**Presenter Guide Direct Loan entrance counseling**to accompany the MYFDirectLoanEntranceCounselingPresentation

To help you meet the needs of your students, Mapping Your Future now offers member schools a Direct Loan entrance counseling presentation. This Presenter Guide provides the counseling text to aid in communicating the counseling content to your students.

Regulatory citation for Direct Loan entrance counseling: 34 CFR 685.304(a)

School-specific counseling requirements to cover:

* From 685.304(a)(6)(ix), explain the definition of half-time enrollment at the school, during regular terms and summer school, if applicable, and the consequences of not maintaining half-time enrollment.
* From 685.304(a)(6)(x), explain the importance of contacting the appropriate offices at the school if the borrower withdraws prior to completing the borrower’s program of study. Slide 19 has blanks to fill in with this information.
* From 685.304(a)(6)(xii), provide the name of and contact information for the individual the borrower may contact if the borrower has any questions about the borrower’s rights and responsibilities or the terms and conditions of the loan.
* From 685.304(a)(6)(v), inform the student borrower of sample monthly repayment amounts based on—
	+ A range of student levels of indebtedness or
	+ The average indebtedness of other borrowers in the same program at the same school.

**Disclaimer**: Mapping Your Future shall update the entrance counseling materials to maintain compliance with the federal regulations. The updates shall be made without notice. Any such update may render previously printed materials noncompliant. Mapping Your Future strongly advises institutions to check the website periodically to ensure they are using the most current version.

**Topic 1 of 6: Applying for a Direct Subsidized or Unsubsidized Loan – Slides 2-6**

There are several types of federal student loans. This counseling session will concentrate on the following:

* Direct Subsidized Loans
* Direct Unsubsidized Loans

For ease of understanding throughout the counseling session, “Direct Loans” will refer to both subsidized and unsubsidized loans, *unless otherwise distinguished*.

It's important to understand the types of loans available, the terms of each loan, and your responsibility for repaying the loans.

You borrow a Direct Subsidized or Unsubsidized Loan through the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program. The U.S. Government funds the loans via the Department of Education, and your school verifies your eligibility.

The Direct Loan Program often hires servicers to maintain student loan records and files. The servicer becomes responsible for processing payments or deferments, among other duties.

If you previously borrowed, you might have a Direct Loan or a Federal Stafford Loan (subsidized or unsubsidized) from the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program (private lenders such as banks, credit unions, and savings and loan associations made the loans).

Take note of your rights and responsibilities listed on the confirmation page, provided at the end of this loan counseling session. Your Master Promissory Note (MPN) also contains your Rights and Responsibilities.

The MPN:

* is a binding legal agreement you sign to indicate your commitment to repay your student loan(s);
* may be used for multiple loans up to 10 years, if your school uses the multi-year feature; and
* makes the borrowing process easier for borrowers and schools alike.

You may be required to sign a new MPN if your school does not use the multi-year feature or you switch from the Federal Family Education Loan Program to the Direct Loan Program. If you transfer to a school that uses the multi-year feature, you generally are not required to sign a new MPN. If you would feel more comfortable completing and signing a new MPN each time you borrow, you may do so. Using the single-year feature, you will sign one MPN for every loan that you obtain.

The multi-year feature of the MPN will be revoked after the earliest of the following dates:

* The date the Direct Loan Program or its servicer receives your written notice indicating they may not distribute any further loans under the note;
* 12 months after the date you sign the MPN if there have been no disbursements during this 12-month period; or
* 10 years from the date you sign the MPN.

The Direct Loan Program also may revoke the MPN in situations such as bankruptcy. Your school or the Direct Loan Program may require that you confirm the loan package or each loan disbursement.

**Fast Loan Facts**

* You may only use student loans for educational expenses.
* Generally speaking, your school will certify you for the maximum amount of loan money for which you are eligible, unless you request less. You may decline a portion or all of a loan or reject a loan type if you do not want it. Be aware that accepting the loan may impact your eligibility for other types of financial aid, and may affect the amounts of your other financial aid.
* Your award letter probably will list your loan amount. More than likely, you'll receive your student loan funds in more than one disbursement throughout the loan period, even if you're only attending one semester.
* If you are a first-year undergraduate and a first-time borrower, there may be a 30-day waiting period after classes begin before your loan funds can be released.
* You must continue to complete the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) each year as well as meet the loan eligibility requirements as long as you continue to attend school.

