

Borrower Action Plan: Public Service Loan Forgiveness

Inventory your loans

- nslds.ed.gov
- pin.ed.gov
- annualcreditreport.com

Commercial and private loans are never eligible



Check that you qualify to choose Income-Based Repayment

- finaid.org/ibr/calculator



Only Federal Direct Loans are eligible

Choose Income-Based Repayment

- loanconsolidation.ed.gov/forms/rps.pdf

Payments made under a "standard" 30-year term will NOT count



Consolidate FFEL Loans into Federal Direct

- loanconsolidation.ed.gov

Five Easy Steps for Public Service Loan Forgiveness

1.

Make the right
kind of payment

- Income-Based Repayment

2.

On the right
kind of loan

- Federal Direct loans ONLY

3.

While you are in
the right kind of
job

- Full-time paid work for the government or a 501(c)(3), plus certain other positions

4.

Repeat 120
times

- Once a month for ten years (but does not need to be consecutive)

5.

Prove it

- Submit forms annually to the Department of Education

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The Right Kind of Job for Public Service Loan Forgiveness

Full-time paid work

- The number of hours the employer considers full-time, or 30 hours per week on average, whichever is higher

For the government

- State, local, federal, tribal, but not government contractors

For a 501(c)(3) nonprofit

- Non profits that aren't (c)(3)s will only qualify in narrow circumstances

Plus these special positions

- Full-time, paid AmeriCorps or Peace Corps positions

And a few more positions

- Specific listed positions for a “public service organization,” but not a labor union, a partisan political organization, or an organization engaged in religious activities or organized for profit

Still not sure whether your employment qualifies?

- Consider contacting the Student Loan Ombudsman: www.ombudsman.ed.gov/about/contactus.html to express concerns about the lack of clarity

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The Right Kind of Payments for Public Service Loan Forgiveness

Qualifying payments technically include more than just payments made under the Income-Based Repayment plan

- But Income-Based Repayment is the only choice that makes sense for most borrowers in public service

It's O.K. for it to take longer than 10 years to make 120 qualifying payments

- Qualifying payments do not need to be consecutive. You can take time off from public service (for example, to stay home with children)

But don't be late!

- Because late payments don't count toward forgiveness

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Examples of Borrowers Eligible for Income-Based Repayment (IBR) and the Current Tax Consequences for Those Receiving Loan Forgiveness

The new Income-Based Repayment (IBR) program caps federal student loan payments at a share of a borrower's income and forgives any balance remaining after 25 years. However, under current law, the forgiven amount will be treated as taxable income. Concern about this potential tax liability may discourage many borrowers from taking advantage of IBR - exactly the borrowers that IBR was designed to help. By contrast, the amount forgiven after 10 years under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program is not treated as taxable income. H.R. 2492 would exclude IBR forgiveness from taxation in the same way as forgiveness under PSLF.

In general, only those with low incomes relative to their debt for the entire 25 year repayment period will qualify for forgiveness in this program. Most borrowers in IBR will repay their student loans *in full*. Most will also pay *more* interest under IBR than under a 10-year standard repayment plan because they will make lower monthly payments over a longer period of time. IBR helps keep monthly payments manageable, providing relief when incomes are low or drop, and automatically increasing monthly payments when incomes rise.

Borrowers in Income-Based Repayment will repay *in full* if they:

<u>Have borrowed...</u>	<u>...And earn at least:</u> ¹
\$23,200 (the average for 2008 graduates)	\$26,000
\$100,000	\$58,000
\$175,000 (above average for medical school)	\$105,000 (after earning \$45,000 during their residency, and most doctors earn much more than \$105,000)

Following are six examples of individuals eligible for IBR and the current tax consequences for those receiving forgiveness.² In five of the examples below, the borrowers pay more in total under IBR than under a standard 10-year repayment plan but less than under a fixed 25-year repayment plan. The borrowers in examples 4 and 6 repay their loans in full after initially paying low monthly payments. The borrower in example 5 is the only one to pay less than under a standard 10-year repayment plan because the borrower is eligible for Public Service Loan Forgiveness.

¹ Assumes a single borrower without dependents, incomes grow 3% a year, with a CPI of 3% and a discount rate of 5.8%, using the online calculator available at: <http://www.finaid.org/calculators/scripts/ibr.cgi>. All incomes provided in this fact sheet are Adjusted Gross Incomes.

