



Financial Aid Awards

Federal Pell Grant – Does not have to be repaid. Awarded to undergraduate student who have not earned a bachelor's degree or higher. Students start by submitting a FAFSA, and the amount awarded is dependent on:

- **Expected family contribution (EFC)** - an index number that college financial aid staff use to determine how much financial aid you would receive if you were to attend their school. The information you report on your FAFSA form is used to calculate your EFC.
- **Cost of attendance (COA)** – The total amount it will cost you to go to college each year. The COA includes tuition and fees, housing allowance, books, supplies, transportation and other school related expenses
- **Enrollment status** – Full time or part-time

Federal Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) - An additional grant available to undergraduate students with exceptional financial need and gives priority to students who receive Federal Pell Grants and whose Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is zero.

State of IL MAP Grant – Does not have to be repaid. In order to be eligible, a student must:

- Be a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen
- Be a legal resident of Illinois;
- Demonstrate financial need;
- Be enrolled a minimum of three credit hours in a degree or certificate program at an approved Illinois college, for either a semester or quarter term throughout the institution's tuition refund/withdrawal adjustment period;
- Be an undergraduate student who has not received a baccalaureate degree (graduate students are not eligible for MAP assistance);
- Comply with federal Selective Service registration requirements;
- Maintain the satisfactory academic progress standards of the institution (the institution must certify that the student has met its satisfactory academic progress standards at the time MAP payment is requested);
- Not be in default on any student loan, nor owe a refund or repayment on any state or federal grant or scholarship. Students in default may reestablish MAP eligibility by:
 - repaying the debt in full;
 - making satisfactory payment arrangements with the holder of the loan;
 - rehabilitating the defaulted loan(s); or
 - making payments on the defaulted loan(s) to consolidate the loan(s)
- Not be incarcerated