proposed information collection; (c) ways to enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and (d) ways to minimize the burden of the information collection on respondents, including through the use of automated collection techniques or other forms of information technology.

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by June 3, 2016.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by any of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal: http://www.regulations.gov.* Follow the instructions for submitting comments.
- *Mail:* Department of Defense, Office of the Deputy Chief Management Officer, Directorate of Oversight and Compliance, Regulatory and Audit Matters Office, 9010 Defense Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–9010.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this **Federal Register** document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the Internet at *http://www.regulations.gov* as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

Any associated form(s) for this collection may be located within this same electronic docket and downloaded for review/testing. Follow the instructions at *http://www.regulations.gov* for submitting comments. Please submit comments on any given form identified by docket number, form number, and title.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: To request more information on this proposed information collection or to obtain a copy of the proposal and associated collection instruments, please write to the Defense Health Agency, TRICARE Overseas Program Office, ATTN: Ms. Kimberly Stakes, 7700 Arlington Boulevard, Suite 5101, Falls Church, VA 22042–5101, or call 703–681–8690.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Title; Associated Form; and OMB Number: Women, Infants, and Children Overseas Program (WIC Overseas) Eligibility Application: OMB Control Number 0720–0030.

Needs and Uses: The information collection requirement is necessary for individuals to apply for certification and periodic recertification to receive WIC Overseas benefits.

Affected Public: Individuals or Households.

Annual Burden Hours: 7,275.

Number of Respondents: 14,550.

Responses per Respondent: 2.

Total Annual Responses: 29,100.

Average Burden per Response: 15 minutes.

Frequency: Initially and every six months.

Summary of Information Collection

The purpose of the WIC Overseas program is to provide supplemental foods and nutrition education to serve as an adjunct to good health care during critical times of growth and development, in order to prevent the occurrence of health problems, including drug and other substance abuse, and to improve the health status of program participants. The benefit is similar to the benefit provided under the domestic WIC program.

Respondents are individuals who are dependents of members of the armed forces stationed overseas, dependents of a civilian employee of a military department stationed overseas, and DoD contractors and their dependents stationed overseas who desire to receive supplemental food and nutrition education services. To be eligible for the program, a person must meet specific income guidelines. In determining income eligibility, the Department will use the Department of Health and Human Services income poverty table for the state of Alaska.

Dated: March 29, 2016.

Aaron Siegel,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 2016–07525 Filed 4–1–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–06–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Annual Updates to the Income Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan Formula for 2016—William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number: 84.063.

SUMMARY: The Secretary announces the annual updates to the ICR plan formula for 2016, as required by 34 CFR 685.209(b)(1)(ii)(A), to give notice to Direct Loan borrowers and the public regarding how monthly ICR payment amounts will be calculated for the 2016–2017 year.

DATES: The adjustments to the income percentage factors for the ICR plan formula contained in this notice are effective from July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017, for any borrower who enters the ICR plan or has his or her monthly payment amount recalculated under the ICR plan during that period.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ian Foss, U.S. Department of Education, 830 First Street NE., Room 113H2, Washington, DC 20202. Telephone: (202) 377–3681 or by email: *ian.foss@ed.gov.*

If you use a telecommunications device for the deaf or a text telephone, call the Federal Relay Service, toll free, at 1–800–877–8339.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program, borrowers may choose to repay their non-defaulted loans (Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Direct PLUS Loans made to graduate or professional students, and Direct Consolidation Loans) under the ICR plan. The ICR plan bases the borrower's repayment amount on the borrower's income, family size, loan amount, and the interest rate applicable to each of the borrower's loans.

ICR is one of the income-driven repayment plans. Other income-driven repayment plans include the Income-Based Repayment (IBR) plan, the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Repayment plan, and the Revised Pay As You Earn (REPAYE) Repayment plan. The IBR, PAYE, and REPAYE plans provide lower payment amounts than the ICR plan for most borrowers.

A Direct Loan borrower who repays his or her loans under the ICR plan pays the lesser of: (1) The amount that he or she would pay over 12 years with fixed payments multiplied by an income percentage factor; or (2) 20 percent of discretionary income.

