

**New York State Attorney General
Eric T. Schneiderman**

Dear Student,

A college education is a big investment. For many students and their families, that includes borrowing the necessary funds to pay for it. Before you sign onto a large debt, make sure you ask the right questions and understand all your options.



Remember to read every form and contract thoroughly, and never sign something you don't understand. It took some "smarts" to get you into the college of your choice. Use those same skills to become a smart borrower and savvy consumer.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Eric Schneiderman". The signature is fluid and cursive, written in a professional style.

Eric T. Schneiderman



New York State Attorney General
The State Capitol
Albany, New York 12224
1-800-771-7755
www.ag.ny.gov

RESOURCES

Office of the New York State
Attorney General
Consumer Frauds Bureau
800-771-7755
www.ag.ny.gov

NYS Higher Education Services Corp
For information about NYSTuition Assistance Program other programs:
www.hesc.ny.gov/
1-888-NYSHESC (697-4372)

**U.S. Department of Education
Office of Federal Student Aid**
studentaid.ed.gov
To file the "Free Application for Federal Student Aid":
fafsa.gov
1-800-433-3243

**U.S. Consumer Financial
Protection Bureau**
For tools to compare college costs and other financial information:
www.consumerfinance.gov/paying-for-college

Annual Credit Reports
To check your standing with the major credit rating agencies
www.annualcreditreport.com
877-322-8228

RAISE YOUR FINANCIAL IQ

PAYING FOR COLLEGE?



NEW YORK STATE OFFICE
of the
ATTORNEY GENERAL
Consumer Frauds Bureau

KNOW COMPLETE COLLEGE COSTS

Consider not only tuition, room and board, but also fees, books and supplies, transportation and personal items. The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, along with United States Department of Education, has devised a worksheet to help students compare actual college costs and financial aid packages.

www.consumerfinance.gov/paying-for-college/

MINIMIZE BORROWING

Before you take out a student loan, explore all of your non-borrowing options, such as scholarships and grants, work-study or other employment, and savings.

BEWARE OF FINANCIAL AID SCAMS

You may frequently see offers to help you file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) or that guarantee scholarship money for a fee. These are usually scams.

FAFSA has only one site for filing and that is www.fafsa.gov. Others may sound similar, but these will charge you to file.

The FAFSA website provides instructions and online help for completing this necessary application and most schools and colleges will offer advice free of charge if you run into problems.

If someone “guarantees” you scholarship money, it’s probably a scam. There are free search engines from reputable companies to help you find scholarship and grant sources. Don’t pay for these services.

IF YOU BORROW

Exhaust Federal Loan Options First

Before considering a private loan, exhaust all federal loan options. Federal loans, including Perkins, Stafford, and PLUS Loans are almost always cheaper and always have better repay-



ment options and other consumer protections.

Advantages: Some types of federal loans are subsidized, which means that the government pays the interest on the loans that accrues while you are in school. These loans are “need based.” Other types of federal loans are available regardless of family income. Federal loans also have fixed interest rates, which means that the interest rate does not change over time. In contrast, many private loans have variable interest rates.

PLUS Loan

The federal government sets a maximum amount that students can borrow under the Perkins and Stafford Loan programs. However, federal loans called PLUS Loans can be used for the entire cost of attendance over and above your federal Perkins and Stafford loans. PLUS Loans are available to parents of undergraduates and to graduate students.

Can’t Walk Away From Student Debt

Keep in mind that, unlike other types of debt, student loans are virtually impossible to eliminate by declaring bankruptcy – exceptions are rare. The loans you take out at age 18 will be with you until they are paid.

Private Loans

It’s important to do your homework when considering a private student loan. Be sure you ask a lot of questions then, shop around for the loan that works best for you. Websites such as the

National College Finance Center (collegefinancecenter.org) provide online tools that can help you compare different loan offers.

Pay Attention To “Borrower Benefits”

Some lenders offer interest rate discounts and other “borrower benefits” that become available when a loan goes into repayment. However, many students are ultimately unable to qualify for benefits that require a certain number of consecutive on-time payments. Loans that offer automatic interest rate discounts may be a better choice. Also, many private lenders sell their loans, so make sure to verify that any borrower benefits will be available at repayment if your private loan is sold to another lender.

Credit Cards: Think Twice

Credit cards generally have a much higher interest rate than student loans. If you can’t pay the credit card bill in full on its due date, you will end up paying even more interest on the credit card debt than you would on a student loan.

Keep Records

It’s usually more than four years between signing for a loan and starting to repay it. Keep copies of all communications (including emails and a log of telephone calls) from your lender over the course of the loan. It will be important to refer back to all these details when you start paying back the loan. Be sure you have copies of:

- Financial aid forms and award letters;
- Loan applications;
- Promissory notes and disclosure statements;
- Notices and other written communication, including email, from your lenders/holders/servicers/loan providers;
- A log of telephone conversations.