

Federal Direct Consolidation Loans

If you borrowed money to help pay for your or your child's education after high school and you still owe money on these loans, the U.S. Department of Education's Federal Direct Consolidation Loan Program (Direct Consolidation Loan Program) may help you manage your loan repayment.

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (Direct Loan Program), which includes Direct Consolidation Loans, was created to give students and parents a less complicated way to obtain federal education loans. Direct Consolidation Loans (as with all Direct Loan Program loans) have only one lender to be repaid—the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

The Direct Consolidation Loan Program is designed to help you manage and repay the money you borrowed to pay for postsecondary education. A Direct Consolidation Loan allows you to combine one or more of your federal education loans into a new loan that offers you several advantages.

There are three categories of Direct Consolidation Loans:

- (1) Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loans
- (2) Direct Unsubsidized Consolidation Loans
- (3) Direct PLUS Consolidation Loans

Even if you have loans from more than one category, you still have only one Direct Consolidation Loan and make just one monthly payment.

What are the advantages of a Direct Consolidation Loan?

A Direct Consolidation Loan offers many advantages. Among them:

▼ Affordability - By consolidating your education loans, you may be able to extend your loan repayment period. Extending your repayment period reduces your

monthly payments. But, remember, if you take longer to repay your loan, you'll pay more interest and, therefore, a higher total amount over the life of the loan.

When you consolidate your federal education loans into a Direct Consolidation Loan, you'll be able to take advantage of the interest rates available in the Direct Loan Program. This may reduce the total amount of money you repay over the length of your loan.

- ▼ Flexibility If you consolidate your loans, you'll gain financial flexibility. You'll be able to choose from several different repayment plans and change your repayment plan as your financial circumstances change. You pick the plan that best fits your needs.
- ▼ Efficiency A Direct Consolidation Loan allows you to consolidate loans from different lenders. If you have different types of loans (subsidized and unsubsidized student loans and/or parent PLUS loans), you may consolidate all of them into a single consolidation loan. You'll receive only one monthly bill.

There are no loan fees charged, and there are no minimum or maximum loan amounts in the Direct Consolidation Loan Program.

▼ Convenience - By consolidating your education loans, you simplify your loan communication requirements. You'll have only one place to send your monthly payment and only one phone call to report a change of address or phone number, request a deferment, or ask a question about your loan(s).

If you are married, you can consolidate your federal education loans and your spouse's federal education loans into one loan. However, if you do, you both are respon-

sible for repaying the total consolidation loan, even if you become separated or divorced or if one spouse dies.

The charts on pages 9-12 provide an overview of the benefits of the various federal education loan programs. Review these charts carefully to compare the benefits of your current loan(s) with the benefits of a Direct Consolidation Loan.

Are you eligible for a Direct Consolidation Loan?

▼ All Borrowers

Each eligible borrower must consolidate at least one Direct Loan or Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program loan. Only fully-disbursed loans may be consolidated.

▼ Borrowers with Student Loans

- If your student loans are in the grace period or in repayment, you must:
 - (1) have an outstanding balance on a Direct Loan or
 - (2) have an outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan and be unable to obtain a Federal Consolidation Loan from a FFEL Program lender or
 - (3) have an outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan and be unable to obtain a Federal Consolidation Loan from a FFEL Program lender with income-sensitive repayment terms you find acceptable.

Note: A loan in an "in-school" deferment is in repayment.

- If your student loans are not in the grace period or in repayment, you must:
 - (1) have at least one Direct Loan Program loan or not have a Direct Loan Program loan but attend a Direct Loan school and
 - (2) consolidate at least one fully disbursed loan that is in an in-school period at the time you apply.

You may only include Direct Loan and/or FFEL Program loans in an in-school consolidation. Additionally, if you meet the conditions for inschool consolidation, your Direct Consolidation Loan will receive a grace period. This means that after you graduate, or reduce your enrollment to less than half time, you will not have to make

payments on your Direct Consolidation Loan for six months. (If your enrollment status changes to less than half time after you apply but before the first disbursement of your Direct Consolidation Loan, you will not have to make payments on your Direct Consolidation Loan for the number of months remaining in your grace period when the first disbursement is made.)

