## Get Into The Game - Understanding Loan Repayment Strategies

- Brenda Brown, University of Miami School of Law
- Laura Dickerson, Sallie Mae

Learning Objectives

- Understand the complex nature of today's student loan portfolios
- Review the key repayment considerations
- Practice applying these concepts to case study examples to enhance knowledge and skill level for coaching student loan borrowers on how to best manage repaying their student loans.


## Loan Portfolio Complexity

- Increased portfolio complexity requires that students have a solid understanding of the loans in their portfolios
- Loan types- Are the loans Stafford, PLUS, Perkins, Consolidation, other?
- Are the loans made through a federal program or a private loan program? Who is the loan holder/servicer?
- Are the loans FFEL or DL?
- Interest rates - Are the interest rates fixed or variable?
- What are the [current] interest rates?
- Graduate/Professional Students
- Most likely to have the most complex portfolios
- May need to plan for time period between graduating and entering their profession


## Loan Portfolio Complexity

## Interest Rates

| Loan | Interest Rate |
| :--- | :---: |
| Stafford (fixed) | $6.8 \%$ |
| Stafford (variable) | $6.62 \%$ |
| Stafford (variable) | $7.22 \%$ |
| Grad PLUS (FFEL) | $8.5 \%$ |
| Grad PLUS (DL) | $7.9 \%$ |
| Perkins | $5 \%$ |
| HPSL | $5 \%$ |
| Consolidation | Fixed |
|  | (weighted average) |
| Private loans | Varies |

## Repayment Comparison

| Total Loan Amount | \$20,000 Loan * |  |  |  | \$60,000 Loan * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial Monthly Payment | Long-term Monthly Payment | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Interest } \end{aligned}$ | Years in Repayment | Initial Monthly Payment | Long-term Monthly Payment | Total Interest | Years in Repayment |
| Standard | \$230 | \$230 | \$ 7,619 | 10 | \$690 | \$690 | \$22,858 | 10 |
| Income-sensitive (1 year interestonly) | \$113 | \$230 | \$8,979 | 11 | \$340 | \$690 | \$26,938 | 11 |
| Graduated (4 years interest-only) | \$113 | \$339 | \$9,853 | 10 | \$340 | \$1,017 | \$29,558 | 10 |
| Extended (Standard) | Not available balances of \$ less | ,000, or |  |  | \$416 | \$416 | \$64,933 | 25 |
| Consolidation (Standard) | \$154 | \$154 | \$16,855 | 20 | \$394 | \$394 | \$81,897 | 30 |
| Consolidation (Income-sensitive 1 year interest-only) | \$115 | \$154 | \$18,230 | 21 | \$344 | \$394 | \$86,022 | 31 |

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## Repayment Comparison

| Total Loan Amount | \$100,000 Loan * |  |  |  | \$150,000 Loan * |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Initial Monthly Payment | Long-term Monthly Payment | Total Interest | Years in Repayment | Initial Monthly Payment | Long-term Monthly Payment | Total Interest | Years in Repayment |
| Standard | \$1,151 | \$1,151 | \$38,096 | 10 | \$1,726 | \$1,726 | \$57,145 | 10 |
| Income-sensitive (1 year interest-only) | \$567 | \$1,151 | \$44,896 | 11 | \$850 | \$1,726 | \$67,345 | 11 |
| Graduated (4 years interest-only) | \$567 | \$1,695 | \$49,263 | 10 | \$850 | \$2,543 | \$73,894 | 10 |
| Extended (Standard) | \$694 | \$694 | \$108,222 | 25 | \$1,041 | \$1,041 | \$162,332 | 25 |
| Consolidation (Standard) | \$657 | \$657 | \$136,494 | 30 | \$985 | \$985 | \$204,742 | 30 |
| Consolidation (Income-sensitive - 1 year interest-only) | \$573 | \$657 | \$143,369 | 31 | \$859 | \$985 | \$215,054 | 31 |
| * Examples assume Federal Stafford loans with the total loan amount due on the day repayment begins, $6.8 \%$ fixed interest rate on non-consolidated loans and $6.875 \%$ interest rate on consolidated loans, no borrower benefits, no pre-payments and no delinquent payments. All payment calculations are estimates only. Your monthly payment schedule and total payment estimates will vary. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Repayment Timeline Complexities



## Debt Management

- Repayment Strategy
- Borrowers should choose a repayment schedule to meet their financial goals
- Borrowers should be encouraged to choose a repayment strategy for today and tomorrow
- Repayment Amount
- Borrowers need to evaluate all influencing factors
- Borrower benefits
- Current and future salary expectations
- Monthly budget
- Personal spending and repayment patterns


## Steps for Developing a Successful Strategy

- Borrowers should:

1. Review their portfolio and financial habits
2. Review goals and identify those important to them
3. Prioritize their selected goals and review associated strategies
4. Research other potential strategies
5. Follow through!

- Review their goals periodically
- Other winning steps
- Keep good records!
- Prom notes, notices and disclosures, and correspondence from lenders/servicers
- Keep good notes of phone conversations with lenders/servicers
- The 411: who, what, when, etc.


