

The Perkins Program to be discontinued after October 1, 2017.

Federal Department of Education has given an extension (DLC GEN-16-05) to the Federal Perkins Loans in this extension schools may make Perkins loans available to students as long as the guideline’s listed below are made. In this extension DLC GEN-16-05 Schools may not make Perkins Loans to any students on or after October 1, 2017. The Perkins Loan Program will be discontinued.

Per the changes in the Extension Act, effective December 18, 2015, schools participating in the Perkins Loan Program may make Perkins Loans as specified below:

A school may make Perkins Loans through—	To an—	Who, on the date of disbursement—	If the school has awarded the student—
September 30, 2017	Eligible current undergraduate student	Has an outstanding balance on a Perkins Loan made by the school.	All Direct Subsidized Stafford Loan aid for which the student is eligible.
September 30, 2017	Eligible new undergraduate student	Does not have an outstanding balance on a Perkins Loan made by the school.	All Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loan aid for which the student is eligible.

Awarding Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Stafford Loans - An undergraduate student who was awarded a Direct Subsidized Loan and/or a Direct Unsubsidized Loan can decline one or both of the loans (or request a lesser amount). However, the student’s Direct Loan eligibility amounts must be included in the calculation of the undergraduate student’s Perkins Loan amount, regardless of whether they actually borrow that full amount.

Perkins Loans That Have Been Consolidated - When a Perkins Loan is consolidated it is paid in full by the Consolidation Loan. An undergraduate student who has consolidated his or her Perkins Loans does not have an outstanding balance on a Perkins Loan, and is therefore treated as a new undergraduate student.

Subsequent Disbursements for Undergraduate Students - If an eligible undergraduate student borrower receives a disbursement of a Perkins Loan after June 30, 2017, and before October 1, 2017 for the 2017-2018 award year the student may receive any subsequent disbursements of that Perkins Loan.

Interest Rates for Direct Loans First Disbursed on or After July 1, 2015		
Loan Type	Borrower Type	Loans first disbursed on or after 7/1/15 and before 7/1/16
Direct Subsidized Loans	Undergraduate	4.29%
Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Undergraduate	4.29%
Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Graduate or Professional	5.84%
Direct PLUS Loans	Parents, Graduate or Professional Students	6.84%
Perkins Loans	Undergraduate	5.00%
All interest rates shown in the chart above are fixed rates for the life of the loan.		

Notes about Interest Rates: The interest rates for federal student loans are determined by federal law. If there are future changes to federal law that affect federal student loan interest rates, we will update this page to reflect those changes. Perkins Loans (regardless of the first disbursement date) have a fixed interest rate of 5%.

Loan fees on all Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans. The loan fee is a percentage of the loan amount and is proportionately deducted from each loan *disbursement*.

Loan Fees for Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans	
First Disbursement Date	Loan Fee
On or after Oct. 1, 2014, and before Oct. 1, 2015	1.073%
On or after Oct. 1, 2015, and before Oct. 1, 2016	1.068%
Loans first disbursed prior to Oct. 1, 2014, have different loan fees.	

Additional Loan Fees - There are no other charges. However, if you skip a payment, if your payment is late, or if you make less than a full payment, you might have to pay a late charge plus any *collection costs*.

If you are *attending school* at least half-time, you have nine months after you graduate, leave school, or drop below half-time status before you must begin repayment. If you are attending less than half-time, check with your college or career school to find out how long your *grace period* will be.

Loan Repayment - Payment of loan's begin after you graduate, leave school, or drop below half-time enrollment, you will have a six-month grace period before you are required to begin repayment. During this period, you'll receive repayment information from your loan servicer, and you'll be notified of your first payment due date. Payments are usually due monthly.

Loan Consolidation - Carefully consider whether loan consolidation is the best option for you. Loan consolidation can greatly simplify loan repayment by centralizing your loans to one bill and can lower monthly payments by giving you up to 30 years to repay your loans. You might also have access to alternative repayment plans you would not have had before, and you'll be able to switch your variable interest rate loans to a fixed interest rate.

However, if you increase the length of your repayment period, you'll also make more payments and pay more in interest. Be sure to compare your current monthly payments to what monthly payments would be if you consolidated your loans.

You also should consider the impact of losing any borrower benefits offered with the original loans. Borrower benefits from your original loan, which may include interest rate discounts, *principal* rebates, or some loan *cancellation* benefits, can significantly reduce the cost of repaying your loans. You might lose those benefits if you consolidate.

If you want to lower your monthly payment amount but are concerned about the impact of loan consolidation, you can consider reevaluating your *budget* and income situation. You can also consider deferment or forbearance as options for short-term payment relief needs.

Once your loans are combined into a Direct Consolidation Loan, they cannot be removed. The loans that were consolidated are paid off and no longer exist.

What types of loans can be consolidated?

Most federal student loans, including the following, are eligible for consolidation:

Direct Subsidized/Unsubsidized Loans

Subsidized/Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans

Direct PLUS Loans

PLUS loans from the *Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program*

Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS)

Federal Perkins Loans

Federal Nursing Loans

Health Education Assistance Loans

Some existing consolidation loans

Private education loans are not eligible for consolidation. If you are in *default*, you must meet certain requirements before you can consolidate your loans.

A *PLUS loan* made to the parent of a *dependent student* cannot be transferred to the student through consolidation. Therefore, a student who is applying for loan consolidation cannot include the PLUS loan the parent took out for the dependent student's education.

Signature: _____ **ID#** _____ **Date** _____

By signing this document, I acknowledge that I have carefully read, understand, and agree to the above disclosure.