▼ Borrowers with Parent PLUS Loans

If you have parent Plus loans, you must:

- (1) have an outstanding balance on a Direct Loan or
- (2) have an outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan and be unable to obtain a Federal Consolidation Loan from a FFEL Program lender and
- (3) not have an adverse credit history, or if you do, you must use an endorser who does not have an adverse credit history or provide documentation of extenuating circumstances.

Note: You have an adverse credit history if a credit report shows that:

- you are currently 90 days or more delinquent (late) in paying any debt (for example, credit cards or loans), or
- within five years of the date of the credit report, you have:
 - been determined to be in default on a debt;
 - had your debts discharged in bankruptcy;
 or
 - been the subject of a foreclosure, repossession, tax lien, wage garnishment, or write-off of a federal education debt.

An endorser is a person who agrees to repay the loan if you do not.

What if one or more of my education loans is in default?

If you're in default on a federal education loan(s) made while you were a student, you may be allowed to consolidate the loan(s) if you:

- (1) agree to repay the loan(s) under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan or
- (2) make a satisfactory repayment arrangement with your current loan holder(s).

If you're in default on a federal parent PLUS loan(s), you may be allowed to consolidate the loan(s) if you make a satisfactory repayment arrangement with your current loan holder(s).

If you have a defaulted Direct Loan or FFEL Program loan(s), a satisfactory repayment arrangement is defined as making three consecutive monthly payments to your current loan holder(s). Your loan holder(s) will work with you to establish payments that are reasonable and affordable given your total financial circumstances. If you have defaulted on a different type of federal education loan(s), you must contact your current loan holder(s) to determine how that loan holder(s) defines a satisfactory repayment arrangement.

When you consolidate a defaulted Direct Loan or FFEL Program loan(s), any collection costs that you now owe, up to a maximum of 18.5 percent of the outstanding principal and interest, will be added to your outstanding principal loan balance(s). For any other defaulted federal education loan(s), all collection costs that you now owe will be added to your outstanding principal loan balance(s).

Note:

- If a judgment has been issued against you on your defaulted loan, call us for further information.
- If, before applying for consolidation, you want to completely clear the default notation from your credit record, you may want to consider another option—loan rehabilitation. You should contact your loan holder(s) to obtain more information about this option.

How do I repay my Direct Consolidation Loan?

The first payment on your Direct Consolidation Loan will be due within 60 days of the first disbursement, unless you are eligible for inschool consolidation or a deferment. (See the accompanying Borrower's Rights and Responsibilities for information on deferments.)

The length of time your Direct Consolidation Loan will be in repayment will vary depending on the total amount of your loan(s) and the repayment plan you select.

Note: You may prepay all or any portion of your Direct Consolidation Loan at any time without penalty.

What are my repayment plan options?

In most cases, you may choose to repay your Direct Consolidation Loan through one of four repayment plans:

- Standard Repayment Plan
- Extended Repayment Plan
- · Graduated Repayment Plan
- Income Contingent Repayment Plan

However, you may not choose to repay a Direct PLUS Consolidation Loan under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan.

If you have a Direct PLUS Consolidation Loan, as well as a Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan and/or Direct Unsubsidized Consolidation Loan, you may choose to repay the Direct PLUS Consolidation Loan under one repayment plan and the Direct Subsidized and/or Unsubsidized Consolidation Loan(s) under a different plan.

If you don't select a repayment plan, your Direct Consolidation Loan will be placed on the Standard Repayment Plan.

If you can document that none of these plans meets your needs, you may request an alternative repayment plan by contacting the Direct Loan Servicing Center.

Length of Repayment

Repayment Plan Standard Repayment Plan Extended Repayment Plan Graduated Repayment Plan Income Contingent Repayment Plan Repayment Plan Income Contingent Repayment Plan

Extended/Graduated Repayment Periods

Amount of Debt	Repayment Period May Not Exceed
Less than \$10,000	12 years
\$10,000 - \$19,999	15 years
\$20,000 - \$39,999	20 years
\$40,000 - \$59,000	25 years
\$60,000 or more	30 years

▼ Standard Repayment Plan

With standard repayment, you will make a fixed payment of at least \$50 a month for up to 10 years. For some borrowers, this plan results in the lowest total amount of interest paid because the repayment period is shorter than it would be under the other plans. In general the shorter the repayment period, the lower your total interest payment (see **Example A**).

