WELCOME!

Money Smart Day

Student Loan Repayment!

10-11AM EST

April 14
STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT

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OTHER LOANS

○ Federal Perkins Loan Program
  ○ Federal students loan program that ended September 30, 2017.
  ○ The student is given a 9-month grace period before having to make payments towards the loan(s) for the following reasons:
    ○ Graduation
    ○ Left school
    ○ Dropped below half-time
  ○ The typical time to repay the loan(s) is 5 – 10 years.
  ○ To make payments or manage your Perkins loan(s) borrowed at George Mason University, the servicer is ECSI. Please contact ECSI at https://borrower.ecsi.net/ or 1-888-549-3274.
  ○ If borrowed from a different University, we recommend contacting that school’s financial aid office to get servicer contact information.

○ Private Loans
  ○ Examples of Lenders may include:
    ○ Sallie Mae
    ○ Wells Fargo
    ○ Discover
    ○ College Avenue
  ○ The typical time to repay the loan(s) is 10 – 15 years.
  ○ Payments are made directly to the lender. The lender is the servicer.
  ○ Many private student loans require borrowers to make payments while in school although some allow to defer (put off) payments while still in school.
  ○ For more information and details regarding the loan(s), please contact the lender directly.
  ○ You can see if you have a private loan by getting a copy of your credit report.
1. Get started by utilizing the repayment tools provided through www.studentaid.gov.
2. Utilize the loan simulator to budget an estimated monthly repayment.
3. Learn more about loan consolidation and determine if this is a good option for you.
4. Get help with setting up Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF).
What is a direct loan servicer?
- It is a company who is assigned to handle the billing and other services associated with your federal student loan. These companies are responsible for working with students to find the best repayment options available.

Where do I find my servicer?
- You can log into www.studentaid.gov any time while in school or post school to find your servicer’s information. It is located on the main homepage under “View loan servicer details”.

What is the contact for my servicer?
- CornerStone: 1-800-663-1662
- FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA): 1-800-699-2908
- Granite state – GSMR: 1-888-556-0022
- Great Lakes Educational Loan Services, Inc.: 1-800-236-4300
- HESC/Edfinancial: 1-855-337-6884
- MOHELA: 1-888-866-4352
- Navient: 1-800-722-1300
- Nelnet: 1-888-486-4722
- OSLA Servicing: 1-866-264-9762
- ECSI: 1-866-313-3797
- Default Resolution Group – Maximus Federal Services, Inc.: 1-800-621-3115
  (TTY: 1-877-825-9923 for the deaf or hard of hearing)
Loan Consolidation

- Loan Consolidation allows for student loan borrowers with multiple student loans to combine all their loans together creating one loan with a fixed interest rate.
  - The fixed interest rate is based on the average of the interest rates of multiple loans being combined.
- Once the consolidation has taken place, the loan borrower will only have one single monthly payment.

By Loan Type

- Family Federal Education Loans (FFEL) Program (Ended in 2010)
  - Consolidate your loans into the Direct Loan program to qualify for income repayments and forgiveness options.
- Private Loans
  - You cannot consolidate private loans into Direct Loans.
- Perkins Loans
  - Consider consolidating into the Direct Loan program.
- Direct Loans
  - If all of your loans are already Direct Loans then there is most likely no need to consolidate.
  - If you want to consolidate direct loans to private loans, make sure to learn what benefits you are giving up.

Consolidate through
www.studentaid.gov
# Repayment Plans Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Repayment Plan</th>
<th>Payment &amp; Time Frame</th>
<th>Other Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Repayment</td>
<td>• Fixed payments</td>
<td>• Pay less over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated Repayment</td>
<td>• Payment increase every 2 years</td>
<td>• Pay more over time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 – 30 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extended Repayment</td>
<td>• Fixed or graduate payments</td>
<td>• Debt of $30,000 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25 years</td>
<td>• Lower monthly payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revised Pay As You Earn (REPAYE)</td>
<td>• 10% discretionary income</td>
<td>• Both spouses income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 20 years for undergraduate loans</td>
<td>• Forgiveness PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25 years for graduate loans</td>
<td>• Taxed even with PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• No cap level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pay As You Earn (PAYE)</td>
<td>• 10% discretionary income</td>
<td>• New borrow after 10/1/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 20 years for both undergraduate and graduate loans</td>
<td>• Forgiveness PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Separate spouses income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Not taxed with PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 10 year standard cap level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Based Repayment (IBR)</td>
<td>• 15% discretionary income</td>
<td>• Separate spouses income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 10% discretionary income if new borrower after July 1, 2014 (new IBR)</td>
<td>• Forgiveness PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 20 years if new borrow (new IBR)</td>
<td>• Not taxed if PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25 years if not a new borrow</td>
<td>• 10 year standard cap level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Contingent Repayment (ICR)</td>
<td>• 20% discretionary income</td>
<td>• Repay DL jointly with spouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 25 years for all loans</td>
<td>• Separate spouses income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Parent Plus Loan only if the parent has loans themselves to consolidate</td>
<td>• Forgiveness PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Not taxed if PSLF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 12 year standard cap level</td>
</tr>
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INCOME-DRIVEN REPAYMENT PLANS

- The Income-Driven Repayment Plans are created based on the borrower’s income and family size to calculate a monthly student loan payment (discretionary income).

