After your FAFSA has been processed, the school will notify you, usually through an award letter, of the types of aid for which you are eligible.

How can Direct Loans help pay for college or career school expenses?

Direct Loans are federal loans to help you pay the cost of your four-year college or university, community college, or trade, career, or technical school. The lender is the U.S. Department of Education (ED) rather than a bank.

How do I apply for aid?

You apply for Direct Loans and other federal student aid by completing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®). You can complete the FAFSA online at www.fafsa.gov. The schools that you have identified on your FAFSA will receive your information. Some schools have additional application procedures—check with your school’s financial aid office to be sure. After your FAFSA has been processed, the school will notify you, usually through an award letter, of the types of aid for which you are eligible.

How do I take out a Direct Loan?

You must complete a Master Promissory Note (MPN). The MPN is a legally binding agreement to repay your loan to ED. In most cases, a single MPN can be used for loans that you receive over several years of study. Also, before receiving your first Direct Loan, you must complete entrance counseling. Entrance counseling is a mandatory information session which takes place before you receive your first federal student loan. Check with your school’s financial aid office to find out how they want you to complete both the entrance counseling and the MPN.

How much can I borrow?

You must complete a Master Promissory Note (MPN). The MPN is a legally binding agreement to repay your loan to ED. In most cases, a single MPN can be used for loans that you receive over several years of study. Also, before receiving your first Direct Loan, you must complete entrance counseling. Entrance counseling is a mandatory information session which takes place before you receive your first federal student loan. Check with your school’s financial aid office to find out how they want you to complete both the entrance counseling and the MPN.

Direct Loans are:

Simple—You borrow directly from the federal government.

Flexible—You can choose from several repayment plans that are designed to meet your needs, and you can switch repayment plans at any time.

What kinds of Direct Loans are available?

Direct Subsidized—For undergraduate students. No interest is charged on subsidized loans while you are in school at least half-time and during deferment periods.

Direct Unsubsidized—For undergraduate, graduate, and professional degree students. Interest is charged on unsubsidized loans during all periods.

Direct PLUS—For graduate, professional degree students, and parents of dependent undergraduate students. Interest is charged during all periods.

Direct Consolidation—For student and parent borrowers who want to combine their eligible federal student loans into a single loan.

What are the eligibility requirements?

You must be enrolled at least half-time at a school that participates in the Direct Loan Program, and you must meet general eligibility requirements for the federal student aid programs. Learn more about these requirements at StudentAid.gov, or by contacting your school’s financial aid office.

DIRECT LOAN BASICS FOR STUDENTS
What is the interest rate?
Direct Loans have a fixed interest rate that differs depending on the loan type and other factors. Check with your school’s financial aid office or StudentAid.gov for current interest rate information.

How do I repay my loan?
After you receive the money from your Direct Loan, your loan servicer will contact you and provide you with a loan repayment schedule that states when your first payment is due, the number and frequency of payments, and the amount of each payment. Contact your loan servicer directly to find out how to make payments. It is very important that you make your full loan payment on time according to your repayment schedule. If you don’t, you could end up in default, which has serious consequences (see Understanding Default at StudentAid.gov). Student loans are real loans—you have to repay the amount you borrowed plus any interest that accumulates.

What’s a loan servicer?
A loan servicer is a company that collects payments on your loan, responds to your service inquiries, and performs other administrative tasks associated with maintaining a loan on behalf of a lender.

How much time will I have to repay my loan, and how much will I have to pay each month?
Generally, you’ll have from 10 to 25 years to repay your loan, depending on the repayment plan that you choose. You may choose a repayment plan that best meets your needs. The repayment plans are:

- **Standard Repayment Plan**—Under this plan, you’ll have fixed monthly payments for up to 10 years.
- **Graduated Repayment Plan**—Under this plan, your payments start off lower and then gradually increase, usually every two years. You must repay the loan in 10 years.
- **Extended Repayment Plan**—Under this plan, you will have fixed or graduated monthly payments for up to 25 years. To be eligible for this repayment plan, you must have more than $30,000 in Direct Loan debt and you must not have had an outstanding balance on a Direct Loan on Oct. 7, 1998.
- **Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan**—Under this plan, your monthly payment is adjusted each year based on your annual income (and your spouse’s income, if you’re married), your family size, and the total amount of your Direct Loans. Payments are made for a maximum of 25 years.

(Direct PLUS Loans made to parents may not be repaid under ICR.)

- **Income-Based Repayment (IBR) Plan**—Under this plan, your monthly payment is capped at an amount that is affordable based on your income and family size. Payments are made over a period of 25 years. (Direct PLUS Loans made to parents may not be repaid under IBR.)

Note: There are additional requirements for each repayment plan. You can read more about each of the plans, including the **new “Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan” at StudentAid.gov/repay**, You also can use our online calculators to estimate your monthly payment under each repayment plan. You can change plans at any time. There’s no penalty if you make payments before they are due or pay more than the amount due each month.

Can I ever postpone making loan payments?
Yes, under some conditions you may receive a deferment or forbearance that allows you to temporarily stop or lower your payments.

For example, you may qualify for a deferment under the following conditions:

- **You return to school at least half-time at a school that’s eligible to participate in the federal student aid programs.**
- **You are studying full-time in an approved graduate fellowship program.**
- **You are in an approved full-time disability rehabilitation program.**
- **You are unemployed or meet our rules for economic hardship (this deferment is limited to three years).**
- **You may also qualify for a deferment based on active duty service in the U.S. armed forces or National Guard. Refer to the Master Promissory Note for your loan or contact your loan servicer for more information about specific qualifications for deferment based on military service and for other available deferments.**
- **If you don’t qualify for a deferment but are temporarily unable to make loan payments for such reasons as illness or financial hardship, we may grant you loan forbearance.**

Can my loan ever be canceled, discharged, or forgiven?
You must repay your loan even if you don’t complete your program of study, can’t find a job related to your program of study, or are unhappy with the education you paid for with your loan. We may discharge (forgive) your loan if you become totally and permanently disabled, have your loan canceled in bankruptcy, or if you die.

We may discharge some or all of your loan in the following situations:

- **Your school closed before you completed your program.**
- **Your school forged your signature on your promissory note or falsely certified that you were eligible for aid.**
- **Your loan was falsely certified through identity theft.**
- **You withdrew from school but the school didn’t pay a refund that it owed. Get more information about refund policies at StudentAid.gov.**

You also may qualify for forgiveness of some or all of your loan balance if you meet the following conditions:

- **If you teach full-time for five years at a school or educational service agency serving low-income families and meet other requirements, or**
- **After you have made 120 on-time, full, monthly payments on a Direct Loan under certain repayment plans while employed full-time by certain public service organizations (additional conditions apply). Note that only payments made after Oct. 1, 2007, qualify.**

Learn more about loan forgiveness options at StudentAid.gov.

**SAVE TIME AND MONEY WITH AUTOMATIC PAYMENT WITHDRAWAL**
Your loan servicer may offer an interest rate reduction on your loans if you enroll in an automated payment plan. Contact your loan servicer for details.

**REMEMBER…**
It is important that you stay in contact with your loan servicer and inform your loan servicer of changes to your name, address, or phone number; or your enrollment status, such as transferring schools, dropping below half-time enrollment, or leaving school (including graduation).