

Perkins Repayment, Forbearance, Deferment, and Cancellation

*Repayment terms vary substantially among Perkins Loans, National Direct Student Loans, and National Defense Student Loans. Schools may obtain software from third-party vendors that have automated many of the following requirements and calculations. The Federal Perkins Loan Program offers borrowers a variety of forbearance and deferment options. These options do not allow for capitalization of interest at the end of any forbearance or deferment period. A borrower may have all or part of his or her loan (including interest) canceled for engaging in teaching, public service, service in the Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA, or service in the military.*

GRACE PERIODS

A “grace period” is the period of time before the borrower must begin or resume repaying a loan. An “initial grace period” is one that immediately follows a period of enrollment and immediately precedes the date repayment is required to begin for the first time.

Initial Grace Periods

A borrower who has been attending at least half time is entitled to an initial grace period of nine consecutive months after dropping below half-time enrollment. For a student attending at least half time, the initial grace period does not end until he or she ceases to be enrolled at least half time for a continuous period of nine months. A borrower who returns to school on at least a half-time basis prior to completion of the initial grace period is entitled to a full initial grace period (nine consecutive months) from the date that he or she drops below half-time enrollment again.

If a borrower requests a deferment to begin during the initial grace period, the borrower must waive (in writing) his or her rights to the initial grace period. The request for a deferment alone is not sufficient documentation for a school to waive the initial grace period; the borrower must also acknowledge in writing that he or she wants the waiver.

For a borrower who is a member of the Armed Forces Reserve, the initial grace period does not include any period up to three years during which the borrower is called or ordered to active duty for more than 30 days, including the period necessary for the borrower to resume enrollment at the next available enrollment period. The period necessary for the borrower to resume enrollment at the next available enrollment period may not exceed 12 months. The borrower must notify you of the beginning and end dates of his or her service, and the date he or she resumes enrollment. Borrowers who enroll in

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Initial grace period definition

34 CFR 674.2

Length of initial grace period

34 CFR 674.31(b)(2)(i)(B)

Initial grace period example

Fenriz takes out a Perkins Loan in the fall quarter at Sims School of Botany, drops out of school for the winter quarter, and resumes at least half-time study for the spring quarter. Fenriz is entitled to a full initial grace period once he again leaves school or drops below half-time status.

Grace period delayed during active duty

34 CFR 674.31(b)(2)(i)(C)

Initial grace periods for NDSLs and Defense Loans

Repayment of an NDSL made before October 1, 1980, begins **nine months** after the date that the borrower drops below half-time enrollment. Repayment of an NDSL made on or after October 1, 1980, begins **six months** after the date that the borrower drops below at least half-time enrollment.

Post-deferment grace period definition cite

34 CFR 674.2

Less-than-half-time grace period cite

34 CFR 674.32

Less-than-half-time student/no loan grace period example

Paula starts school full time in September 2004. She does not have an outstanding Perkins Loan or NDSL. In January 2005, Paula drops to one-quarter time. In March 2005, she receives a Perkins Loan. Since Paula dropped below half-time enrollment **before** the Perkins Loan was made, Paula must begin repayment nine months after the date she dropped below half-time enrollment—October 2005.

Less-than-half-time student/outstanding loan grace period example

Jason has been making monthly payments on Perkins Loan #1. He takes out Perkins Loan #2 in September. His next payment on Loan #1 is due October 15. Jason will begin repaying Loan #2 at the same time. **Remember that the repayment status of the outstanding loan determines the repayment status of the second loan.**

Applicable Grace Periods	Perkins	NDSL on or after 10-1-80	NDSL before 10-1-80
<i>Initial Grace Period</i>	9 months	6 months	9 months
<i>Post-deferment Period</i>	6 months	6 months	6 months

a different program when they return from active duty are entitled to the same grace period benefits. A borrower who is in a grace period when called or ordered to active duty is entitled to a new grace period upon conclusion of the excluded period.

Post-deferment Grace Periods

A “post-deferment grace period” is the period of six consecutive months that immediately follows the end of a period of deferment and precedes the date on which the borrower must resume repayment on the loan. Neither the deferment nor the grace period is counted as part of the 10-year repayment period.

Except for hardship deferments on loans made before July 1, 1993, all deferments for all loans made under the Federal Perkins Loan Program have post-deferment grace periods of six consecutive months.

Initial Grace Period for Less-than-half-time Attendance

A borrower who is attending less than half time and who has no outstanding Perkins Loan or National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) must begin repaying a new loan nine months from the date the loan is made or nine months from the date the borrower ceases to be enrolled as a regular student on at least a half-time basis¹, whichever is earlier.

A borrower who is attending less than half time and who has an outstanding Perkins Loan or NDSL must begin repayment on an additional loan when the next scheduled installment of the outstanding loan is due; there is no formal grace period or in-school deferment on the new loan.

Calculating the Grace Period

A grace period is always day specific—an initial grace period begins the day after the day the borrower drops below half-time enrollment. Likewise, a post-deferment grace period begins on the day immediately following the day on which an authorized period of deferment ends.

If a borrower has received loans with different grace periods (and different deferment provisions), the borrower must repay each loan according to the terms of its promissory note; the borrower must pay the minimum monthly payment amount that applies to each loan that is not in a grace or deferment period.

1. This nine-month period includes the date the loan was made.

Grace Periods for Students Who Don't Return from Leaves of Absence

34 CFR 668.22 (b)(1)
34 CFR 668.22 (c)(1)(v)
34 CFR 668.22 (d)(1)(ix)

Students granted approved leaves of absence retain their in-school status for FSA loans. However, if a student does not return from an approved leave of absence, the student's grace period begins the date the student began the leave of absence. (If the school is required to take attendance, the grace period begins on the last date of academic attendance.)

For a student who does not return from an approved leave of absence, this withdrawal date might result in the exhaustion of some or all of the student's grace period.

Leaves of absence no longer qualify as approved leaves of absence for FSA purposes unless the school explains the effects that the student's failure to return from an approved leave of absence might have on the student's loan repayment terms, including the exhaustion of some or all of the student's grace period.

PREPAYMENT

If the borrower repays more than the amount due for any repayment period after the initial grace period has ended, the school must use the excess to prepay principal, unless the borrower designates the excess as an advance payment on the next regular installment. If the borrower designates the excess as an advance payment on the next installment and that advance payment exceeds the amount of the next regularly scheduled installment, the school must use the excess to prepay principal.

The borrower may prepay all or part of the loan at any time without penalty. Amounts repaid during the academic year the loan was made and before the initial grace period has ended are not considered prepayments but must be used to reduce the original loan amount.

INTEREST ACCRUAL

Interest on a Perkins Loan must be computed at the rate of 5% per annum simple interest on the unpaid principal balance. Although interest accrues on a Perkins Loan, *your school may not capitalize it*. This means that your school may not add unpaid interest to the principal balance to increase the principal balance of the Perkins Loan. Instead, your school must track principal and interest as separate figures, adding accrued interest to the interest balance, *not* the principal balance.

Generally, interest is computed from the date a payment is

Prepayment cite

34 CFR 674.31(b)(4)

Payment made during initial grace period example

Shannon applies her yearly birthday check of \$400 to her \$1,000 Perkins Loan before the initial grace period ends. The principal advanced to Shannon becomes \$600. This is not considered a prepayment because payment was made before the end of the initial grace period.

Simple interest accrual example

Fred has been granted a hardship forbearance for a year. At the beginning of his forbearance period, Fred's loan balance is \$1000:

Principal: **\$1000**
Interest: **\$0**

Interest accrues throughout the forbearance period at a simple rate of 5% per annum. At the end of the year-long forbearance period, Fred's loan balance is \$1050:

Principal: **\$1000**
Interest: **\$50**

When Fred makes his first payment after the end of the forbearance, his payment is applied to interest first, then principal. Fred makes a payment of \$25, reducing his balance to \$1025:

Principal: **\$1000**
Interest: **\$25**

received rather than from the due date. However, there are exceptions. Interest charges may be computed to the nearest first-of-the-month, or they may be computed in accordance with the borrower's established schedule of payments of principal and interest if the borrower is making payments on a regular basis according to that schedule. For example, if a grace period expires in the middle of a month, interest may be computed to the beginning of the next month. Also, if a past-due payment is received before the next regularly scheduled payment, the interest may be computed according to the established payment schedule—no adjustments are necessary.

National Defense Student Loans (Defense Loans), NDSLs, and older Perkins Loans have different interest rates. The interest rate is stated in the borrower's promissory note. The annual interest rate for loans made before July 1, 1981, was 3 percent; between July 1, 1981, and September 30, 1981, was 4 percent; on or after October 1, 1981, is 5 percent.

ESTABLISHING A REPAYMENT PLAN

A borrower must repay his or her loan, plus interest, in 10 years. This repayment period never includes authorized periods of deferment, forbearance, or cancellation.

The repayment plan must be established and disclosed to the student before the student ceases to be enrolled at least half time.

If a borrower wants to repay the loan in graduated installments, he or she must request permission to do so from the school; if the school agrees to this type of repayment, a graduated installment schedule is prepared and submitted to the Department for approval. If the Department approves the school's request, the borrower may use the graduated method of repayment.

If a student receives loans from more than one school, the repayment of each loan is made to (or default is attributed to) the school where the student received the loan.

Calculating the Payment Amount

Schools may require the borrower to make payments on a monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly basis. Each of the borrower's payments must sufficiently cover the interest accruing between payments to ensure that the loan is repaid in 10 years. Schools calculate the correct payment amount by multiplying the principal by the appropriate constant multiplier (see table). (Schools using the minimum monthly payment plan option, introduced in the next section, may require the borrower to pay a minimum monthly amount of \$40 instead.)

