

AUGUST 24, 2022

FACT SHEET: President Biden Announces Student Loan Relief for Borrowers Who Need It Most

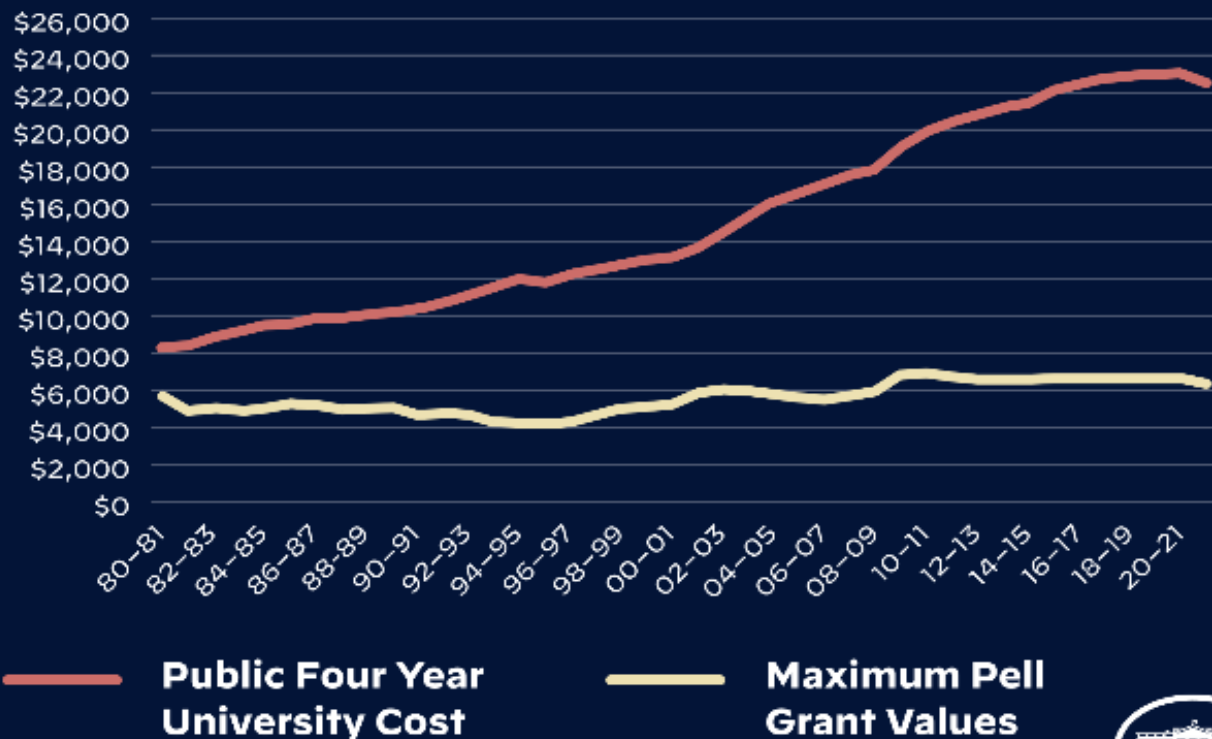
A three-part plan delivers on President Biden's promise to cancel \$10,000 of student debt for low- to middle-income borrowers

President Biden believes that a post-high school education should be a ticket to a middle-class life, but for too many, the cost of borrowing for college is a lifelong burden that deprives them of that opportunity. During the campaign, he promised to provide student debt relief. Today, the Biden Administration is following through on that promise and providing families breathing room as they prepare to start re-paying loans after the economic crisis brought on by the pandemic.

Since 1980, the total cost of both four-year public and four-year private college has nearly tripled, even after accounting for inflation. Federal support has not kept up: Pell Grants once covered nearly 80 percent of the cost of a four-year public college degree for students from working families, but now only cover a third. That has left many students from low- and middle-income families with no choice but to borrow if they want to get a degree. According to a Department of Education analysis, the typical undergraduate student with loans now graduates with nearly \$25,000 in debt.

The Cost of Attending College Has Skyrocketed – But Federal Support Has Not Kept Pace

Cost of College Attendance and Maximum
Pell Grants in 2021 Dollars, 1980 – 2021



Source: CollegeBoard, U.S. Dept. of Education



The skyrocketing cumulative federal student loan debt—\$1.6 trillion and rising for more than 45 million borrowers—is a significant burden on America’s middle class. Middle-class borrowers struggle with high monthly payments and ballooning balances that make it harder for them to build wealth, like buying homes, putting away money for retirement, and starting small businesses.

