



Cohort Default Rates for Guaranty Agencies and Lenders

Managing Rates

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INTRODUCTION

This guide contains information about the publication of the Fiscal Year (FY) FY 2017 three-year cohort default rates (CDRs) for originating lenders, current holders, and guaranty agencies participating in the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program, as mandated by the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended.

BACKGROUND

Under Section 430(e) of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, as amended (*HEA*), the Department of Education (the Department) is required to publish the cohort default rates of lenders, subsequent holders, guaranty agencies and colleges and universities participating as a lender in the FFEL Program. The purpose of this guide is to provide the student loan industry with information on the calculation of the cohort default rates for guaranty agencies.

As defined in Section 435(m) of the *HEA*, the term cohort default rate, for any fiscal year where 30 or more student borrowers enter repayment, is the percentage of those borrowers who enter repayment on certain FFEL Loan Programs during a particular fiscal year and default within the same fiscal year or within the next two fiscal years.

Cohort Default Period: The phrase “cohort default period” refers to the three-year period that begins on October 1st of the fiscal year when the borrower enters repayment and ends on September 30th of the second fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the borrower entered repayment. The Department published the first three-year cohort default rate, for FY 2009, in September 2012.

Fiscal Year Published	3-Year Rates
9/2017	Cohort Year 2014
9/2018	Cohort Year 2015
9/2019	Cohort Year 2016
9/2020	Cohort Year 2017

The cohort default rates are calculated based on data reported to the National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS®) by the guaranty agencies. Cohort default rates (CDR) are calculated bi-annually. The first calculation is known as the draft, which is calculated in January and distributed in February. The official CDR calculation occurs in July with a September distribution. The following loan types are included in the CDR calculation: Subsidized Federal Stafford, Unsubsidized Federal Stafford, and Federal Consolidation Loans that repaid Federal Stafford or Federal SLS Loans. The NSLDS data submitted by the guaranty agencies are prepared according to procedures developed by the Department and reflect activity on the loans through Sept. 30, 2019. Since FY 2017 three-year cohort default rates are calculated based on data supplied to the Department by the guaranty agencies, a lender or holder should address any initial questions on data to these agencies.

Loans made under a Lender-of-Last-Resort Program, Federal PLUS Loans, and Federally Insured Student

Loans are not used in the calculation. Loans that are transferred from one guaranty agency to another are included in the cohort default rate of the guaranty agency that held the loan as of the date entered repayment unless the loan had a default claim within the cohort period. If a default claim has been paid then the loan is included for the guaranty agency that held the loan at the time of the claim. For example, if a loan was originally guaranteed by the Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) and was transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (Great Lakes), that loan will be included in FAME's cohort default rate. If the loan had a default claim paid during the cohort period and after the transfer to Great Lakes, that loan will be included in Great Lakes' cohort default rate.

Example: *A lender has made loans to 100 students entering repayment in FY 2017 (Oct. 1, 2016 through Sept. 30, 2017). Of those 100 students, 25 defaulted on their student loans prior to Oct. 1, 2019 and had a default claim paid by the guaranty agency. This lender's FY 2017 cohort default rate is calculated by dividing 25 by 100 and multiplying the result by 100 to produce a cohort default rate of 25.0%.*

Denominator: The number of students who entered repayment in FY 2017. If a student has more than one loan included in the data (for example, two Federal Stafford Loans or one Federal Stafford and one Federal SLS Loan), the student will be counted only once. However, if a student borrowed from more than one lender, he or she is counted in the calculation for each lender.

Numerator: If a student has a loan that entered repayment in FY 2017 and a default claim that was paid by the guaranty agency during that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 2019 the student is counted in the numerator, even if the student later enters into a repayment arrangement with the guaranty agency, or the student subsequently repaid his or her loan in full to the guaranty agency.

Discharged Loan: Loans that are discharged due to death are not counted in the numerator when calculating the FY 2017 cohort default rate **if** the guaranty agency was officially notified of the death **before** a default claim was paid.

Once data for a specific fiscal year is submitted to NSLDS by a guaranty agency, the guaranty agency continues updating on a scheduled basis until the rates are calculated. If a lender has technical questions regarding cohort default rate calculations that cannot be answered by the guaranty agency, contact NSLDS Customer Support Center at 1-800-999-8219. Their web address is: <https://nslsdfap.ed.gov>.