Example A

This example shows a Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan repaid at the maximum interest rate (8.25 percent) under the Standard Repayment Plan for 10 years (120 payments).

Loan	Monthly	Total Amount
Amount	Payment	Repaid
\$15,000	\$184	\$22,078*

^{* \$15,000} in principal and \$7,078 in interest

▼ Extended Repayment Plan

With extended repayment, you'll make fixed payments of at least \$50 a month over a period that varies from 12 to 30 years, depending on the total amount of your Direct Consolidation Loan and other allowable education loans.

Because you take more than 10 years to repay your loan under the extended plan, the amount of your monthly payment will be less than if you choose standard repayment. However, the total amount you repay will be greater because you pay more interest (see **Example B**).

▼ Graduated Repayment Plan

With graduated repayment, your payments start out low, then increase, generally every two years. The length of your repayment period will vary from 12 to 30 years and depends on the total

Example B

This example shows a Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan repaid at the maximum interest rate (8.25 percent) under the Extended Repayment Plan for 15 years (180 payments).

Loan	Monthly	Total Amount
Amount	Payment	Repaid
\$15,000	\$146	\$26,194*

^{* \$15,000} in principal and \$11,194 in interest

amount of your Direct Consolidation Loan and other allowable education loans.

This plan might be right for you if you expect your income to increase steadily over time. The minimum monthly payment will be the greater of the interest that accumulates on your loan between payments, or half of the payment you would make each month under the Standard Repayment Plan. However, your monthly payments will never be more than one-andone-half times what you would pay under standard repayment. Generally, the amount you will repay over the term of your loan will be higher under graduated repayment than under extended repayment. However, graduated repayment has the advantage of offering you lower payments earlier in your career while your income is lower (see **Example C**).

▼ Income Contingent Repayment Plan

With income-contingent repayment, your monthly payments will be calculated on the basis of your annual income and the total amount of your Direct Loans. (Remember that parents may not use this plan to repay Direct PLUS Consolidation Loans.)

Example C

This example shows a Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan repaid at the maximum interest rate (8.25 percent) under the Graduated Repayment Plan for 15 years (180 payments).

Loan Amount	Beginning Monthly Payment	Monthly Monthly		
\$15,000	\$103	\$244	\$28,762*	

^{* \$15,000} in principal and \$13,762 in interest

To participate in the Income Contingent Repayment Plan, you (and your spouse, if married) must sign a form that permits the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to inform ED of your income. This information will be used to calculate your monthly payment, which will be adjusted annually.

If your payments are not large enough to cover the interest that has accumulated on your loans, the unpaid interest will be capitalized once each year. This means that the unpaid interest will be added to the principal you owe. If capitalization increases the total amount you owe to 10 percent more than the original amount you owed when you entered repayment, interest will continue to accumulate but will no longer be capitalized.

The maximum repayment period is 25 years. If you make payments under the Standard Repayment Plan or the 12-year Extended Repayment Plan and then switch to the Income Contingent Repayment Plan, those periods are counted toward your 25-year repayment period. Earlier payment periods in other plans do not count toward the maximum 25 years. If you haven't fully repaid your loans after 25 years under this plan, the unpaid portion will be discharged. However, you will have to pay taxes on the amount that is discharged.

Under this plan, you will pay an amount based on the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) you report on your federal tax return. If you are married, the amount you pay will be based on your income and your spouse's income.

The amount you will pay will never be greater than 20 percent of your **discretionary income**. This is your AGI minus the poverty level for your family size (see **Examples D** and **E**).

Example D: You are a single borrower with a family size of one, and your prior year AGI was \$20,000. You have a \$15,000 Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan, and the interest rate on your loan is 8.25 percent. Your beginning payment would be about \$120 a month. This amount is less than 20 percent of your monthly discretionary income (which would be \$164). In this example, you would repay your loan in about 20 years, and you would repay a total of \$30,948 (\$15,000 in principal and \$15,948 in interest).

