



2024-2025 ONLINE SOPHOMORE, JUNIOR, AND SENIOR FINANCIAL AID INFORMATION

BGU Grants Offered Online

BGU offers federal student aid to online students. To qualify students should complete the FAFSA annually. Below is a summary of the aid available. Students must be making satisfactory academic progress to receive the listed awards.

Award Name	Annual Amount	Description
Pell Grant	Up to \$7,395	A federal grant automatically awarded based upon student's financial need from the Student Aid index (SAI) from the FAFSA.
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	Up to \$300	The Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) is for undergraduate students with exceptional financial need and is automatically awarded based on information from the FAFSA.

Standard Costs

	Annual	Semester
Online Tuition with outside internship (Sophomores and Juniors) or no internship (Seniors)	\$8,400	\$4,200
Technology Fee	\$250	\$125
Total Direct Costs for 12 credits per semester before Financial Aid	\$8,650	\$4,325

Additional Costs

	Annual	Semester
Estimated Books and Supplies (students purchase these on their own)	\$500	\$250
Personal Finance course fee (Sophomores and Juniors)	\$90	--
Graduation Fee (Sophomore AA or Senior BA)	\$75	--



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Unique Circumstances

Previous bachelor's degree or already reached lifetime Pell eligibility: Students who have a previous bachelor's degree or have used their lifetime Pell eligibility of six years at other school(s) cannot receive the Pell Grant or Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant. They are eligible for federal direct loans.

Part-Time Student: Students who are not taking a full-time course load will have their Pell Grant award scaled according to the percentage of enrollment. For example, taking six credits is 50% enrollment and will result in an award of 50% the total eligibility. Ten credits is 83% enrollment and will result in an award of 83% the total eligibility. Students taking 6 or more credits are eligible for Federal Direct Loans.

Loan Information

Federal Direct Student Loans	There are two types of federal direct loans: subsidized and unsubsidized. Subsidized loans are loans that The U.S. Department of Education pays 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). Unsubsidized Loans are loans that the borrower is responsible for paying the interest on during all periods. If you choose not to pay the interest your interest will accrue (accumulate) and be capitalized (that is, your interest will be added to the principal amount of your loan).		
	Loan Limits According to Year in School and Dependency		
	Year	Dependent Students (except students whose parents are unable to obtain PLUS Loans)	Independent Students (and dependent undergraduate students whose parents are unable to obtain PLUS Loans)
	Second Year Undergraduate Annual Loan Limit	\$6,500—No more than \$4,500 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.	\$10,500—No more than \$4,500 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.
	Third Year and Beyond Undergraduate Annual Loan Limit	\$7,500 per year—No more than \$5,500 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.	\$12,500—No more than \$5,500 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.
Subsidized and Unsubsidized Aggregate Loan Limit	\$31,000—No more than \$23,000 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.	\$57,500—No more than \$23,000 of this amount may be in subsidized loans.	



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PLUS Loans	This is a federal loan that parents can receive for up to the amount of the total cost of attendance minus any other aid received. If the parent has an adverse credit history or there are extenuating circumstances, such as a recent bankruptcy, then the student may receive the independent loan amount listed above. The parent must complete the application and Master Promissory Note (MPN) at StudentLoans.gov .
Private Loans	You can apply for private loans with an organization that you prefer, such as your bank, or with organizations that we've already provided our information to at this link: https://choice.fastproducts.org/FastChoice/home/4227800/1

Other Ways to Pay

Outside Scholarships	Any private scholarships that you might be awarded can be used to pay for school expenses. Notify us by email about scholarships you are receiving at financialaid@bethanygu.edu . Below are links to some scholarships that are available: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvesters Scholarship Foundation• Christian Connector
529 College Savings Plan	If you have a 529 plan, you may use funds from it to pay for school expenses. Follow-up with your plan provider for details about making a withdrawal.

Contact Info

Financial Aid Office	Questions or concerns regarding: FAFSA, loans, FAFSA verification, etc.	Email: financialaid@bethanygu.edu
Student Billing Office	Questions or concerns regarding payment plan options, discussing your financial situation, the cost of attendance, etc.	Email: studentbilling@bethanygu.edu

Glossary of Financial Aid Terms

Cost of Attendance (COA): The total estimated amount (not including grants and scholarships) that it will cost you to go to school during the school year. Includes:

- **Direct Costs:** Costs are charged by the school such as tuition, fees, housing, and meals.
- **Indirect Costs:** Expenses that may arise due to being in school, such as books, supplies, transportation, loan fees, miscellaneous and personal expenses, and reasonable costs for eligible study-abroad programs.



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- **For students attending less than half-time:** The COA includes tuition and fees; an allowance for books, supplies, and transportation.

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).

Student Aid Index (SAI): The Student Aid Index (SAI) is an eligibility index number that your college's financial aid office uses to determine how much federal student aid you would receive if you attended the school. This number results from the information that you provide on your FAFSA® form. This number is not a dollar amount of aid eligibility or what your family is expected to provide. A negative SAI indicates the student has a higher financial need. Learn [how the SAI is calculated](#).

Federal Work College: At Work Colleges, all resident students are required to work regardless of their financial circumstances. Students are evaluated, receive constructive advice, and help with work and career preparation. Importantly, Work College students contribute directly to the daily operation of their campus. At Work Colleges student earnings are considered scholarships and are applied directly to the cost of tuition.

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 a grant if, for example, you withdraw from school before finishing a semester. If you use a grant or scholarship to cover your living expenses, the amount of your scholarship may be counted as taxable income on your tax return.

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 are called Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, and Parent PLUS Loans. You can find more information about federal loans at [StudentAid.gov](#).

Net Cost: An estimate of the actual cost that a student and his or her family need to pay each year to cover educational 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.

Origination Fees: An upfront fee charged by a lender for processing a new loan application. It is compensation for putting the loan in place. Origination fees are quoted as a percentage of the total 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.

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