Each year, to reflect changes in inflation, we adjust the income percentage factor used to calculate a borrower's ICR payment. We use the adjusted income percentage factors to calculate a borrower's monthly ICR payment amount when the borrower initially applies for the ICR plan or when the borrower submits his or her annual income documentation, as required under the ICR plan. This notice contains the adjusted income percentage factors for 2016, examples of how the monthly payment amount in ICR is calculated, and charts showing sample repayment amounts based on the adjusted ICR plan formula. This information is included in the following three attachments:

- *Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2016*

- *Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts*
- *Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Repayment Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers*

In Attachment 1, to reflect changes in inflation, we have updated the income percentage factors that were published in the **Federal Register** on March 25, 2015 (80 FR 15757). Specifically, we have revised the table of income percentage factors by changing the dollar amounts of the incomes shown by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage change between the not-seasonally-adjusted Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for December 2015 and December 2016.

The income percentage factors reflected in Attachment 1 may cause a borrower's payments to be lower than they were in prior years, even if the borrower's income is the same as in the prior year. However, the revised repayment amount more accurately reflects the impact of inflation on the borrower's current ability to repay.

Accessible Format: Individuals with disabilities can obtain this document in an accessible format (*e.g.,* braille, large print, audiotape, or compact disc) on request to the contact person listed under **FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT** in this section of the notice.

Electronic Access to This Document: The official version of this document is the document published in the **Federal Register**. Free Internet access to the official edition of the **Federal Register** and the Code of Federal Regulations is available via the Federal Digital System at: *www.gpo.gov/fdsys.* At this site, you can view this document, as well as all other documents of this Department published in the **Federal Register**, in text or Portable Document Format (PDF). To use PDF you must have Adobe Acrobat Reader, which is available free at the site.

You may also access documents of the Department published in the **Federal Register** by using the article search feature at: *www.federalregister.gov.* Specifically, through the advanced search feature at this site, you can limit your search to documents published by the Department.

Attachment 1—Income Percentage Factors for 2016

INCOME PERCENTAGE FACTORS FOR 2016

Single		Married/head of household	
Income	Factor %	Income	Factor %
$11,382	55.00	$11,382	50.52
$15,662	57.79	$17,959	56.68
$20,152	60.57	$21,402	59.56
$24,745	66.23	$27,979	67.79
$29,131	71.89	$34,661	75.22
$34,661	80.33	$43,536	87.61
$43,536	88.77	$54,601	100.00
$54,602	100.00	$65,671	100.00
$65,671	100.00	$82,275	109.40
$78,929	111.80	$109,938	125.00
$101,065	123.50	$148,672	140.60
$143,142	141.20	$207,925	150.00
$164,125	150.00	$339,766	200.00
$292,335	200.00		

Attachment 2—Examples of the Calculations of Monthly Repayment Amounts

General notes about the examples in this attachment:

- We have a calculator that borrowers can use to estimate what their payment amount would be under the ICR plan. The calculator is called the ''Repayment Estimator'' and is available at *StudentAid.gov/repayment-estimator.* This calculator provides a detailed, individualized assessment of a borrower's loans and repayment plan options, including the ICR plan.
- The interest rates used in the examples are for illustration only. The actual interest rates on an individual borrower's Direct Loans depend on the loan type and when the postsecondary institution first disbursed the Direct Loan to the borrower.
- The Poverty Guideline amounts used in the examples are from the 2016 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Poverty Guidelines for the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. Different Poverty Guidelines apply to residents of Alaska and Hawaii. The Poverty Guidelines for 2016 were published in the **Federal Register** on January 25, 2016 (81 FR 4036).
- All of the examples use an income percentage factor corresponding to an adjusted gross income (AGI) in the table in Attachment 1. If your AGI is not listed in the income percentage factors table in Attachment 1, calculate the applicable income percentage by following the instructions under the ''Interpolation'' heading later in this attachment.
- Married borrowers may repay their Direct Loans jointly under the ICR plan. If a married couple elects this option, we add the outstanding balance on the Direct Loans of each borrower and we add together both borrowers' AGIs to determine a joint ICR payment amount. We then prorate the joint payment amount for each borrower based on the proportion of that borrower's debt to the total outstanding balance. We bill each borrower separately.
- For example, if a married couple, John and Sally, has a total outstanding Direct Loan debt of $60,000, of which $40,000 belongs to John and $20,000 to Sally, we would apportion 67 percent of the monthly ICR payment to John and the remaining 33 percent to Sally. To take advantage of a joint ICR payment, married couples need not file taxes jointly; they may file separately and subsequently provide the other spouse's tax information to the borrower's Federal loan servicer.