If the installment for all loans a school made to a borrower is not a multiple of \$5, the school may round the installment payments to the next highest dollar amount that is a multiple of \$5.

Repayment plan cite

34 CFR 674.33(a)

Payment amount cite

34 CFR 674.33(a)

Calculating payment amount example

Bernadine received a \$2,500 Perkins Loan to attend Jordan College, which requires quarterly payments. To calculate Bernadine's quarterly payment, Jordan College multiplies the original principal by the constant multiplier for a quarterly payment frequency:

$$\$2,500 \times .0319214 = \$79.80$$

10-Year Repayment Table of Constant Multipliers

<i>Annual Rate</i>	<i>Payment Frequency</i>	<i>Payments per Year</i>	<i>Total Payments</i>	<i>Constant Multiplier</i>
5%	Monthly	12	120	.0106065
5%	Bimonthly	6	60	.0212470
5%	Quarterly	4	40	.0319214

$$\text{Principal} \times \text{Constant Multiplier} = \text{Payment Amount}$$

If the last scheduled payment is \$25 or less, the school may combine it with the next-to-last payment.

MINIMUM MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS

Schools may choose to include a minimum monthly repayment requirement in the Perkins Loan promissory note.

The minimum monthly repayment amount is \$40, unless the borrower on the date the new loan is made has an outstanding balance on a Perkins Loan, NDSL, or Defense Loan made before October 1, 1992, that included a \$30 minimum monthly repayment provision. (See sidebar.)

To determine the minimum repayment for bimonthly and quarterly payment schedules, schools should multiply \$40 by 2 (months) and 3 (months) respectively.

Conditions for Minimum Monthly Repayment

A school may require a borrower to pay a minimum monthly payment amount of \$40 on a Perkins Loan if:

- the promissory note includes a provision specifying a minimum monthly repayment of \$40 and the monthly repayment of principal and interest for a 10-year repayment period (as calculated using a constant multiplier) would be less than \$40; or
- the borrower has received Perkins Loans with different interest rates at the same school and the total monthly payment would otherwise be less than \$40 (provided any of the promissory notes includes the minimum monthly repayment provision).

Under no circumstances may a school require a minimum monthly repayment of more than \$40.

Minimum monthly repayment cite

34 CFR 674.33(b)

Minimum monthly repayment amount for older loans

The minimum monthly repayment amount is **\$30** for NDSLs, Perkins Loans made before October 1, 1992, and Perkins Loans made after October 1, 1992, to borrowers who have an outstanding balance on a Perkins Loan, NDSL, or Defense Loan made before October 1, 1992, that included a \$30 minimum monthly repayment provision. The minimum monthly repayment amount is **\$15** for Defense Loans.

If a borrower has both Defense and NDSL or Perkins Loan from one or more schools and the total monthly repayment is less than \$30 and the monthly repayment on a Defense Loan is less than \$15, the amount applied to the Defense Loan may not exceed \$15.

Minimum monthly payment for multiple loans at same school example

Harv has Perkins Loans of \$1,500 and \$1,000 (for a total debt of \$2,500) and has a promissory note that includes the minimum monthly payment provision. Using the constant multiplier table, the total monthly payment on the two loans would be less than \$40:

Monthly payment on loan #1	
\$1,500 X .0106065 =	\$15.91
+ Monthly payment on loan #2	
\$1,000 X .0106065 =	\$10.61
= Total payment per month	\$26.52

Because the monthly payment on the two loans is less than \$40, Moore University may decide to exercise the minimum \$40 payment option. If the school does so, it calculates the monthly payment for each loan by dividing the original principal of the loan by the total original principal of all loans:

Monthly payment on loan #1	
\$1,500 ÷ \$2,500 =	.600000
	X \$40
	\$24
Monthly payment on loan #2	
\$1,000 ÷ \$2,500 =	.400000
	X \$40
	\$16
Monthly payment on loan #1	\$24
+ Monthly payment on loan #2	\$16
= Total payment per month	\$40

Two schools/minimum monthly payment amount example

Betsy has Perkins Loans from Heinz College and Elise University. Heinz does not exercise the minimum monthly payment option and receives from Betsy \$25 a month (the amount due under its established 10-year repayment plan). Elise exercises the \$40 option and receives from Betsy \$15, the difference between \$40 and the amount of principal and interest paid to Heinz.

Multiple Loans at Same School

If a borrower has multiple Perkins Loans from the same school, any of which include the minimum monthly payment provision, the school may require the borrower to make a minimum monthly payment if the borrower’s total monthly payment on all the loans totals less than \$40². If the school exercises this option, the school must divide each monthly payment among all the loans proportionate to the amount of principal advanced under each loan. If the borrower’s total monthly payment equals or exceeds \$40 for all of the loans made at that school, the school may not exercise the minimum monthly payment on any loan.

The school determines the minimum monthly repayment in this manner even if the Perkins Loans have different interest rates.

If the borrower has received Perkins Loans with different grace periods and deferments, the school must treat each note separately. The school still divides the minimum monthly payment proportionately among the loans. However, the borrower must pay each loan’s portion when it is due.

Loans from multiple schools

A borrower may have received Perkins Loans from more than one school. If the borrower wants your school to coordinate minimum monthly payments with another school, he or she must request such coordination.

If the total of the monthly payments is at least equal to \$40, none of the lending schools may exercise the minimum monthly repayment requirement.

If the total monthly repayment is less than \$40, but only one school exercises the minimum monthly payment option, that school receives the difference between \$40 and the repayment owed to the second school.

If the total monthly repayment is less than \$40 and each school exercises the minimum repayment option, the \$40 minimum repayment is divided among the schools in proportion to the total amount of principal each has advanced.

If the borrower requests that your school coordinate minimum monthly payment amounts with another school, you should ask the borrower for:

- the names of all other schools to which the borrower owes funds under the Federal Perkins Loan Program;
- the approximate amount borrowed from, and the current indebtedness to, each school; and
- any information that would help identify the loans—for

2. A student’s monthly payment amount may need to be higher than \$40 (or \$30), of course, so that his or her debt is repaid by the end of 10 years.

example, the loan number and the dates of loan advances.

Using this information, the schools should contact each other and negotiate the amount each should receive from the borrower.

Hardship Payment Reduction

A school may reduce a borrower's scheduled payments for up to one year at a time if the borrower is scheduled to pay the \$40 minimum monthly payment and the school determines that the borrower is unable to make the scheduled payments due to hardship, such as prolonged illness or unemployment.

PAYMENT PROCESSING

Any payment a school receives must be applied in the following order:

1. collection costs;
2. late charges (or penalty charges);
3. accrued interest, and
4. principal.

Past-due payments should be applied in the same order as other payments, except that past-due payments must be applied to the "oldest" past-due dollars first.

Payment processing cite

34 CFR 674.33(a)

INCENTIVE REPAYMENT PROGRAM

To encourage repayment, a school may:

- reduce a loan's interest rate by up to 1% if the borrower makes 48 consecutive monthly payments;
- discount by up to 5% the balance a borrower owes on a loan if he or she pays the loan in full before the end of the repayment period; or
- with the Secretary's approval, establish any other repayment incentive options that reduce default and replenish student loan funds.

A school may not use federal funds or school funds from the Perkins Loan revolving fund to absorb the costs associated with repayment incentives. On at least a quarterly basis, schools must reimburse the Perkins Loan Fund for income lost as a result of the discounts offered through the Incentive Repayment Program.

Incentive repayment program cite

34 CFR 674.33(f)

Perkins Loan Quarterly Billing Example (with four standard repayment dates)

Borrower's Termination Date	Initial 9-Month Grace Period Ends	Installment Due
January 1	September 30	January 1
February 1	October 31	January 1
March 1	November 30	January 1
April 1	December 31	April 1
May 1	January 31	April 1
June 1	February 28	April 1
July 1	March 31	July 1
August 1	April 30	July 1
September 1	May 31	July 1
October 1	June 30	October 1
November 1	July 31	October 1
December 1	August 31	October 1

ESTABLISHING REPAYMENT DATES

Depending on the repayment schedule (monthly, bimonthly, or quarterly), the borrower's first payment is due one, two, or three months from the date the grace period expires. Repayment schedules must be adjusted (preferably on the first installment) so that the loan will be repaid within the normal 10-year period or as prescribed in the terms of the promissory note.

For convenience, a school may establish standard repayment dates for borrowers who are on quarterly repayment schedules. The first repayment date may be the first day of the calendar quarter after the grace period has expired. Four standard repayment dates would be used: January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1. (See the chart above.)

Another type of repayment schedule is a "rolling" quarterly repayment schedule in which each borrower's first payment is due exactly three months after the date his or her grace period expires. For example, if a borrower's first grace period expires on May 17, the first installment payment is due August 18. Another borrower's grace period expires May 18, so the first installment payment on that loan is due August 19.

For collection and bookkeeping purposes, a fixed repayment date is preferred. Otherwise, if the borrower is entitled to a deferment, the school may have problems computing payments due. Once the payment date is established, the borrower will owe principal and interest for any portion of a scheduled installment period not covered

by a deferment. However, if the borrower is in deferment on a due date, any amounts owed are carried over and paid on the first due date on which the borrower is out of deferment.

