

Cobb Beauty College

Consumer Information

2014-2015

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Consumer Information

The list published below reflects the information required to be published and available for students, employees and the general public, by the Higher Education Act of 1965 and the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, per 34 CFR Part 668, Student Assistance General provisions, Subpart D, Institutional and Financial Assistance Information for Students, 668.41 through 668.49. This list also contains disclosures of information regarding student rights required by the Family Education Rights and Privacy Acts (FERPA) of 1974; the Student Right to Know and Campus Security Act of 1990; the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act of 1990, the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act of 1995 and the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988.

The required disclosure of information includes specific student rights regarding education records and directory information under the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA); information about financial aid, student rights and responsibilities, study abroad, satisfactory academic progress, aid disbursement, loan terms, loan repayment and deferral, federal requirements for return of funds; Equity in Athletics disclosures about participation, completion and graduation rates of student athletes, gender ratios, expenses, recruiting and revenues; institutional statistics such as completion, graduation and transfer out rates, academic information regarding faculty, facilities and accreditation; special facilities for disabled students; campus safety, annual campus security reports, crime awareness and safety reports; prevention of drug and alcohol abuse and specific information regarding fees, refunds and withdrawal.

You may request a paper copy of this list from the Financial Aid Office. Location of the actual information is updated periodically, and every attempt is made to be accurate and timely. If you need assistance in locating information in these categories, please contact the Financial Aid Office and a consumer information advisor will assist you. Your request may also be referred to the area responsible for providing the information.

What need-based and non-need-based federal financial aid is available to students?

Federal Pell Grant

- A Federal Pell Grant, unlike a loan, does not have to be repaid.
- The maximum Pell grant for the 2014/2015 award year is \$5,730.
- The amount depends on your financial need, costs to attend school, status as a full-time or part-time student, and plans to attend school for a full academic year or less.

Direct Loan Program

The Direct Loan Program offers the following types of loans:

- **Subsidized**: for students with demonstrated financial need, as determined by federal regulations. No interest is charged while a student is in school at least half-time, during the grace period, and during deferment periods.
- **Unsubsidized**: not based on financial need; interest is charged during all periods, even during the time a student is in school and during grace and deferment periods.

Loan limits

The maximum amount you can borrow each year in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans depends on your grade level and on whether you are a dependent student or an independent student. The following table shows the maximum amount of money you may borrow each academic year in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans as well as the total or aggregate amount you may borrow:

Direct Stafford Loan Limits (Subsidized and Unsubsidized)

	Undergraduate students		Graduate students
	Dependent ¹	Independent ²	
1st-year	\$5,500 (\$3,500) ³	\$9,500 (\$3,500)	\$20,500 (\$8,500) for each year
2nd-year	\$6,500 (\$4,500)	\$10,500 (\$4,500)	
3rd- and 4th-year	\$7,500 (\$5,500)	\$12,500 (\$5,500)	
Aggregate	\$31,000 (\$23,000)	\$57,500 (\$23,000)	

¹Except those whose parents are unable to borrow a PLUS loan.

²These limits also apply to dependent students whose parents are unable to borrow a PLUS loan. ³The numbers in parentheses represent the maximum amount that may be subsidized.

⁴The aggregate amounts for graduate students include loans for undergraduate study.

The actual loan amount you are eligible to receive for an academic year is determined by your school and may be less than the maximum annual amounts shown in the chart above. The aggregate limits include both Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans and any subsidized and unsubsidized Stafford Loans received through the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program.

What need-based and non-need-based state and local aid programs, school aid programs and other private aid programs are available?

None at this time

How do students apply for aid and how is eligibility determined?

How to Apply for Financial Aid

- Getting federal financial aid begins with completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA).
- Complete the FAFSA electronically at www.fafsa.ed.gov
- If you have already filed your taxes, use the IRS Retrieval Tool on the electronic FAFSA to connect directly to the Internal Revenue Service for your updated tax data.
- Or get a paper FAFSA from the FAFSA website, the local library, or Cobb Beauty College's financial aid office.
- Be sure to file early to meet deadlines.