For the most vulnerable borrowers, the effects of debt are even more crushing. Nearly one-third of borrowers have debt but no degree, according to an analysis by the

Department of Education of a recent cohort of undergraduates. Many of these students could not complete their degree because the cost of attendance was too

high. About 16% of borrowers are in default – including nearly a third of senior citizens with student debt – which can result in the government garnishing a borrower’s wages or lowering a borrower’s credit score. The student debt burden also falls disproportionately on Black borrowers. Twenty years after first enrolling in school, the typical Black borrower who started college in the 1995-96 school year still owed 95% of their original student debt.

Today, President Biden is announcing a three-part plan to provide more breathing room to America’s working families as they continue to recover from the strains associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. This plan offers targeted debt relief as part of a comprehensive effort to address the burden of growing college costs and make the student loan system more manageable for working families. The President is announcing that the Department of Education will:

- **Provide targeted debt relief to address the financial harms of the pandemic, fulfilling the President’s campaign commitment.** The Department of Education will provide up to \$20,000 in debt cancellation to Pell Grant recipients with loans held by the Department of Education, and up to \$10,000 in debt cancellation to non-Pell Grant recipients. Borrowers are eligible for this relief if their individual income is less than \$125,000 (\$250,000 for married couples). No high-income individual or high-income household – in the top 5% of incomes – will benefit from this action. To ensure a smooth transition to repayment and prevent unnecessary defaults, **the pause on federal student loan repayment will be extended one final time through December 31, 2022.** Borrowers should expect to resume payment in January 2023.
- **Make the student loan system more manageable for current and future borrowers by:**
 - **Cutting monthly payments in half for undergraduate loans.** The Department of Education is proposing a new income-driven repayment plan that protects more low-income borrowers from making any payments and caps monthly payments for undergraduate loans at 5% of a borrower’s discretionary income—half of the rate that borrowers must pay now under most existing plans. This means that the average annual student loan payment will be lowered by more than \$1,000 for both current and future borrowers.
 - **Fixing the broken Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program by**

expanding the Student Loan Service Loan Forgiveness (SLF) program by proposing a rule that borrowers who have worked at a nonprofit, in the military, or in federal, state, tribal, or local government, receive appropriate credit toward loan forgiveness. These improvements will build on temporary changes the Department of Education has already made to PSLF, under which more than 175,000 public servants have already had more than \$10 billion in loan forgiveness approved.

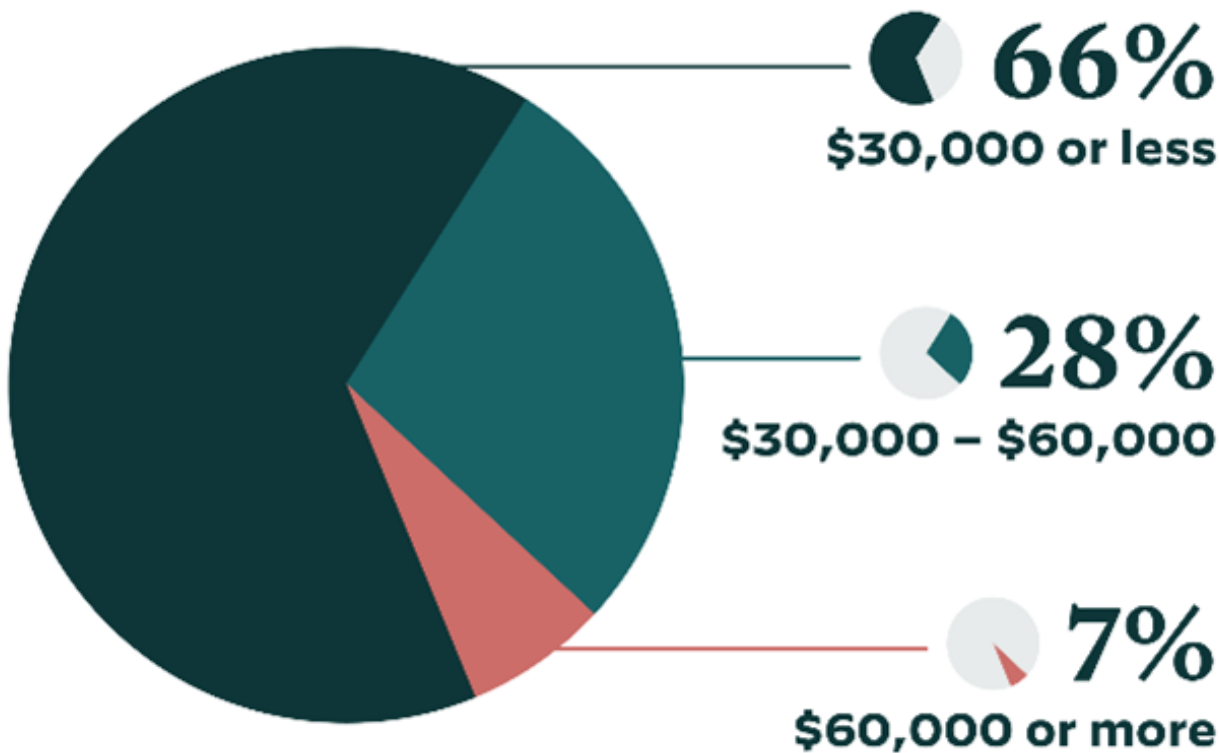
- **Protect future students and taxpayers by reducing the cost of college and holding schools accountable when they hike up prices.** The President championed the largest increase to Pell Grants in over a decade and one of the largest one-time influxes to colleges and universities. To further reduce the cost of college, the President will continue to fight to double the maximum Pell Grant and make community college free. Meanwhile, colleges have an obligation to keep prices reasonable and ensure borrowers get value for their investments, not debt they cannot afford. This Administration has already taken key steps to strengthen accountability, including in areas where the previous Administration weakened rules. The Department of Education is announcing new efforts to ensure student borrowers get value for their college costs.