Extending the Repayment Period for Hardship and Low-Income Individuals

A school may extend a repayment period if the borrower is experiencing a period of prolonged illness or unemployment or if the borrower is a “low-income individual.” A low-income individual is one whose total income for the preceding calendar year does not exceed the maximum income level for his/her family size (see chart). Interest continues to accrue during an extension of a repayment period for any of these reasons.

For NDSLs made on or after October 1, 1980, and for all Perkins Loans, a school may extend the borrower’s repayment period up to 10 additional years if, during the repayment period, the school determines that the borrower qualifies as a low-income individual. The school must review the borrower’s status annually to determine whether he or she still qualifies. Once a borrower no longer qualifies, his or her repayment schedule must be amended so that the number of months in it does not exceed the number of months remaining on the original repayment schedule (not counting the extension period).

Repayment period extension cite
34 CFR 674.33(c)

There are two other ways that a school may adjust the repayment schedule for a borrower who qualifies as a low-income individual:

- The school may require the borrower to pay a reduced amount for a limited time and then later increase the payment amount so that the borrower catches up on payments. For example, a school reduces the payment amount to \$10 per month for six months and then increases it to \$50 per month until the borrower catches up. The repayment period does not have to be extended; or
- The school may allow the borrower to pay \$10 per month for a year and then resume normal payments. This type of adjustment extends the repayment period.

Low-Income Individual Maximum 2006 Income Levels for 2007-2008 Award Year

(derived from Income Protection Allowances published in the May 31, 2006 Federal Register)

<i>Number of Family Members (including student)</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Maximum 2006 Income Level</i>	\$10,382	\$18,750	\$23,350	\$28,838	\$34,025	\$39,800

NOTE: For families of more than 6, add \$4,488 for each additional family member.

DISCHARGING PERKINS LOANS

Due to Death or Total and Permanent Disability

You must discharge the remaining balance of any Perkins Loan, NDSL, or Defense Loan if the borrower dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled. Your school does not receive reimbursement for discharges due to death or disability. See Dear Colleague Letters CB-02-8, CB-02-10, and CB-02-18 for total and permanent disability discharge forms and procedures.

Total and Permanent Disability Loan Discharge Application

Dear Colleague Letter GEN 06-14

You must base your determination of death of the borrower on an original or certified copy of the death certificate. Previously, you could make a discharge due to death on the basis of a death certificate or other certification recognized by state law.

Under exceptional circumstances and on a case-by-case basis, the chief financial officer of the institution may approve a discharge based upon other reliable documentation supporting the discharge request.

Total and permanent disability is the inability to work and earn money because of an injury or illness that is expected to continue indefinitely or to result in death. The definition of total and permanent disability no longer requires that the borrower be unable to attend school.

The borrower must submit a physician's certification of total and permanent disability. The physician must certify that the borrower is 100% disabled according to the Perkins Loan Program definition of disability.

The following procedures became effective on July 1, 2002:

If your school determines, based on certification from the borrower's physician, that the borrower is totally and permanently disabled, your school must assign the account to the Department. You must notify the borrower that you have assigned the account to the Department for determination of eligibility for a total and permanent disability discharge.

If the Department makes an initial determination that the borrower is eligible for discharge, the Department will place the loan in a conditional discharge status for up to three years after the date the borrower became totally and permanently disabled as certified by the borrower's physician. A loan placed in conditional discharge status is not considered past due or in default unless the loan was past due or in default at the time the conditional discharge was granted.

If your school receives payments from a borrower on a loan that is in conditional discharge status, you must forward these payments to the Department and notify the borrower that there is no need to make payments on the loan while it is in conditional discharge status. If the Department grants final discharge to the borrower, your school must refund any payments the borrower made after the certified disability

date and before the account was assigned to the Department. The Department will refund any payments received after the assignment.

Closed School Discharge

Your school must assign to Federal Student Aid (FSA) Collections all its outstanding Perkins and NDSL loans if it is closing (see Chapter 1 of this volume for assignment procedure).

FSA Collections may discharge a Perkins Loan or NDSL made on or after January 1, 1986 if the borrower is unable to complete his or her program of study due to the closure of the school. FSA Collections must reimburse borrowers for payments made voluntarily or by forced collection.

A borrower whose loan was in default and then discharged under this provision is not considered to have been in default and reestablishes FSA eligibility, provided he or she meets all other eligibility criteria.

FSA Collections reports the discharge to the credit bureaus to which the previous loan status was reported.

You can find a searchable database of closed schools on-line at <http://wdcrobcolp01.ed.gov/CFAPPS/FSA/closedschool/searchpage.cfm>.

Bankruptcy Discharge

The basic actions a school must take when a borrower files for bankruptcy protection are covered here, in Dear Colleague Letter GEN-95-40, dated September 1995, and in 34 CFR 674.49. For the best advice on how to proceed when a borrower files for bankruptcy protection, a school should consult its attorney. The school should ensure that the attorney is aware of the due diligence provisions that apply to school actions.

If a school receives notice that a borrower has filed for bankruptcy protection, it must immediately stop collection efforts (outside the bankruptcy proceeding itself). If the borrower has filed under Chapter 12 or 13 of the Bankruptcy Code, the school must also suspend collection efforts against any endorser.

The school must file a proof of claim in the bankruptcy proceeding unless, in the case of a proceeding under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, the notice of meeting of creditors states the borrower has no assets.

Effective for bankruptcies filed on or after October 8, 1998, a borrower who receives a general discharge in bankruptcy does not by that order obtain a discharge of a loan that has been in repayment for seven years or more at the time of the bankruptcy filing. For these bankruptcies, a student loan is discharged by a general discharge order only if the borrower also obtains a court ruling that repayment of the loan would impose an undue hardship on the borrower and his or her

For additional information on assigning loans for discharge contact:

Disability Discharge Loan Servicing Center

Phone: 1-888-869-4169

TDD: 1-888-636-6401

e-mail: disability_discharge@afsa.com.

Calculation of maximum incomes for low-income individuals

34 CFR 674.33(c)(2)(a),(b)

Closed school discharge cite

34 CFR 674.33(g)

Bankruptcy laws

11 U.S.C. 1307, 1325, and 1328(b) are laws applicable to bankruptcy cases in general, not just to Perkins Loan bankruptcy cases. 11 U.S.C. 1307 concerns the dismissal of a Chapter 13 case or the conversion of a case filed under Chapter 13 to a Chapter 7 proceeding. 11 U.S.C. 1325 concerns the confirmation by the court of a borrower's proposed repayment plan. 11 U.S.C. 1328(b) allows a debtor who fails to complete the payments required under the plan to obtain a discharge if conditions are met. A school should consult an attorney for the best advice in bankruptcy cases.

dependents.

Responding to complaint for determination of dischargeability

Customarily, a borrower obtains a judicial ruling of undue hardship by filing an adversary proceeding—a lawsuit within the bankruptcy proceeding—in the bankruptcy court seeking to prove undue hardship. If a borrower files an adversary proceeding to prove undue hardship under 11 U.S.C. 523(a) (8), the school must decide, on the basis of reasonably available information, whether repayment under the current repayment schedule or under any adjusted schedule would impose undue hardship on the borrower and his or her dependents.

If the school concludes that repayment would not impose an undue hardship, the school must then decide whether the expected costs of opposing the discharge would exceed one-third of the total amount owed on the loan (principal, interest, late charges, and collection costs). If the expected costs do not exceed one-third of the total amount owed on the loan, the school must oppose the discharge and, if the borrower is in default, seek a judgment for the amount owed. If necessary, the school may compromise a portion of that amount to obtain a judgment.

If the school opposes a request for determination of dischargeability on the ground of undue hardship, a school may also file a complaint with the court to obtain a determination that the loan is not dischargeable and to obtain a judgment on the loan.

Schools that are state instrumentalities may, as an alternative, oppose an undue hardship claim by asserting their immunity from suit in bankruptcy. As with any other action in defending student loans in bankruptcy, the school should consult with counsel and should ensure that counsel is fully informed about recent changes in Department regulations to support this position.

Procedures for responding to proposed Chapter 13 repayment plan

Under Chapter 13, the borrower may generally obtain an adjustment in repayment terms of all of his/her debts. The borrower proposes a repayment plan that addresses whether and how each debt or class of debts will be paid. If the court approves the plan, creditors are bound to the terms of that plan for duration of the plan, typically three to five years. If the borrower's repayment plan proposes full repayment of the Perkins Loan, including all principal, interest, late charges, and collection costs on the loan, no response from the school is required. The school is also not required to respond to a proposed repayment plan that does not include any provision in regard to the Perkins Loan obligation or to general unsecured claims.

If the borrower proposes to repay less than the total amount owed and that the remainder be discharged, the school must determine, from its own records and court documents, the amount of the loan dischargeable under the plan. The school does this by subtracting the total proposed payments from the total amount owed. The school must also determine from its own records and court documents whether the borrower's proposed repayment plan meets the requirements of 11 U.S.C. 1325. Two of those requirements are particularly relevant:

- First, the amount to be paid under the plan must at least equal the amount the school would receive if the debtor had filed under Chapter 7 rather than under Chapter 13.
- Second, to pay creditors under the plan, the debtor must use all income not needed to support himself or herself and his or her dependents.

If the borrower's proposed repayment plan does not meet the requirements of 11 U.S.C. 1325, the school must object to the confirmation by the court of the proposed plan, unless the cost of this action will exceed one-third of the dischargeable loan debt; if the cost will exceed one-third of the dischargeable debt, the school is not required to take this action.

