

# NSLDS Financial Aid History

*Students who have previously attended other colleges may have a financial aid history that affects their eligibility for FSA funds at your school. You can review a student's financial aid history by using the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS, online at [www.nsldsfa.gov](http://www.nsldsfa.gov); for questions call 1-800-999-8219). NSLDS will also help you track changes to the student's financial aid history through the postscreening and transfer student monitoring processes.*

A person generally isn't eligible for FSA funds if he is in default on an FSA loan or he owes an overpayment on an FSA grant or loan and he has not made a repayment arrangement for the default or overpayment. Also, for a parent to receive a PLUS Loan, neither the parent nor the student may be in default or owe an overpayment on an FSA loan or grant (though a parent in default on a PLUS loan does not make a student ineligible for aid). Exceptions to these general rules are noted in the discussion below.

Any student applying for FSA funds must certify that he isn't in default on any FSA loan and doesn't owe an overpayment on any FSA grant, or that he has made satisfactory arrangements to repay the overpayment or default. This certification statement is printed on the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA)*.

A student is also ineligible if she inadvertently exceeded annual or aggregate loan limits. She can regain eligibility by repaying the extra amount borrowed or making arrangements, satisfactory to the loan holder, to repay it. See *Volume 5*.

The Higher Education Reconciliation Act (HERA) added the requirement that a student who has been convicted of, or has pled no contest or guilty to, a crime involving fraud in obtaining Title IV aid must have completely repaid the fraudulently obtained funds to the Department or the loan holder before regaining aid eligibility. Any Perkins, FFEL, or Direct loan so obtained is not eligible for rehabilitation. You can handle this requirement as you would a judgment lien below: you don't need to collect certification from each student but can deal with the situation when you become aware of it.

Finally, a student is ineligible if his property is subject to a judgment lien for a debt owed to the United States, and a parent can't receive a PLUS loan if either the student or parent is subject to such a lien. For example, if the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) had placed a lien on a student's property for failure to pay a federal tax debt or make satisfactory arrangements for repayment, the student would be ineligible for federal student aid.

## FSA loans

- FFEL and Direct Stafford loans, subsidized and unsubsidized
- FFEL and Direct PLUS loans (for parents)
- FFEL and Direct graduate/professional student PLUS loans
- FFEL and Direct consolidation loans
- Federal Perkins loans (including National Direct Student loans and National Defense Student loans)
- Loans formerly known as Guaranteed Student loans, Income Contingent loans (ICL), SLS, and FISL

## Federal default and debt

HEA Sec. 484(a)(3), 484(f),  
34 CFR 668.32(g), 668.35

## Loan limits and eligibility

See Volume 3 for loan limits  
HEA Sec. 484(f),  
34 CFR 668.32(g)(2), 668.35(d)

## Financial aid history

34 CFR 668.19  
Dear Colleague Letter GEN-96-13;  
Federal Register notice  
September 16, 1996

### **Judgment lien example**

When Charlotte provides her parents' tax return to the aid administrator at Brandt College, he notices that they've reported business income, but didn't report a business asset on the FAFSA. Charlotte explains that they didn't report the business as an asset because there's a lien against the business for a federal loan. The aid administrator tells her that the asset must still be reported, and also that her parents won't be able to borrow a PLUS Loan as long as they are subject to the lien.

When the FAFSA is processed, the Central Processing System (CPS) matches the student against the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) to see if she is in default, owes an overpayment, or has exceeded the loan limits. The CPS doesn't perform any matches to determine whether or not the student is subject to a judgment lien for a federal debt, and you aren't required to check for such liens. However, if you know that she is subject to such a lien, you can't pay her Title IV funds.

### **NSLDS MATCH**

To help you identify students with problems such as defaulted loans or overpayments, the CPS matches the student's FAFSA information with her financial aid history in the NSLDS database. You must resolve any conflicts between NSLDS and other information you have about the student before disbursing Title IV aid, for example, if NSLDS shows that a student isn't in default but you have documentation showing that she is in default.

The results of the NSLDS match are provided on the SAR and ISIR on the NSLDS Financial Aid History page. As with other matches, a "C" next to the student's EFC indicates problems that must be resolved. See Appendix B of the ISIR Guide for the complete tables of NSLDS match results.