**Topic 2 of 6: Loan Types – Slides 7-15**

**Direct Subsidized Loan**

* This is a need-based loan.
* You must be enrolled at least half time to qualify.
* For undergraduate students, the interest rate is 5.5 percent for loans disbursed between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024.
* Interest does not accrue on the loan while you are in school, during your grace period, and during authorized periods of deferment.
* During periods of forbearance, you will be responsible for interest that accrues on your subsidized loans.
* You begin repayment six months after you are no longer enrolled at least half time.

**Direct Unsubsidized Loan**

* This is not a need-based loan.
* You must be enrolled at least half time to qualify.
* For undergraduate students, the interest rate is 5.5 percent for loans disbursed between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024.
* For graduate students, the interest rate is 7.05 percent for loans disbursed between July 1, 2023 and June 30, 2024.
* You are responsible for paying the interest on your loan from the date of disbursement.
* You must begin repayment six months after you are no longer enrolled at least half time.

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| **Annual Limits** |
| **Dependent Undergraduates(except students whose parents are unable to borrow a Direct PLUS Loan)** |
| First year total $5,500(maximum $3,500 subsidized)Second year total $6,500(maximum $4,500 subsidized)Third year and beyond total (each year) $7,500(maximum $5,500 subsidized) |
| **Independent Undergraduates(and dependent undergraduates whose parents are unable to borrow a Direct PLUS Loan)** |
| First year total $9,500(maximum $3,500 subsidized)Second year total $10,500(maximum $4,500 subsidized)Third year and beyond total (each year) $12,500(maximum $5,500 subsidized) |
| **Graduate and Professional Students** |
| Total amount (each year) $20,500(unsubsidized only) |

Students who fall into certain categories **may** qualify for loan amounts different from the limits listed above.

* Students enrolled in certain **health professions programs may be eligible for higher unsubsidized limits.** Your financial aid office will determine your eligibility.
* If you are taking coursework that is not part of an eligible program such as **preparatory coursework or pursuing a teacher certification** after you have a degree, you have different loan limits:
	+ If you are taking preparatory coursework required for enrollment in an undergraduate degree or certificate program (course of study not to exceed 12 months), you would be eligible to borrow $2,625 as a dependent student and up to $8,625 (maximum $2,625 subsidized) as an independent student or dependent student whose parent is not eligible for a Direct PLUS Loan.
	+ If you are taking preparatory coursework for enrollment in a graduate or professional program, you would be eligible to borrow up to $5,500 as a dependent undergraduate student and up to $12,500 (maximum $5,500 subsidized) for an independent student or dependent student whose parent is not eligible for a Direct PLUS Loan.
	+ If you already have a baccalaureate degree and are taking coursework necessary for state certification (or professional credential) required for teaching, you would be eligible to borrow up to $12,500 (maximum $5,500 subsidized).

**Aggregate (cumulative) loan limits**

The total debt you can have outstanding from all Direct Loans [plus Federal Stafford (subsidized or unsubsidized) through the Federal Family Education Loan Program]:

|  |
| --- |
| **Dependent Undergraduates(except students whose parents are unable to borrow a Direct PLUS Loan)** |
| Total amount cumulative $31,000(maximum $23,000 subsidized) |
| **Independent Undergraduates(and dependent undergraduates whose parents are unable to borrow a Direct PLUS Loan)** |
| Total amount cumulative $57,500(maximum $23,000 subsidized) |
| **Graduate and Professional Students** |
| Total amount cumulative $138,500(maximum $65,500 subsidized; includes Stafford and Direct Loans received for undergraduate study) |

**Loan Fees**
As a borrower, you may be required to pay loan fees, which the Direct Loan Program deducts from each disbursement.

**Topic 3 of 6: Understanding Student Loan Borrowing – Slides 16-19**

You must repay your loans, even if you:

* do not complete your education;
* do not complete your program within the regular completion time for that program;
* are not employed upon completion of your studies; or
* feel that the education you received did not meet your expectations.

Generally, student loans are not cancelled or discharged due to bankruptcy.