- There are four types of Income Driven Repayments Plans:
  - Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (REPAYE Plan)
  - Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (PAYE Plan)
  - Income-Based Repayment Plan (IBR Plan)
  - Income-Contingent Repayment Plan (ICR Plan)

- Although, the monthly payments may be low, the borrower will pay more interest over time.

- Anniversary Date: 1 year after your first monthly repayment so you need to do a recertification every year.

- Monthly repayment cap based on a standard repayment plan.

- Compounded if recertification is missed.

- Forgiveness options available – the borrower’s servicer will inform the borrower when they qualify for forgiveness for any balance remaining they may have.

- To apply for these repayment plans go to www.studentaid.gov.

IMPORTANT TO FILE YOUR TAXES!
Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)

- To be **eligible** for the program, the individual must be employed by the following:
  - U.S. Federal Government
  - State, Local, Tribal Government
  - Not-for-profit Organization

- Forgiveness of remaining balance **after 120 payments** (principle, interest, and tax free) while working full-time for a qualifying employer (roughly at least 10 years)

- Payments **ONLY** made after **October 1, 2007** will count towards the 120 payments required

- **Who is the Servicer?**
  - FedLoan Servicing

- **What loans qualify for PSLF?**
  - Any loan(s) received under the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program will qualify for PSLF

- **Which loans do not qualify for PSLF?**
  - Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program
  - Federal Perkins Loan (Perkins Loan) Program
  - Private Loans

- **Employment Certification Form – ECF:**
  - It helps keep track of progress towards qualifying for PSLF. It is recommended to be submitted annually or when a change of employer occurs.
TEACHER LOAN FORGIVENESS

- **Who is considered to be a teacher:**
  - It is an individual who provides direct classroom teaching, or classroom-type teaching in a non-classroom setting. Special Education teachers are considered to be teachers.

- **How much loan forgiveness can a teacher receive?**
  - Depending on the subject the teacher may teach:
    - Up to $17,500 for teachers teaching mathematics, science and special education
    - Up to $5,000 for teachers teaching other subjects that are not mathematics, science, and special education

- **To be eligible for the program, the individual must be employed by the following:**
  - Must have 5 years of full-time teaching completed and consecutive
  - Must have been employed at a low-income school or educational service agency
  - Loan(s) seeking forgiveness must be made before the end of the 5 year academic years of teaching service
  - Must have no outstanding balance or have obtained on Direct Loans or FFEL Program Loan(s) as of October 1, 1998

- **Which loans **do** qualify for the Teacher Forgiveness Program?**
  - Direct Loan Program
  - FFEL Program

- **Which loans **do not** qualify for the Teacher Forgiveness Program?**
  - Plus Loans
  - Federal Perkins loans

- **How to apply?**
  - A Teacher Loan Forgiveness Application must be submitted to the loan servicer of the borrower after completing 5 consecutive years of qualifying teaching
    - [https://ifap.ed.gov/dpcletters/attachments/GEN1419AttachTeacherLoanForgivenessApp.pdf](https://ifap.ed.gov/dpcletters/attachments/GEN1419AttachTeacherLoanForgivenessApp.pdf)
o It allows borrowers to stop making their monthly student loan payments or temporarily make smaller payments.

o Work with your servicer to ask for temporary forbearance if transitioning between undergraduate and graduate or between universities in general.

o Forbearance may be granted to individuals who are in financial hardships or illness.

o Interest will still accrue during forbearance for all types of loans. If interest is not paid during the forbearance period, the total amount will be higher.

o Borrowers need to contact their servicers to request forbearance.

o Forbearance does not qualify for Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)!
  
  o An exception to this rule are loans in forbearance due to COVID-19 (September 30, 2021)
  
  o For continued information go here:
  
  https://studentaid.gov/announcements-events/coronavirus
Other Programs

- National Health Service Corps (NHSC) has a loan repayment program. [https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/loan-repayment/index.html](https://nhsc.hrsa.gov/loan-repayment/index.html)
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For more information on Financial Well-Being here at GMU visit our website:

View Money Talks Series events
https://ssac.gmu.edu/fwb
Financial Well-Being Team
fwb@gmu.edu

Moneysmart.gmu.edu