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### **Adding a school and the NSLDS match**

When a school is added to the FAFSA, the application goes through the NSLDS match again rather than be processed in real time. This ensures that the new school receives the latest financial aid history on the ensuing transaction. This does not affect schools' responsibility to use transfer student monitoring. See p. 25 of the Summary of Changes for the Application Processing System posted as an electronic announcement on the IFAP website on 11/25/05.

### **Successful match**

The SAR and ISIR will contain the NSLDS financial aid history only if the student's identifying information matches the database and there is relevant information for the student in the database. If the student has no defaults or overpayments or has made satisfactory repayment arrangements on a defaulted loan, the NSLDS match flag will be 1 and no C code will appear on the output document. A match flag of 2, 3, or 4 indicates that the student has defaulted loans or owes an overpayment or both. You will need to document that the problem has been resolved before disbursing aid, as already noted.

Note that for "real-time" processing—if a student uses Corrections on the Web or an FAA uses FAA Access to CPS Online—the CPS does not match against the NSLDS database (except when a school is added, see the margin note), but the output document will show NSLDS data from the last transaction that did match against NSLDS.

### **No data from match**

There are several reasons why an output document may not have financial aid history information: for example, if the application was rejected for lack of a signature or if identifying information was missing. For other cases, you can check the NSLDS flags reported in the "FAA Information" section.

▼ *Partial match.* If the student's SSN is in the NSLDS database, but the first name and date of birth don't match what the student reported, no financial aid history will be reported and the output document will have an NSLDS match flag of "7" and a C code. There

will also be a comment explaining why the financial aid history isn't given and directing the student to work with the school to resolve any discrepancies. A partial match **requires resolution**; otherwise you won't have information from the Department on defaults and overpayments.

If the student originally reported incorrect identifying information, you can have her submit correct information, which will be sent through the match again.

You can also access NSLDS online and use the reported SSN to determine if the record belongs to the student by considering whether other information you have about the student is consistent with the NSLDS data. For example, if the name reported on the application is a nickname and the name in NSLDS is the actual name, you may assume that the record is the student's and use the NSLDS data to confirm the student's eligibility. Or if you know that the student attended a particular school in a particular award year, and NSLDS shows aid received at that school in that year, you may assume that the record belongs to the student. If you discover the discrepancy is due to the student misreporting the name or date of birth on the FAFSA, you should have the student make a correction. However, you may use the NSLDS record to determine the student's eligibility; you don't need to wait for the corrected data to be reported.

If you find that the financial aid history associated with the student's SSN doesn't belong to the student, you should assume that the student has no relevant financial aid information. You (or the student) may also contact NSLDS or the agency that reported someone else's data using the student's SSN, but you aren't required to do so. See Dear Colleague Letter GEN-96-13 for further discussion.

▼ *Student not in database.* If a match with NSLDS is completed but there's no information on the student in the database, then no financial aid history can be provided. The output document will have a comment explaining that the student's SSN is not associated with any financial aid history. You can thus assume that she has no financial aid history unless you have conflicting information. If a loan history should exist, help the student by contacting the lender (for FFEL) or the Direct Loan Servicing Center.

▼ *No relevant history.* If a student's SSN matches a record in the NSLDS database but there's no relevant financial aid history information to report, then no information will be on the output document. For example, no data would be reported if the only information for a student was for a Pell grant received in the previous year because that information isn't needed to determine the student's eligibility for aid for the current year. The SAR and ISIR will have a comment explaining that the student's record was matched with NSLDS, but no information was found to print on the NSLDS page.

▼ *Processing problem.* If there was a problem with the match, the SAR and ISIR won't include financial aid history information. The

### Example of misreported information on the FAFSA

When Sarven Technical Institute receives Tod's ISIR, it shows that there was a discrepancy with the NSLDS database, and so no financial aid history information is provided. The FAA asks Tod if he provided the correct name and birth date on the application. Tod says he wrote in the wrong month for his birth date, but his name is correct. The FAA checks the NSLDS database using Tod's SSN. NSLDS shows the correct birth date, but the first name of the student is Warren, not Tod. Sarven checks again with Tod, and this time he explains that Tod is a nickname and Warren is his real name. Sarven determines that the financial aid history associated with the SSN belongs to Tod. It could disburse aid without requiring a correction, but Tod has other corrections to make, so Sarven will wait for the correction before disbursing aid.

