

(B) Within the PLUS Program, on loans made under the Federal PLUS Program;

(C) Within the SLS Program, on loans made under the Federal SLS Program as in effect for periods of enrollment that began prior to July 1, 1994; and

(D) Within the Consolidation Loan Program, on loans made under the Federal Consolidation Loan Program.

(ii) The loan programs listed in paragraph (b)(2)(i) of this section collectively are referred to in these regulations as the “Federal Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) programs.”

(iii) The Federal GSL programs are authorized to operate in States not served by a guaranty agency program. In addition, the FISL and Federal SLS (as in effect for periods of enrollment that began prior to July 1, 1994) programs are authorized, under limited circumstances, to operate in States in which a guaranty agency program does not serve all eligible students.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1701 to 1087-2)

[57 FR 60323, Dec. 18, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 33348, June 28, 1994; 59 FR 61215, Nov. 29, 1994; 64 FR 18974, 18975, Apr. 16, 1999; 64 FR 58952, Nov. 1, 1999; 66 FR 34762, June 29, 2001]

§ 682.101 Participation in the FFEL programs.

(a) Eligible banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, pension funds, insurance companies, schools, and State and private nonprofit agencies may make loans.

(b) Institutions of higher education, including most colleges, universities, graduate and professional schools, and many vocational, technical schools may participate as schools, enabling an eligible student or his or her parents to obtain a loan to pay for the student’s cost of education.

(c) Students who meet certain requirements, including enrollment at a participating school, may borrow under the Stafford Loan and, for periods of enrollment that began prior to July 1, 1994, the SLS program. Parents of eligible dependent undergraduate students may borrow under the PLUS Program. Borrowers with outstanding Stafford, SLS, FISL, Perkins, HPSL, HEAL, ALAS, PLUS, or Nursing Student Loan Program loans, or married couples

each of whom have eligible loans under these programs may borrow under the Consolidation Loan Program.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1071 to 1087-2)

[57 FR 60323, Dec. 18, 1992, as amended at 59 FR 61215, Nov. 29, 1994; 64 FR 18975, Apr. 16, 1999; 66 FR 34762, June 29, 2001]

§ 682.102 Obtaining and repaying a loan.

(a) *Stafford loan application.* Generally, to obtain a Stafford loan a student requests a loan by completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), or contacting the school, lender or guarantor. The school determines and certifies the student’s eligibility for the loan. Prior to loan disbursement, the lender obtains a loan guarantee from a guaranty agency or the Secretary and the student completes a promissory note, unless the student has previously completed a Master Promissory Note (MPN) that the lender may use for the new loan.

(b) [Reserved]

(c) *PLUS loan application.* Generally, to obtain a PLUS loan, both the student and the parent complete an application and submit it to the school for certification. After the school certifies the application, the application is submitted to a participating lender. If the lender decides to make the loan, the lender obtains a loan guarantee from a guaranty agency or the Secretary.

(d) *Consolidation loan application.* To obtain a Consolidation loan, a borrower completes an application and submits it to the lender holding the borrower’s FFEL Program loan or loans. If the borrower has multiple holders of FFEL Program loans, or if the borrower’s single loan holder declines to make a Consolidation loan, or declines to make one with income-sensitive repayment terms, the borrower may submit the application to any lender participating in the Consolidation Loan Program. In the case of a married couple seeking a Consolidation loan, if at least one of the applicants has multiple holders, the applicants may submit the application to any lender participating in the Consolidation Loan Program. If both applicants have a single holder, only the holder for one of the applicants must be contacted for consolidation. If a lender decides to make the loan, the