



2016

# Repayment of Your Student Loan Debt

Office of Student Financial Assistance





## Agenda

- What are my rights and responsibilities?
- How do I choose a repayment plan?
- What are consequences of default?
- Where can I find help if I cannot pay?







# What are my rights?

- Borrowers have the right to know the:
  - Amount borrowed
  - Interest rate
  - Date repayment begins
  - Servicer
  - Fees (if any) associated with loan





# Know how much you owe

- National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS)
  - www.NSLDS.ed.gov
  - 1-800-4-FED-AID
- Use your FSA ID (username and password) to access this information







Types of Federal Student Loans		
Subsidized Direct Federal Stafford Loans	Loans based on financial need.	
Unsubsidized Direct Federal Stafford Loans	Loans not based on financial need.	
Federal PLUS Loans: Parent PLUS Grad PLUS	Loans borrowed by an undergraduate student's parents or by a graduate or professional degreeseeking student. In order to qualify, the borrower must not have adverse credit or must obtain a credit-worthy endorser.	
Federal Consolidation Loans	Multiple student loans consolidated or merged into one new loan.	
Federal Perkins Loans	Loans for which you make repayment to the school.	





### Interest: Simple Daily Basis



Example: a \$10,000 Direct Loan balance at 6.8% interest would be calculated for the month of July as:

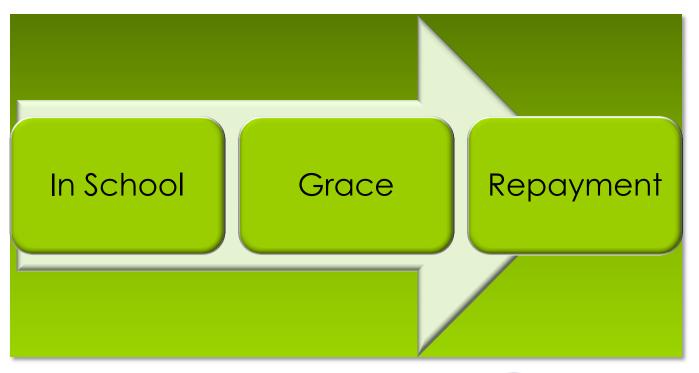
 $10,000 \times (.068/365) \times 31 = 57.75$ 







# Life cycle of a student loan











# What are my responsibilities?

- Borrowers have the responsibility to:
  - Repay the amount borrowed plus interest
  - Update personal contact information when it changes
  - Seek help when unable to pay







## Repayment

- Borrowers must repay EVEN IF you:
  - Are dissatisfied with school or services
  - Are not able to secure employment
  - Do not complete your program of study







### Repayment Plan Choices

- Standard
- Graduated
- Extended
- Income-Based
  - (IBR, PAYE, REPAYE, ICR, ISR)







#### Standard

- Maximum repayment period of 10 years
- Minimum monthly payment is \$50 but may be higher depending on balance
- Fixed monthly payment







#### Graduated

- Maximum repayment period of 10 years
- Begins with lower payments that increase every two years
- More interest accrues over the life of the loan because principal decreases at a slower rate



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#### Extended

- Must have balance of \$30,000 or more in federal student loans
- Payments can be fixed or graduated
- Maximum repayment term of 25 years
- Longer loan payment period means more interest accrues and principal decreases at a slower rate







# Income-Based Repayment Plans (IBR, PAYE, REPAYE, ICR, ISR)

- Payments adjust annually based:
  - Income
  - Family Size
  - Poverty Guidelines
- Some qualify for forgiveness of remaining debt
- Must certify income annually



2016





# Income-Based (IBR)

- Payment will be lesser of:
  - 15% of discretionary income OR
  - 10-year Standard Plan amount
- Forgiveness of remaining debt after 25 years
- www.IBRinfo.org





# Pay As You Earn (PAYE)

- Payment will be lesser of:
  - 10% of discretionary income OR
  - 10-year Standard Plan amount
- Remaining balance forgiven after 20 years and MAY be taxable







# Revised Pay As You Earn (REPAYE)

- Payment can be <u>more</u> than 10-year
  Standard Plan amount
- Spouse's income/student loan debt considered whether taxes are filed jointly or separately
- Remaining balance forgiven after 20 or 25 years and MAY be taxable