### Example of incorrect NSLDS data

Lydia is a first year undergraduate at Bennet College, and has never attended college before. When Bennet receives Lydia's ISIR, it shows that there was a partial match, and there's some data associated with her SSN. Bennet checks NSLDS directly, and it shows that a lender is reporting a loan made ten years ago (when Lydia was in elementary school) under her SSN, but with a completely different name and birth date. Bennet determines that this isn't Lydia's loan, and so she has no financial aid history in NSLDS. Bennet also suggests to Lydia that she should contact NSLDS or the lender and ask them to correct the NSLDS data so it doesn't cause problems for her later on.

### Targeted alert process

The preamble to the November 1, 2001 regulations explains why a separate transfer student monitoring process was developed: if the ISIR were used to provide this information, “every school that the student listed on the FAFSA would be required to receive an updated ISIR every time new disbursements were reported to NSLDS, including the school that reported those disbursements.”

Note that transfer student monitoring will not send unnecessary alerts to your school when you report award changes that you have made—it only alerts you about changes to the student’s financial aid history at other schools.

See the preamble to November 1, 2001 General Provisions amendments FR Volume 65, No. 212, page 65669.

output document will have a C code and a comment explaining that the CPS couldn’t determine whether the student has loans in default and will direct the student to contact the financial aid administrator. You must get the student’s financial aid history before disbursing aid. If the student has to make corrections of any kind, the FAFSA information will go through the match again when the corrections are submitted, and you can use the results of that match to determine the student’s eligibility.

### Postscreening—changes after initial match

Once you have received the financial aid history through NSLDS, you aren’t required to check for changes to the data before you disburse funds to the student. However, if you learn from NSLDS or another source that he was not or is no longer eligible, you must not deliver or disburse any more FSA funds and must help make sure he arranges to repay the aid for which he wasn’t eligible.

NSLDS uses a postscreening process to let you know when there are significant changes (such as a defaulted loan or an overpayment) to a student’s financial aid history. If postscreening identifies changes that may affect the student’s eligibility, the CPS will generate new output documents so that schools that are listed for receipt of the student’s FAFSA information will automatically be notified. Items that have changed since the last transaction are marked on the output document with a “#” sign, and the reason code for the postscreening will be given.

To help you identify when NSLDS data has changed, the document will include an NSLDS transaction number in the “FAA Information” section with the other match flags. This is the number of the last transaction on which NSLDS data changed, so if you receive an output document on which that number is higher than the one on the document you used to determine the student’s eligibility, you must review the NSLDS data on the new document to be sure there are no changes affecting the student’s eligibility. There will be postscreening codes to help determine what changed.

## CHECKING THE FINANCIAL AID HISTORY FOR TRANSFER STUDENTS

Before disbursing Title IV funds, you **must** obtain a financial aid history for a student who has received aid at another school, and you must inform NSLDS about the transfer student so that you can receive updates through the Transfer Student Monitoring Process. The financial aid history is used to identify students who are ineligible for any Title IV aid due to default or overpayment on an FSA grant or loan, or for aid from a particular Title IV program because they’ve reached that program’s annual or aggregate limit.

▼ *Transfer Student Monitoring Process.* You must send NSLDS identifying information for students transferring to your school so that NSLDS can notify you of changes to their financial aid history. You may send information for students who have expressed an interest in

attending your school even if they have not yet formally applied for admission.

Through transfer student monitoring, NSLDS will alert you to any relevant changes in the transfer student's financial aid history—other than the default and overpayment information reported in the post-screening process—that may affect the student's current award(s). There are three steps: inform, monitor, and alert.