Section 430(e) of the *HEA* also mandates that originating lenders, holders, and guaranty agencies have the opportunity to correct cohort default rate information. If a lender or holder believes that the data is incorrect and should be changed, they should promptly refer to the [NSLDS website](#) at to request back-up data printouts (loan record detail report). For instructions on how to correct cohort default rate information go to "Data Corrections", page 10. For information about back- up data printouts go to page 19.

Lenders (or holders) that have questions about the data should contact the guaranty agency. For a list of guarantors and their telephone numbers and addresses go to Appendix B, page 19. Other questions on lender, holder, or guaranty agency default rates may be referred to the Cohort Default Rates Group, Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services. The address is listed on Appendix A, page 18.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Where can I get a copy of the Cohort Default Rate Guide for Guaranty Agencies and Lenders?

The guide can be found on the IFAP website at: [Cohort Default Rate Guide for Guaranty Agencies and Lenders](#) or you can contact the Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group at 202-377-3053.

What is a cohort default rate?

The term cohort default rate is defined in Section 435(m) of the *HEA*.

What is a 3-year cohort default rate (CDR)?

An organization's cohort default rate is the percentage of borrowers who enter repayment on certain loans in Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program during that fiscal year and default (or meet other specified conditions) before the end of the **second fiscal year**.

The formula for calculating the 3-year cohort default rate is described below.

$$100 \times \frac{\text{\# of students who entered repayment in FY 2017 and defaulted on or before the end of FY 2019 (Numerator)}}{\text{\# of students who entered repayment in FY 2017 (Denominator)}}$$

When are 3-year cohort default rates released?

The Department releases cohort default rates twice each year. Generally, the Department releases draft 3-year cohort default rates in January or February. Official cohort default rates are generally released to guaranty agencies and lenders and the public approximately six months after the release of the draft cohort default rates. However, the official cohort default rate must be released no later than September 30th of each year. After guaranty agencies/lenders receive their official cohort default rate data, guaranty agencies/lenders are provided an opportunity to identify and correct any inaccuracies by submitting a data correction request.

How does the Department send cohort default rate information to Guaranty agencies and lenders?

NSLDS has added the CDR Notification Letter (DRCNL3) on the [NSLDS Professional Access](#) website for Guaranty Agencies (GA) and Lenders. As indicated in the Fiscal Year 2015 Official Cohort Default Rate letter, this letter replaces the Official Cohort Default Rate letters previously received via email/US Postal Service. To access the GA and Lender CDR Notification Letter, click on the Web Report List link under the Report tab. This letter allows GA and Lenders users to request their GA and Lender CDR Notification Letter on demand in PDF format. Guaranty Agencies and Lenders are only able to obtain a copy of their CDR Notification Letters via the [NSLDS Professional Access](#) website.

When is a loan considered to be in default?

A loan is considered in default for cohort default rate purposes if the guarantor paid a claim during the cohort period with a claim reason of default. Closed schools and false certification claims were included

in the calculation prior to February 2003.

Where does the Department obtain the data for calculating the lender, holder and guaranty agency cohort default rates?

The FY 2017 three-year cohort default rates are calculated based on data reported to the NSLDS by the guaranty agencies. The NSLDS data submitted by the guaranty agencies was prepared according to procedures developed by the Department and reflect activity through Sept. 30, 2019.

How is the numerator calculated?

If a student entered repayment in FY 2017 (for the three-year calculation), defaulted on his or her loan, and a default claim was paid by Sept. 30, 2019, the student is counted as in default in the FY 2017 cohort default rate calculation, even if the student later enters into a repayment arrangement with the guaranty agency or repays his or her loan in full to the guaranty agency. The date entered repayment is reported by guaranty agencies to NSLDS on the guaranty agency submittal file.

How is the denominator calculated?

The denominator is the total number of students that entered repayment in the FY 2017 (for the calculation) cohort year. If a student had more than one loan in NSLDS the student will be counted only once. However, if a student borrowed from more than one lender or guaranty agency, he or she is counted in the calculation for **each** lender or guaranty agency.

Are discharged loans included in the cohort default rate?

Loans that are discharged due to death are counted in the FY cohort default rate calculation as part of the denominator. Loans that are discharged due to death are not counted in the FY cohort default rate calculation as a part of the numerator **if** the guaranty agency was officially notified of the death **before** a default claim was paid.