Also, when a borrower proposes to repay less than the total amount owed, the school must determine whether grounds exist under 11 U.S.C. 1307 for the school to move to have the Chapter 13 case either dismissed or converted to a Chapter 7 proceeding. Such grounds include a borrower's failure to (1) begin payments under the plan within the required time (usually 30 days from the date the plan is filed), (2) file a proposed plan in a timely manner, or (3) pay required court fees and charges. If the school determines that such grounds do exist, the school must move to dismiss or convert the Chapter 13 case to a Chapter 7 proceeding, unless the cost of this action will exceed one-third of the dischargeable loan debt.

After a borrower's proposed repayment plan is confirmed by the court, the school must monitor the borrower's compliance with the repayment plan. If the school determines from its own records or court documents that the borrower either has not made the payments required under the plan or has filed for a hardship discharge under 11 U.S.C. 1328(b), the school must determine whether grounds exist under 11 U.S.C. 1307 to dismiss the case filed under Chapter 13 or to convert the Chapter 13 case to a Chapter 7 proceeding or whether the borrower is entitled to a hardship discharge. If grounds do exist under 11 U.S.C. 1307 to dismiss or convert a Chapter 13 case, the school must move to convert or dismiss the case. If a borrower has not demonstrated entitlement to a hardship discharge under 11 U.S.C. 1328(b), the school must oppose the hardship discharge request, unless the costs of these actions, when added to those already incurred, would exceed one-third of the dischargeable debt.

Resuming/terminating billing and collection

A school must resume billing and collection procedures after the borrower has received a discharge under 11 U.S.C. 727, 11 U.S.C. 1141, 11 U.S.C. 1228, 11 U.S.C. 1328(a), or U.S.C. 1328(b) unless the court has found that repayment would impose an undue hardship. If the court has found that repayment would impose an undue hardship, the school must terminate all collection action and write off the loan. If a school receives a repayment from a borrower after a loan has been discharged, it must deposit that payment in its Perkins Loan Fund.

Bankruptcies filed before October 8, 1998

For bankruptcies filed before October 8, 1998, loans in repayment more than seven years by the date of the bankruptcy filing may be discharged by a general discharge order. The school may therefore not resume collection after the borrower has received a discharge if the loan entered repayment more than seven years before the filing of the petition and either of the following conditions apply: (1) the discharge was obtained in a chapter 13 proceeding in which the plan provided for the debt specifically or for unsecured debts in general; or (2) the discharge was obtained in any other bankruptcy proceeding, and the debt was not excepted from discharge by a provision of the Code other than 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(8).

If these conditions are met, the school must terminate all collection action and write off the loan.

If the conditions above are met and the borrower additionally files an adversary proceeding for discharge of a loan on the ground of undue hardship under 11 U.S.C. 523(a)(8), the school still may not oppose a determination of dischargeability.

Bankruptcy and student eligibility

As stated earlier, a borrower is no longer required to establish eligibility for a new student loan by agreeing to repay a loan discharged in bankruptcy. Section 525(c) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a student may not be denied student financial assistance solely on the basis of a bankruptcy filing or failure to pay a debt dischargeable in bankruptcy. If a student has filed for or received a discharge in bankruptcy, has had a student loan discharged in bankruptcy, or has not paid a student loan that has been determined by a court of law to be dischargeable in bankruptcy, the bankruptcy may be considered as evidence of an adverse credit history but cannot be the basis for denial of a future loan from the Federal Perkins Loan Program or other student loan programs. However, schools may continue to consider the student's post-bankruptcy credit history in determining willingness to repay the loan.

FORBEARANCE

Forbearance is usually a temporary postponement of payments. The borrower may alternatively request an extension of time allowed for making payments or the acceptance of smaller payments than were previously scheduled. Unlike deferment, interest continues to accrue during any period of forbearance. The borrower may request to pay interest as it accrues during periods of forbearance, but the school *may not* require the borrower to do so.

Schools may grant forbearance to borrowers who are experiencing financial hardship, poor health, or for other acceptable reasons. For example, the Department strongly encourages schools to grant periods of forbearance to borrowers who are serving in AmeriCorps. Also, the Department may authorize periods of forbearance due to national military mobilization or other national emergency.

Borrowers must request forbearance in writing, providing supporting documentation of the reason for forbearance. Both the borrower and the school must agree upon the terms of the forbearance.

Schools may grant the borrower forbearance for a period of up to one year at a time. The forbearance may be renewed, but the periods of forbearance collectively may not exceed a total of three years. A school may apply an authorized period of forbearance to begin retroactively (that is, to begin on an earlier date than the date of the borrower's request) if the borrower requests that the school do so and if he or she provides adequate documentation to support the request.

Schools may not include periods of forbearance in determining the 10-year repayment period.

Forbearance is available for all loans made under the Federal Perkins Loan Program, regardless of when they were made.

Hardship

A school must grant forbearance if the total amount the borrower is obligated to pay monthly on all FSA loans is equal to or greater than 20% of the borrower's total monthly gross income. Total monthly gross income is the gross amount of income received by the borrower from employment (either full-time or part-time) and from other sources.

To receive forbearance for hardship, the borrower must submit at least the following documentation:

- evidence of the amount of the borrower's most recent total monthly gross income; and
- evidence of the amount of the monthly payments the borrower owes for the most recent month on his or her FSA loans.

Forbearance

34 CFR 674.33(d)

If the borrower's loan payments are due less frequently than monthly, a proportional share of the payments is used to determine the equivalent in total monthly payments. For example, if a payment is due quarterly, divide the amount by three (because the payment covers three months) to determine the equivalent monthly payment amount.

DEFERMENT

Deferment Procedures

Under certain circumstances, a borrower is entitled to have the repayment of a loan deferred. During deferment, the borrower is not required to pay loan principal and interest does not accrue. After each deferment, the borrower is entitled to a post-deferment grace period of six consecutive months.

Borrowers are no longer required to request deferments in writing. However, a borrower who requests deferment must provide the school with all the information and documents the school requires by the school's deadline. (The Department does **not** approve or supply deferment forms.) Borrowers must immediately report any change in their deferment status to lending schools. The borrower must request deferment *unless* the borrower is engaged in service for which a borrower may qualify for loan cancellation. (See the discussion of Concurrent Deferment later in this chapter.)

If a borrower is currently in deferment, the school must reaffirm continued eligibility for deferment on at least an annual basis. However, if the borrower is currently in economic hardship deferment for service in the Peace Corps, the school must grant deferment for the full term of the borrower's service, not to exceed three years or for the remaining period of economic hardship deferment eligibility, if it is less than the remaining period of service. Schools may not include periods of deferment in the 10-year repayment period.

The deferments that follow are available to all loans made under the Federal Perkins Loan Program, regardless of disbursement date or contrary provisions in the promissory note.

Deferment procedures

34 CFR 674.38(a)

Concurrent deferment

34 CFR 674.34(c)
34 CFR 674.52(d)

Deferments for all Perkins Loans

In-school

A borrower may defer repayment of a Perkins Loan if he or she is enrolled at least half time in an eligible school.

To receive an in-school deferment, the borrower must be enrolled as a regular student in an eligible institution of higher education or a comparable institution outside the United States approved by the Department for deferment purposes. A regular student is one who is enrolled for the purpose of obtaining a degree or certificate. (The eligible institution need not participate in the Federal Perkins Loan Program.)

If the borrower is attending at least half time as a regular student for a full academic year and intends to do so in the next academic year, he or she is entitled to a deferment for **12 months**. This means that a school must continue to apply the in-school deferment through the summer session, even if the borrower does not attend classes during the summer session. In-school deferment ends on the day the borrower graduates or drops below half-time enrollment.

Schools may grant in-school deferments to borrowers based on student enrollment information provided by third-party servicers or other schools. The enrollment information must establish that the borrower is enrolled as a regular student on at least a half-time basis. If a school grants deferment based on this information, the school must notify the borrower of the deferment and offer the option to cancel deferment and continue repayment of the loan.

If a borrower is attending a school that ceases to qualify as an institution of higher education, the borrower's deferment ends on the date the school ceases to qualify.

Except for a program in dentistry, an in-school deferment may not be granted to a borrower who is serving in a medical internship or residency program.

Graduate fellowship

A borrower may defer repayment if he or she is enrolled and in attendance as a regular student in a course of study that is part of a graduate fellowship program approved by the Department, including graduate or postgraduate fellowship-supported study (such as a Fulbright grant) outside the United States.

To receive deferment for enrollment in a graduate fellowship program, the borrower must provide certification that he or she is engaged in full-time study in an approved graduate fellowship program (or has been accepted by the program).

In-school deferment cite

34 CFR 674.34(b)(1)(i)

Enrollment verification

34 CFR 674.38(a)(2)

Graduate fellowship and rehabilitation training deferments

34 CFR 674.34(b)(1)(ii)
34 CFR 674.34(b)(1)(iii)
34 CFR 674.34(b)(1)(iv)

Approval for graduate fellowship and rehabilitation training programs

The Department bases its approval of graduate fellowship and rehabilitation training programs on the requirements for the Federal Family Education Loan Program— see 34 CFR 682.210(d) and 34 CFR 682.210(e).

Seeking employment deferment cite

34 CFR 674.34(d)

Economic hardship deferment cite

34 CFR 674.34(e)

Rehabilitation training

A borrower may defer repayment if he or she is enrolled in a course of study that is part of a Department-approved rehabilitation training program for disabled individuals.