**Always borrow conservatively!** Once you are out of school, you will have to repay the loan. Develop a budget you can afford and stick with it. This will keep you from accumulating large debts and help you manage your student loan payments when you have finished school. Contact your school's Financial Aid Office or visit the Mapping Your Future website (MappingYourFuture.org) for personal financial planning information.

You may reduce or cancel your loan at any time before the loan is disbursed. If your school receives your loan monies electronically, they will notify you when they apply these funds to your school account.

There are many forms of financial aid: scholarships, grants, work-study, and loans. Become familiar with all types of aid. Please contact your school's Financial Aid Office for such information.

**Maintain Satisfactory Academic Progress**

To be eligible for federal financial aid, you must maintain satisfactory academic progress toward a certificate or degree. Each school must publish a standard for evaluating satisfactory progress that must contain a maximum time frame for program completion and a minimum quality standard, such as grade point average. Please obtain and review a current copy of your school's standards.

You must maintain at least half-time enrollment in order to retain certain benefits for your loan. If you drop below half-time enrollment, you will enter your 6-month grace period.

**Withdrawals and Refunds**

It is very important that you contact the appropriate offices at your school (such as the financial aid office, registrar, and business office) if you decide to withdraw prior to completing your program of study.

The law specifies the amount of financial assistance you earn each academic year and how your school determines your eligibility. If you withdraw, the school uses a specific formula to calculate how much aid you've earned to that point. If you received less assistance than the amount that you earned, you will be able to receive those additional funds. If you received more assistance than you earned your school must return excess funds in a specific order. Contact your school if you want more information about their published refund policy.

**Notification to the Direct Loan Program**

If you change your name, address, telephone number, and/or Social Security number, you must notify the Direct Loan Program or its servicer. Also, notify them if you fail to enroll at least half-time, withdraw from school, or transfer to another school.

**Topic 4 of 6: Repayment – Slides 20-25**

When you begin repayment, you have several flexible options to help you easily transition into repayment.

* You may prepay all or part of your loan at any time without penalty. Prepayment may substantially reduce your interest costs.
* Try to pay the interest accruing on your Direct Unsubsidized Loan while you are in school, in grace, or during any deferment or forbearance period. Unpaid interest is capitalized (added to your principal balance) at the end of your grace period and at the end of any deferment or forbearance period. Unpaid interest is capitalized (added to your principal balance) at the end of your grace period and at the end of any deferment or forbearance period. You can avoid having a higher principal balance and paying more over the life of the loan if you make interest payments during these periods.
* Your loans will have one grace period of six months before you enter repayment. This grace period begins the day after you stop attending school at least half time.
* Each loan has only one 6-month grace period (a “loan-specific” grace period). If you were enrolled less than half-time or gone from school for six months or more, you already have used the grace period on the loans taken out before that time, so those loans will go directly into repayment when you leave school again.
* If you withdraw or drop below half-time status, but return to at least half-time status before the six month grace period elapses, then the grace period will not be considered as used and you will receive a full six-month grace period at a later time.

**Repayment Schedule Options**

* **Standard repayment** is the traditional approach. Standard repayment requires minimum monthly payments of $50 with a maximum repayment period of 10 years. The payment amount may be higher depending on your loan balance.
* **Graduated repayment** begins with lower payment amounts that increase over time. This allows payments to be smaller in the beginning of repayment with increases in stages during the repayment period. The maximum repayment period is 10 years.
* **Extended repayment** is available only to borrowers who had no outstanding balance on Direct Loans or Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP) loans [Federal Stafford (subsidized or unsubsidized) or Grad PLUS for graduate/professional students] on October 7, 1998 and have more than $30,000 in outstanding FFELP loans or Direct Loans (the combined total from both programs is not taken into account). If you qualify, you may request a repayment term for a period not greater than 25 years. Your payment amounts will be either fixed or graduated.
* **Income-contingent** **repayment** bases your monthly payment on your annual income (and that of your spouse if you are married), your family size, and the total amount of your Direct Loans. Your payment amounts might change as your income changes. If you do not repay your loan after 25 years, the Direct Loan Program forgives the unpaid portion (you may have to pay income tax on the amount forgiven).
* **Pay as You Earn repayment** results in an adjusted payment amount based on your income during a period when you experience a partial financial hardship. Your maximum repayment period under this plan may exceed 10 years. If you meet certain requirements over a 20-year period, you may qualify for cancellation of any outstanding balance on your loans (you may have to pay income tax on the amount forgiven).
* The Revised Pay as You Earn (REPAYE) repayment plan was replaced with the **SAVE repayment plan in** [**August 2023**](https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronic-announcements/2023-08-22/loan-servicing-information-availability-saving-valuable-education-save-plan-and-updates-income-driven-repayment-plans)**.** The payment about depends on your income and your family size. Your maximum repayment period under this plan may exceed 10 years. The payment amount is 5% of your discretionary income that exceeds 225% of the poverty level for your family size.
* **Income-based repayment** results in an adjusted payment amount based on your income during a period when you experience a financial hardship. Your maximum repayment period under this plan may exceed 10 years. If you meet certain requirements over a 25-year period, you may qualify for cancellation of any outstanding balance on your loans (you may have to pay income tax on the amount forgiven).