What opportunity will guaranty agencies, lenders, and holders have to correct the data?

Any guaranty agency/lender that receives a cohort default rate has the right to correct their rate, but they must provide supporting documentation for a rate change. To correct the cohort default rate, the lender or holder must first request the back-up data printouts from the NSLDS website at <https://nslidsfap.ed.gov>. The back-up data printouts comes from the data that was electronically reported to NSLDS by the guaranty agencies. For details, see “Data Corrections” on page 10.

After requesting and reviewing the data, a lender or holder may contest its cohort default rate by providing the guaranty agency(ies) with any relevant documentation to support its contention that the data is incorrect and should be changed. The guaranty agency must review the documentation and determine whether it agrees that the data is incorrect. The guaranty agency must notify the lender or holder and the Department in writing, of its conclusion. The Department will make the final decision on the correction(s).

What is the process for data corrections for lenders and holders?

For details, see “Data Corrections” on page 10.

What type of allegations may a guaranty agency or lender submit as a data correction?

Data Conflicts

For details, see “What is a Data Conflict” on page 11.

What is the difference between an originating lender/holder and the current lender/holder?

The Originating lender represents the entity that provided and originated the loan to the borrower. The Current lender or subsequent holder represents the last entity to hold the loan at the time the cohort default rate was calculated.

Which NSLDS loan type codes are included in the calculation of the cohort default rates?

All subsidized Federal Stafford (SF and D1), Unsubsidized Federal Stafford (SU and D2), and Federal Consolidated Loans (CL, D5 and D6) comes with specific rules. All other FFELP loans types are excluded.

Federal Consolidation Loans (CL) is linked back to the underlying loans paid by consolidation. If the underlying loan entered repayment and is included in the denominator and the Consolidation Loan defaults in the cohort period, the borrower will be counted in the numerator for cohort default rate purposes.

Borrowers of Subsidized Federal Stafford, Unsubsidized Federal Stafford, and Federal Consolidation Loans that repaid Federal Stafford or will be included in the calculation of cohort default rates. Loans made under a Lender-of-Last-Resort Program are not used in the calculation. Loans that are transferred from one guaranty agency to another are included for the current guaranty agency’s cohort default rate unless the loan had a default claim within the cohort period and prior to the transfer.

Which NSLDS loan status codes are included and excluded from the cohort default rate calculation?

All NSLDS loan status codes are included in the cohort default rate calculation except abandoned (AL), uninsured (UA, UB, UC, UD, and UI) and cancelled (CA) loan status codes.

How can I get a copy of my loan record detail report?

Log on to the NSLDS Professional Access website at <https://nslsdfap.ed.gov> or contact Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group at 202-377-3053.

To retrieve this information from the NSLDS website, log on with your NSLDS User ID, navigate to the Report Tab, and select Report DRC040 for the GA Cohort Default Rate History Report or select Report DRC045 for the Lender Cohort Default Rate History Report. The Loan Record Detail Report (LRDR) will be delivered to the TG Box associated with the requestor’s NSLDS User ID. The data is available in report or extract format.

The file layout for the extract format can be found on the IFAP website at: <https://ifap.ed.gov/nsls-reference-materials/11-15-2012-nsls-record-layouts-subject-nsls-lender-cohort-default-rate>

If you have questions on how to request an NSLDS User ID, please contact your guaranty agency or lender’s Destination Point Administrator (DPA). If you need information on how to request an NSLDS

web report, please call the NSLDS Customer Support Center at 1-800-999-8219. If you need information on how to retrieve your LRDR from your TG mailbox, please contact the CPS/SAIG Technical Support at 1-800-330-5947. How are the borrowers of consolidation loans counted in Guaranty Agency cohort default rates?

The Cohort Default Rate program evaluates the reported date entered repayment of the underlying loans (loans that NSLDS has linked to a consolidation loan) to determine which cohort fiscal year the borrower is counted.