Calculating the Monthly Payment Amount Using a Standard Amortization and a 12-Year Repayment Period

The formula to amortize a loan with a standard schedule (in which each payment is the same over the course of the repayment period) is as follows:

$$M = P \times < (I \div 12) \div [1 - \{1 + (I \div 12)\} \hat{\ } {-N}] >$$

In the formula—

- M is the monthly payment amount;
- P is the outstanding principal balance of the loan at the time the calculation is performed;
- I is the annual interest rate on the loan, expressed as a decimal (for example, for a loan with an interest rate of 6 percent, 0.06); and
- N is the total number of months in the repayment period (for example, for a loan with a 12-year repayment period, 144 months).

For example, assume that Billy has a $10,000 Direct Unsubsidized Loan with an interest rate of 6 percent.

Step 1: To solve for M, first simplify the numerator of the fraction by which we multiply P, the outstanding principal balance. To do this divide I, the interest rate, as a decimal, by 12. In this example, Billy's interest rate is 6 percent. As a decimal, 6 percent is 0.06.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$

Step 2: Next, simplify the denominator of the fraction by which we multiply P. To do this divide I, the interest rate, as a decimal, by 12. Then, add one. Next, raise the sum of the two figures to the negative power that corresponds to the length of the repayment period in months. In this example, because we are amortizing a loan to calculate the monthly payment amount under the ICR plan, the applicable figure is 12 years, which is 144 months. Finally, subtract the result from one.

- $0.06 \div 12 = 0.005$
- $1 + 0.005 = 1.005$
- $1.005 \wedge -144 = 0.48762628$
- $1 - 0.48762628 = 0.51237372$

Step 3: Next, resolve the fraction by dividing the result from step one by the result from step two.

- $0.005 \div 0.51237372 = 0.0097585$

Step 4: Finally, solve for M, the monthly payment amount, by multiplying the outstanding principal balance of the loan by the result of step 3.

- $\$10{,}000 \times 0.0097585 = \$97.59$

The remainder of the examples in this attachment will only show the results of the formula.

Example 1. Brenda is single with no dependents and has $15,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans. The interest rate on Brenda's loans is 6 percent, and she has an AGI of $29,131.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what Brenda would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $146.38.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Brenda's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $29,131 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 71.89 percent.

- $0.7189 \times \$146.38 = \$105.23$

Step 3: Determine 20 percent of Brenda's discretionary income and divide by 12 (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). For Brenda, subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from her AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and then divide by 12:

- $\$29{,}131 - \$11{,}880 = \$17{,}251$
- $\$17{,}251 \times 0.20 = \$3{,}450.20$
- $\$3{,}450.20 \div 12 = \$287.52$

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. The lower of the two will be the monthly ICR payment amount. In this example, Brenda will be paying the amount calculated under Step 2 ($105.23).

Note: Brenda would have a lower payment under other income-driven repayment plans. Specifically, Brenda's payment would be $89.31 under the PAYE and REPAYE repayment plans. However, Brenda's payment would be $133.96 under the IBR plan, which is higher than the payment she would have under the ICR plan.

Example 2. Joseph is married to Susan and has no dependents. They file their Federal income tax return jointly. Joseph has a Direct Loan balance of $10,000, and Susan has a Direct Loan balance of $15,000. The interest rate on all of the loans is 6 percent.

Joseph and Susan have a combined AGI of $82,275 and are repaying their loans jointly under the ICR plan (for general information regarding joint ICR payments for married couples, see the fifth and sixth bullets under the heading ''General notes about the examples in this attachment'').

Step 1: Add Joseph's and Susan's Direct Loan balances to determine their combined aggregate loan balance:

- $\$10{,}000 + \$15{,}000 = \$25{,}000$

Step 2: Determine the combined monthly payment amount for Joseph and Susan based on what both borrowers would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the combined monthly payment amount would be $243.96.

Step 3: Multiply the result of Step 2 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to Joseph and Susan's combined AGI. In this example, the combined AGI of $82,275 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 109.40 percent.