Example E: You are a borrower with a family size of one, and your prior year AGI was \$30,000. You have a \$15,000 Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan, and the interest rate on your loan is 8.25 percent. Based on your income, your beginning monthly payment would be \$148. This amount is less than 20 percent of your monthly discretionary income (which would be \$366). In this example, you would repay your loan in about 14 years and would repay a total of about \$25,034 (\$15,000 in principal and \$10,034 in interest).

In some circumstances, you will be required to submit alternative documentation of your current income (that is, other than IRS-reported AGI) to ED. Such documentation includes pay stubs, canceled checks, or, if these are unavailable, a signed statement explaining your income sources. This may occur if the AGI that ED would receive from the IRS would be unlikely to reflect your current income.

In addition, you may choose to submit alternative documentation of current income if special circumstances, such as loss of employment for you or your spouse, warrant an adjustment to your monthly payment.

Example D

This example shows a borrower with a family size of one and a \$20,000 AGI. The borrower is repaying a \$15,000 Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan at 8.25 percent interest under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan. A 5 percent annual income growth is assumed. Your income may grow at a different rate, which would affect the amount of your monthly payment and total payment.

Loan Amount	Adjusted Gross Income	Beginning Monthly Payment	Number of Years in Repayment	Total Amount Repaid
\$15,000	\$20,000	\$120	20	\$30,948*

^{*\$15,000} in principal and \$15,948 in interest

(Based on formula requirements in effect during 1998.)

Example E

This example shows a borrower with a family size of one and a \$30,000 AGI repaying a \$15,000 Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loan at 8.25 percent interest under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan. A 5 percent annual income growth is assumed. Your income may grow at a different rate, which would affect the amount of your monthly payment and total payment.

Loan Amount	Adjusted Gross Income	Beginning Monthly Payment	Number of Years in Repayment	Total Amount Repaid
\$15,000	\$30,000	\$148	14	\$25,034*

^{*\$15,000} in principal and \$10,034 in interest

(Based on formula requirements in effect during 1998.)

Please note that if you are married and submit alternative documentation of income you will be required to submit alternative documentation for your spouse.

If your income is less than or equal to the poverty level for your family size, your monthly payment will be zero. If your calculated monthly payment is greater than zero but less than \$5, you will be required to make a \$5 monthly payment.

If your spouse has a Direct Loan, you can repay your loans jointly. Your payment will be based on your joint debt and your joint income. While you are not required to repay your loans jointly, it is important to remember that if only one of you chooses to repay under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan, ED will use the AGI (or alternative documentation of income) of you and your spouse to determine the monthly payments.

Example F: You and your spouse want to repay your Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loans under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan. Your family size is two, and your joint prior year AGI was \$25,000. You owe \$10,000, and your spouse owes \$5,000, for a total of \$15,000 in loans. Based on your joint income and your outstanding balances, your beginning monthly payment would be \$129. This amount is less than 20 percent of your monthly discretionary income (which would be \$236). In this example, you and your spouse would repay your loans in about 17 years and would repay a total of about \$27,974 (\$15,000 in principal and \$12,974 in interest).

▼ Comparing Repayment Plans

You might be wondering which repayment plan is best for you. The chart on page 8 compares monthly payment amounts under the four plans.

Example F

This example shows a married couple with a family size of two and a \$25,000 AGI. They are jointly repaying \$15,000 in Direct Subsidized Consolidation Loans (\$10,000 for one spouse and \$5,000 for the other) at 8.25 percent interest under the Income Contingent Repayment Plan. A 5 percent annual income growth is assumed. Your income may grow at a different rate, which would affect the amount of your monthly payment and total payment.

Loan Amount	Adjusted Gross Income	Beginning Monthly Payment	Number of Years in Repayment	Total Amount Repaid
\$15,000	\$25,000	\$129	17	\$27,974*

*\$15,000 in principal and \$12,974 in interest

(Based on formula requirements in effect during 1998.)

It shows the estimated beginning monthly payment and the total amount repaid for various loan amounts under the four repayment plans. To use the chart, find the amount you owe in the left-hand column labeled "Initial Debt When Borrower Enters Repayment." (If the exact amount you owe is not shown, choose the closest amount.) Next, compare what your monthly payment would be under each of the plans, which are shown across the top row of the chart. For the Income Contingent Repayment Plan, select the income level closest to your anticipated income to estimate the amount you would begin paying.