**Loan Consolidation**

Loan consolidation is available if your loans are in grace period or in repayment. This program enables you to pay your existing student loans in full with one loan, with one interest rate and repayment schedule. While loan consolidation can extend your repayment period and lower your monthly payments, the interest rate (a fixed rate) and total interest you pay on the loan may be greater.

**Loan Amounts and Monthly Payments**

Below is a chart with loan amounts and monthly payments for the standard repayment option, assuming an interest rate of 6.8 percent:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Amount borrowed**  | **Monthly payments**  | **Number of payments**  | **Total amount paid**  |
| 1,500 | 50 | 33 | 1,650 |
| 3,500 | 50 | 89 | 4,450 |
| 5,500 | 63.29 | 120 | 7,595.30 |
| 6,500 | 74.80 | 120 | 8,976.27 |
| 7,500 | 86.31 | 120 | 10,357.23 |
| 8,500 | 97.82 | 120 | 11,738.19 |
| 9,500 | 109.33 | 120 | 13,119.16 |
| 10,500 | 120.83 | 120 | 14,500.12 |
| 12,500 | 143.85 | 120 | 17,262.05 |
| 20,500 | 253.91  | 120 | 28,309.76 |
| 40,000 | 460.32 | 120 | 55,238.56 |
| 57,500 | 661.71 | 120 | 79,405.43 |
| 80,000 | 920.64 | 120 | 110,477.11 |
| 138,500 | 1,593.86 | 120 | 191,263.50 |
| 224,000 | 2,577.80 | 120 | 309,335.93 |

**Topic 5 of 6: Solutions for Repayment Problems – Slides 26-30**

The Direct Loan Program understands you may experience financial difficulty and offers options that temporarily reduce or suspend your monthly payment. When experiencing trouble making payments, you should contact the Direct Loan Program and/or its servicer immediately to check on a possible **deferment** or **forbearance**. Continue making your payments until you receive written notification that deferment or forbearance has been granted.

**Deferment**

A deferment is a period of time during which you do not have to make your regular payments. You may be eligible for the following deferments:

* At least half-time enrollment at an eligible school
* Graduate fellowship program
* Rehabilitation training program
* Military service
	+ While serving on active duty or in the National Guard during a war or other military operation or national emergency
	+ National Guard and members of other reserve components who are enrolled at least half time while being called up to active duty can qualify for up to a 13-month deferment following the conclusion of the active duty service.
* Unemployment
* Economic hardship

Your promissory note provides more detailed information about these deferments.

No interest accrues on Direct Subsidized Loans during any authorized deferment periods. You are responsible for the interest on Direct Unsubsidized Loans. The Direct Loan Program or its servicer must determine your eligibility for any of these deferments. In most cases, to apply for a deferment, you will need to complete the appropriate form with all required documentation and submit it promptly.

**Forbearance**

You may request forbearance if you are willing but unable to make your full payments and do not qualify for a deferment. Forbearance is a period of time during which you do not have to make full payments or make regular payments at all. The Direct Loan Program generally grants forbearances at its discretion, although mandatory forbearance provisions do exist. Mandatory forbearance conditions are explained in the MPN.

You are responsible for the interest that accrues during any forbearance period. You can make interest payments during a forbearance period. If you do not, the Direct Loan Program will capitalize (add to your principal balance) the interest when the forbearance ends.