## Case Study: Practicing Building a Great Game Plan for Repayment

## Case Study Process

- Review the information and key facts for each case study
- Gather any additional important data
- Discuss the options and possible strategies
- Decide on strategies you would recommend for the borrower's situation


## Case Study - Graduate School Student

- Law school student
- Early repayment Consolidation May 2006
- Fixed rate Stafford and Grad PLUS
- Graduating May 2008
- Has a job lined up in a corporate legal department
- After passing the Bar exam

| Loans | Interest Rate | Balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidation | $4.75 \%$ | $\$ 35,625$ |
| Grad Plus | $8.5 \%$ | $\$ 20,000$ |
| Stafford | $6.8 \%$ | $\$ 18,500$ |
| Perkins | $5.0 \%$ | $\$ 7,000$ |
| Total |  | $\$ 81,125$ |

## Case Study - Graduate School Student

- New corporate job paying \$62,000 annually
- Has a mortgage and car payment
- Likes to live the "good life"
- Needs maximum monthly payment relief
- Points to ponder
- Consolidate all loans into one loan?
- Only consolidate newer fixed rate loans?
- Not reconsolidate and take full repayment period to repay loans?
- Postpone payments via a deferment or forbearance after graduation?


## Alternate Repayment Option - Graduate Student

| Payment Option: Pay loans separately |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loan Type | Amount | Interest Rate | Maximum Term | Monthly Payment |
| 2006 Early Repayment Consolidation | \$35,625 | 4.750\% | 20 Years | \$231 |
| 2006-2007 Stafford Loan | \$18,500 | 6.800\% | 10 Years | \$213 |
| 2006-2007 Grad PLUS | \$20,000 | 8.500\% | 10 Years | \$248 |
| Perkins Loan | \$7,000 | 5.000\% | 10 Years | \$75 |
| Retain benefits |  | Total Loan Balance |  | \$81,125 |
|  |  | Total Monthly Payments (Years 1-10) |  | $\$ 767$ |
|  |  | Total Monthly Payments (Years 11-20) |  | \$231 |
|  |  | Total ALL Payments |  | \$119,760 |

## Alternate Repayment Option - Graduate Student



## Weighted Average Calculation



Note: Special rules apply to consolidation loans that include HEAL loans

## Consolidation Repayment - Graduate Student

| Payment Option: Combine all eligible loans - 30 year term, standard payment plan |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loan Type $\quad$ Amount | Loan Status at Time of 2007 Consolidation Application | Interest Rate |
| 2006 Early Repayment <br> Consolidation $\$ 35,625$ | Repayment, Deferment, or Forbearance | 4.750\% |
| 2006-2007 Stafford Loans $\$ 18,500$ | Grace | 6.800\% |
| 2006-2007 Grad PLUS | Repayment | 8.500\% |
| Perkins Loan $\$ 7,000$ | Grace | 5.000\% |
| TOTAL \$81,125 | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Fewer benefits | Total Consolidation Balance | \$81,125 |
|  | Weighted Average Rate | 6.160\% |
|  | Consolidation Rate | 6.250\% |
|  | Monthly Payment | \$ $\$ 500$ |
|  | Total ALL Payments ** |  |

## Developing a Personal Strategy

| Portfolio Management Goal | Repayment Strategy |
| :---: | :---: |
| - Minimize total repayment costs | Select the repayment option with the highest monthly payment and shortest repayment term that you can reasonably afford. <br> - Pay accruing interest (or as much as possible) during periods in which payments are not required (in-school, grace, deferment, and forbearance periods). <br> - Prepay loans with highest interest rates first. <br> - Ensure all required actions are taken to earn incentive benefits, if available. <br> - Consolidate variable rate loans when interest rates are low. <br> - Compare current incentive benefits to consolidation benefits before consolidating. Caution: Verify benefits are applicable to any new consolidation loans. <br> - Review options, if any, for receiving cancellation benefits from employer or federal government. |
| - Aggressively repay higher interest rate loans | Pay minimum amounts on lower rate loans and pay higher rate loans as aggressively as possible. Review repayment plan on lower rate loans to reduce the payments on those loans, allowing for aggressive repayment on higher rate loans. <br> - Review postponement options on lower rate loans to reduce or temporarily eliminate payments on those loans, allowing for aggressive repayment on higher rate loans. <br> Do not consolidate higher rate loans, or consider consolidating them separately from other loans. |
| - Minimize monthly payment (short-term) | - Review deferment options. <br> - Review graduated repayment plan. If given options, choose a graduated schedule with a first tier payment that corresponds to the length of time that repayment relief is needed. <br> - Review forbearance options. Caution: Check with your lender regarding the effect, if any, that using a forbearance may have on incentive benefits! |
| - Minimize monthly payment (long-term) | - Review extended repayment option if you are eligible. <br> - Consolidate eligible loans to obtain maximum repayment term. |
| - Minimize payments to multiple companies | Consolidate eligible loans with a single lender. <br> - Consider obtaining a private consolidation loan with the lender of your federal loans (or vice versa). |
| - Manage private loan repayment | Pay accruing interest (or as much as possible) during periods in which payments are not required. Consult lender of private debts to review repayment plans available. <br> Consider obtaining a private consolidation loan with the lender of your federal consolidation (or vice versa). Tip: Applying with a cosigner and/or improving your FICO score before consolidating private loans may result in better interest rates. <br> Consider reducing monthly payment amounts on federal loans to aggressively repay private debts. |
| - Manage credit card repayment | - Consider reducing monthly payment amounts on federal loans to aggressively repay credit cards. <br> Stop or minimize use of credit card until balance is low enough to pay-in-full every month. |

## Final Thoughts

- Students look to your office for guidance
- By proactively reaching out to your students from the moment they begin the process for financial aid, you reaffirm your position as trusted advisor
- The opportunity to educate your student borrowers early and continuously empowers each borrower to make sound fiscal decisions that will impact their repayment strategy years down the road
- The effort put into your counseling strategy can directly impact your overall cohort default rate