Remember, you do not necessarily want to choose a plan just because it has the lowest monthly payments. That might seem tempting, but it may not be the best course of action for every borrower. The amount of your monthly payments may be lower; however, the total amount you repay will be greater because you pay more interest.

Also, you may need more information about what you can afford before you select a plan. Making a monthly budget is a way to take a close look at your finances to see what you can afford. A budget will show you what is coming in (income) and what is going out (expenses), as well as where it is going. It could show you that you can afford larger monthly loan payments than you thought you could, or it could show you that you need to cut back on nonessential spending so you can meet your loan obligations.

If you decide that the plan you selected is no longer meeting your needs, you can switch plans.

Need More Information?



Call the Loan Origination Center's Consolidation Department for:

- Answers to your questions about Direct Consolidation Loans
- Assistance with comparing the cost of your current loans to the cost of a new Direct Consolidation Loan
- Estimated repayment amounts under the four repayment plans
- ✓ Help filling out the forms

Toll-Free Number: 1-800-557-7392
Toll-Free TDD Number: 1-800-557-7395



Visit the Direct Loan web site to:

- Use the "Interactive Calculators" to compare repayment amounts under the four repayment plans and to develop a budget
- Look up account information for your current Direct Loans
- Download Direct Consolidation Loan application materials
- Apply electronically for a Direct Consolidation Loan

Internet Address: www.loanconsolidation.ed.gov

Examples of Debt Levels, Beginning Monthly Payments, and Total Amount Repaid for All Direct Loan Repayment Plans*

ent*** ,000	Married/HOH****	Total	7,740	15,479	30,958	46,437	77,396	233,866
ontinge = \$45;	Marrie	Per Month	22	110	221	331	552	269
Income Contingent*** Income = \$45,000	Single	Total	7,665	15,330	30,660	45,990	76,650	215,955
= =	S	Per Month	22	111	221	332	256	616
ant*** ,000	Married/HOH****	Total	9,325	18,650	37,299	57,009	131,479	159,517
ontinge = \$25	Marrie	Per Month	43	98	172	236	236	236
Income Contingent*** Income = \$25,000	Single	Total	9,023	18,046	36,093	54,139	120,901	179,936
_	Si	Per Month	45	91	181	272	283	283
ent***	Married/HOH****	Total	11,173	22,346	40,833	53,091	63,809	64,066
conting = \$15,	Marrie	Per Month	33	99	69	69	69	69
Income Contingent*** Income = \$15,000	Single	Total	11,699	23,397	46,247	63,529	81,961	84,484
_	Sir	Per Month	35	69	116	116	116	116
Graduated		Total	8,646	19,175	44,423	66,635	126,910	286,575
Grac		Per Month	35	69	138	206	344	989
Extended		Total	7,893	17,462	40,898	61,349	118,269	270,457
Exte		Per Month	22	26	170	256	394	751
Standard**		Total	7,360	14,718	29,437	44,155	73,591	147,184
Stan		Per Month	61	123	245	368	613	1,227
Initial Debt When Borrower	Enters	Repayment	2,000	10,000	20,000	30,000	50,000	100,000

^{*}Note: Payments are calculated using the maximum interest rate of 8.25%.

^{**}Equal and fixed monthly payments (\$50 minimum).

^{***}Based on formula requirements in effect during 1998. Assumes a 5% annual income growth (Census Bureau).

^{****}HOH is Head of Household. Assumes a family size of two.