- You **must** identify students who are transferring to your school by creating a list of transfer students on the NSLDS website or by sending the list to NSLDS as an electronic batch file through SAIG. You may use either method, both methods, or alternate between methods. A change in method used does not require prior notification to NSLDS's customer service center. To begin using the "Inform" feature, you must first sign up at [www.fsawebenroll.ed.gov](http://www.fsawebenroll.ed.gov) for the Transfer Student Monitoring/Financial Aid History (TSM/FAH) batch service. Then you must designate a school contact on the School Transfer Profile Page ([www.nslsdfap.ed.gov](http://www.nslsdfap.ed.gov)) prior to creating any Inform records. The School Transfer Profile tells NSLDS who will be submitting Inform files from or on behalf of your school and how your school wants to receive an alert notice.
- NSLDS will monitor these students for a change in financial aid history that may affect their current awards and alert you when: a new loan or grant is being awarded, a new disbursement is made on a loan or grant, or a loan or grant (or a single disbursement) is cancelled. *Note: Defaulted loans and overpayment information will not be monitored in the Transfer Student Monitoring Process, as they are already covered in the current postscreening process.* If the student has not already listed your school in Step Six when filing the FAFSA, you would need to have the student add your school in order for you to receive the postscreening information.
- Finally, when NSLDS creates an alert for one or more of your students, it will also send an e-mail to the address given on the School Transfer Profile setup page. Your school's designated contact person may then either review the alert list on the NSLDSFAP website or download a batch file, if batch alerts were requested, through SAIG in report or extract format.

▼ *Reviewing the student's financial aid history.* If a student transfers to your school during the award year, you'll need to review the student's NSLDS financial aid history on the ISIR or on-line at the NSLDS Web site. Using the Financial Aid History, you can determine:

- Whether the student is in default or owes an overpayment on an FSA loan or grant,
- The student's scheduled Pell grant and the amount already disbursed for the award year,

### Transfer student monitoring process

Through this process for checking the eligibility of transfer students, you may either check the student's financial aid history on the NSLDS website for professionals, or wait seven days after you've submitted the student's information for monitoring to receive a response from NSLDS.

NSLDSFAP  
[www.nslsdfap.ed.gov](http://www.nslsdfap.ed.gov)

Dear Partner Letters GEN-00-12 and GEN-01-09

### How to get the student's financial aid history.

There are several ways for you to get a student's financial aid history from NSLDS. You can:

- use the NSLDS Financial Aid History section of the ISIR,
- log on to NSLDS directly and access the data online for an individual student,
- for multiple students, use the FAT 001 Web report, which you submit on the NSLDS website (you retrieve the results through SAIG), or
- send a batch TSM/FAH Inform file to request aid history data for several students, which will be returned in either extract or report format through SAIG. The TSM/FAH processes and batch file layouts are posted on the IFAP website at the NSLDS reference materials link.

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### Resolving grant overpayments

Because Title IV grants have priority in packaging, aid overpayments can often be resolved by adjusting other types of aid in the package. If necessary, you can also adjust later grant payments for the same award year. But if a student receives more grant money than she is eligible for and the excess can't be offset, then she must return the overpayment. As noted at the beginning of the chapter, a student with an outstanding Title IV grant overpayment is ineligible for aid until she repays it or makes satisfactory repayment arrangements. See Volume 5 for a complete discussion.

- ACG and National SMART grants for a student's grade level and the amount already disbursed,
- The student's balance on all FSA loans, and
- The amount and period of enrollment for all FSA loans for the award year.

In most cases, the financial aid history on the ISIR will be enough. There are some cases where you might want to check NSLDS for more information. For example, if the student has more than six loans, the ISIR won't have detailed information for some of the loans. If you need that level of detail for those loans, you can get the information from NSLDS. Or, as discussed previously, you might need to use NSLDS to resolve a partial match situation (see "Partial match," p. 40).

▼ *Timing of the disbursement.* To pay the student you'll need to have an output document and an accurate EFC. A valid ISIR will include that and the student's financial aid history, and it will also tell you if he is in default or owes an overpayment. The postscreening process will send you another ISIR if he subsequently goes into or out of default or owes or ceases to owe an overpayment.

When you initiate transfer monitoring for a student, NSLDS will alert you to any significant award changes that have occurred since you last received an ISIR or alert for her. If you initiate transfer monitoring before you begin receiving ISIRs for a student, NSLDS will track changes in her financial aid history from the date of your request, or any future date, to 90 days after the start of enrollment.

