



Types of Financial Aid

Scholarship

Financial support from an organization to support a student's education. A scholarship can be need based (FAFSA results requested) or merit based (essay, academic or community service based). Funds may be provided directly to the student or in most cases sent to the school to be applied towards the student's account.

Pell Grant

A Pell Grant is a Federally funded grant a student who successfully completes courses does not have to repay. The grant is awarded to undergraduate students who have not earned a bachelor's degree. The amount of the award is based on your FAFSA results and enrollment status (full-time, ¾ time, ½ time or less than half time). Funds will be credited directly to the student's account each semester of eligibility.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)

The SEOG is a Federally funded grant a student who successfully completes courses does not have to repay. A valid FAFSA must be on file with the Financial Aid Office to receive consideration. The funds are limited, based on enrollment and awarded on a first complete, first receive basis. Funds will be credited directly to the student's account each semester of eligibility.

Nebraska Opportunity Grant (NOG)

The NOG is a state funded grant a student who successfully completes courses does not have to repay. A valid FAFSA must be on file, a student must be a Nebraska resident (determined on FAFSA) and Pell Grant eligible. Funds are limited, based on enrollment and awarded on a first complete, first receive basis. Funds will be credited directly to the student's account each semester of eligibility.

Federal Work-Study (FWS)

The FWS program allows students with financial need to earn money while attending college. A student earns wages based on the number of hours worked, which are paid directly to the student. A student awarded FWS is not guaranteed a job, as positions and funds are limited.

Direct Loans

A fixed low-interest loan provided by the William D Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program. Loans are provided by the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) and are awarded as either Subsidized or Unsubsidized. The DOE via FedLoan Servicing or one of its subsidiaries (Nelnet, Navient, Great Lakes, etc) service your loans, which means they are the entity you work with to manage your loan debt and repayment options. A student loan also requires the borrower to complete entrance loan counseling, a master promissory note (MPN) prior to disbursement and exit counseling when enrolled less than half time.



Subsidized – students are undergraduate who demonstrate a financial need at the school they are attending, and the DOE pays the loan interest while you are in school, during your grace period and all other qualifying deferments.

Unsubsidized – students are graduate or undergraduate and the loan accrues interest while in school. If the borrower chooses not to make interest payments while in school, during grace periods, deferments or forbearances; the interest will be capitalized (added to the principle of your loan).

Parent Loan for Undergraduate Students (Direct PLUS Loan)

A loan the parent of a dependent student applies for to help pay for education related expenses. The PLUS loan is credit based, which means the parent cannot have adverse credit history. If a parent is denied the ability to receive a PLUS loan, they can either obtain an endorser (cosigner) or appeal the DOE's decision by satisfactorily documenting extenuating circumstances. If a parent chooses to do neither of these options, a dependent student may be eligible for an additional \$4,000 in Unsubsidized Direct Loan.