parents of dependent undergraduate students for which the borrower is fully responsible for paying the interest regardless of the loan status.

Private Loan: A nonfederal loan made by a lender such as a bank, credit union, state agency, or school.

Net Cost: An estimate of the actual cost that a student and his or her family need to pay in a given year to cover education expenses for the student to attend a particular school. Net price is determined by taking the institution's cost of attendance and subtracting any grants and scholarships for which the student may be eligible.

For more information visit <https://studentaid.gov>.