

Repayment Plans 2.0: Strategies and Insights to Help Borrowers Succeed



Latest Report

Class of 2015
average student
loan debt -
\$30,100



44% of college
grads in their
20s are
employed in
low-wage jobs



Many borrowers
struggle to
afford their loan
payments

Sources: The Institute for College Access & Success, 2016; Forbes, 2015



Latest Report

- As of July, 6.9 million borrowers hadn't sent in a payment in at least 360 days
- 17% of all borrowers with federal loans are severely delinquent

Source: U.S. Department of Education



Latest Report

- Number of borrowers enrolled in income-driven repayment plans increased 56% from the same time last year
- However, despite the growth, *“there is room to reach more distressed borrowers”*

Source: U.S. Department of Education



Agenda

- 1 Share details of the income-driven repayment plans
- 2 Review the non-income driven repayment plans
- 3 Discuss strategies for helping borrowers prepare for repayment





Details of the Income-Driven Repayment Plans

Income-Driven Plan Overview

REPAYE	PAYE	IBR	ICR
Revised Pay As You Earn	Pay As You Earn	Income-based Repayment	Income-contingent Repayment
2015	2012	2009	1994



IDR Similarities

- Provides borrowers with a monthly payment relative to their income
- Borrowers must complete application and submit income documentation each year
- Provides forgiveness benefit after 20 or 25 years of qualified repayment
- Forgiven amounts are considered taxable income



What is REPAYE?

- REPAYE is modeled on the existing Pay As You Earn repayment plan
- Designed to give borrowers a manageable repayment option relative to their income
- Provides forgiveness benefit 20 or 25 years of repayment
- Made available to borrowers as of 12/17/15



Who Qualifies for REPAYE?

- Borrowers with Direct Loans regardless of when the loan was made
 - FFELP loans are included if repaid by a Direct Consolidation loan
- Excludes borrowers with defaulted loans, Direct Parent PLUS or Federal Parent PLUS, or Direct Consolidation Loans that repaid a Direct or Federal Parent PLUS loans



How Are Payments Calculated?

- Payments are limited to no more than 10% of the amount by which the borrower's AGI exceeds 150% of the poverty guidelines based on borrower's family size divided by 12
 - Partial financial hardship is not a requirement
 - No 10-year standard payment cap



How Are Payments Calculated?

Adjusted Gross Income

- For married borrowers filing jointly, AGI includes borrower's and spouse's incomes
- For married borrowers filing separately, AGI is combined unless borrower is:
 - Separated
 - Unable to reasonably access income information



How Are Payments Calculated?

Family Size

- Number of people in the household that live with the borrower and receive more than half of their support from the borrower
 - Includes borrower, spouse, children, and unborn children if born during the year
 - Spouse is not included if separated or filed separately and borrower is unable to reasonably access spouse's income information



How Are Payments Calculated?

Poverty Guidelines

- Published annually by the Department of Health and Human Services



Interest Subsidy

- If borrower's payment is not enough to pay the accrued interest on their loan
 - ED will not charge the interest for three consecutive years on [subsidized loans](#) or the [subsidized portion](#) of a Direct Consolidation loan
 - Following three-year period, ED will charge the borrower 50% of remaining accrued interest of [subsidized loans](#) or the [subsidized portion](#) of a Direct Consolidation loan



Interest Subsidy

- The three-year period:
 - Does not include any periods during which the borrower receives an economic hardship deferment
 - Includes prior payment under the IBR or Pay As You Earn repayment plan
 - Includes any period in which the underlying loans of a Direct Consolidation loan were paid under IBR or Pay As You Earn



Interest Subsidy

- If borrower's payment is not enough to pay the accrued interest on their loan
 - ED will charge the borrower 50% of the remaining accrued interest for borrowers with **unsubsidized, Grad PLUS, or unsubsidized portion** of a Direct Consolidation loan



