12LNXS



96-13, Q&A #17

SAR Comment Codes and Text

FSA Handbook 1011 Vol. 1, Ch. 3

668.35(d), Dear Colleague Ltr GEN

Comment Codes:

255 Sub & Unsub UG

256, 260 – Agg limits UG & Grad

254 - Sub UG

320 Stanley Avenue, Greenwood, SC 29649 Email Address: finaid@lander.edu • Web Site: www.lander.edu/finaid Phone: (864) 388-8340 • Fax: (864) 388-8811

2011-2012 Borrowing in Excess of Loan Limits. Resolution Required.

You have been sent this worksheet because the National Student Loan Database (NSLDS) records indicate that you may have borrowed in excess of the federal aggregate loan limits. The aggregate loan limits are as follows:

Dependent Student: \$31,000 (only \$23,000 may be in Subsidized loans) \$57,500 (only \$23,000 may be in Subsidized loans) Independent Students:

Graduate Students: \$138,500 (only \$65,500 may be in Subsidized loans. Includes all undergraduate loans)

Last	First	Student ID Number	Date of Birth					
Street Address		City	State	ZIP				
Telepho	one Number	E-Mail Address						
Please	check one of the following, sign a	date, and return to the Office of Financial Aid:						
	requirements for the Federal Pal Federal Unsubsidized Student Loai interest, either by making interest reviewed the counseling materia understand my current level of it	Unsubsidized Student loans in the past because met PLUS Loan. I understand that these are loans that I that I have borrowed accrue interest while I am in school ments while in school or by allowing the interest to be no the reverse of this sheet and understand my bebtedness. I understand that I will be required to make on the reverse. I request that the Office of Financial Aid	I must repay. I understand ol, and that I am responsible added to my loan principal responsibilities as a bore monthly payments similar	that the for that . I have rower. I to those				
	Name of Parent Borrower:	Social Security #:						
	undergraduate degree.	pans in prior years as a graduate student but have	returned to Lander for a	secona				
•	Name of Prior School:	Name of Lender:						
	List the terms in which you borrowed as a graduate student (ex. Fall 2010)							
		o a graduate staderit (ex. 1 all 25 10)						
	I have already taken action to repay the loans in excess of the loan limits. I have enclosed recent documentation of the action.							
	amount in excess of the limits. I excess of the aggregate loan limits	il I contact the Office of Financial Aid with docuntlerstand that I am not eligible for any Title IV (federal) or d that I will not be eligible for any federal or state aid ur with my lender(s) to repay the loan excess.	state aid as long as I have	loans in				
I have in payment on the	borrowed accrue interest while I ts while in school or by allowing t back of this sheet and understand and that I will be required to make	ans that I must repay. I understand that the Federal L in school, and that I am responsible for that int interest to be added to my loan principal. I have re ny responsibilities as a borrower. I understand my onthly payments similar to those shown on the sam	terest, either by making eviewed the counseling m current level of indebted	interest aterials dness. I				
Student signature			Date					
DATA	ENTRY	COUNSELOR REVIEW						
DATA		Review RNIMSxx NSLDS. Confirm PLUS denials	if box checked.					
Q DATA	N=Pending Review	Attach Agg worksheet for Plus Denials (forms folde If cleared, go to RNARSxx to NSLDS Override Ind	er)					

RHACOMM

CNSLR Initials/date

LOANS ARE SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID THAT MUST BE REPAID.

Government-sponsored educational loans are an excellent source if you decide to borrow to pay for your education. They are better than traditional consumer loans because they usually offer lower interest rates and extended repayment terms, require no collateral, and help students and parents with the costs of education.

Whether or not to borrow to pay for your education is an important decision, and one only you and your family can make. A good education is expensive, but usually worth the investment of time, effort, and money. When you decide to enter the world of credit and finance, you assume new responsibilities, and it is important for you to realize that your loan must be paid back. As with any debt, you are responsible for repaying your loan -- in full -- even if you did not complete school, cannot get a job, or feel you did not receive the educational or other services you purchased. If you do not make your monthly payments as scheduled -- and you do not make any special arrangements with your lender -- your loan will enter default status.

Defaulting on a student loan carries with it very serious consequences. Among those consequences are damage to your credit (preventing you from securing a future loan for a home or car), garnishment of wages and tax refunds, IRS notification, the addition of collection fees and charges to your account, requirement to pay the full balance, and loss of eligibility for future financial assistance.

The most important step to preventing default is carefully planned borrowing. In order to borrow responsibly, you should consider several factors. First is your budget—If you have not created a budget, you should spend the time to plan carefully for your needs during the academic year. Second, your resources—Have you considered all possible sources of aid before borrowing? Have you explored educational incentive programs through your employer and scholarship resources outside the school (such as church/synagogue, civic organizations, parents' employers)? After you have determined your budget and your resources, you may still need to borrow loans to meet the remaining need. Borrow only what you need—do not borrow in excess of your needs or adjust your budget to accommodate excess loan funds.

Remember that you will be living on a budget when you leave school, as well. But after you leave school, your budget will have to account for repaying your student loans, rather than using loans to supplement your needs. You must understand your responsibilities as a borrower BEFORE YOU BORROW in order to repay your loans successfully. You should create a realistic budget of your expenses after college. This budget will include savings/investments, rent/mortgage payments, student loan payments, car payments, food/groceries, utilities, taxes, clothing (especially new business clothing expenses you may face when you begin a full-time job), medical and dental insurance, car insurance, renters/homeowners insurance, and social activities expenses. Because student loan payments will be a significant portion of that budget for 10 to 20 years, you must think carefully about how much you will be able to afford to borrow. For your convenience, the chart below shows projected monthly loan payments over 10 years:

Loan Amount	\$23,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$90,000.00	\$100,000.00
Monthly Payment	\$282.10	\$429.28	\$613.26	\$735.92	\$895.36	\$1,103.87	\$1,226.53
Months to Repay	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Interest Paid	\$10,852.00	\$16,513.60	\$23,591.20	\$28,310.40	\$34,443.20	\$42,464.40	\$47,183.60
Total Paid	\$33,852.00	\$51,513.60	\$73,591.20	\$88,310.40	\$107,443.20	\$132,464.40	\$147,183.60

Aggregate loan limits are set to protect you. The Office of Financial Aid attempts to assist you in financing your education; however, we also wish to see our students succeed financially after college as well. You have received this form because you have reached your aggregate loan limits. Please be very careful as you proceed with any additional borrowing opportunities.