



Student Loan Information and Loan Repayment Chart

The U.S. Department of Education's student loan program is the Federal Direct Loan program. Loans can come from the federal government or from private sources, such as a bank or financial institution. Be sure you understand your loan obligations and responsibilities when you borrow.

Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan Requirements

- MTSA students must complete the [FAFSA](#) prior to requesting a Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan. MTSA's school code is [007783](#).
- First time Direct Unsubsidized loan borrowers must carefully read and sign a [Master Promissory Note \(MPN\)](#) electronically, and complete Loan Entrance Counseling, online at [www.studentloans.gov](#).
- Maximum amount eligible per loan period is \$20,500.
- You may need to borrow another type of loan if additional funds are needed.
- You are responsible for the interest that begins to accrue on the loan as soon as it disburses.

Federal Direct Graduate PLUS Loan Requirements

- Must complete the [FAFSA](#).
- The Federal Grad PLUS Loans are credit based. If adverse credit is determined, you may elect to have a credit worthy co-borrower co-sign the note with you and complete credit counseling.
- You are responsible for the interest that begins to accrue on the loan as soon as the loan disburses.
- You must complete a PLUS application and carefully read and sign a new Master Promissory Note each new loan period on [www.studentloans.gov](#).
- The maximum loan amount for Grad PLUS loans each loan period is the **Cost of Attendance minus any other financial aid received**.

Private Loan Requirements

- MTSA has no preferred private lender list or arrangement.
- Research several private lender's loan terms to determine if and what loans are the best borrowing option.
- You can visit [here](#) for more information on private loans.
- Consider visiting [www.elmselect.com](#) for the review and selection process. In the "School Search" tab, type in *Middle Tennessee School of Anesthesia*, click Next then View Loans to review the page of lenders used most frequently by MTSA students. Contact the lender of your choice.
- You will sign a new promissory note each loan period, and your lender may require you complete a Self-Certification form.
- MTSA will certify your enrollment and amount requested with the lender of your choice.
- The maximum loan amount per each payment period is **Cost of Attendance minus any other financial aid received**.

Borrowed money begins accruing interest when it disburses. You must repay your loans, regardless of successfully completing your program or obtaining employment. You may only use loan funds for educational related expenses at MTSA.

Entrance Loan Counseling

First time borrowers of a federal loan must complete [entrance loan counseling](#).

Can I cancel my loan?

Students have a right to cancel all or part of the loan disbursement(s). The loans may be cancelled, with the Financial Aid Office, any time before the loan disbursement dates. Once MTSA is in receipt of the loan funds, students have a right to cancel all or part of the loans within 14 days after the disbursement dates for the loan period. In order to cancel any or all of your federal aid, students must confirm in writing the award(s) and amounts(s) and send the request to finaid@mtsa.edu. Students are responsible for any unpaid balance on their student account.

National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS)

[NSLDS](#) is the Department of Education's central database for information regarding your federal student aid. You can login to the website using your FSA ID. MTSA is required to report enrollment information to the NSLDS which will be accessible by lenders and institutions determined to be authorized users of the data system.

Exit Counseling

When a student borrower completes their program or exits the school, they will be notified to perform required [Exit Loan Counseling](#). MTSA will report student's enrollment to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS). Any student reported below 6 hours during an enrollment period, will enter into repayment.

Repaying your loans

You generally have 10-25 years to repay your loans, depending on the repayment program you choose. Your servicer will notify you when your first payment is due and you will be set up on a monthly payment plan. Your payments on your Unsubsidized and Grad PLUS loans are deferred until you drop below a half-time enrollment status, which is usually when you graduate. You have the option to [make payments](#) on your unsubsidized and Grad PLUS loans while you are in school. To learn about loan repayment choices and work out your Federal Loan monthly payment, check out: [Repayment Plans | Federal Student Aid](#), or contact your loan servicer.

Repayment chart

Payments are calculated using fixed interest rates over 10 years. The chart is for estimating purposes only. You can also find a repayment calculator at <http://mappingyourfuture.org/paying/standardcalculator.cfm>.

Balance at Repayment	5.05%			6.60%			7.60%		
	Direct Loans			Direct Unsubsidized Loans			Direct PLUS Loans for Graduate/Professional Students		
	Payment	Months	Interest	Payment	Months	Interest	Payment	Months	Interest
\$20,000	\$213	120	\$5,515	\$228	120	\$7,374	\$239	120	\$8,614
\$40,000	\$426	120	\$11,029	\$457	120	\$14,478	\$477	120	\$17,228
\$60,000	\$638	120	\$16,544	\$685	120	\$22,122	\$716	120	\$25,842
\$80,000	\$851	120	\$22,058	\$913	120	\$29,496	\$954	120	\$34,456
\$100,000	\$1,064	120	\$27,573	\$1,141	120	\$36,869	\$1,193	120	\$43,070
\$150,000	\$1,595	120	\$41,359	\$1,711	120	\$55,304	\$1,789	120	\$64,604
\$200,000	\$2,127	120	\$55,145	\$2,282	120	\$73,738	\$2,385	120	\$86,139

How is interest calculated?

The amount of interest that accrues (accumulates) on your loan between your monthly payments is determined by a daily interest formula. This formula consists of multiplying your loan balance by the number of days since you made your last payment and multiplying that result by the interest rate factor.

Simple daily interest formula:

$$\text{Interest Amount} = (\text{Outstanding Principal Balance} \times \text{Interest Rate Factor}) \times \text{Number of Days since Last Payment}$$

Interest rate factor is used to calculate the amount of interest that accrues on your loan. It is determined by dividing your loan's interest rate by the number of days in the year.

Are there tax incentives while paying back student loans?

Tax benefits are available for certain higher education expenses, including a deduction for student loan interest for certain borrowers. This benefit applies to all loans used to pay for post-secondary education costs, including PLUS Loans. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Publication 970, Tax Benefits for Higher Education, explains these

credits and other tax benefits. You can get more information online at www.irs.gov or by calling the IRS at 1-800-829-1040.

Rights and Responsibilities in Student Loan Borrowing

You have the right to know all terms and conditions of any loan you accept. When you accept loans, it is your responsibility to repay the entire amount due. You must read and understand all materials sent to you by the Financial Aid Office and other agencies awarding you aid. Stay in touch with your servicer and update them with your change in name, permanent address and phone number. Let them know if you have transferred schools and when you complete your educational program. Know there are deferment and forbearance options if you have trouble making payments. Let your servicer know if you are having trouble making payments as they are there to help you through the repayment process.

Consequences of Defaulting on your Loans

A student loan is designated as in default if a borrower has failed to make payments for 270 days. Consequences of defaulting include losing future federal aid eligibility, adverse credit reports, having your state and federal taxes seized, professional licenses taken, wages garnished and litigation. There will be collection fees, late charges and attorney's fees added to loans that have defaulted, making them more expensive. [Tips to avoid defaulting.](#)

Ombudsman for Federal Student Loans

To dispute any issue regarding your federal student loan, the Federal Student Aid Ombudsman of the Department of Education is dedicated to assist. Borrowers are encouraged to make every effort to resolve their student loan problems on their own, however, when a solution cannot be reached, the Ombudsman has a process and resources to assist borrowers. Click for more information and to connect with the [Ombudsman](#).

Ombudsman for Private Student Loans

The [Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's](#) private student loan ombudsman may be able to assist you if you have a dispute about your private student loan.