What Happens Next

- You'll get a Student Aid Report (SAR) by e-mail summarizing your FAFSA and including your Estimated Family Contribution. Review it and make any corrections.
- You'll get an award letter from your college stating the aid you can expect if you attend that school. Consider the options outlined in the letter including grants, scholarships, loans and work-study programs.
- Tell the financial aid office that you accept or reject all or part of the financial aid package. Complete any other forms required by the school.
- If you need a federal loan, follow the instructions in your college award letter. Visit studentloans.gov for information and application procedures.
- Apply for Aid Each Year You're in College
- Never assume that because you received aid in one academic year you'll automatically get it again the next year. Review each program's application procedures carefully and reapply each year when necessary.

Student Aid Eligibility

Eligibility for federal student aid is based on financial need and on several other factors. The financial aid administrator at the college or career school you plan to attend will determine your eligibility.

To receive aid from our programs, you must

- Demonstrate financial need (except for certain loans).
- Have a high school diploma or a General Education Development (GED) certificate, complete a high school education in a home school setting that is treated as such under state law.
- Be enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a regular student working toward a degree or certificate in an eligible program. Note: You might be able to receive aid for distance education courses as long as they are part of a recognized certificate or degree program.
- Be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen.
- Have a valid Social Security Number.
- Register with the Selective Service if required. You can use the paper or electronic FAFSASM to register, you can register at www.sss.gov, or you can call 1-847-688-6888. (TTY users can call 1-847-688-2567.)
- Maintain satisfactory academic progress once in school.
- Certify that you are not in default on a federal student loan and do not owe money on a federal student grant.
- Certify that you will use federal student aid only for educational purposes.

How does the school distribute aid among students and what is the criteria for determining the amounts of a student's aid?

How Federal Financial Aid Is Determined

The amount of federal financial aid you can get is based on a pre-set federal formula that factors in your income, assets, employment benefits, household size, number of dependent children, and number of family members in college. The formula is applied to the information you provided in the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid). The resulting number is called the Estimated Family Contribution, or EFC. The EFC is what the federal government's formula has calculated that you and/or your family can contribute to paying for your year in school.

A school's Cost of Attendance is an approximate amount of money that your school estimates it will cost you to attend for one year. The COA usually includes tuition, fees, books and supplies, room and board if you're going to live on campus, transportation if you're not, and other personal or living expenses while in school. It may not include all of these items or it may include more than this.

The only pieces of the COA that are paid directly to your school are tuition and fees and on-campus room and board (if applicable) but as you can see, the total COA encompasses more than just school tuition and fees alone.

Your eligibility for financial aid is determined by subtracting your EFC from your school's Cost of Attendance. The difference between the EFC and the COA is called "Unmet Need."

\$34,501 School's Cost of Attendance (COA): tuition + fees + expenses

–\$5,000(example) Expected Family Contribution (EFC), from your FAFSA

= \$29,501 Unmet Need

How Federal Financial Aid Is Distributed

The amount of financial aid you qualify for is based on your unmet need. But ultimately, how much financial aid you actually get depends on the amount of need-based financial aid is available to you and your school, beginning with federal financial aid. And the final amount of financial aid you get could be different from school to school, depending on each school's COA and financial aid policies for assessing financial need and awarding financial aid.

Some colleges may fully cover the unmet need of only those students who meet additional criteria, such as academic achievement. Other schools may only be able to offer federal financial aid, but not school grants. Still others may not be able to meet the full unmet need of any students.

A school's COA plays a big role how financial aid is distributed. Your EFC will be the same for every college, but not all schools have the same COA. Some colleges may include a lab fee or a gym fee in their COA, while others do not. It's the difference between the two — the amount of the unmet need — that determines how much federal aid you qualify for.

Another factor that affects how much federal financial aid you get is funding from outside sources. If your EFC qualifies you for a Pell Grant but then you win a scholarship covering your entire COA, obviously, you're not going to get the Pell Grant.