You must contact the Direct Loan Program or its servicer to apply for forbearance. You might have to complete an application.

**Loan Cancellation/Discharge/Forgiveness**

If you die, your loan obligation will be cancelled. Your loan also may be cancelled if you become totally and permanently disabled and meet certain additional requirements. Your loan may be cancelled in other instances including school closure, false certification, identity theft, or failure of the school to pay a refund if you withdraw.

**Teacher loan forgiveness** is available for teachers serving in designated low-income schools. You must teach in a low-income school for five consecutive, complete school years to qualify for forgiveness of up to a maximum of $17,500 of Direct or Stafford Loans combined.

**Public Service Employee Forgiveness** is available for public service employees with Direct Loans or a Direct Consolidation Loan. You may be eligible to have the remaining balance of your non-defaulted loans forgiven if you have made 120 payments on those loans (after October 2, 2007) under certain repayment plans while employed by an eligible public-service organization at the time of such forgiveness and have been employed in a public-service job during the 120-month period. If you have previous loans from the Federal Family Education Loan Program, you may request this forgiveness program by consolidating those loans into a Direct Consolidation Loan.

A student who participates in the **AmeriCorps service program** may receive education awards to help pay for college or help pay back student loans. To learn more about this program, visit the AmeriCorps website at www.americorps.gov or call (800) 942-2677.

If you serve as an **enlisted person** in certain specialties of the U.S. Army, the Army Reserves, the Army National Guard, or the Air National Guard, the U.S. Department of Defense may repay a portion of your federal loans. This is not loan cancellation. Contact your recruiting officer for more information.

Generally, student loans are not cancelled or discharged due to bankruptcy.

**Topic 6 of 6: Delinquency and Default – Slides 31-36**

Notify the Direct Loan Program or its servicer immediately if you anticipate difficulty making a payment.

If you fail to make payments, your loan is delinquent. If you fail to make payments for 270 days, your loan is in default. Defaulting on your student loan can result in the following:

* Damage to your credit rating, which could impact your ability to borrow (for example, you may be denied a car loan)
* Referral of your account to a collection agency
* Collection costs
* Garnishment of your wages
* Withholding of your state or federal Treasury payments (including federal tax refunds, Social Security benefits, etc.)
* Civil lawsuit, including court costs and legal expenses
* Loss of deferment and forbearance entitlements and flexible repayment options
* Loss of eligibility for financial aid in the future
* Suspension of your professional license

There are three basic guidelines to follow to **avoid delinquency and default**:

* Inform your school and Direct Loan Program if you change your name, mailing address, telephone, or Social Security number. This will ensure they can mail correspondence to you.
* Read and keep all documents you receive pertaining to your student loan and be sure to understand your loan amount and the payments that will be required.
* If you're experiencing financial hardship and are unable to make your payments, call the Direct Loan Program for information regarding possible temporary postponement or reduction of payments through a deferment or forbearance.

**For More Information**

To monitor all of your federal student loan debt, you may access your student aid history online at [studentaid.gov](https://studentaid.gov) or call toll-free (800) 433-3243. You will need an FSA ID to view your loan history. Please note that this website does not list alternative or private student loans.

The U.S. Department of Education offers the publication "Federal Student Loans: Basics for Students." The publication is located at [studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/direct-loan-basics-students.pdf](https://studentaid.gov/sites/default/files/direct-loan-basics-students.pdf).

**Third-Party Student Debt Relief Companies**

Use caution when dealing with third-party student loan debt relief companies. Your loan servicer can provide the same services free of charge, such as lowering your monthly payment, changing your repayment plan, consolidating your student loans, postponing monthly payments while you are in school or are unemployed, and getting your loans out of default status.

Contact your loan servicer for help managing your loans. If you don't know who your loan servicer is, access your aid history through [https://StudentAid.gov](https://studentaid.gov/) or call the Federal Aid Information Center at (800) 433-3243.