The regulations state that a school may not make a disbursement to the student for seven days following the transfer monitoring request to NSLDS, unless it receives an earlier response from NSLDS or checks the student's current financial aid history by accessing NSLDS directly. Therefore, it's usually a good idea to submit the student's name to NSLDS for monitoring as soon as possible, even if he has not yet decided to enroll at your school.

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### Refusing or reducing loans

HEA Sec. 479A(c):

"On a case-by-case basis, an eligible institution may refuse to certify a statement that permits a student to receive a loan under part B or D [the FFEL and DL programs respectively], or may certify a loan amount or make a loan that is less than the student's determination of need (as determined under this part), if the reason for the action is documented and provided in written form to the student. No eligible institution shall discriminate against any borrower or applicant in obtaining a loan on the basis of race, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, age, or disability status."

▼ *Consequences when a transfer student subsequently is found to be ineligible for all or part of an aid disbursement.* If the school has followed the proper procedures for obtaining financial aid history information from NSLDS, it is not liable for any overpayments if the student's situation subsequently changes. However, the student will be liable for the overpayment in this situation, and you may not pay the student further FSA funds until the overpayment is resolved. (See *Volume 5* for information on resolving overpayments.)

### EFFECT OF BANKRUPTCY OR DISABILITY DISCHARGE

A student who has filed bankruptcy or had a loan discharged for disability might need to provide additional documentation before receiving aid.

## Bankruptcy

A student with an FSA loan or grant overpayment that has been discharged in bankruptcy remains eligible for FSA loans, grants, and work-study (NSLDS loan status code BC for loans that did not default and status code DK or OD for loans that defaulted prior to the bankruptcy discharge). A borrower doesn't have to reaffirm a loan discharged in bankruptcy in order to be eligible. The Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1994 prohibits denial of aid based solely on filing for bankruptcy or having a debt discharged in a bankruptcy.

A borrower who lists a defaulted FSA loan or grant overpayment in an active bankruptcy claim is eligible for further FSA funds if the borrower provides you with documentation from the holder of the debt stating it is dischargeable (NSLDS loan status code DO).

A borrower who includes a non-defaulted FSA loan in an active bankruptcy claim, so that collection on the loan is stayed, is eligible for aid as long as he has no loans in default (including the stayed loan).

### Total and permanent disability discharge

Perkins, Stafford, and PLUS loan borrowers can have their loans discharged for a total and permanent disability. As of July 1, 2002, there is a three-year conditional period beginning the day the borrower became totally and permanently disabled and during which she will not have to pay on the loan. If she meets the disability discharge requirements for those three years, the loan will be discharged.

If a borrower whose loan is discharged wishes to take out another FSA loan, he must obtain a physician's certification that he has the ability to engage in substantial gainful activity, and he must sign a statement that he is aware the new FSA loan can't later be discharged for any present impairment unless it deteriorates so that he is again totally and permanently disabled. If the prior loan was conditionally discharged on or after July 1, 2002 and three years haven't elapsed, the student must also sign a statement affirming that collection will resume on the old loan (which must begin before receipt of the new loan) and that unless his condition substantially deteriorates, the old loan can't be discharged in the future for any impairment present when he began the conditional discharge or when he tried to get the new loan. If a defaulted loan was conditionally discharged and payment resumed on it, the student must make satisfactory repayment arrangements before receiving the new loan. A conditionally discharged defaulted loan remains in default until it is permanently discharged at the end of the three-year period.

## RESOLVING DEFAULT STATUS

A student in default on an FSA loan can't receive further Title IV aid until she resolves the default, which she can do in a few ways.

▼ *Repayment in full (including consolidation).* A student can resolve a default by repaying the loan in full and thereby regain eligibility for



### Total and permanent disability discharge

Perkins: 674.61(b)

FFEL: 682.402(c)

DL: 685.213

Dear Colleague Letter GEN-02-03

### Total and permanent disability

The condition of an individual who is unable to work and earn money because of an injury or illness that is expected to continue indefinitely or result in death.