Chart 1 Comparison of Loan Benefits: Direct Consolidation Loans and FFEL Program Loans

This chart compares the main benefits of some current loans (last four columns) with the benefits the borrower will receive when consolidating under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (first two columns). The information contained in this chart is valid for consolidation loans made **on or after July 1, 1995.**

Overview of Major Benefits									
	Direct Consolidation Loans (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)		FFEL Program Stafford Loans/ GSL/FISL	Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)/Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)	FFEL Progran PLUS Loans				
Interest rate	Weighted average or variable with 8.25% cap ¹	Weighted average or variable with cap ²	7, 8, 9, 10% or variable with cap	9, 11, 12, 14% or variable with cap	9, 12, 14% or variable with cap	Weighted average or variable with cap ³			
Maximum repayment term	30 years ⁴	30 years ⁴	10 years	10 years	10 years	30 years ⁵			
Available repayment plans									
Standard	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$			
Income Contingent	$\overline{\checkmark}$	No	No	No	No	No			
Income Sensitive	No	No	✓ 6	✓ 6	√ 6	✓ 6			
Graduated		$\overline{\checkmark}$	✓ 6	✓ 6	√ 6	\mathbf{Z}^6			
Extended		$\overline{\checkmark}$	No	No	No	✓ 5			
Alternative		\checkmark	No	No	No	No			
Prepayment without penalty	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$		\square				
Cancellation upon borrower's death or total disability	$\overline{\checkmark}$				7				
Discharge due to school closin or falsely certifying loan	g ☑8	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	√ 8	√ 8	√ 8	√ 8			
Grace period	6 months ⁹	No	6 months ¹⁰	6 months ¹¹	No	No			

- 1 If application is received on or after 2/1/99, weighted average rounded to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent with 8.25% cap; all others variable with 8.25% cap.
- 2 If application is received on or after 2/1/99, weighted average rounded to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent with 8.25% cap; if application is received between 10/1/98 and 1/31/99, variable with 8.25% cap; all others variable with 9% cap.
- Before 7/1/94, greater of 9 percent or weighted average rounded up to nearest whole percent; after 7/1/94, weighted average rounded up to nearest whole percent; if application is received between 11/13/97 and 9/30/98, variable with 8.25% cap; if application is received on or after 10/1/98, weighted average rounded to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent with 8.25% cap.
- 4 For standard repayment plan, 10 years; for income contingent, 25 years; for graduated and extended, may range from 12 to 30 years, depending on amount borrowed.
- 5 May range from 10 to 30 years, depending on amount borrowed.
- 6 Income sensitive and graduated available for new borrowers on or after 7/1/93.
- 7 For death: parent's or student's, if student died on or after 7/23/92; for disability: parent's only.
- 8 For loans received on or after 1/1/86.
- 9 For any Direct Consolidation Loan that meets the in-school consolidation eligibility requirements at the time of application.
- 10 For 7 percent loans, 9-12 months.
- 11 If borrower has a Stafford Loan; otherwise none.

	Direct Consolidation Loans (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)	Direct PLUS Consolidation Loans	FFEL Program Stafford Loans/ GSL/FISL	Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)/Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)	FFEL Program PLUS Loans	FFEL Program Consolidation Loans
Deferment Options	,	rrowers	334.102		Prior to 7/1/93	Louis
Attending school at least half time	\square		✓ 12, 13	1 2, 13	✓ 12, 13	✓ 13
Attending school full time	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	\square			$\overline{\checkmark}$
Attending approved graduate fellowship or rehabilitation program for disabled individuals		☑	☑	☑	✓ 14	Ø
Unemployed	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years
Economic hardship (including Peace Corps service)	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	No	No	No	No
Serving required internship/residency	Up to 2 years ¹⁵	Up to 2 years 15	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years	Up to 2 years ¹⁴	No
Temporarily totally disabled or required to provide full-time care for disabled dependent		Up to 3 years ¹⁵	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years
Teaching in designated teacher shortage area	Up to 3 years ¹⁵	No	Up to 3 years ¹²	Up to 3 years ¹²	No	No
Serving in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, Public Health Service, ACTION, or as a full-time volunteer for tax-exempt organization	Up to 3 years ¹⁵	Up to 3 years ¹⁵	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years ¹⁴	No
Active duty in NOAA corps	Up to 3 years 15	No	Up to 3 years ¹²	Up to 3 years 12	No	No
Qualifying parental leave	Up to 6 mos. ¹⁵	No	Up to 6 mos. 12	Up to 6 mos. 12	No	No
Working mother	Up to 1 year ¹⁵	No	Up to 1 year ¹²	Up to 1 year ¹²	No	No
				New Bo	rrowers as of 7	/1/93
Attending school at least half time	\square		\square		$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	\checkmark
Attending approved graduate fellowship or rehabilitation program for disabled individuals	<u></u>				V	
Unemployed	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years
Economic hardship (including Peace Corps service)	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years

¹² Only for borrowers with no outstanding loans as of 7/1/87.