Loan Forgiveness

- Borrowers who received loans as an undergraduate student or a consolidation loan that repaid only loans the borrower received as an undergraduate may qualify for forgiveness after **20 years** of repayment



Loan Forgiveness

- Borrowers who received loans as an graduate or professional student or a consolidation loan that repaid only loans the borrower received as an graduate or professional student may qualify for forgiveness after 25 years of repayment



Loan Forgiveness

- ED will determine when a borrower has met the loan forgiveness requirement—borrower will not be required to submit a request
 - Forgiven amount is considered taxable income



Pay As You Earn

- Direct borrowers (excludes parent PLUS or Direct Consolidation loan that repaid a parent PLUS loan)
- Must meet new borrower definition
 - No outstanding DL or FFEL balance as of 10/1/2007, or no outstanding balance on the date a borrower receives a new loan after 10/1/07; – and –
 - Receives a **disbursement** of a DL on/after 10/1/2011 – or –
 - Receives a Direct Consolidation loan based on application received on/after 10/1/2011



Pay As You Earn

- Borrowers must demonstrate a partial financial hardship
- Payments are capped at 10% of discretionary income

Partial Financial Hardship Factors

Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)
Poverty guidelines
Family size
Standard loan payment



Pay As You Earn

- If monthly payment amount is not enough to pay accrued interest on subsidized loan, ED will not charge the remaining interest for three consecutive years
- If monthly payment doesn't cover all interest, unpaid interest is capitalized when borrower no longer has PFH or leaves plan
 - Limited to 10% of the original principal balance at the time borrower entered Pay As You Earn



Pay As You Earn

- Remaining balance after 20 years of repayment will be forgiven
 - Forgiven amount is considered taxable income



Income-Based Repayment

- Direct loan borrowers (excludes parent PLUS or Direct consolidation loan that repaid a parent PLUS loan) on/after 7/1/14
- Direct and FFELP loan borrowers (excludes parent PLUS or Direct or Federal consolidation loans that repaid a parent PLUS loan) prior to 7/1/14



Income-Based Repayment

- Borrowers must demonstrate a partial financial hardship
- Payments are capped at 15% of discretionary income (for borrowers prior to 7/1/14)
- Payments are capped at 10% of discretionary income (for borrowers on/after 7/1/14)

Partial Financial Hardship Factors
Adjusted Gross Income (AGI)
Poverty guidelines
Family size
Standard loan payment



Income-Based Repayment

- If monthly payment amount is not enough to pay accrued interest on subsidized loan, ED will not charge the remaining interest for three consecutive years
- If monthly payment doesn't cover all interest, unpaid interest is capitalized when borrower no longer has a PFH or leaves IBR



Income-Based Repayment

For borrowers **on/after** 7/1/14:
remaining balance
after 20 years of
repayment will be
forgiven

For borrowers **prior**
to 7/1/14:
remaining balance
after 25 years of
repayment will be
forgiven



Income-Contingent Repayment

- Direct borrowers
 - Includes Parent PLUS loans, if included in a Direct Consolidation loan on/after 7/1/06
 - Includes FFELP loans, if included in a Direct Consolidation loan



Income-Contingent Repayment

- Borrowers do not have to demonstrate a partial financial hardship
- Monthly payments are the lesser of:
 - The amount they would pay if they repaid their loan in 12 years multiplied by an income percentage factor that varies with their annual income – or –
 - 20% of their monthly discretionary income



Income-Contingent Repayment

- Remaining balance after 25 years of repayment will be forgiven
 - Forgiven amount is considered taxable income



IDR Pros and Cons

Pros

- May provide borrowers with a more affordable monthly payment
- Some principal and interest could be forgiven

Cons

- Must reapply each year
- Borrowers could pay more interest over time
- Forgiven amount is considered taxable income





Non-Income Driven Repayment Plans

Non-income-Driven Plans

Standard

Graduated

Extended



Standard Repayment

- Available for Direct and FFEL loan borrowers
- Borrower makes equal monthly payments over 10 years