The rights and responsibilities of students receiving aid

Financial Aid Student's Rights

As a financial aid applicant or recipient, students have the following rights:

- To be advised of what financial aid programs are available and how to apply for them.
- To be advised of the requirements in cases of withdrawal, such as refunds or repayments of financial aid.
- To be advised of the requirements for maintaining financial aid standards of satisfactory academic progress and good academic standing.
- To have all application information treated with the highest confidentiality.

Financial Aid Student's Responsibilities

As a financial aid applicant or recipient, students have the following responsibilities:

- To apply for financial aid early if a student wishes to be considered for financial assistance.
- To submit all required forms accurately and completely.
- To provide documentation, verification of income, corrections and or/any information to complete financial aid file.
- To accept responsibility for all forms and agreements the student signs.
- To use financial aid only for the student's actual educational expense.

How and when financial aid will be disbursed?

Financial aid is disbursed directly to your school of attendance.

Financial aid money must first be used to pay for your tuition, supplies and fees. So your school will first apply all financial aid funds to your account.

If any financial aid funds remain, you will receive them by check, unless you give the school written permission to hold the funds until later in the enrollment period.

With Direct Loans, your school will credit your account.

With Direct Loans, your school will disburse your loan in at least two installments - there might be certain exceptions.

No installment will be greater than half the amount of your loan. If you are a first-year undergraduate student and a first time borrower, your first disbursement cannot be made until 30 days after the first day of your enrollment period.

If you are a first-time Direct Loan borrower you must complete Entrance Counseling before you receive your first loan disbursement.

Student loan money must first be used to pay for your tuition, supplies and fees. If loan funds remain, you will receive them by check, unless you give the school written permission to hold the funds until later in the enrollment period.

The terms of, schedules for, samples of loan repayment schedules and the necessity of loan repayment and required loan entrance counseling and exit counseling.

Loan Repayment Schedule & Terms

This section gives you basic information on loan repayment. For more information, go online to www.FederalStudentAid.ed.gov.

When do I start paying back my student loans?

Direct Loans—The grace period is six months.

Subsidized loan—During the grace period, you don't have to pay any principal*, and you **won't** be charged interest.

Unsubsidized loan—You don't have to pay any principal,* but you will be charged interest. Remember, you can either pay the interest as you go along or it will be capitalized* (i.e., added to the principal loan balance) later.

Your lender will send you information about repayment, and you'll be notified of the date repayment begins. **However, you're responsible for beginning repayment on time, even if you don't receive this information.** Failing to make payments on your loan can lead to default.* Default* occurs when you fail to meet the terms and conditions of the promissory note,* such as not making timely payments on the loan.

How much time do I have to repay my student loans?

Direct Loans—Your repayment period varies from 10 to 25 years, depending on which repayment plan you choose. See more on repayment options later in this section.

You'll get more information about repayment choices before you leave school (exit counseling), and later, during your grace period, from your loan holder.

When do parents and graduate and professional degree students begin repaying a PLUS Loan?

The repayment period for a PLUS loan begins on the date the loan is fully disbursed—there is no grace period. Parent PLUS borrowers whose loans were first disbursed on or after July 1, 2008, may defer repayment while the dependent student for whom they borrowed is enrolled at least half-time* and for six months after the student ceases to be enrolled at least half time.

Interest is charged on PLUS loans during all periods, beginning on the date of the first loan disbursement. A PLUS borrower may pay the interest as it accrues during a deferment, or allow it to accrue and be capitalized* at the end of the deferment period.

How much will I have to repay and how often do I make payments?

Direct Loan—usually, you'll make monthly payments. Your repayment amount will depend on:

- the size of your debt,
- the length of your repayment period, and
- the repayment plan you choose.

Direct Stafford Loan:

- You'll make payments to us through our Direct Loan Servicing Center. Direct Loan borrowers can view and pay their bills online using their PIN at: www.myedaccount.com

Do I have repayment options?