¹³ If borrower has received a Stafford Loan or SLS for the deferment period, or for PLUS borrower only, has a dependent student who borrows a Stafford loan for the deferment period.

¹⁴ For loans made before 8/15/83.

¹⁵ If borrower currently has a loan with this deferment option, or has an outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan made prior to 7/1/93.



Chart 2 Comparison of Loan Benefits: Direct Consolidation Loans and Perkins and HHS Loans

This chart compares the main benefits of some current loans (last four columns) with the benefits the borrower will receive when consolidating under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (first two columns). The information contained in this chart is valid for consolidation loans made **on or after July 1, 1995.**

Overview of Major Benefits										
	Direct Consolidation Loans (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)	Direct PLUS Consolidation Loans	Perkins/National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) National Defense Student Loans (NDSL)	Health Education Assistance Loans (HEAL)	Health Professions Student Loans (HPSL) Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS)	Nursing Student Loans (NSL)				
Interest rate	Weighted average or variable with 8.25% cap ¹	Weighted average or variable with cap ²	e 3, 4, or 5%	Variable no cap	3,5,7, or 9%	3, 5, or 6%				
Maximum repayment term	30 years ³	30 years ³	10 years	25 years	25 years	10 years				
Available repayment plans Standard Income Contingent Graduated Extended Alternative Prepayment without penalty		マ No マ マ マ マ	No No No No	V V No No	No ⁴ No No V 4	No ⁴ No No V 4				
Cancellation upon borrower death or total disability	's ☑									
Discharge due to school clos or falsely certifying loan	sing 🗹			No	No	No				
Grace period	6 months ⁷	No	6-9 months ⁸	9 months ⁹	1 year	9 months				
Cancellation for public servi	ice No	No	1 10	No	No	No				

- 1 If application is received on or after 2/1/99, weighted average rounded to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent with 8.25% cap; all others variable with 8.25% cap.
- 2 If application is received on or after 2/1/99, weighted average rounded to nearest higher one-eighth of one percent with 8.25% cap; if application is received between 11 10/1/98 and 1/31/99, variable with 8.25% cap; all others variable with 9% cap.
- 3 For standard repayment plan, 10 years; for income contingent, 25 years; for graduated and extended, may range from 12 to 30 years, depending on amount borrowed.
- 4 Renegotiated repayment schedules may be arranged between the school and the borrower, but must be repaid within the 10-year limit or, at the school's discretion, within 25 years.
- 5 Removed
- 6 Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan, and National Defense Student Loan borrowers are not eligible for discharge due to falsely certifying a loan.
- 7 For any Direct Consolidation Loan that meets the in-school consolidation eligibility requirements at the time of application.
- 8 6 months for National Direct Student Loans made on or after 10/1/80; 9 months for Perkins Loans made on or after 7/1/87 and National Direct Student Loans made before 10/1/80; Perkins Loans and National Direct Student Loans made on or after 10/1/80 also have a 6-month post-deferment grace period.
- 9 After leaving school or a qualified internship/residency.

- 10 Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan, and National Defense Student Loan borrowers are eligible for deferment of payments in anticipation of cancellation during periods of public service.
- 11 Deferment benefits in the Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan, and National Defense Student Loan Programs are granted in accordance with the date the loan is made; these benefits are not borrower specific.
- 12 For loans disbursed on or after 11/4/88, if enrolled in collegiate nursing program leading to baccalaureate or graduate degree, advanced training in nursing or training to become a nurse anesthetist, or combination of these; 5-year limit for loans disbursed prior to 11/4/88.
- 13 For loans disbursed on or after 11/4/88; attendance must be at health professions school.
- 14 Eligibility for this deferment was extended to all Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan, and National Defense Student Loan borrowers as of 10/7/98.
- 15 For loans made after 10/21/85.
- 16 Also for up to 4 years in advanced health professional training (including internships and residencies); up to 2 years for fellowship training program or full-time educational activity directly related to profession borrower is preparing for, if prior to or within 12 months after completion of advanced professional training, for loans made after 10/21/85.
- 17 But available for advanced health professional training (including internships and residencies); up to 2 years for fellowship training program or full-time educational activity directly related to profession borrower is preparing for.