- $1.094 \times \$243.96 = \$266.90$

Step 4: Determine 20 percent of Joseph and Susan's combined discretionary income (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of two from the combined AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, and divide by 12:

- $\$82{,}275 - \$\ 16{,}020 = \$66{,}225$
- $\$66{,}225 \times 0.20 = \$13{,}251$
- $\$13{,}251 \div 12 = \$1{,}104.25$

Step 5: Compare the amount from Step 3 with the amount from Step 4. The lower of the two will be Joseph and Susan's joint monthly payment amount. Joseph and Susan will jointly pay the amount calculated under Step 3 ($266.90).

Note: For Joseph and Susan, the Income-Contingent Repayment plan provides the lowest monthly payment of all of the income-driven repayment plans. Joseph and Susan would not be eligible for the IBR or Pay As You Earn Repayment plans, and would have a combined monthly payment under the REPAYE Repayment plan of $485.38.

Step 6: Because Joseph and Susan are jointly repaying their Direct Loans under the ICR plan, the monthly payment amount calculated under Step 5 applies to both Joseph's and Susan's loans. To determine the amount for which each borrower will be responsible, prorate the amount calculated under Step 4 by each spouse's share of the combined Direct Loan debt. Joseph has a Direct Loan debt of $10,000 and Susan has a Direct Loan Debt of $15,000. For Joseph, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $\$10{,}000 \div (\$10{,}000 + \$15{,}000) = 40$ percent
- $0.40 \times \$266.90 = \$106.76$

For Susan, the monthly payment amount will be:

- $\$15{,}000 \div (\$10{,}000 + \$15{,}000) = 60$ percent
- $0.60 \times \$266.90 = \$160.14$

Example 3. David is single with no dependents and has $60,000 in Direct Subsidized and Unsubsidized Loans. The interest rate on all of the loans is 6 percent, and David's AGI is $34,661.

Step 1: Determine the total monthly payment amount based on what David would pay over 12 years using standard amortization. To do this, use the formula that precedes Example 1. In this example, the monthly payment amount would be $585.51.

Step 2: Multiply the result of Step 1 by the income percentage factor shown in the income percentage factors table (see Attachment 1 to this notice) that corresponds to David's AGI. In this example, an AGI of $34,661 corresponds to an income percentage factor of 80.33 percent.

- $0.8033 \times \$585.51 = \$470.34$

Step 3: Determine 20 percent of David's discretionary income and divide by 12 (discretionary income is AGI minus the HHS Poverty Guideline amount for a borrower's family size and State of residence). To do this subtract the Poverty Guideline amount for a family of one from David's AGI, multiply the result by 20 percent, then divide by 12:

- $\$34{,}661 - \$11{,}880 = \$22{,}781$
- $\$22{,}781 \times 0.20 = \$4{,}556.20$
- $\$4{,}556.20 \div 12 = \$379.68$

Step 4: Compare the amount from Step 2 with the amount from Step 3. The lower of the two will be David's monthly payment amount. In this example, David will be paying the amount calculated under Step 3 ($379.68).

Note: David would have a lower payment under each of the other income-driven plans. Specifically, David's payment would be $140.34 under the PAYE and REPAYE repayment plans and $210.51 under the IBR plan.

Interpolation. If an income is not included on the income percentage factor table, calculate the income percentage factor through linear interpolation. For example, assume that Joan is single with an income of $50,000.

Step 1: Find the closest income listed that is less than Joan's income ($50,000) and the closest income listed that is greater than Joan's income ($50,000).

Step 2: Subtract the lower amount from the higher amount (for this discussion we will call the result the ''income interval''):

- $\$54{,}602 - \$43{,}536 = \$11{,}066$

Step 3: Determine the difference between the two income percentage factors that correspond to the incomes used in Step 2 (for this discussion, we will call the result the ''income percentage factor interval''):

- 100.00 percent $- 88.77$ percent $= 11.23$ percent

Step 4: Subtract from Joan's income the closest income shown on the chart that is less than Joan's income of $50,000:

- $\$50{,}000 - \$43{,}536 = \$6{,}464$

Step 5: Divide the result of Step 4 by the income interval determined in Step 2:

- $6,464 ÷ $11,066 = 58.41 percent

Step 6: Multiply the result of Step 5 by the income percentage factor interval:

- 11.23 percent × 58.41 percent = 6.56 percent

Step 7: Add the result of Step 6 to the lower of the two income percentage factors used in Step 3 to calculate the income percentage factor interval for $50,000 in income:

- 6.56 percent + 88.77 percent = 95.33 percent (rounded to the nearest hundredth)

The result is the income percentage factor that we will use to calculate Joan's monthly repayment amount under the ICR plan.