Pros

- Borrowers pay off with the least amount of interest

Cons

- Monthly payment may not be affordable for those with higher debt



Graduated Repayment

- Available for Direct and FFEL loan borrowers
- Provides lower payments initially and amount increases over the 10 year period

Pros

- Could provide borrowers with a more management payment at the beginning of their term

Cons

- Payments will be higher near the end of the term



Extended Repayment

- Available for Direct and FFEL loan borrowers
- Must have loan debt of \$30,000 in Direct or FFEL
- Payments can be fixed or graduated
- Repayment period is up to 25 years

Pros

- Could provide borrowers with a lower monthly payment

Cons

- Longer repayment term means more interest paid





Strategies for Repayment

Determine Affordability

- Develop a budget
 - Fixed and flexible expenses
 - Estimated or actual monthly salary
- Determine how much they can afford each month

FIXED

- Housing
- Transportation
- Insurance



FLEXIBLE

- Personal
- Clothing
- Entertainment
- Miscellaneous



Compare Repayment Plans

- Use the Repayment Estimator at studentloans.gov to compare each plan
- Login using FSA ID
 - Monthly payment
 - Repayment plan eligibility
 - Total interest paid
 - Total cost of plan



Repayment Estimator



Bennie's Loans

Salary – \$44,000
 Loan debt – \$28,000 Direct Unsubsidized Loan
 Family size – 1

Plan	Monthly Payment	Total Interest	Total Paid	Forgiveness	Term
Standard	\$282	\$5,859	\$33,895	\$0	120
Graduated	\$158-\$473	\$7,307	\$35,307	\$0	120
IBR*	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PAYE	\$218-\$282	\$6,650	\$34,650	\$0	130
REPAYE**	\$218-\$387	\$6,335	\$34,335	\$0	117
ICR	\$218-\$244	\$7,747	\$35,747	\$0	153

3.9% interest rate unsubsidized loan; *IBR before 7/1/14; **REPAYE for undergraduate loan



Which repayment plan would work best for Bennie?

- a) Standard
- b) Graduated
- c) IBR
- d) PAYE
- e) REPAYE
- f) ICR



Bella's Loans

Salary - \$75,000
 Loan debt - \$98,000 Direct Grad PLUS Loans
 Family size - 2

Plan	Monthly Payment	Total Interest	Total Paid	Forgiveness	Term
Standard	\$988	\$20,506	\$118,506	\$0	120
Graduated	\$552-\$1,656	\$25,576	\$123,576	\$0	120
Extended	\$512	\$55,565	\$153,565	\$0	300
IBR*	\$637-\$988	\$27,667	\$125,667	\$0	146
PAYE	\$425-\$988	\$42,579	\$140,579	\$0	202
REPAYE**	\$425-\$1,075	\$42,551	\$140,551	\$0	201
ICR	\$924-\$1,038	\$21,213	\$119,213	\$0	122

3.9% interest rate unsubsidized loan; *IBR prior to 7/1/14; **REPAYE for graduate loan





Which repayment plan would work best for Bella?

- a) Standard
- b) Graduated
- c) IBR
- d) PAYE
- e) REPAYE
- f) ICR



Counsel Borrowers

Remind them that they:

- Will be placed in the standard plan, if they do not chose a different one during their grace period
- Can change their plan
- Can change their due date
- Can postpone with a deferment/forbearance if they have difficulty making a payment
- Will pay more in interest with longer repayment periods



Counsel Borrowers

Identify students who may need additional repayment counseling:

- Students in academic programs with larger debt and lower incomes
- Students who have withdrawn without completing their degree
- Any former students having trouble making their payments



Share Resources

- Mygreatlakes.org
- Nseds.com
- Studentloans.gov
- Annualcreditreport.com
- Bankrate.com



Thanks for Attending



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