To receive this deferment, the borrower must provide the school with certification that:

- the borrower is receiving, or scheduled to receive, rehabilitation training from the agency;
- the agency is licensed, approved, certified, or otherwise recognized by a state agency responsible for programs in vocational rehabilitation, drug abuse treatment, mental health services, or alcohol abuse treatment; or by the Department of Veterans Affairs; and
- the agency provides or will provide the borrower rehabilitation services under a written plan that (1) is individualized to meet the borrower's needs; (2) specifies the date that services will end; and (3) is structured in a way that requires substantial commitment from the borrower.

A substantial commitment from the borrower is a commitment of time and effort that would normally prevent the borrower from holding a full-time job either because of the number of hours that must be devoted to rehabilitation or because of the nature of the rehabilitation.

Seeking full-time employment

A borrower may defer repayment on a Perkins Loan for up to three years, regardless of disbursement date and contrary provisions on the promissory note, if the borrower is seeking and unable to find full-time employment. Schools may determine the documents the borrower must provide to apply for this deferment.

Economic hardship

A borrower is entitled to an economic hardship deferment for periods of up to one year at a time, not to exceed three years cumulatively, if the borrower provides the school with satisfactory documentation showing that he or she is within any of the following categories:

1. has been granted an economic hardship deferment for either a Stafford or PLUS Loan for the same period of time for which the Perkins Loan deferment has been requested;
2. is receiving federal or state public assistance, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (formerly, Aid to Families with Dependent Children), Supplemental Security Income, Food Stamps, or state general public assistance;
3. is working full time and is earning a total monthly gross income that does not exceed \$1,100 (\$1,375 for Alaska, \$1,265 for Hawaii) (see boxed elements);
4. is not receiving total monthly gross income that is more

than twice the amount in (3) above and that income minus an amount equal to the borrower's monthly payments on federal postsecondary education loans does not exceed the amount specified in (3) above;

5. is working full time and has a federal educational debt burden that is 20% or more of the borrower's total monthly gross income and the borrower's total monthly gross income minus such burden is less than 220% of the amount specified in (3) above; or
6. is serving as a volunteer in the Peace Corps.

**ECONOMIC HARDSHIP DEFERMENT:
DETERMINING THE MAXIMUM MONTHLY GROSS INCOME**

To qualify for an economic hardship deferment, the borrower's monthly gross income must not exceed the greater of:

the monthly gross income of a minimum wage earner;

OR

the monthly gross income of a family of two at 100% of the poverty line.

Monthly Gross Income of Minimum Wage Earner

The current minimum wage is available at <http://www.dol.gov/dol/topic/wages/minimumwage.htm>.

$$\text{Monthly Gross Income} = \text{Minimum Wage} \times \frac{(40\text{hrs}) \times (52\text{wksyr})}{(12\text{mos/yr})}$$

As of September 1, 1997, the minimum wage is \$5.15, making the current monthly gross income of a minimum wage earner \$892.66.

Monthly Gross Income of a Family of Two at 100% of the Poverty Line

Annual poverty line guidelines, as defined by Section 673(2) of the Community Service Block Grant Act, are available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/poverty.shtml>

$$\text{Monthly Gross Income} = \frac{\text{Annual Poverty Line (yearly)}}{12\text{mos/yr}}$$

For 2007, the monthly gross income for a family of two at the poverty line is:

All states and the District of Columbia (except Alaska and Hawaii).....	\$1,140
Alaska.....	\$1,427
Hawaii.....	\$1,313

For purposes of qualifying under option 3 or 5 of the economic hardship deferment, a borrower is considered to be working full time if he or she is expected to be employed for at least three consecutive months for at least 30 hours per week.

To qualify for a **subsequent** period of deferment that begins less than one year after the end of the deferment described in option 3 or 4 above, the borrower must submit a copy of his or her federal income tax return if the borrower filed a tax return within the eight months preceding the date the deferment is requested.

To receive an initial economic hardship deferment based on option 4 above, the borrower must submit at least the following documentation:

- evidence showing the amount of the borrower's most recent total monthly gross income from all sources—that is, the gross amount of income the borrower received from employment (either full-time or part-time) and from other sources; and
- evidence showing the most recent monthly amount due on each of the borrower's federal postsecondary education loans, as determined by the method described below.

If the repayment schedule for the loan is **10 years or less**, use the actual monthly payment amount. If the repayment schedule for the loan is **more than 10 years**, use a monthly payment amount that would have been due for a 10-year repayment schedule. If the borrower's payments are due less frequently than monthly, use the payment amount that is proportional for a month.

Schools may grant deferments for Peace Corps service for periods longer than one year at a time, but these periods must not collectively exceed three years.

Military service deferment

A borrower who is serving on active duty or performing National Guard duty during a war, military operation, or national emergency does not need to pay principal or interest on Perkins, NDSLs, and Defense Loans. However, note that a student may not be reimbursed for any payments made by or on behalf of a borrower during a period for which the borrower qualified for a deferment.

For purposes of deferment, active duty means full time duty in the active military service of the United States, except that it does not include active duty for training or attendance at a service academy.

For purposes of deferment, performing National Guard duty means training or other duty, other than inactive duty, when called to active service authorized by the President of the United States or Secretary of Defense for a period of more than 30 consecutive days in connection with a war, national emergency, or other military operation.

Proportional monthly amount example

Eric pays \$90 every three months on his Perkins Loan. When he applies for an economic hardship deferment, Rouge College determines his eligibility using a proportional monthly payment amount of \$30.

Military service deferment

34 CFR 674.34(h)

For purposes of deferment, military operation means a contingency operation that is designated by the Secretary of Defense as an operation in which members of the armed forces are or may become involved in military actions, operations, or hostilities against an enemy of the United States or an opposing military force.

For purposes of deferment, national emergency means a national emergency by reason of terrorist attacks as declared by the President on Sept 14, 2001, or subsequent national emergencies declared by the President by reason of terrorist attacks.

Concurrent deferment

Schools must automatically defer loans during periods when the borrower is performing service that will qualify him or her for loan cancellation. Borrowers do not need to apply for concurrent deferment. Schools may grant concurrent deferment for up to 12 months at a time. Concurrent deferment is available to all loans made under the Federal Perkins Loan Program, regardless of disbursement date and contrary provisions on the promissory note.

A borrower who receives concurrent deferment is also entitled to a post-deferment grace period of six consecutive months. Therefore, regardless of the length of time that the eligible service is performed, repayment is deferred during that period of service and does not resume until six months after the cessation of service.

Schools exercising the minimum monthly payment provision listed in the promissory note must cease doing so and grant a deferment to cover any period of qualifying service. The amount to be deferred and subsequently canceled must be calculated using the 10-year repayment period.

Deferments for Loans Made Before July 1, 1993

Parenting deferments

A borrower may defer repayment (and interest will not accrue) during a period of up to one year if the borrower is a mother of a preschool-age child, provided the mother is working (or going back to work) at a salary that is no more than \$1.00 above the minimum hourly wage.

A borrower may also defer repayment for up to six months if the borrower is pregnant, or if he or she is taking care of a newborn or newly adopted child. This deferment is called a parental leave deferment. The borrower must be unemployed and not attending school and must apply for deferment within six months of leaving school or dropping below half-time status.

Concurrent deferment cites

34 CFR 674.34(c)

34 CFR 674.52(d)

Postponement for Loans made Prior to October 7, 1998

Prior to October 7, 1998, a borrower of a Perkins Loan, National Direct Student Loan (NDSL), or National Defense Student Loan (Defense Loan) made before July 1, 1993, could not receive a deferment during a period while he or she was performing a service that would subsequently qualify him or her for cancellation of all or a portion of the loan; rather, he or she could qualify for loan postponement. For information on postponement, see Chapter 6 of the Federal Student Financial Aid Handbook, 1998-99.

Hardship deferments

Loans disbursed before July 1, 1993 are eligible for an additional type of hardship deferment, which is **separate and different** from an **economic** hardship deferment.

Hardship deferments cites

34 CFR 674.35(g)
34 CFR 674.36(e)
34 CFR 674.37(e)

A borrower may defer repayment for hardship, as determined by the school (for example, if the borrower is facing a prolonged period of illness or unemployment). A borrower may qualify for *unlimited* deferments due to hardship.

Interest will continue to accrue during the hardship deferment.

Also, hardship deferments **do not** have post-deferment grace periods.

Exclusive deferments list cites

34 CFR 674.35(c)
34 CFR 674.36(c)

Deferment Exclusive to Perkins Loans Made Before July 1, 1993, and NDSLs Made Between October 1, 1980, and July 1, 1993.

The deferments in this section are only available for Perkins Loans made before July 1, 1993, and NDSLs made between October 1, 1980 and July 1, 1993. See the subsections following this list for more details on these deferments and for information on additional deferments.

A borrower may defer repayment for up to three years and interest will not accrue while he or she is:

- a member of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, or Coast Guard;
- a member of the National Guard or the Reserves serving a period of full-time active duty in the armed forces;
- an officer in the Commissioned Corps of the U.S. Public Health Service;
- **(for Perkins Loans made before July 1, 1993, only)** on full-time active duty as a member of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Corps;
- a Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA (under Title I, Part A of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973) volunteer **or** comparable service (see below);
- temporarily totally disabled or unable to work because he or she must care for a **spouse or other dependent** who is so disabled;
- **(for Perkins Loans made before July 1, 1993, only)** a working mother (up to 12 months deferment); and
- **(for Perkins Loans made before July 1, 1993, only)** a new parent (up to six months deferment).