Attachment 3—Charts Showing Sample Income-Driven Repayment Amounts for Single and Married Borrowers

Below are two charts that provide first-year payment amount estimates for a variety of loan debt sizes and incomes under all of the income-driven repayment plans. The first chart is for single borrowers who have a family size of one. The second chart is for a borrower who is married or a head of household and who has a family size of three. The ICR plan calculations assume that the loan debt has an interest rate of 6 percent. For married borrowers, the calculations assume that the borrower files a joint Federal income tax return with his or her spouse. A field with a ''–'' character indicates that the borrower in the example would not be eligible to enter the applicable repayment based plan based on the borrower's income, loan debt, and family size.

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A SINGLE BORROWER

Income	Plan	Family size = 1				
		Initial debt				
		$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
$20,000	ICR	$118	$167	$195	$219	$240
	IBR	27	—	—	—	—
	PAYE	18	185	—	—	—
	REPAYE	18	185	352	518	685
$40,000	ICR	135	333	390	439	480
	IBR	27	277	—	—	—
	PAYE	18	185	352	—	—
	REPAYE	18	185	352	518	685
$60,000	ICR	135	469	586	658	720
	IBR	27	277	527	—	—
	PAYE	18	185	352	518	—
	REPAYE	18	185	352	518	685
$80,000	ICR	135	469	781	877	960
	IBR	27	277	527	777	—
	PAYE	18	185	352	518	685
	REPAYE	18	185	352	518	685
$100,000	ICR	135	469	802	1,097	1,200
	IBR	27	277	527	777	1,027
	PAYE	18	185	352	518	685
	REPAYE	18	185	352	518	685

SAMPLE FIRST-YEAR MONTHLY REPAYMENT AMOUNTS FOR A MARRIED OR HEAD-OF-HOUSEHOLD BORROWER

Income	Plan	Family size = 3				
		Initial debt				
		$20,000	$40,000	$60,000	$80,000	$100,000
$20,000	ICR	$0	$161	$195	$211	$233
	IBR	0	122	—	—	—
	PAYE	0	81	—	—	—
	REPAYE	0	81	248	415	581
$40,000	ICR	0	323	390	422	466
	IBR	0	122	372	—	—
	PAYE	0	81	248	415	—
	REPAYE	0	81	248	415	581
$60,000	ICR	0	331	586	633	699
	IBR	0	122	372	622	—
	PAYE	0	81	248	415	581
	REPAYE	0	81	248	415	581
$80,000	ICR	0	331	664	844	932
	IBR	0	122	372	622	872
	PAYE	0	81	248	415	581
	REPAYE	0	81	278	415	581
$100,000	ICR	0	469	664	997	1,165
	IBR	0	277	372	622	872
	PAYE	0	185	248	415	581
	REPAYE	0	185	248	415	581

Program Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1087 *et seq.*

Dated: March 29, 2016.

James W. Runcie,

Chief Operating Officer, Federal Student Aid.

[FR Doc. 2016–07517 Filed 4–1–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4000–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Deadline Dates for Reports and Other Records Associated With the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®), the Federal Pell Grant Program, the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program, the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education Grant Program, and the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Program for the 2016–2017 Award Year

AGENCY: Federal Student Aid, Department of Education.

ACTION: Notice.

Catalog Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Numbers: 84.007 Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG) Program; 84.033 Federal Work Study (FWS) Program; 84.038 Federal Perkins Loan (Perkins Loan) Program; 84.063 Federal Pell Grant (Pell Grant) Program; 84.268 William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program; 84.379 Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant Program; 84.408 Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant Program.

SUMMARY: The Secretary announces deadline dates for the receipt of documents and other information from applicants and institutions participating in certain Federal student aid programs authorized under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), for the 2016–2017 award year. The Federal student aid programs covered by this deadline date notice are the Pell Grant, Direct Loan, TEACH Grant, and Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant programs. The FSEOG, FWS, and Perkins Loan programs are only covered by this deadline date notice to the extent that a student receiving FSOEG, FWS, or Perkins Loan funds must submit a FAFSA, to the extent that the institution must receive the student's Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) or Student Aid Report (SAR) for students requesting those funds, or to the extent that the institution must submit verification outcomes for students requesting those funds.