### Substantial gainful activity

The phrase "substantial gainful activity" generally describes a situation in which a borrower is sufficiently physically recovered to be capable of attending school, successfully completing a program of study, and securing employment in order to repay the new loan the borrower is seeking. If a physician's certification does not appear to support this status, the school should contact the physician for clarification.

**Example: documenting loan “paid in full”**

Eddy had a Stafford loan as an undergraduate that went into default while he was out of school. When he applies for financial aid so he can go to graduate school, his ISIR shows that the loan is still in default. Eddy tells the aid administrator at Guerrero University that he paid off the loan last year. The aid administrator asks Eddy to bring in a letter from the guaranty agency documenting that the loan has been paid and advises Eddy that he should ask the guaranty agency to update his status in NSLDS.

**Other ways of re-establishing eligibility for Perkins loans**

A provision in the Perkins Loan Program reestablishes the borrower’s eligibility if she meets any of the conditions that would remove her Perkins loan from the school’s cohort default rate. This provision only allows the borrower to regain eligibility for Perkins loans, not the other FSA programs. See Volume 6.

**Satisfactory repayment and rehabilitation**

HEA Sec. 428F(a) and (b), 464(h)(1) and (2)

General Provisions: 34 CFR 668.35(a)(2)

Perkins: 34 CFR 674.9(j), 674.39

FFEL: 34 CFR 682.200(b), 682.405

DL: 34 CFR 685.102(b), 685.211(f)

**Rehabilitation example**

Eric makes the nine payments required for rehabilitation of his defaulted loan. His original lender isn’t handling student loans anymore, so the guarantor finds another lender to purchase the loan. It takes the guarantor three months to arrange the purchase, and Eric needs to keep making the agreed-on payments on time. Once the new lender has the rehabilitated loan, Eric can apply for an in-school deferment.

FSA funds (loan status code DP). If the student and the loan holder agree on a compromised amount for settling a loan, or if the school writes off a regulatorily permissible amount, and the student repays the amount, that also counts as paying the loan in full (loan status code DC). If a defaulted loan is successfully consolidated, then it is also counted as paid in full (loan status code DN). However, if the loan holder simply writes off the entire loan, the loan isn’t paid in full, and the student remains ineligible for Title IV funds [loan status code DW, though there is no code for a Perkins write-off, which does not make a student ineligible; see 34 CFR 674.47(h)].

The student regains eligibility whether repayment was completed voluntarily or involuntarily (that is, through IRS offset or wage garnishment). A student who has repaid her defaulted loan in full is eligible for aid if the repayment was voluntary. However, you *can* still consider the default to be evidence of a student’s unwillingness to repay loans and deny the student Perkins loans. If the repayment was involuntary, you *should* consider the default as such evidence and deny the student Perkins loans (see *Volume 6*).

If a student has paid a defaulted loan in full but the SAR and ISIR have a comment showing that he is ineligible because of the default, the student must give you documentation proving that the loan has been paid in full.

▼ *Satisfactory repayment arrangements.* A student in default on an FSA loan can be eligible for Title IV aid if he has made repayment arrangements that are satisfactory to the loan holder. After the student makes six consecutive, full, voluntary payments on time, he regains eligibility for Title IV funds (loan status code DX). Voluntary payments are those made directly by the borrower and do not include payments obtained by federal offset, garnishment, or income or asset execution. Note that a student may regain eligibility for aid under this option only one time.

You can pay the student as soon as you have documentation that she has made satisfactory repayment arrangements. For example, the lender may update the code for the loan in NSLDS to DX once six payments have been made; you could then use that as confirmation of the repayment arrangement. You may also use a written statement from the loan holder indicating that the student has made satisfactory repayment arrangements as documentation of the arrangement.

▼ *Loan rehabilitation.* Although a student can regain eligibility for all FSA funds by making satisfactory repayment arrangements, the loan is still in default. After the student makes more payments, the loan may be rehabilitated, that is, it won’t be in default anymore, and the student will have all the normal loan benefits, such as deferments. The HERA changed rehabilitation so that now a loan is rehabilitated once the borrower makes nine full, voluntary payments on time (no later than 20 days after the due date) within 10 consecutive months. See *Volume 6* for more information on rehabilitation in the Perkins/NDSL program.