Service Comparable to Peace Corps/ Americorps*VISTA Volunteer

A borrower is considered to be providing service comparable to Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA service if he or she meets **all** of the following five criteria:

1. The borrower serves in an organization that is exempt from taxation under the provisions of Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;
2. The borrower provides service to low-income persons and their communities to assist them in eliminating poverty and poverty-related human, social, and environmental conditions;
3. The borrower does not receive compensation that exceeds the rate prescribed under Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (the federal minimum wage), except that the tax-exempt organization may provide the volunteer with health, retirement, and other fringe benefits that are substantially equivalent to the benefits offered to other employees of the organization;
4. The borrower, as part of his or her duties, does not give religious instruction, conduct worship service, engage in religious proselytizing, or engage in fund-raising to support religious activities; and
5. The borrower has agreed to serve on a full-time basis for a term of at least one year.

Peace corps/Americorps*VISTA deferment cites

34 CFR 674.35(c)(5)
34 CFR 674.36(c)(4)

Temporary Total Disability Deferment

An affidavit from a qualified physician¹ is required to prove disability. A borrower is temporarily totally disabled if he or she is, due to illness or injury, unable to attend an eligible school or to be gainfully employed during a reasonable period of recovery.

A borrower may receive deferment for temporary total disability of a spouse or dependent if the spouse or dependent requires continuous nursing or other services from the borrower for a period of at least three months due to illness or injury.

The definition of dependent for temporary total disability deferment purposes is the same as the definition used in the *Free Application for Federal Student Aid* (FAFSA) for a member of the independent applicant's household: A borrower's dependent is a child who receives more than half of his or her financial support from the borrower or another person who lives with the borrower and who receives more

Temporary total disability deferment cites

34 CFR 674.35(c)(6)
34 CFR 674.36(c)(5)

1. A qualified physician is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who is legally authorized to practice medicine.

Internship deferment cites

34 CFR 674.35(d)

34 CFR 674.36(d)

than half of his or her financial support from the borrower.

Internship/Residency Deferment

A borrower who is serving in a medical internship or residency program is not considered to be in school for deferment purposes and may not receive an in-school deferment on that Perkins Loan for the internship or residency program; however, the borrower is eligible for an **internship deferment** for up to two years.

While the borrower is serving an eligible internship, he or she may defer repayment for up to two years. Interest will not accrue during the internship deferment. An eligible internship is one that requires the borrower to hold at least a bachelor's degree before beginning the program.

The internship must also be *required by a state licensing agency* as a prerequisite for certification of the individual for professional practice or service. The borrower must provide the school certification from an official of the appropriate state licensing agency indicating that the successful completion of the internship is required by the state licensing agency as a prerequisite for certification for professional practice or service. The borrower must further provide a statement from the organization where the borrower will be an intern certifying:

- that applicants must hold a bachelor's degree to be admitted into the internship program;
- that the borrower has been accepted into the internship program; and
- the dates when the borrower is expected to begin and complete the program.

Borrowers of Perkins Loans made before July 1, 1993, may alternatively show that the internship or residency program *leads to a degree or certificate* awarded by an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a health care facility offering postgraduate training. The borrower must provide the school with a statement from an authorized official of the internship program certifying that:

- an individual must have a bachelor's degree to be admitted into the program;
- the borrower has been accepted into the program; and
- the internship or residency program leads to a degree or certificate awarded by an institution of higher education, a hospital, or a health care facility that offers postgraduate training.

Deferments Exclusive to Loans Made Before October 1, 1980

For information on deferment provisions exclusive to loans made before October 1, 1980, see the 1994-95 Federal Student Financial Aid Handbook or 34 CFR 674.37.

Deferment and default cite

34 CFR 674.38(b)

Deferment and Default

A borrower is not entitled to a deferment on a defaulted loan. If the borrower signs a new repayment agreement, however, a school may grant a deferment even if the school has “accelerated”* the loan. The school would have to de-accelerate the loan before granting the deferment. The policy permitting deferments on defaulted loans applies to all requests for deferment received after February 3, 1988, regardless of the date the loan was made.

The borrower must file for deferment by a deadline that the school establishes and provide satisfactory documentation that he or she qualifies for the deferment.

Before granting a deferment on a defaulted loan, the school may require the borrower to pay immediately late fees, collection costs, and some or all of the amount past due as of the date on which the school determined that the borrower had demonstrated eligibility for a deferment. The Department encourages schools to require the borrower to do so, thus “curing” the default.

A school is not required to grant deferments on loans in default. However, if a school does so, it is expected to calculate past-due accrued interest. If a school believes this is too burdensome, it may deny deferments on defaulted loans.

Deferment vs. In-School Enrollment Status

Sometimes the borrower transfers to another school—successfully maintaining at-least-half-time enrollment and therefore maintaining in-school status—but the borrower does not notify the school that he or she has transferred until after the initial grace period expires. In this situation, the borrower often requests deferment when he or she is actually entitled to continuation of his or her in-school status.

In such cases, the borrower may submit proof at any time—even after a loan has been accelerated—that he or she reenrolled at least half time before the initial grace period expired. Upon receipt of this proof, **the school must recalculate the first date of repayment.** The school must also deduct from the loan balance any interest accrued and any late charges added before the date the repayment period actually should have begun. The borrower is entitled to a full initial grace period when he or she ceases half-time enrollment in the new program.

Note that the borrower remains responsible for payments that would have been due under the recalculated repayment period and that the school is not obligated to grant a deferment for any payments past due under that period.

*Loan acceleration is one of the penalties a school may impose on a defaulted loan. A loan that has been accelerated becomes due and payable immediately in one lump sum.

In-school status cite

34 CFR 674.38(c)

Cancellation procedures

34 CFR 674.52

PERKINS CANCELLATION

The Higher Education Act was amended to extend all service cancellations to all Perkins, NDSL, and Defense Loan borrowers who were previously ineligible as of October 7, 1998. However, only periods of qualifying service performed on or after October 7, 1998, are eligible for cancellation benefits if the borrower was not previously eligible due to the date the loan was made.

Application for Cancellation

The following cancellation application procedures apply to any loan under this program.

The borrower applies for cancellation of his or her loan by obtaining the appropriate cancellation form from the business or student loan office of the school that made the loan (or from the school's billing service if it uses one). The borrower submits the form to the school, along with any supporting documentation the school requests, by the deadline the school establishes. Schools determine, based on the borrower's documentation, whether the borrower is entitled to have any portion of his or her loans canceled. This responsibility cannot be delegated. For information on documentation, see the appropriate cancellation category in this section.

For teacher cancellations, the cancellation form the borrower files must be signed by an official in the school system or agency to certify the borrower's service.

Cancellation Rates

With the exception of cancellations for Head Start, military, and volunteer service, the cancellation rate per completed academic year of full-time teaching or for each year of otherwise qualifying full-time service is:

- 15% of the original principal loan amount—plus the interest that accrued during the year—for each of the first and second years;
- 20% of the original principal loan amount—plus the interest that accrued during the year—for each of the third and fourth years; and
- 30% of the original principal loan amount—plus any interest that accrued during the year—for the fifth year.

A “year of service” consists of 12 consecutive months of service. (See exceptions for teacher cancellation later in this chapter.) For cancellation rates for Head Start, military, and volunteer service, please see the corresponding sections in this chapter.

Concurrent Deferment

Schools must automatically defer loans during periods of service for which schools also grant loan cancellation. Borrowers do not need to apply for these automatic deferments.

Payment Refund

Schools may not refund payments made during a period for which the borrower qualified for a cancellation, unless the borrower made the payment because of the school's error. To reduce the chance of error, a school should keep the borrower informed of any new cancellation benefits.

Payment refund cite

34 CFR 674.62(b)

CANCELLATION RESTRICTIONS

Prior Service

Schools may not cancel any portion of a loan for services the borrower performed either before the date the loan was disbursed or during the enrollment period covered by the loan.

Prior service cite

34 CFR 674.62(d)

Defaulted Loans

A school may cancel a defaulted loan if the only reason for the default was the borrower's failure to file a cancellation request on time.

Defaulted loans cite

34 CFR 674.52(c)

If the loan has already been **accelerated**, only eligible service performed **prior** to the date of acceleration can be considered for cancellation. A borrower is not entitled to cancellation for any eligible service performed **after** the date of acceleration.

National and Community Service Act of 1990

Schools may not grant cancellation of a Perkins Loan or National Direct Student Loan (NDSL) to a borrower who has received a national service education award for volunteer service with Americorps (Subtitle D of Title I of the National and Community Service Act of 1990).

National community service cite

34 CFR 674.52(e)

Teacher Cancellation

Schools may cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time in a **public or nonprofit elementary or secondary school system** as a:

- teacher in a school serving students from low-income families;
- **special-education** teacher, including teachers of **infants, toddlers, children, or youth with disabilities**; or
- teacher in the fields of **mathematics, science, foreign languages, or bilingual education**, or in any other **field of expertise** that is determined by a state education agency to have a shortage of qualified teachers in that state.

Eligibility for teacher cancellation is based on the duties presented in an official position description, not on the position title. To receive a cancellation, the borrower must be **directly employed** by the school system. There is no provision for cancelling Perkins Loans or NDSLs for teaching in postsecondary schools. However, a borrower may receive a Defense Loan cancellation for teaching in a public or private nonprofit postsecondary institution.

Who is a teacher?

A teacher is a person who provides students direct classroom teaching, classroom-type teaching in a non-classroom setting, or educational services directly related to classroom teaching (e.g., school librarian, guidance counselor).

It is not necessary for a teacher to be certified or licensed to receive cancellation benefits. However, the employing school must consider the borrower to be a full-time professional for the purposes of salary, tenure, retirement benefits, and so on. In other words, to qualify, the borrower should accrue the same benefits as teachers who are licensed and/or certified.