These programs, administered by the U.S. Department of Education (Department), provide financial assistance to students attending eligible postsecondary educational institutions to help them pay their educational costs.

DATES: *Deadline and Submission Dates:* See Tables A and B at the end of this notice.

Table A—Deadline Dates by Which a Student Must Submit the FAFSA, by Which the Institution Must Receive the Student's Institutional Student Information Record (ISIR) or Student Aid Report (SAR), and by Which the Institution Must Submit Verification Outcomes for Certain Students for the 2016–2017 Award Year

Table A provides information and deadline dates for receipt of the FAFSA, corrections to and signatures for the FAFSA, ISIRs, and SARs, and verification documents.

The deadline date for the receipt of a FAFSA by the Department's Central Processing System is June 30, 2017, regardless of the method that the applicant uses to submit the FAFSA. The deadline date for the receipt of a signature page for the FAFSA (if required), correction, notice of change of address or school, or request for a duplicate SAR is September 9, 2017.

For all Federal student aid programs, an ISIR or SAR for the student must be received by the institution no later than the student's last date of enrollment for the 2016–2017 award year or September 23, 2017, whichever is earlier. As a reminder, a FAFSA must be submitted for the dependent student for whom a parent is applying for a Direct PLUS Loan.

Verification documents must be received by the institution no later than 120 days after the student's last date of enrollment for the 2016–2017 award year or September 23, 2017, whichever is earlier.

For all Federal student aid programs except for (1) Direct PLUS Loans that will be made to parent borrowers, and (2) Direct Unsubsidized Loans that will be made to dependent students who have been determined by the institution, pursuant to section 479A(a) of the HEA, to be eligible for such a loan without providing parental information on the FAFSA, the ISIR or SAR must have an official expected family contribution (EFC) and must be received by the institution no later than the earlier of the student's last date of enrollment for the 2016–2017 award year or September 23, 2017.

For a student who is requesting aid through the Pell Grant, FSEOG, FWS, and Federal Perkins Loan programs or for a student requesting Direct Subsidized Loans, who does not meet the conditions for a late disbursement under 34 CFR 668.164(g), a valid ISIR or valid SAR must be received by the student's last date of enrollment for the 2016–2017 award year or September 23, 2017, whichever is earlier.

In accordance with 34 CFR 668.164(g)(4)(i), an institution may not make a late disbursement of title IV student assistance funds later than 180 days after the date of the institution's determination that the student was no longer enrolled. Table A provides that, to make a late disbursement of title IV student assistance funds, an institution must receive a valid ISIR or valid SAR no later than 180 days after its determination that the student was no longer enrolled, but not later than September 23, 2017.

Table B—Pell Grant, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant, Direct Loan, and TEACH Grant Programs' Deadline Dates for Disbursement Information by Institutions for the 2016–2017 Award Year or Processing Year

Table B provides the earliest and latest dates for institutions to submit Pell Grant, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant, Direct Loan, and TEACH Grant disbursement records to the Department's Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) System and deadline dates for such records if an institution requests and receives approval to submit such records after the established deadline.

An institution must submit Pell Grant, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant, Direct Loan, and TEACH Grant disbursement records to COD, as applicable, no later than 15 days after making the disbursement or becoming aware of the need to adjust a previously reported disbursement. In accordance with 34 CFR 668.164(a), title IV funds are disbursed on the date that the institution: (a) Credits those funds to a student's account in the institution's general ledger or any subledger of the general ledger; or (b) pays those funds to a student directly. Title IV funds are disbursed even if an institution uses its own funds in advance of receiving program funds from the Secretary.

An institution's failure to submit disbursement records within the required timeframe may result in the Secretary rejecting all or part of the reported disbursement. Such failure may also result in an audit or program review finding or the initiation of an adverse action, such as a fine or other penalty for such failure, in accordance with subpart G of the General Provisions regulations in 34 CFR part 668.

Other Sources for Detailed Information

We publish a detailed discussion of the Federal student aid application process in the 2016–2017 *Federal*