- For loans with a paid-in-full through consolidation loan status code ('PC', 'PN', or 'DN'), the program determines if the guaranty date of the consolidation loan was on or before the end of the Cohort Period (three-year window beginning with Cohort Fiscal Year begin date). Loans that are within the Cohort Period are counted as follows:
- If a claim does not exist on the consolidation loan, the GA that held the consolidation loan at the end of the Cohort Period will have the borrower counted in the denominator of their agency's cohort default rate.
- If a claim does exist on the consolidation loan, the GA that held the consolidation loan on the date that the claim was paid will have the borrower counted in the numerator and denominator of their agency's cohort default rate.
- If a claim exists on the underlying loan of a consolidation loan, the GA that held the underlying loan on the date the claim was paid will have the borrower counted in their numerator and denominator.
- If the consolidation loan was made after the end of the Cohort Period, the underlying loan is processed as if no consolidation loan had occurred.

Loans reported to NSLDS as part of the Lender-of-Last-Resort are NOT included in the cohort default rate calculation.

How important is the date entered repayment, as reported to NSLDS, in the cohort default rate calculation?

The date entered repayment is integral to the cohort default rate calculation. As a result, it is important that the guaranty agency ensure that this date is reported accurately to NSLDS.

1. For loans closed as a result of consolidation that have not entered repayment, set the date equal to the effective date of the paid in full through consolidation loan status ('PC', 'PN', or 'DN').
2. The cohort default rate calculation uses the date entered repayment to determine which borrower to count in the denominator. Continually moving the date entered repayment could cause a loan to be included in multiple cohort fiscal year calculations or if the date entered repayment is incorrect, a loan could be included in the wrong cohort year.
3. Many guaranty agencies determine the date entered repayment based on the borrower's anticipated completion date. It is important to update the date entered repayment to be equal

to the borrower's separation date (withdrew, graduated, or less than half-time) plus the grace period plus one day. Furthermore, the anticipated completion date reported in the NSLDS Enrollment Reporting process is not used in the cohort default rate calculation.

4. In cases when the borrowers pay the loan in full while in their grace period or prior to the end of the loan period, it is important that the date entered repayment be updated to the effective date of the loan being paid in full. A future date entered repayment remaining on a loan can cause the borrower to be counted in the wrong cohort year unless the loan is cancelled.
5. Once the loan has entered repayment, the date entered repayment should not be changed except to correct an error. (Do not replace an original date entered repayment with the date associated with a new loan, or the date the borrower resumes repayment after deferment or forbearance.)

Note: If the loan is paid in full within 120 days of disbursement, then the loan is cancelled. Cancelled loans are not counted in the cohort default rate calculation.

Reporting Ineligible Borrower Claims Defaults

A loan for which the borrower is ineligible due to the borrower's error is treated as a default if the borrower fails to repay the full amount due within 30 days after the final demand letter is mailed. For these loans to be appropriately reported to NSLDS and to be included in the calculation for cohort default rates, it is important that the NSLDS claim reason code for these claims be reported as 'DF'.

How do loans being consolidated affect the cohort default rate?

In order for a consolidation loan to be considered in the cohort default rate calculation a **link** must be established between the underlying loan and the consolidation loan. The link between an underlying loan and a consolidation loan is established according to procedures developed by the Department.

Linking

To link an underlying loan to a consolidation loan, the following two conditions must be met.

1. The underlying loan must be reported as paid through consolidation (NSLDS Loan Status Codes 'PC', 'PN' or 'DN').
2. The underlying loan must have a loan status date that is 210 days on or after the guarantee date of the consolidation loan.

When the two conditions exist, the link is established between the underlying loan and the consolidation loan. If the paid through consolidation loan status date of the underlying loan is prior to the guarantee date of the consolidation loan, the underlying loan will **not** be linked to the consolidation loan and the consolidation loan will not be included in the cohort default rate. Please see examples in borrower scenarios below:

Borrower 1: There are 4 loans with a date entered repayment within the cohort year. They are reported with a paid through consolidation loan status date of 10-21-2007. The consolidation loans have loan guarantee dates of 10-30-2007 and 06-09-2008. Since the paid through consolidation loan status date of

10-21-2007 is prior to the loan guarantee date of both consolidation loans, neither consolidation loan is linked to the 4 loans having been paid through consolidation. The underlying loans are processed as if no consolidation loan had occurred and the consolidation loans **are not included** in the cohort default rate.

Borrower 2: There are 13 loans with a date entered repayment within the cohort year. They are reported with a paid through consolidation loan status of 02-05-2008. The consolidation loan has a loan guarantee date of 02-05-2008. Since the paid through consolidation loan status date of **02-05-2008 is on or within the 210 days** after the consolidation loan guarantee date of **02-05-2008**, the consolidation loan is linked to the underlying loans. Since the consolidation occurred before the end of the Cohort Period, the consolidation loan **is included** in the cohort default rate.