A supervisor, administrator, researcher, or curriculum specialist is not a teacher unless he or she primarily provides direct and personal educational services to students.

Under certain conditions, a teacher's aide may be considered eligible for teacher cancellation. The teacher's aide must meet the definition of a "full-time teacher." He or she must have a bachelor's degree and be a professional recognized by the state as a full-time employee rendering direct and personal services in carrying out the instructional program of an elementary or secondary school.

Teacher cancellation cite

34 CFR 674.53

Teacher Loan Forgiveness Application and Forbearance Forms

Dear Colleague Letter CB-06-13

Teacher definition cite

34 CFR 674.51(q)

Service Cancellations

Teaching Cancellations

Schools may cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time in a public or nonprofit elementary or secondary school system as a:

- teacher in a school serving students from low-income families;
- special-education teacher, including teachers of infants, toddlers, children, or youth with disabilities; or
- teacher in the fields of mathematics, science, foreign languages, or bilingual education, or in any other field of expertise that is determined by a state education agency to have a shortage of qualified teachers in that state.

Other Service Cancellations

Schools may cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time as a/an:

- nurse or medical technician providing health care services;
- employee of an eligible public or private nonprofit child or family service agency who is providing or supervising the provision of services to both high-risk children who are from low-income communities, and the families of such children;
- qualified professional provider of early intervention services in a public or other nonprofit program under public supervision;
- staff member in the educational part of a preschool program carried out under the Head Start Act; or
- qualifying law enforcement or corrections officer.

Schools may cancel up to 50% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served a period of full-time active duty in the armed forces (that is, the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard), the National Guard, or the Reserves. The service must be in an area of hostilities or an area of imminent danger that qualifies for special pay under Section 310 of Title 37 of the U.S. Code.

Schools may cancel up to 70% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served as a Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA (under Title I, Part A of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973) volunteer.

Teaching both children and adults

34 CFR 674.53(f)

Volunteer teachers are not professionally employed on a full-time basis and, therefore, are not eligible for teacher cancellation benefits.

If the borrower teaches both children and adults, the majority of students must be children for the borrower to qualify for cancellation.

Academic year definition

34 CFR 674.51(a)

What qualifies as teaching full time for a full academic year?

The borrower must teach full time for a full academic year or its equivalent. There is no requirement that a teacher must teach a given number of hours a day to qualify as a full-time teacher; the employing school is responsible for determining whether or not the individual is considered to be a full-time teacher.

An “academic year or its equivalent” for teacher cancellation purposes is defined as one complete school year or two half years that are:

- from different school years, excluding summer sessions;
- complete;
- consecutive; and
- generally fall within a 12-month period.

A borrower who cannot complete the academic year because of illness or pregnancy may still qualify for cancellation if he or she has completed the first half of the academic year and has begun teaching the second half, but the borrower’s employer must consider the borrower to have fulfilled his or her contract for the academic year.

Incomplete year due to illness or pregnancy

34 CFR 674.52(b)(2)

What if the borrower teaches part time at multiple schools?

Schools must grant cancellation to a borrower who is simultaneously teaching part time in two or more schools *if* an official at one of the schools where the borrower taught certifies that the borrower taught full time for a full academic year. For example:

- under a consortium agreement, a borrower may be employed by the consortium and teach at member schools;
- two or more schools, by mutual agreement, could arrange to have one school employ the borrower on a full-time basis and then hire out his or her services to the other school(s) involved in the agreement; or
- a borrower can be considered to have been a full-time teacher for an academic year if he or she can obtain appropriate certifications that he or she has taught in two half-time teaching positions for a complete academic year in two elementary or secondary schools or in two secondary schools.

Teaching in multiple schools simultaneously

34 CFR 674.52(b)(1)(i)

A school may refuse cancellation for simultaneous teaching in two or more schools if it cannot easily determine that the teaching was full time.

What if the borrower teaches in a private school?

A borrower may receive teacher cancellation for services performed in a private elementary or secondary school or academy, if the private school or academy has established its nonprofit status with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and if the school or academy is providing elementary or secondary education according to state law. The school or academy does not necessarily need to be accredited for a borrower teaching there to qualify for teacher cancellation.

What if the borrower teaches in a preschool or prekindergarten program?

A borrower may receive teacher cancellation for teaching service performed in a preschool or prekindergarten program only if the state considers the program to be a part of its elementary education program. A low-income-school-directory designation that includes prekindergarten or kindergarten does not suffice for a state determination of program eligibility. The school must check with the state superintendent of public instruction to determine whether these programs are part of the state elementary education program.

A borrower cannot receive teacher cancellation for teaching service performed in a Job Corps Project unless the teaching is conducted in an elementary or secondary school or school system.

Cancellation for teaching in low-income schools

A cancellation based on teaching in a school serving students from low-income families may be granted only if the borrower taught in an eligible school that is listed in the *Directory of Designated Low-Income Schools for Teacher Cancellation Benefits*. The Department compiles and publishes this directory of low-income schools annually after consulting with each state's educational agency.

The Directory lists, on a state-by-state and territory-by-territory basis, the schools in which a borrower may teach during the school year to qualify for deferment and cancellation benefits. The Directory is currently available in electronic format at:

<http://www.tcli.ed.gov/CBSWebApp/tcli/TCLIPubSchoolSearch.jsp> .

Low-income schools

34 CFR 674.53(a)

Low-Income Schools: Developing the Directory

The Department considers a school to be a low-income school only if:

- 1) it is in a school district that qualifies for federal funding based on the large number of low-income families in the district; and
- 2) more than 30 percent of the school's enrollment is made up of children from low-income families.

Information about the compilation and publication of the directory is available from the Campus-Based Call Center at 1-877-801-7168.

Contact Person: Pamela Wills	U.S. Department of Education
	Campus-Based Operations
	UCP, Sixth Floor
	830 First Street, NE
	Washington, DC 20202-5453

BIA schools

34 CFR 674.53(a)(5)

All elementary and secondary schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are considered to qualify as schools serving low-income families for the purpose of teacher cancellations of Perkins Loans and NDSLs. Elementary and secondary schools operated on reservations by Indian tribal groups under contract with the BIA are also considered to qualify for this purpose.

Losing low-income status

34 CFR 674.53(a)(6)

If a borrower is teaching at a school that is on the list one year but not in subsequent years, the borrower may continue to teach in that school and remain eligible to receive a cancellation for service in that school. If a list is not available before May 1st of any year, the Department may use the previous year's list to make the service determination for that year.

Cancellation for teaching in special education

Special education

34 CFR 674.51(q)(3)

A person who provides one of the following services does not qualify as a teacher unless (1) that person is licensed, certified, or registered by the appropriate state education agency for that area in which he or she is providing related special educational services and (2) the services provided by the individual are part of the educational curriculum for handicapped children:

- speech and language pathology and audiology;
- physical therapy;
- occupational therapy;
- psychological and counseling services; or
- recreational therapy.

Cancellation for teaching in a field of expertise

For a borrower to be considered as teaching in a field of expertise that has been identified by a state education agency to have a shortage of teachers, the majority of classes taught must be in that field of expertise.

A borrower who is teaching in science, mathematics, foreign language, or bilingual education qualifies for cancellation even if the State has not designated the subject area in which he or she is teaching as a shortage area.

Nurse or Medical Technician Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time as a **nurse** or **medical technician** providing health care services. The borrower must provide health care services *directly* to patients. (See definitions at the end of this chapter.)

Child or Family Services Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time as an employee of an eligible public or private nonprofit child or family service agency and has provided or supervised the provision of services to both **high-risk children** who are from **low-income communities** and the families of such children.

To receive loan cancellation for being employed at a child or family service agency, a borrower must be providing services only to high-risk children who are from low-income communities. The borrower must provide services directly and exclusively to high-risk children from low-income communities or must supervise employees who provide services directly and exclusively to such children. The borrower may also be providing services to adults, but these adults must be members of the families of the children for whom services are provided. The services provided to adults must be secondary to the services provided to the high-risk children.

The types of services a borrower may provide to qualify for a child or family service cancellation include child care and child development services, health, mental health and psychological services, as well as social services. The Department has determined that an elementary or secondary school system or a hospital is not an eligible employing agency.

When reviewing child or family service cancellation requests, Perkins schools and their servicers should refer to Dear Colleague Letter GEN-5-15, which provides a more detailed discussion of the eligibility requirements for child or family service cancellations.

Early Intervention Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has been employed full time as a **qualified professional provider of early intervention services** in a public or other nonprofit program under public supervision.

Field of expertise

34 CFR 674.51(r)

Nurse or medical technician

34 CFR 674.56(a)

Child or family services agency eligibility cite

34 CFR 674.56(b)

GEN-05-15

Sec. 465(a)(2)(I) of the HEA

Early intervention

34 CFR 674.56(c)

Head Start cite

34 CFR 674.58

Head Start Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time as a staff member in the educational part of a preschool program carried out under the Head Start Act.

A full-time staff member is someone who is regularly employed in a full-time professional capacity to carry out the educational part of a Head Start Program. The program must operate for a full academic year, or its equivalent, and the borrower's salary may not be more than that of a comparable employee working in the local educational agency. An authorized official of the Head Start Program must sign the borrower's cancellation form to certify the borrower's service. The cancellation rate is 15% of the original principal loan amount—plus the interest that accrued during the year—for each complete school year.