**Help with a Dispute or Problem**

The Federal Student Aid (FSA) Ombudsman works with student loan borrowers to resolve loan disputes and problems informally. The goal is to find creative alternatives for borrowers who need help with their federal loans. You can reach the FSA Ombudsman as follows:

United States Department of Education
FSA Ombudsman Group
P.O. Box 1843
Monticello, KY 42633
(877) 557-2575
[studentaid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-to-contact-ombudsman-group](https://studentaid.gov/help-center/answers/article/how-to-contact-ombudsman-group)

**Financial Literacy Topic – Slides 37-44**

Now that you've learned about student loans, it's important to keep your other personal finances in mind. Here are some important steps to become financially fit:

1. **Establish yourself financially by building good credit and budgeting to keep your "wants" under control**:

* Open up checking and savings accounts. Don't overdraw these accounts.
* Make your monthly payments for loans and services (like your phone bill) on time each month.
* Make a list of your values - the things that are really important to you - and set your goals to help you maintain those values.
* Create a spending plan that meets your "wants" as well as your "needs." Your total expenses should be less than or equal to your total income. If your income is not enough to cover your expenses, adjust your spending plan by deciding which expenses you can change.
* Periodically evaluate your spending plan to make sure it is still meeting your needs and achieve your goals. Update if necessary.
* Review your credit report once a year to make sure it is accurate.
* If things are getting out of control, contact your creditors, seek help from a reputable credit counseling service, or look into debt consolidation.

2. **Start saving now!** Think you can't afford it? Try paying yourself first. When you pay your monthly bills, write a check to you and deposit it into your savings account or transfer money from checking to savings via your bank website. If you lack the discipline to do this, find out if direct deposit is available through your employer. With direct deposit, a specified dollar amount is deducted directly from your paycheck and credited to your savings account at a bank, credit union, or other savings institution.

Start an emergency savings fund equal to **six to 12 months of your normal monthly earnings**. After you have an emergency fund, monthly savings can be set aside for vacations, a new car, marriage--important but expensive goals!

3. **Understand that alternative/private student loans have different features than your federal student loans**. If it is necessary to borrow these loans in addition to your federal loans, research all programs. There are some key differences in these programs. Some important factors to keep in mind:

* Alternative loans usually are credit based and many loans typically require a co-signer.
* The interest rate is often based on your credit rating.
* Fees vary among programs.
* There is no federal interest subsidy on an alternative student loan. Even if you don't have to make payments while you're in school, interest will most likely accrue.
* Not all alternative loans programs have a grace period.

4. **Use your credit cards wisely** to help you establish a solid credit rating and avoid financial problems. Every time you use your credit card, you are borrowing money. If you don't pay off your balance each month, you will have to pay a finance charge.

When selecting a credit card, you should shop around for the best deal, based on your budget and repayment habits. Look for the following characteristics:

* A low annual percentage rate (watch out for low introductory rates that are raised after a year or less)
* The interest calculation method (affects how much interest you pay, even when the APR is identical)
* Low or no annual fees
* A grace period (may only apply if you pay off the balance each month; may not apply if you carry a balance or take a cash advance)
* The credit limit (it may be a good idea to start small–say around $500-$1,500.)
* Services and features, such as cash rebates, frequent flyer miles, extended warranties, etc. (while they may appear to be a good deal on the surface, they may be difficult to earn and redeem; evaluate these offers in terms of their value to you, and any extra credit costs you may incur)

Keep copies of all of your credit card records and receipts to compare to your monthly statements. Follow up on any errors. Shred or otherwise destroy carbons and receipts before throwing them away.

5. **Understand your credit report.** If you have ever applied for a charge card, student loan, or other kinds of credit, you probably have a credit report (or credit profile). Credit reporting agencies collect and organize information about you and your repayment history, and make it available to those who are considering granting you credit. Landlords, employers, government licensing agencies, and insurance underwriters can also obtain your credit report.

Most negative information stays on your credit report for seven years, though some bankruptcies remain 10 years. Positive information stays on indefinitely. Inquiries stay on for six months to two years, depending on the type of inquiry.

All U.S. citizens are eligible to receive a free credit report once per year.\* Here's how:

* **Visit www.AnnualCreditReport.com.**
* **View and print one or all of your credit reports.**There are three major credit reporting agencies: Equifax, Trans Union, and Experian.
* **Know when fees may apply.** You may be charged a fee if you request more than one copy from the same credit reporting agencies within a year or if you request your credit/FICO® score.

\*Any time credit has been denied, you may request a free credit report within 60 days of the denial.

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