Provide Targeted Debt Relief, Fulfilling the President's Campaign Commitment

To address the financial harms of the pandemic for low- and middle-income borrowers and avoid defaults as loan repayment restarts next year, the Department of Education will provide up to \$20,000 in loan relief to borrowers with loans held by the Department of Education whose individual income is less than \$125,000 (\$250,000 for married couples) and who received a Pell Grant. Nearly every Pell Grant recipient came from a family that made less than \$60,000 a year, and Pell Grant recipients typically experience more challenges repaying their debt than other borrowers. Borrowers who meet those income standards but did not receive a Pell Grant in college can receive up to \$10,000 in loan relief.

Nearly All Pell Grant Recipients

Nearly All Pell Grant Recipients Come From Families With Incomes of \$60,000 or Less



Distribution of Pell Grant recipients
by income, 2019 – 2020

Numbers do not add to 100 due to rounding

Source: U.S. Dept of Education



The Pell Grant program is one of America's most effective financial aid programs—but its value has been eroded over time. Pell Grant recipients are more than 60% of the borrower population. The Department of Education estimates that roughly 27 million borrowers will be eligible to receive up to \$20,000 in relief, helping these borrowers meet their economic potential and avoid economic harm from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Current students with loans are eligible for this debt relief. Borrowers who are

dependent students will be eligible for relief based on parental income, rather than their own income.

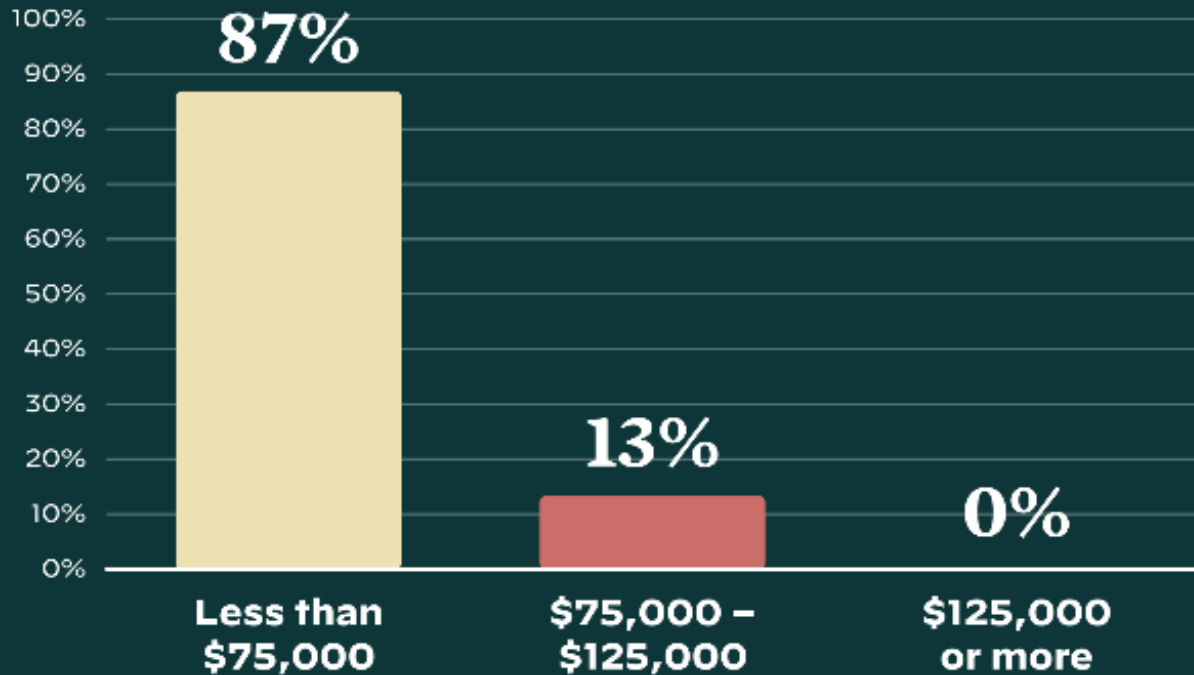
If all borrowers claim the relief they are entitled to, these actions will:

- **Provide relief to up to 43 million borrowers**, including cancelling the full remaining balance for roughly 20 million borrowers.
- **Target relief dollars to low- and middle-income borrowers.** The Department of Education estimates that, among borrowers who are no longer in school, nearly 90% of relief dollars will go to those earning less than \$75,000 a year. No individual making more than \$125,000 or household making more than \$250,000 – the top 5% of incomes in the United States – will receive relief.
- **Help borrowers of all ages.** The Department of Education estimates that, among borrowers who are eligible for relief, 21% are 25 years and under and 44% are ages 26-39. More than a third are borrowers age 40 and up, including 5% of borrowers who are senior citizens.
- **Advance racial equity.** By targeting relief to borrowers with the highest economic need, the Administration's actions are likely to help narrow the racial wealth gap. Black students are more likely to have to borrow for school and more likely to take out larger loans. Black borrowers are twice as likely to have received Pell Grants compared to their white peers. Other borrowers of color are also more likely than their peers to receive Pell Grants. That is why an Urban Institute study found that debt forgiveness programs targeting those who received Pell Grants while in college will advance racial equity.

Nearly 90% of Debt Cancellation

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Benefits Will Go to Borrowers Earning Less Than \$75,000



Share of cancellation dollars received by borrowers out of school, by individual income

Source U.S. Dept of Education Analysis



The Department of Education will work quickly and efficiently to set up a simple application process for borrowers to claim relief. The application will be available no later than when the pause on federal student loan repayments terminates at the end of the year. Nearly 8 million borrowers may be eligible to receive relief automatically because their relevant income data is already available to the Department.

Thanks to the American Rescue Plan, this debt relief will not be treated as taxable income for the federal income tax purposes.

To help ensure a smooth transition back to repayment, the Department of Education is

extending the student loan pause a final time through December 31, 2022. No one with federally-held loans has had to pay a single dollar in loan payments since President Biden took office.

Make the Student Loan System More Manageable for Current and Future Borrowers

Fixing Existing Loan Repayment to Lower Monthly Payments

The Administration is reforming student loan repayment plans so both current and future low- and middle-income borrowers will have smaller and more manageable monthly payments.

The Department of Education has the authority to create income-driven repayment plans, which cap what borrowers pay each month based on a percentage of their discretionary income. Most of these plans cancel a borrower's remaining debt once they make 20 years of monthly payments. But the existing versions of these plans are too complex and too limited. As a result, millions of borrowers who might benefit from them do not sign up, and the millions who do sign up are still often left with unmanageable monthly payments.

To address these concerns and follow through on Congress' original vision for income-driven repayment, the Department of Education is proposing a rule to do the following:

- **For undergraduate loans, cut in half the amount that borrowers have to pay each month** from 10% to 5% of discretionary income.
- **Raise the amount of income that is considered non-discretionary income and therefore is protected from repayment**, guaranteeing that no borrower earning under 225% of the federal poverty level—about the annual equivalent of a \$15 minimum wage for a single borrower—will have to make a monthly payment.
- **Forgive loan balances after 10 years of payments**, instead of 20 years, for borrowers with original loan balances of \$12,000 or less. The Department of

Education estimates that this reform will allow nearly all community college borrowers to be debt-free within 10 years.

- **Cover the borrower's unpaid monthly interest**, so that unlike other existing income-driven repayment plans, no borrower's loan balance will grow as long as they make their monthly payments—even when that monthly payment is \$0 because their income is low.