	Direct Consolidation Loans (Subsidized & Unsubsidized)	Direct PLUS Consolidation Loans	Perkins/National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) National Defense Student Loans (NDSL)		Health Professions Student Loans (HPSL Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS)) Nursing Student Loans (NSL)
Deferment Options	All Bo	rrowers		Borrowers	Prior to 7/1/	9311
Attending school half time		$\overline{\checkmark}$		No	No	Up to 10 years ¹²
Attending school full time	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	✓ 13	Up to 10 years ¹²
In graduate fellowship program	$\overline{\checkmark}$	$\overline{\checkmark}$	☑ 14	Up to 2 years ^{15,}	¹⁶ No ¹⁷	No
Attending rehabilitation program for disabled individuals		$\overline{\checkmark}$	☑ 14	No	No	No
Unemployed	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	✓ 14	No	No	No
Economic hardship (including Peace Corps service)	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	√ 14	No	No	No
Serving required internship/residency	Up to 2 years ¹⁸	Up to 2 years ¹⁸	Up to 2 years ¹⁹	Up to 4 years ²⁰		No
Serving internship/residency leading to degree/certificate	Up to 2 years ¹⁸	Up to 2 years ¹⁸	Up to 2 years ²¹	2 2	No	No
Temporarily totally disabled or required to provide full-time care for disabled dependent	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	Up to 3 years ²³	No	No	No
Teaching in designated teacher shortage area	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	No	No	No	No	No
Serving in the Armed Forces, Peace Corps, Public Health Service, ACTION, or as a full-time volunteer for tax-exempt organization	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	Up to 3 years ²⁴	Up to 3 years ²⁵	Up to 3 years ²⁶	Up to 3 years ²⁶
Active duty in NOAA corps	Up to 3 years ¹⁸	No	Up to 3 years ²¹	•	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years
Qualifying parental leave	Up to 6 mos. 18	No	Up to 6 mos. ²¹	No	No	No
Working mother	Up to 1 year ¹⁸	No	Up to 1 year ²¹	No	No	No
			Ne	w Borrower	s as of 7/1/9	93 ¹¹
Attending school at least halftime	$\overline{\checkmark}$	\checkmark	$\overline{\checkmark}$	No ²⁷	No ²⁷	Up to 10 years ¹²
Attending approved graduate fellowship or rehabilitation program for disabled individuals		\square	☑	Up to 2 years ²⁸	No ¹⁷	No
Unemployed	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	No	No	No
Economic hardship (including Peace Corps service)	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	Up to 3 years	No	No	No
Other	No	No	✓ 29	✓ 30	No	No

- 18 If borrower currently has a loan with this deferment option, or has an outstanding balance on a FFEL Program loan made prior to 7/1/93.
- 19 For loans made on or after 10/1/80.
- 20 Must be in field related to health education.
- 21 For Perkins Loans only.
- 22 Must be in field related to health education; unlimited for loans disbursed before 10/22/85; 48 months for loans disbursed after 10/22/85.
- 23 For National Direct Student Loans made on or after 10/1/80, and for Perkins Loans; care for spouse only for National Direct Student Loans.
- 24 Service in Public Health Service only for loans made on or after 10/1/80 and before 7/1/93; volunteer for tax-exempt organizations only for loans made on or after 10/1/80 and before 7/1/93.

- 25 Up to 3 years each in Armed Forces, National Health Service, Peace Corps, and ACTION; 12-year maximum.
- 26 Service in ACTION and volunteer for tax-exempt organization not eligible.
- 27 Must be full time.
- 28 For graduate fellowships only; see also notes 12 and 13.
- 29 Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan, and National Defense Student Loan borrowers performing public service that qualifies them for loan cancellation are eligible for deferment.
- 30 Up to 1 year for chiropractic school graduate; up to 3 years for practicing primary health care.