Yes. Repayment plans offered for Direct Loans are generally the same as those offered for FFEL Stafford Loans. However, the Direct Loan program offers an Income-Contingent Repayment plan.

The repayment periods for Direct Loans vary from 10 to 25 years. When it comes time to repay, you can pick a repayment plan that's best-suited to your financial situation. The following repayment plans will be available to Direct Loan borrowers:

- A Standard Repayment Plan with a fixed annual repayment amount paid over a fixed period of time not to exceed 10 years.
- A Graduated Repayment Plan paid over a fixed period of time not to exceed 10 years. With this plan, your payments start with a relatively low amount and then increase, generally every two years.
- An Extended Repayment Plan with a fixed annual or graduated repayment amount to be paid over a period not to exceed 25 years. If you're a Direct Loan borrower, you must have more than \$30,000 in outstanding Direct Loans. Your fixed monthly payment is lower than it would be under the Standard Plan, but you'll ultimately pay more for your loan because of the interest that accumulates during the longer repayment period.
- Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan (Direct Loans): Your monthly payments will be based on your annual income (and that of your spouse, if married), your family size, and the total amount of your Direct Loans. Borrowers have 25 years to repay under this plan, the unpaid portion will be forgiven. However, you may have to pay income tax on the amount that is forgiven. Direct Loan parent PLUS borrowers are not eligible for the ICR repayment plan. Visit www.myedaccount.com for more information for Direct Loan Income Contingent Repayment Plans.
- Income-Based Repayment (IBR): This new repayment option (the income-sensitive repayment plan in the FFEL program and the income-contingent repayment plan in the Direct Loan program will continue to be available to borrowers) is available as of July 1, 2009, to all FFEL and Direct Loan borrowers who have a partial financial hardship, except

for FFEL or Direct Loan parent PLUS Loan borrowers or a FFEL or Direct Loan Consolidation Loan borrowers, who repaid parent PLUS loans through the Consolidation Loan. Under this plan, your required monthly payment amount will be based on your income during any period when you have a partial financial hardship. Your monthly payment amount may be adjusted annually. The maximum repayment period under this plan may exceed 10 years. If you repay under this plan and meet certain other requirements over a specified period of time, you may qualify for cancellation of any outstanding balance on your loans. Contact the Direct Loan Servicing Center (for Direct Loans) for more information about the Income-Based Repayment Plan.

Key Facts About Repaying Direct Loans

- If you don't choose a repayment plan when you first begin repayment, you'll be placed under the Standard Repayment Plan.
- You can change plans to suit your financial circumstances.

You'll get more information about repayment choices before you leave school and, later, from the holder of your loan. You can also get more details about repayment plans from our Web site, www.FederalStudentAid.ed.gov. The chart below shows typical repayment plans for both programs. This chart also shows estimated monthly payments for various loan amounts under each plan and assumes that the student is making regular monthly payments on any unsubsidized loans and is not capitalizing the interest while in school. If the interest is capitalized,* (added to the outstanding principal balance) the cumulative payments and total interest charges will be higher than shown in the chart.

Examples of Typical Direct and FFEL Stafford Loan Repayments										
Estimated Monthly Payments & Total Amounts Repaid Under Different Repayment Plans							For Direct Loans Only: Income Contingent ^c (Income = \$25,000)			
Initial Debt When you Enter Repayment ^t	Standard (not to exceed 10 years)		Extended ^a		Graduated ^d		Single		Married/HOH ^o	
	Per Month	Total Repaid	Per Month	Total Repaid	Per Month	Total Repaid	Per Month	Total Repaid	Per Month	Total Repaid
\$3,500	\$50	\$4,471	Not Available		\$25	\$5,157	\$27	\$6,092	\$25	\$6,405
\$5,000	\$58	\$6,905			\$40	\$7,278	\$38	\$8,703	\$36	\$9,150
\$7,500	\$83	\$10,357			\$59	\$10,919	\$57	\$13,055	\$54	\$13,725
\$10,500	\$121	\$14,500			\$83	\$15,283	\$80	\$18,277	\$76	\$19,215
\$15,000	\$173	\$20,714			\$119	\$21,834	\$114	\$26,110	\$108	\$27,451
\$40,000	\$460	\$55,239			\$277	\$83,289	\$316	\$58,229	\$253	\$72,717

Payments are calculated using the fixed interest rate of 6.8 percent for student borrowers.