These reforms would simplify loan repayment and deliver significant savings to low- and middle-income borrowers. For example:

- A typical single construction worker (making \$38,000 a year) with a construction management credential would pay only \$31 a month, compared to the \$147 they pay now under the most recent income-driven repayment plan, for annual savings of nearly \$1,400.
- A typical single public school teacher with an undergraduate degree (making \$44,000 a year) would pay only \$56 a month on their loans, compared to the \$197 they pay now under the most recent income-driven repayment plan, for annual savings of nearly \$1,700.
- A typical nurse (making \$77,000 a year) who is married with two kids would pay only \$61 a month on their undergraduate loans, compared to the \$295 they pay now under the most recent income-driven repayment plan, for annual savings of more than \$2,800.



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Career and background	Lower monthly payments	Annual savings
A typical single construction worker making \$38,000 a year with a construction management credential	\$31 a month, compared to the \$147 they pay now	Nearly \$1,400
A typical single public school teacher with an undergraduate degree making \$44,000 a year	\$56 a month, compared to the \$197 they pay now	Nearly \$1,700
A typical nurse with a bachelor's degree who is married with two kids making \$77,000 a year	\$61 a month, compared to the \$295 they pay now	More than \$2,800

For each of these borrowers, their balances would not grow as long as they are making their monthly payments, and their remaining debt would be forgiven after they make the required number of qualifying payments.

Further, the Department of Education will make it easier for borrowers who enroll in this new plan to stay enrolled. Starting in the summer of 2023, borrowers will be able to allow the Department of Education to automatically pull their income information year after year, avoiding the hassle of needing to recertify their income annually.

Ensuring Public Servants Receive Credit Toward Loan Forgiveness

Borrowers working in public service are entitled to earn credit toward debt relief under the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) program. But because of complex eligibility restrictions, historic implementation failures, and poor counseling given to borrowers, many borrowers have not received the credit they deserve for their public service.

The Department of Education has announced time-limited changes to PSLF that provide an easier path to forgiveness of all outstanding debt for eligible federal student loan borrowers who have served at a non-profit, in the military, or in federal, state, Tribal, or local government for at least 10 years, including non-consecutively. Those who have served less than 10 years may now more easily get credit for their service to date toward eventual forgiveness. These changes allow eligible borrowers to gain additional credit toward forgiveness, even if they had been told previously that they had the wrong loan type.

The Department of Education also has proposed regulatory changes to ensure more effective implementation of the PSLF program moving forward. Specifically, the Department of Education has proposed allowing more payments to qualify for PSLF including partial, lump sum, and late payments, and allowing certain kinds of deferments and forbearances, such as those for Peace Corps and AmeriCorps service, National Guard duty, and military service, to count toward PSLF. The Department of Education also proposed to ensure the rules work better for non-tenured instructors whose colleges need to calculate their full-time employment.

To ensure borrowers are aware of the temporary changes, the White House has launched four PSLF Days of Action dedicated to borrowers in specific sectors: government employees, educators, healthcare workers and first responders, and non-profit employees. You can find out other information about the temporary changes on [PSLF.gov](https://pslf.gov). You must apply to PSLF before the temporary changes end on October 31, 2022.

Protecting Borrowers and Taxpayers from Steep Increases in College Costs

While providing this relief to low- and middle-income borrowers, the President is focused on keeping college costs under control. Under this Administration, students

have had more money in their pockets to pay for college. The President signed the largest increase to the maximum Pell Grant in over a decade and provided nearly \$40 billion to colleges and universities through the American Rescue Plan, much of which was used for emergency student financial aid, allowing students to breathe a little easier.

Additionally, the Department of Education has already taken significant steps to strengthen accountability, so that students are not left with mountains of debt with little payoff. The agency has re-established the enforcement unit in the Office of Federal Student Aid and it is holding accreditors' feet to the fire. In fact, the Department just withdrew authorization for the accreditor that oversaw schools responsible for some of the worst for-profit scandals. The agency will also propose a rule to hold career programs accountable for leaving their graduates with mountains of debt they cannot repay, a rule the previous Administration repealed.

Building off of these efforts, the Department of Education is announcing new actions to hold accountable colleges that have contributed to the student debt crisis. These include publishing an annual watch list of the programs with the worst debt levels in the country, so that students registering for the next academic year can steer clear of programs with poor outcomes. They also include requesting institutional improvement plans from the worst actors that outline how the colleges with the most concerning debt outcomes intend to bring down debt levels.

More information on claiming relief will be available to borrowers in the coming weeks.

Borrowers can sign up to be notified when this information is available at [StudentAid.gov/debtrelief](https://studentaid.gov/debtrelief).

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