

Lander University Financial Aid Office
320 Stanley Avenue, Greenwood, SC 29649
Email: finaid@lander.edu • Web: www.lander.edu/finaid Phone: (864) 388-8340 • Fax: (864) 388-8811

## 2023-2024 Borrowing in Excess of Loan Limits - Resolution Required

Student's Last Name	First Name	MI	l	ander ID (L#)
Street Address	С	ity	State	ZIP
E-Mail Address			D	ate of Birth
<ul> <li>Independent Students: \$5</li> <li>Graduate Students: \$1</li> <li>n order for the Financial Aid Office to</li> <li>Please check one of the following, sign</li> <li>I have borrowed additional Ferfor the Federal Parent PLUS Leans that I have borrowed accrivation while in school or by allowing the sheet and understand my res</li> </ul>	regate loan limits. The aggregate lo 31,000 (only \$23,000 may be in Sub 57,500 (only \$23,000 may be in Sub 138,500 (only \$65,500 may be in Sub continue processing your aid appl	an limits are as for sidized loans) sidized loans) bsidized loans. In ication, you must ial Aid Office:  the past because in that I must repay. It is I am responsible for all. I have reviewed tand my current lies.	ollows:  acludes all undergra t complete and return my parent did not m understand that the F or that interest, either the counseling mate	eet the credit requirements ederal Unsubsidized Studen by making interest payments erials on the reverse of this s. I understand that I will be
Aid review my file and award add		,	·	
I have borrowed Federal Stu undergraduate degree.	udent Loans in prior years as a g	raduate student	but have returned	to Lander for a second
Name of Prior School:				
List the terms in which you borro	wed as a graduate student (ex. Fall 202	22)		
I have already taken action to	repay the loans in excess of the loan	limits. I have enclo	sed recent document	ation of that action.
the limits. I understand that I am	g until I contact the Financial Aid Officen not eligible for any Title IV (federal) or sany federal or state aid until I repay the ss.	state aid as long as	I have loans in exces	s of the aggregate loan limits
understand that I have borrowed stud	school, and that I am responsible for	that interest, eithe	er by making interes terials on the back o	t payments while in schoo f this sheet and understand
or by allowing the interest to be added to my responsibilities as a borrower. I unde similar to those shown on the sample re	erstand my current level of indebtedne		nat I will be required	to make monthly payments

DATA ENTRY	Financial Aid Office Use Only	COUNSELOR REVIEW			
RRAAREQ	N=Pending Review	Review RNIMSxx NSLDS. Confirm PLUS denials if box checked. Attach Agg worksheet for Plus Denials (forms folder)			
Initials/date		If cleared, go to RNARSxx to NSLDS Override Indicator = L			
Fwd to Counselor date		Is student packaged?	☐ Yes - Update RPAAWRD ☐ No – S Code doc and hold		
		(leave RNASL limit override to NO until pkg'd)	form to make manual loan adjustments after pkg'd		
SAR Comment Codes and Text FSA Handbook Vol. 1, Ch. 3 668.35(b) (1), Dear Colleague Ltr GEN 96- 13, Q&A #17	Comment Codes: 254 – Sub UG, 255 Sub & Unsub UG, 256, 260 – Agg limits UG & Grad 392, 393 – Check NSLDS for reaffirmation status	YTD NSLDS MATCH?	YES NO		
		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
<b>Monthly Payment</b>	\$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 Financial Aid Office 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 are close to or have reached your aggregate loan limits. Please be very careful as you proceed with any additional borrowing opportunities.