- a. For a FFEL borrower, the requirement is that the borrower (1) must have had no outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan as of Oct. 7, 1998, or on the date the borrower obtained a FFEL Program loan on or after that date, and (2) must have more than \$30,000 in outstanding FFEL Program loans. For a Direct Loan borrower, the requirement is that the borrower (1) must have had no outstanding balance on a Direct Loan Program loan as of Oct. 7, 1998, or on the date the borrower obtained a Direct Loan Program loan on or after that date, and (2) must have more than \$30,000 in outstanding Direct Loan Program loans. The amounts were rounded to the nearest dollar and were calculated based on a 25-year repayment plan.
- b. This is an estimated monthly repayment amount for the first two years of the term and total loan payment. The monthly repayment amount will generally increase every two years, based on this plan.
- c. Assumes a 5 percent annual growth (Census Bureau) and amounts were calculated using the formula requirements in effect during 2006.
- d. HOH is Head of Household. Assumes a family size of two.

You can also find a repayment calculator at <http://www.mappingyourfuture.org/paying/standardcalculator.htm>.

How do parents or graduate and professional degree students repay their PLUS Loan?

Your parents and graduate and professional degree students have nearly all the repayment options that Direct and FFEL Stafford Loan borrowers have. The exception is that the Direct Loan Income Contingent Repayment Plan and the Income-Based Repayment Plan are not available to parent PLUS Loan borrowers.

Are there tax incentives while paying back student loans?

Yes. Tax benefits are available for certain higher education expenses, including a deduction for student loan interest for certain borrowers. This benefit applies to all loans used to pay for postsecondary education costs, including PLUS Loans. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Higher Education, explains these credits and other tax benefits. You can get more information online at www.irs.gov or by calling the IRS at 1-800-829-1040. TTY callers can call 1-800-829-4059.

The terms and conditions under which students receiving Federal Direct Loan assistance may obtain deferral of the repayment of the principal and interest of the loan for service in the Peace Corps, Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (VISTA) or comparable volunteer service for tax-exempt community programs

Peace Corps Deferment Intended to cover volunteer service under the Peace Corps Act.

- Available to a borrower only if he or she has an outstanding FFELP loan that was first disbursed before August 15, 1983.

Eligibility Criteria: To qualify for the Peace Corps deferment, a borrower must request it and provide the lender with a statement from an official of the Peace Corps program certifying:

- That the borrower has agreed to serve as a volunteer on a full-time basis for at least one year.
- The date on which the borrower's service began.
- The date on which the borrower's service is expected to end.

Deferment Documentation: If the borrower requests a Peace Corps deferment, the lender should forward to the borrower the following common deferment form: Public Service Deferment Request PUB.

Length of Deferment: The Peace Corps deferment begins on the date the condition entitling the borrower to the deferment first existed, as determined by the lender. The deferment ends no later than three years after the date on which it began, or the date on which the borrower's

commitment is certified to end or actually ends, whichever is earlier.

For more information, visit the Department of Education's web page at www.ed.gov.

ACTION Program Deferment Intended to cover full-time paid volunteer service with an organization participating in a program authorized under Title I of the Domestic Volunteer Act of 1973 (ACTION programs).

- Available to a borrower only if he or she has an outstanding FFELP loan that was first disbursed before July 1, 1993, or a PLUS loan first disbursed before August 15, 1983.

Eligibility Criteria: To qualify for the ACTION Program deferment, a borrower must request it and provide the lender with a statement from an official of the program (Peace Corps or volunteer program) certifying:

- That the borrower has agreed to serve as a volunteer on a full-time basis for at least one year.
- The date on which the borrower's service began.
- The date on which the borrower's service is expected to end.