# Income-Contingent (ICR)

- Payment will be the lesser of:
  - 20% of discretionary income OR
  - 10-year Standard Plan multiplied by a % based on income
- Forgiveness of remaining debt after 25 years and MAY be taxable





# Income Sensitive (ISR)

- Adjusted payment amount based on annual income
- Payments change as income changes
- For Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL) ONLY
- Payment period up to 10 years





# Sample Comparison: Single/Household size=1/AGI \$20,000 \$26,946 Total Student Loan Debt @ 3.9%

Plan	Payment	Projected Loan Forgiveness
Standard (120 months = 10 yrs)	\$272/month \$32,585 total	\$0
Graduated (120 months = 10 yrs)	\$152to \$455/month \$33,979 total	\$0
Pay As You Earn** (240 months = 20 yrs)	\$18 to \$191/month \$21,572 total	\$26,389
Revised Pay As Your Earn** (300 months = 25 yrs)	\$18 to \$278/month \$36,048	\$11,352
Income Based Repayment** (299 months)	\$27 to \$272/month \$48,067 total	\$0
Income Contingent Repayment ** (251 months)	\$135 to \$184/month \$40,203	\$0



# Staying on Track

- Use a Repayment Estimator to compare and select a plan that best fits your budget:
  - www.StudentAid.ed.gov
  - www.MappingYourFuture.org
  - www.FinAid.org
- Make monthly payments ON TIME
- Sign up for automatic withdrawal if option is offered





# Delinquency

- If payment is made ONE day late, the borrower is considered delinquent
- Make sure payments arrive on or BEFORE the due date





### Default

- If no payments are made for 270 days (or 9 months), borrowers are classified in "default status"
- There are many consequences to defaulting on a student loan







#### Consequences of Default

- Owe entire balance immediately
- Ineligible for interest rate reductions
- Ineligible for deferments/forbearances
- Ineligible for additional financial aid
- Lose positive rating on credit report







#### Consequences of Default

- Potentially assigned to a collection agency which will incur additional costs and fees
- State/federal income tax refunds may be withheld (offset)
- Part of wages may be withheld (garnished)
- Florida Lottery winnings may be withheld (offset)







#### Consequences of Default

- Potential denial of a professional license (medical, legal, etc.)
- Florida students:
  - Academic transcripts will be held as required by Florida Statute 1009.95







## Where to find help

- Contact the servicer IMMEDIATELY if unable to make a scheduled payment
- Options include:
  - Repayment plan change
  - Deferment
  - Forbearance
  - Consolidation





# Options Available

#### **Deferment**

Special circumstances

#### **Forbearance**

Determined by the lender

#### Consolidation

Merging all loans into one new loan





# Communicating with the Servicer

- Program servicer contact information into your cell phone for easy access
- Notify of any changes to address, employment, e-mail address, cell number
- Keep a folder of all loan records in a safe place
- Document each communication with servicer for reference





# Resolving Disputes

- Self-Resolution Checklist
  - www.StudentAid.ed.gov
- Common Issues and How to Resolve
  - www.StudentAid.ed.gov/repayloans/disputes
- Ombudsman Office
  - 1-877-557-2575
  - www.StudentAid.ed.gov/repayloans/disputes/prepare







# Cancellation of student loan debt

- Death
- Disability (total and permanent)
- School Closure
- Identity Theft
- False Loan Certification
- Failure of school to pay a refund if student withdraws
- Bankruptcy (in rare cases)





# Saving Money

- Tax Deductions
  - American Opportunity Tax Credit
  - Lifetime Learning Credit
  - www.IRS.gov/publications/p970
- Loan Forgiveness Programs
  - www.StudentAid.ed.gov
  - www.FinAid.org







## Mapping Your Future (MYF)

- MYF is a non-profit organization dedicated to combining person-toperson financial counseling with online resources to help students plan for the future
  - College preparation
  - School selection
  - Career exploration
  - Money management





# Navigating Your Financial Future (NyFF)

- Financing higher education
- Managing day-to-day money
- Career planning
- School/Life management



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### **NyFF**

#### Contact us

- E-mail: osfa@fldoe.org
- Telephone: 1-800-366-3475
- OSFA Outreach:
  - Representative Name
  - Representative Number
  - Representative E-mail