² All calculations are in 2009 dollars and assume current federal income tax brackets and rates. Each of the examples includes a recalculation of federal income tax forgiven converted from today's dollars into a future present value 25 years from now using the same assumptions as in footnote 1.

Example 1: Entrepreneur, married with two children

- Has \$33,000 in student loans
- Earns \$0 during business startup
- Earns \$50,000 a year after four years
- After 25 years in IBR:
 - Repaid entire loan principal **plus \$29,192**
 - **Owes \$4,713 in federal income tax** on the amount forgiven (the equivalent of \$1,151 in today's dollars)

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR *
Monthly payments	\$380	\$229	\$0 initially,** rising to \$288
Total payments	\$45,572	\$68,714	\$54,946
Amount forgiven			\$20,291
Estimated tax on forgiveness			\$4,713

* IBR payments increase as income increases.

**While this person is not earning any income, they pay \$0 initially until they start earning \$50,000 annually in their fifth year in IBR.

Example 2: Engineer, married with one child

- Has \$60,000 in student loans
- Earns \$50,000 at a manufacturing company
- After 25 years in IBR:
 - Repaid entire loan principal **plus \$63,241**
 - **Owes \$5,801 in federal income tax** on the amount forgiven (the equivalent of \$1,417 in today's dollars)

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR
Monthly payments	\$690	\$416	\$282 initially, rising to \$573
Total payments	\$82,858	\$124,935	\$123,241
Amount forgiven			\$23,202
Estimated tax on forgiveness			\$5,801

Example 3: Social worker, divorced with one child with a chronic illness

- Has \$55,000 in student loans from undergraduate and graduate school
- Earns \$40,000 as a contractor for a State agency (does not qualify for public service loan forgiveness)
- After 25 years in IBR:
 - Repaid entire loan principal **plus \$44,233**
 - **Owes \$9,541 in federal income tax** on the amount forgiven (the equivalent of \$2,331 in today's dollars)

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR
Monthly payments	\$633	\$382	\$227 initially, Rising to \$461
Total payments	\$75,953	\$114,522	\$99,233
Amount forgiven			\$38,417
Estimated tax on forgiveness			\$9,541

Example 4: Medical lab technician in a doctor's office

- Has \$25,000 in student loans
- Earns \$32,000
- **After 14 years** in IBR:
 - Repaid entire loan principal **plus \$14,932** in interest (no forgiveness)
 - IBR kept monthly payments lower than the standard 10-year repayment plan until the final year of repayment when income was high enough to pay more

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR
Monthly payments	\$288	\$174	\$197 initially, rising to \$288
Total payments	\$34,524	\$52,054	\$39,932
Amount forgiven			\$0
Tax on forgiveness			\$0

Example 5: Public school teacher, qualified for Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF)

- Owes \$60,000 in student loans from undergraduate and graduate school
- Earns \$36,000 as a public school teacher
- **After 10 years** in IBR:
 - Repaid \$33,970 of \$60,000 principal
 - IBR keeps monthly payments manageable
 - **\$60,000 forgiven under PSLF is *not* taxed as income**

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR
Monthly payments	\$690	\$416	\$247 initially, rising to \$322
Total payments	\$82,858	\$124,935	\$33,970
Amount forgiven			\$60,000
Tax on forgiveness			\$0

Example 6: OB/GYN in private practice, married with two children

- Has \$192,000 in student loans
- Earns \$45,000 during 4-year residency and then earns \$190,000 in private practice
- **After 19 years** in IBR:
 - Repaid entire loan principal **plus \$177,783** (no forgiveness)
 - IBR allows borrower to have lower monthly payment while in residency and then have payments increase with income

	10-year Plan	25-year Plan	IBR
Monthly payments	\$2,210	\$1,333	\$149 initially, rising to \$2,210
Total payments	\$265,145	\$399,785	\$369,783
Amount forgiven			\$0
Tax on forgiveness			\$0

Please note: Unless otherwise stated, the above scenarios assume a household size of one, a student loan interest rate of 6.8%, and a 3% growth rate for the poverty level, consumer price index, and annual salary growth (with the exception of years where major salary jumps occur). Cited incomes are Adjusted Gross Incomes. These calculations also assume a 5.8% discount rate. IBR payment calculations attributed to FinAid! The SmartStudent Guide to Financial Aid's IBR calculator, located online at <http://www.finaid.org/calculators/scripts/ibr.cgi>.