Deferment Documentation: If the borrower requests an ACTION Program deferment, the lender should forward to the borrower the following common deferment form: Public Service Deferment Request PUB.

Length of Deferment: The ACTION Program deferment begins on the date the condition entitling the borrower to the deferment first existed, as determined by the lender. The deferment ends no later than 3 years after the date on which it began, or the date on which the borrower's commitment is certified to end or actually ends, whichever is earlier.

Tax-Exempt Organization Volunteer Deferment Intended to cover full-time paid volunteer service with a tax-exempt organization that the U.S. Department of Education has determined to be comparable to service as a Peace Corps or ACTION volunteer.

- Available to a borrower only if he or she has an outstanding FFELP loan that was first disbursed before July 1, 1993, or a PLUS loan first disbursed before August 15, 1983.

Eligibility Criteria: To qualify for the Tax-Exempt Organization Volunteer deferment, a borrower must request it and provide the lender with a statement from an official of the volunteer program certifying:

- That the borrower has agreed to serve as a volunteer on a full-time basis for at least one year.
- The date on which the borrower's service began.
- The date on which the borrower's service is expected to end.

- That the borrower serves as a volunteer in an organization that is exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- That the borrower provides service to low-income persons and their communities to assist them in eliminating poverty and poverty-related human, social, and environmental conditions.
- That the borrower's compensation--including a subsistence allowance, necessary travel expenses, and stipends--does not exceed the federal minimum wage, except that the tax-exempt organization may provide health, retirement, and other fringe benefits to the volunteer that are substantially equivalent to the benefits offered to other employees of the organization.
- That the borrower, as part of his or her duties, does not give religious instruction, conduct worship services, engage in religious proselytizing, or engage in fundraising to support religious activities. Deferment Documentation: If the borrower requests a Tax-Exempt Organization Volunteer deferment, the lender should forward to the borrower the following common deferment form: Public Service Deferment Request PUB.

Length of Deferment: The Tax-Exempt Organization Volunteer deferment begins on the date the condition entitling the borrower to the deferment first existed, as determined by the lender. The deferment ends no later than 3 years after the date on which it began, or the date on which the borrower's commitment is certified to end or actually ends, whichever is earlier.

For more information, visit the Department of Education's web page at www.ed.gov.

The criteria for measuring satisfactory academic progress, and how a student who has failed to maintain satisfactory academic progress may reestablish eligibility for federal financial aid

The Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended, requires the College to establish minimum standards of "satisfactory academic progress" for students receiving financial aid. The College applies these standards to all federal, state and institutional funds.

Cobb Beauty College will only disburse financial aid to those students who are in good academic standing and are making satisfactory progress toward completion of their degree.

A student is not making satisfactory academic progress if either of the following condition exists:

- The student completes (finishes with a passing grade) less than 66% of all attempted coursework, as calculated at the end of spring semester each year. Grades of "W" (withdrawn) and "I" (incomplete) are not considered passing grades.

Satisfactory academic progress is reviewed at the end of each academic year. If a student is not making satisfactory academic progress, he or she will become ineligible for aid.

Students who are ineligible for financial aid because they are not making satisfactory academic progress may appeal. Appeals are considered when a student has been able to complete coursework in a fashion that corrects the reason that caused him/her to lose financial aid eligibility, or when extraordinary circumstances (for example, student illness or the illness/death of a family member) have prevented the student from achieving satisfactory academic progress. Students considering an appeal should contact the Financial Aid Office to make an appointment.

Special facilities and services available to students with disabilities

Disabilities Services

The purpose of the Cobb Beauty College Disabilities policy is to serve and advocate for students with disabilities, empowering them for self-reliance and independence while promoting equal access to educational opportunities and programs. Information, reasonable accommodation, assistive technology and counseling are offered to students.