# NSLDS Loan Status Codes

2007–2008 SARs & ISIRs

Code	Status	Eligible for FSA funds
AL	Abandoned Loan	Yes
BC	No Prior Default Bankruptcy Claim, Discharged	Yes, because loan was not in default and was discharged
BK	No Prior Default Bankruptcy Claim, Active	Yes, because loan was not in default
CA	Cancelled (For Perkins means Loan Reversal)	Yes
CS	Closed School Discharge	Yes
DA	Deferred	Yes
DB	Defaulted, then Bankrupt, Active. (Perkins: all bankruptcies; FFELP and Direct Loans: Chapter 13)	No, unless debtor can show that loan is dischargeable. See Dear Colleague letter GEN-95-40, dated September 1995
DC	Defaulted, Compromise	Yes, because compromise is recognized as payment in full
DD	Defaulted, Then Died	No, because if borrower is reapplying, then loan status is in error
DE	Death	No, because if borrower is reapplying, then loan status is in error
DF	Defaulted, Unresolved	No
DI	Disability	Yes
DK	Defaulted, Then Bankrupt, Discharged. (Perkins: all bankruptcies; FFELP and Direct Loans: Chapter 13)	Yes, because defaulted loan has been totally discharged
DL	Defaulted, in Litigation	No
DN	Defaulted, Then Paid in Full Through Consolidation Loan	Yes
DO	Defaulted, Then Bankrupt, Active, other. (FFELP and Direct Loans in Chapters 7, 11, and 12)	No, unless debtor can show that loan is dischargeable. See Dear Colleague letter GEN-95-40, dated September 1995
DP	Defaulted, Then Paid in Full	Yes, because loan was paid in full
DR	Defaulted Loan Included in Roll-up Loan	Yes, because the loan was combined with other loans and subrogated to the Department, which reported the same information to NSLDS in one loan. The status of that record will determine eligibility.
DS	Defaulted, Then Disabled	Yes, because loan debt is cancelled
DT	Defaulted, Collection Terminated	No
DU	Defaulted, Unresolved	No
DW	Defaulted, Write-Off	No
DX	Defaulted, Satisfactory Arrangements, and Six Consecutive Payments	Yes, assuming student continues to comply with repayment plan on defaulted loan, or is granted forbearance by the GA

Code	Status	Eligible for FSA funds
DZ	Defaulted, Six Consecutive Payments, Then Missed Payment	No, loan is back in active default status
FB	Forbearance	Yes
FC	False Certification Discharge	Yes
FR	Loans obtained by borrowers convicted of fraud in obtaining Title IV aid	No
IA	Loan Originated	Yes
ID	In School or Grace Period	Yes
IG	In Grace Period	Yes
IM	In Military Grace	Yes
IP	In Post-Deferment Grace (Perkins only)	Yes
OD	Defaulted, Then Bankrupt, Discharged, other (FFELP and Direct Loans in Chapters 7, 11, and 12)	Yes, because defaulted loan has been totally discharged
PC	Paid in Full Through Consolidation Loan	Yes, because it does not matter if the consolidation loan was a FFEL or Direct Loan, nor whether underlying loans were in default
PF	Paid in Full	Yes
PM	Presumed Paid in Full	Yes
PN	Non-defaulted, Paid in Full Through Consolidation Loan	Yes
RF	Refinanced	Yes, because defaulted loans cannot be refinanced
RP	In Repayment	Yes
UA	Temporarily Uninsured—No Default Claim Requested	Yes
UB	Temporarily Uninsured—Default Claim Denied	Yes, because the loan is not a federal loan while temporarily uninsured
UC	FFEL: Permanently Uninsured/Unreinsured—Non-defaulted Loan. Perkins: Non-defaulted Loan Purchased by School	Yes
UD	FFEL: Permanently Uninsured/Unreinsured—Defaulted Loan. Perkins: Defaulted Loan Purchased by School	Yes, because the loan is no longer a federal loan
UI	Uninsured/Unreinsured	Yes, does not matter if the loan was in default
XD	Defaulted, Satisfactory Arrangements, and Six Consecutive Payments	Yes, assuming student continues to comply with repayment plan on defaulted loan, or is granted forbearance by the GA