

Office of Financial Aid

Phone: 864-388-8340 | Fax: 864-388-8811 | Form Code 26LNXS 320 Stanley Avenue, Greenwood, SC 29649 | lander.edu/finaid | Email: finaid@lander.edu

2025-2026 Borrowing in Excess of Loan Limits - Resolution Required

Student's Last Name	First Name	MI		Lander ID (L#)		
Street Address		City	State	ZIP		
E-Mail Address				Date of Birth		
You have been sent this worksheet because the aggregate loan limits. The aggregate loan limits	•	SLDS) records indicate th	at you may have borrowe	d in excess of the federal		
Independent Student: \$5	81,000 (only \$23,000 may be in Subsi 57,500 (only \$23,000 may be in Subsi 138,500 (only \$65,500 may be in Subsi	dized loans)	undergraduate loans)			
In order for the Financial Aid Office to continu	ue processing your aid application, y	you must complete and i	return this worksheet.			
Please check one of the following, sign and date	e, and return to the Financial Aid Offic	e:				
PLUS Loan. I understand that these ar while I am in school, and that I am res loan principal. I have reviewed the co current level of indebtedness. I under reverse. I request that the Office of Final	consible for that interest, either by ma cunseling materials on the reverse of erstand that I will be required to mak ancial Aid review my file and award ac	aking interest payments w of this sheet and unders e monthly payments simi Iditional financial aid, if po	while in school or by allow tand my responsibilities ilar to those shown on thossible.	ving the interest to be added to my as as a borrower. I understand my be sample repayment chart on the		
Name of Parent Borrower:	So	cial Security #:		-		
I have borrowed Federal Student Loa	ns in prior years as a graduate stude	ent but have returned to I	Lander for a second und	lergraduate degree.		
Name of Prior School:						
List the terms in which you borrowed a	s a graduate student (ex. Fall 2023)_					
I have already taken action to repay t	he loans in excess of the loan limits	I have enclosed recent d	ocumentation of that act	ion		
Please discontinue processing until I that I am not eligible for any Title IV (fec state aid until I repay those loans in exc	leral) or state aid as long as I have loa	ns in excess of the aggreg	ate loan limits and that I v			
I understand that I have borrowed student loa while I am in school, and that I am responsib loan principal. I have reviewed the counselin of indebtedness. I understand that I will be re	le for that interest, either by making g materials on the back of this shee	g interest payments whil t and understand my res	le in school or by allowi ponsibilities as a borrow	ng the interest to be added to my ver. I understand my current level		
Student's Signature	Phone #			Date		
DATA ENTRY	Financial Aid Office Use Only		ELOR REVIEW			
RRAAREQ	N=Pending Review	Review RNIMSxx NSLDS. Confirm PLUS denials if box checked. Attach Agg worksh for Plus Denials (forms folder)				
Initials/date		If cleared, go to RNARS	xx to NSLDS Override Ind			
Fwd to Counselor date		Is student packaged. (leave RNASL limit over	ride to NO until pkg'd)	Yes - Update RPAAWRD No – S Code doc and hold form to make manual loan adjustments after pkg'd		
FAFSA Specifications Guide Comment	Comment Codes: 252 256	YTD NSLDS MATCH?		YES NO		
Codes FSA Handbook Vol. 1, Ch. 3 668.35(b) (1), Dear Colleague Ltr GEN 96- 13, Q&A #17	Comment Codes: 253, 256, 260-261 255, 258 NSLDS reaffirmation flag	RHACOMM CNSLR Initials/date				



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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	\$31,000	\$40,000	\$57,500	\$75,000	\$100,000	\$125,000
Monthly Payment	\$255	\$344	\$444	\$638	\$833	\$1,110	\$1,388
Months to Repay	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
Ex: Interest Rate 6%							
Interest Paid	\$7,642	\$10,300	\$13,290	\$19,104	\$24,918	\$33,225	\$41,531
Total Paid	\$30,642	\$41,300	\$53,290	\$76,604	\$99,918	\$133,225	\$166,531

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.