Law enforcement cite

34 CFR 674.57

Law Enforcement or Corrections Officer Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 100% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served full time as a qualifying law enforcement or corrections officer.

To establish the eligibility of a borrower for the law enforcement or corrections officer cancellation provision, the school must determine that (1) the borrower's employing agency is eligible and that (2) the borrower's position is essential to the agency's primary mission.

1. A local, state, or federal agency is an eligible employing agency if it is publicly funded and its activities pertain to crime prevention, control, or reduction or to the enforcement of the criminal law. Such activities include, but are not limited to, police efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or to apprehend criminals; activities of courts and related agencies having criminal jurisdiction; activities of corrections, probation, or parole authorities; and problems relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency or narcotic addiction.

Agencies that are primarily responsible for enforcement of civil, regulatory, or administrative laws are ineligible. However, in recognition of the fact that the activities of many divisions and bureaus within local, state, and federal agencies pertain to crime prevention, control, or reduction, or to the enforcement of criminal law, the Department has determined that a sub-unit within a larger, non-law enforcement agency may qualify as a law enforcement agency for purposes of a law enforcement cancellation.

2. For the borrower's position to be considered essential to the agency's primary mission, he or she must be a full-time employee of an eligible agency and a sworn law enforcement or corrections officer or person whose principal responsibilities are unique to the criminal justice system and are essential in the performance of the agency's primary

mission. The agency must be able to document the employee's functions.

Individuals whose official responsibilities are supportive, such as those that involve typing, filing, accounting, office procedures, purchasing, stock control, food service, transportation, or building, equipment, or grounds maintenance are not eligible for the law enforcement or correction officer loan cancellation, regardless of where these functions are performed.

Prosecuting attorneys whose primary responsibilities are to prosecute criminal cases on behalf of public law enforcement agencies are eligible for cancellation benefits.

However, a borrower employed as a public defender does not qualify for cancellation benefits under this provision.

Military Service Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 50% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served a period of full-time active duty in the armed forces (that is, the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard), the National Guard, or the Reserves. The service must be in an **area of hostilities** or an **area of imminent danger** that qualifies for special pay under Section 310 of Title 37 of the U.S. Code. The cancellation rate for every complete year of qualifying service is 12.5% of the original principal loan amount plus any interest that accrued during the year.

To qualify for military cancellation, a borrower must be serving a period of full-time active duty in the armed forces (that is, the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). A member of the National Guard or the Reserves serving a period of full-time active duty in the armed forces is also eligible to receive a military deferment. For a Perkins Loan or NDSL cancellation, the service in the armed forces must be in an **area of hostilities** or an **area of imminent danger** that qualifies for special pay under Section 310 of Title 37 of the U.S. Code. For Defense Loan cancellation, the service does not have to be in an area of hostilities or area of imminent danger. The borrower's commanding officer must certify the borrower's service dates.

The cancellation rate of 12.5% of the original principal loan amount is for each **complete** year of service. Service for less than a complete year or a fraction of a year beyond a complete year does not qualify. A complete year of service is 12 consecutive months. The Department of Defense does not prorate or reduce a hostile fire/imminent danger pay area payment if the service in the hostile fire/imminent danger pay area is for a period of time less than a full month. If a member of the U.S. Armed forces is on active duty in a hostile fire/imminent danger pay area for any part of a month, the service member qualifies for the full payment of hostile fire/imminent danger pay for that month. Therefore, the Department of Education has determined that if a borrower is on active duty in a hostile fire/imminent danger pay area for any part of a month, that month counts towards the borrower's eligibility for a military cancellation.

Military service

34 CFR 674.59

Cancellations for Defense Loans

Borrowers of Defense Loans are eligible for additional teaching cancellations. See 34 CFR 674.55.

DoD Hostile Fire/Imminent Danger pay areas list

The Department of Defense maintains an updated listing of hostile fire/imminent danger pay areas at the following URL: <http://www.dod.mil/comptroller/fmr/07a/index.html>

Volunteer Service Cancellation

Schools must cancel up to 70% of a Perkins Loan if the borrower has served as a Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA (under Title I, Part A of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973) volunteer. An authorized official of the Peace Corps or Americorps*VISTA program must sign the borrower's cancellation form to certify the borrower's service. Americorps volunteers do not qualify for this cancellation unless their volunteer service is with Americorps*VISTA. An Americorps*VISTA volunteer may only qualify for this cancellation if the Americorps*VISTA volunteer elects not to receive a national service education award for his or her volunteer service. The Americorps*VISTA volunteer must provide appropriate documentation showing that the volunteer has declined the Americorps national service education award. Schools apply cancellation for volunteer service in the following increments:

- 15% of the original principal loan amount—plus any interest that accrued during the year—for each of the first and second 12-month periods of service; and
- 20% of the original principal loan amount—plus any interest that accrued during the year—for each of the third and fourth 12-month periods of service.

Reimbursing Amounts Cancelled

For Perkins Loans and NDSLs, the Department will reimburse each school every award year for the principal and interest canceled from its Perkins Loan Fund for all of the cancellation provisions except for death, total and permanent disability, bankruptcy, and closed school discharge. The school must deposit in its fund the amount reimbursed. Note that interest does not accrue on any loan during the period that a borrower is performing service to qualify for cancellation benefits. Schools are not required to deposit reimbursements for loans made prior to July 1, 1972, into the Perkins Loan Fund. These reimbursements are considered institutional funds. For more information and a full Q&A on reimbursing amounts cancelled, see Dear Colleague Letter CB-05-08.

Volunteer service cite

34 CFR 674.60

Cancellation reimbursement

34 CFR 674.63(b)
DCL CB-06-07

U.S. ARMY LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM

It is useful to know that the U.S. Army offers a loan repayment program as an enlistment incentive. If a Perkins Loan (or Stafford Loan) borrower serves as an enlisted person in the U.S. Army, in the Army Reserves, or in the Army National Guard, the U.S. Department of Defense will repay a portion of the loan. For more information, the student should contact his or her local military recruiting office. This is a recruitment program, not a cancellation, and does not pertain to an individual's prior Army service.

DEFINITIONS

Definitions cite

34 CFR 674.51

The following are definitions of terms used in this chapter:

Children and youth with disabilities. Children and youth from ages three through twenty-one, inclusive, who require special education and related services because they have disabilities as defined in section 602(3) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (the Act).

The Act defines a “child with a disability” as one (1) with mental retardation, hearing impairments (including deafness), speech or language impairments, visual impairments (including blindness), serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and (2) who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services.

For a child age three through nine, the term a “child with a disability” may include, at the discretion of a state and the local education agency, individuals (1) experiencing developmental delays, as defined by the state and as measured by appropriate instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and (2) who, by reason thereof, require special education and related services.

Early intervention services. Those services defined in section 632(4) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act that are provided to infants and toddlers with disabilities.

High-risk children. Individuals under the age of 21 who are low-income or at risk of abuse or neglect, have been abused or neglected, have serious emotional, mental, or behavioral disturbances, reside in placements outside their homes, or are involved in the juvenile justice system.

Infants and toddlers with disabilities. Infants and toddlers under age three, inclusive, who need early intervention services for specified reasons, as defined in section 632(5)(A) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

The Act defines an infant or toddler with a disability as an individual under three years of age who needs early intervention services because the individual (1) is experiencing developmental delays, as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures in one or more of the areas of cognitive development, physical development, communication development, social or emotional development, and adaptive development; or (2) has a diagnosed physical or mental condition which has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay.

The term **infants and toddlers with disabilities** may also

include, at a state's discretion, individuals under age three, who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays if early intervention services are not provided.

Low-income communities. Communities in which there is a high concentration of children eligible to be counted under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Medical Technician. An allied health professional (working in fields such as therapy, dental hygiene, medical technology, or nutrition) who is certified, registered, or licensed by the appropriate state agency in the state in which he or she provides health care services; an allied health professional is someone who assists, facilitates, or complements the work of physicians and other specialists in the health care system. You can find a list of accredited allied health professions at [<http://www.ama-assn.org/ama/pub/category/10481.html>]. Note that *this is not a complete list of all allied health professions.*

Nurse. A licensed practical nurse, a registered nurse, or other individual who is licensed by the appropriate state agency to provide nursing services.

Qualified professional provider of early intervention services. A provider of services, as defined in section 632 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Section 632 of that Act defines early intervention services as developmental services that:

- are provided under public supervision;
- are provided at no cost except where federal or state law provides for a system of payments by families, including a schedule of sliding fees;
- are designed to meet the developmental needs of an infant or toddler with a disability in one or more of the following areas: physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development;
- meet the standards of the state in which they are provided;
- are provided by qualified personnel, including: special educators; speech and language pathologists and audiologists; occupational therapists; physical therapists; psychologists; social workers; nurses; nutritionists; family therapists; orientation and mobility specialists; and pediatricians and other physicians;
- to the maximum extent appropriate, are provided in natural environments, including the home, and community settings in which children without disabilities participate; and

- are provided in conformity with an individualized family service plan adopted in accordance with section 636 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, early intervention services include: family training, counseling, and home visits; special instruction; speech-language pathology and audiology services; occupational therapy; physical therapy; psychological services; service coordination services; medical services only for diagnostic or evaluation purposes; early identification, screening, and assessment services; health services necessary to enable the infant or toddler to benefit from the other early intervention services; social work services; vision services; assistive technology devices and services; and transportation and related costs necessary to enable infants, toddlers, and their families to receive other services identified in 632(4).

Teaching in a field of expertise. The majority of classes taught are in the borrower's field of expertise.

