

PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL LOAN EXIT COUNSELING

		Last Name:		
Student ID:	Class	Class of:		
Anticipated Address after	Graduation			
Address:				
City:	State:	Zip Code:		
Phone number:	E-mail a	E-mail address:		
Borrower Rights and Responsil By initialing each item below, I		private educational loan borrower rights and responsibilities		
I understand that priva loans and home mortg		ed money that must be repaid, with interest, just like car		
	ot have these loans canceled because I d n having financial difficulty.	lidn't like the education I received, didn't get a job in my fiel		
		sory note I signed the total principal amount, interest on charges, and/or costs agreed upon in my promissory note.		
	ment terms are specific to the terms and ote and/or contact my lender for specific i	conditions identified on my signed promissory note and repayment amounts and options.		
	loan amortization schedule and determined determined such copy to the Student Financial Aid	ned my projected monthly repayment amount for each loan d Office.		
I understand that I must status.	notify my lender within ten (10) days of	any changes to my name, address, or school enrollment		
I understand that my le payments or other def		ccount to credit bureaus, such as late payments, missed		
I received a private load information.	n program-specific handout identifying m	ny responsibilities, rights, and appropriate lender contact		
	ny sole responsibility to make all required nt notice, coupon booklet, or other such r	d payments to my loan holder, regardless of receipt, or lack notification.		
	nowledge that I have a private education outlined in my signed promissory note.	al loan(s) that must be repaid in accordance with the		
Student Signature				



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It is very important that you make your loan payments on time. If you are having trouble making your monthly payment, you should immediately contact your loan holder or loan servicer.

Lender Name:	
Lender Phone Number:	
Lender web site:	

You've made a commitment to yourself and your future. Be a responsible borrower -- you don't want to default on your student loan. Default is the failure to repay your loan according to the terms of the promissory note.

Loan default has serious consequences:

- Your entire loan balance (principal and interest) may be due in full immediately.
- You may lose eligibility for loan deferment/forbearance.
- Your account may be turned over to a collection agency and you'll have to pay additional charges, late fees
 and collection costs, all of which become part of your debt.
- Your credit rating will be damaged for several years because defaulted loans are reported to national credit bureaus.
- You'll have difficulty qualifying for credit cards, a car loan, a mortgage, or renting an apartment (credit checks
 are required to rent an apartment).
- You can be sued for the entire amount of the loan.

Please Provide Two Complete References

Reference #1:			
First Name:	Last Name:		
Address:			
City:	State:	Zip Code:	
Phone number:	E-mail address:		
Reference #2:			
First Name:	Last Name:		
Address:			
City:	State:	Zip Code:	
Phone number:	E-mail address:		

If you find yourself delinquent or in default on your private educational loan(s), contact your loan holder or the school immediately for assistance.

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Helpful Educational Loan Definitions

- Capitalization increases your loan principal balance and you will then have to pay interest on the increased loan principal amount. If you allow interest to be capitalized, the total amount you repay over the life of your loan will be greater than if you paid the interest as it accrued.
- **Consolidation** is a process by which you combine multiple loans into one loan. These loans may reduce your monthly payment, extended your repayment term, and change your interest rate.
- A deferment is a period of time in which your repayment obligation to your loan holder may cease.
- Disbursement is the process by which loan funds are applied directly to your student account.
- A forbearance is a period of time in which your repayment obligation to your loan holder may be reduced.
- Grace period is the specified period after you graduate, leave school, or drop below half-time enrollment
 during which you are may not be required to make payments or may only be required to make minimal
 payments. The repayment period begins at the end of the grace period. PLUS loans do not have a grace
 period.
- Interest is a charge for using borrowed money. Everyone has to pay interest no matter what type of loan
 they have; education loans are no different.
- Lender is the organization that made the loan initially; the lender could be a bank, credit union, or other lending institution.
- Loan is the money borrowed from a lending institution that must be repaid.
- Loan Default is the failure to repay a loan according to the terms agreed to.
- Loan Holder is an entity that holds your loan promissory note and has the right to collect from you. Many banks sell loans, so the initial lender and the current holder could be different.
- Loan Servicer is an organization that handles billing and performs other loan servicing functions on behalf
 of the lender.
- **NSF Fees** are non-sufficient funds fees a loan holder may assess you if your payment is not able to be cashed due to the unavailability of funds.
- An Origination Fee is fee charged by the lender at the time the loan is originated, and is deducted from the
 proceeds prior to disbursement to the institution.
- Promissory Note is a binding legal document that you signed before receiving your educational loans and by which you agreed to repay your loan(s).
 - This also contains a Borrower's Rights and Responsibilities statement that explains the terms and conditions of the loans you received. It is very important to read and save this document because you'll need to refer to it later when you begin repaying your loan.
- A repayment incentive is a benefit that is offered to encourage you to repay your loans on time. Under a
 repayment incentive program, the interest rate charged on your loans may be reduced. Some repayment
 incentive programs require that you make a certain number of payments on time to keep the benefits of the
 repayment incentive.
- A repayment schedule is a disclosure that provides you, as the borrower, a monthly payment amount, interest rate, total repayment obligation, due date information, and length of loan repayment.