The costs of attending the school and information about additional costs unique to the stud Tuition and Fees

Cosmetology Course

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Kits, Books, & Supplies</u>	<u>Registration Fee</u>
Day-Time	\$19,429.00	\$17,070.00	\$2,259.00*	\$100.00
Night-Time	\$19,429.00	\$17,070.00	\$2,259.00*	\$100.00

Instructor Training Course

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Tuition</u>	<u>Kits, Books, & Supplies</u>	<u>Registration Fee</u>
Day-Time	\$8,400.00	\$6,041.00	\$2,259.00	\$100.00
Night-Time	\$8,400.00	\$6,041.00	\$2,259.00	\$100.00

Requirements and procedures for officially withdrawing, for the return of SFA funds when a student withdraws, and information about the refund policy

If a student withdraws from Cobb Beauty College and has Title IV aid for that period, the amount of the Title IV aid that may have to be returned is based on the amount of the Title IV aid that has been earned as of the date of the withdrawal from Cobb Beauty College. The amount of the Title IV aid that is considered earned is in the same proportion as the amount of the term that the student has completed before they withdrew. If a student has completed more than 60% of the term, then all of the Title IV aid is considered as being earned.

The amount of unearned Title IV aid that Cobb Beauty College must return is based on the institutional charges, such as: tuition, fees and supplies. The student may also be required to return a portion of the unearned Title IV aid. Cobb Beauty College will notify the student of the amount(s) that Cobb Beauty College is responsible for returning as well as the amount the student may be responsible for returning. If a student is required to return a loan or a portion of a loan, it is the student's responsibility to repay the loan according to the original terms of the loan. If a student is required to return a grant, only 50% is required to be returned. If a student is due a post-withdrawal disbursement of Title IV aid and has outstanding institutional charges, the College will notify the student of the awards and the procedures to accept or decline the aid.

Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) Information

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) (20 U.S.C. § 1232g; 34 CFR Part 99) is a Federal law that protects the privacy of student education records. The law applies to all schools that receive funds under an applicable program of the U.S. Department of Education.

FERPA gives parents certain rights with respect to their children's education records. These rights transfer to the student when he or she reaches the age of 18 or attends a school beyond the high school level. Students to whom the rights have transferred are "eligible students."

Parents or eligible students have the right to inspect and review the student's education records maintained by the school. Schools are not required to provide copies of records unless, for reasons such as great distance, it is impossible for parents or eligible students to review the records. Schools may charge a fee for copies.

Parents or eligible students have the right to request that a school correct records which they believe to be inaccurate or misleading. If the school decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student then has the right to a formal hearing. After the hearing, if the school

still decides not to amend the record, the parent or eligible student has the right to place a statement with the record setting forth his or her view about the contested information.

Generally, schools must have written permission from the parent or eligible student in order to release any information from a student's education record. However, FERPA allows schools to disclose those records, without consent, to the following parties or under the following conditions (34 CFR § 99.31):

- School officials with legitimate educational interest;
- Other schools to which a student is transferring;
- Specified officials for audit or evaluation purposes;
- Appropriate parties in connection with financial aid to a student;
- Organizations conducting certain studies for or on behalf of the school;
- Accrediting organizations;
- To comply with a judicial order or lawfully issued subpoena;
- Appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies; and
- State and local authorities, within a juvenile justice system, pursuant to specific State law.

Schools may disclose, without consent, "directory" information such as a student's name, address, telephone number, date and place of birth, honors and awards, and dates of attendance. However, schools must tell parents and eligible students about directory information and allow parents and eligible students a reasonable amount of time to request that the school not disclose directory information about them. Schools must notify parents and eligible students annually of their rights under FERPA. The actual means of notification (special letter, inclusion in a PTA bulletin, student handbook, or newspaper article) is left to the discretion of each school.

For additional information, you may call 1-800-USA-LEARN (1-800-872-5327) (voice). Individuals who use TDD may call 1-800-437-0833.

Or you may contact us at the following address:

Family Policy Compliance Office
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C. 20202-8520

Who can you contact for information on student financial assistance and on general institutional issues?

School Director: Gail Little glittle@cobbbeautycollege.edu

Financial Aid: Michelle Slater m Slater@cobbbeautycollege.edu