DATA CORRECTIONS

Under Section 430(e) of the *HEA*, lenders, holders, and guaranty agencies are allowed the opportunity to correct cohort default rate information. The Department calculates cohort default rates based on data submitted to NSLDS by guaranty agencies. The Department selects certain relevant fields from NSLDS, compiles the data by borrower and lender code, and then performs the calculations necessary to determine the cohort default rate.

If there are multiple loan records for the student for one of the loan programs, the student is still counted only once. If a student borrowed from more than one lender, he or she is counted in the calculation for each lender. The three-year CDR calculation data reflects the status of loans through September 30th of the second year following the cohort year the borrower entered repayment. Thus, data for the FY 2017 three-year cohort reflects the status of loans only through Sept. 30, 2019.

If an originating lender or current holder believes that the cohort default rate was calculated based on erroneous data, the lender or holder should contact the guaranty agency (GA). If the lender discovers discrepancies between the information in the lender records and the data provided to the Department by the guaranty agencies, the lender should try to resolve the problem with the guaranty agency that submitted the data to the Department. The lender should submit to the guaranty agency all the relevant documentation supporting its contention that the data relating to a particular loan is incorrect and should be changed. The guaranty agency will review the documentation that the lender submits and determine whether it believes the data to be erroneous, then the GA will notify the Department in writing. Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group will review the data provided by the GA and make a final determination on whether the data provided is incorrect. If the correction is approved by the Department, the guaranty agency will be notified and will make the appropriate changes in the default rate information provided to NSLDS.

The process for data correction is as follows:

1. Lenders or holders are urged to promptly request back-up data (loan record detail report) from the NSLDS website at <https://nslsdfap.ed.gov> if they believe their cohort default rates were calculated on the basis of incorrect data. (Back-up data is an extract of the loan records that formed the basis for calculating your lender or holder cohort default rate.)
2. After reviewing the back-up data, the lender or holder should submit the appropriate documentation to the guaranty agency in support of its contention that the data is incorrect. Such documentation should include the borrower's name, social security number, and the nature

of the error in each case. Supporting documentation could include copies of the guarantor's notice of a change on the Student Status Confirmation Report, canceled checks, or copies of other pertinent information. To ensure timely processing of the request, borrowers should be listed in social security number order. A lender or holder should identify the cohort year to which the corrections apply. All requests to the guaranty agency for a correction should be signed by an official of the lender or holder who is authorized to act on its behalf in this regard.

3. The guaranty agency should analyze a lender's or holder's request for data correction and determine whether it will agree with or deny the request for a correction.
4. When the guaranty agency has completed its analysis of the request for data correction, the lender or holder must be notified of the guaranty agency's conclusions. A copy of the letter from the guaranty agency agreeing with or denying the data correction must be sent to the Cohort Default Rates Group at the address listed below.

**U.S. Department of Education
Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services
Union Center Plaza, 6th Floor (61G3)
830 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20202
ATTN: Cohort Default Rates Group**

What is a data correction?

After the release of the official cohort default rates, the Department provides guaranty agencies and lenders an opportunity to review the original data. Guaranty agencies must submit incorrect data to the Department for corrections. Lenders must submit incorrect data to the guaranty agency for corrections. The process of correcting data is called a “data correction.”

Can guaranty agencies or lenders submit a data correction?

Any guaranty agency or lender that receives an official cohort default rate is provided the opportunity to correct its most recent official cohort default rate. Correcting official cohort default rate data enables a guaranty agency or lender to request a correction to what it believes to be inaccurate data contained in the guaranty agency's or lender's loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates.

What type of allegations may a guaranty agency or lender submit as a data correction?

Data Conflicts – Data conflicts occur when a Guaranty Agency is not able to report on a loan because of a data/identifier conflict with another loan already reported to NSLDS. Guaranty agencies and lenders should ensure that the correct data is reported to NSLDS prior to the official cohort default rate calculation. Data used to calculate the draft cohort default rate, may be used during review for accuracy. Therefore, if there are any changes or updates to the data that support the cohort default rate, the changes will be completed before the official rates are calculated.

What benefit will a guaranty agency or lender gain from submitting a data correction?

If it is determined that the official cohort default rate data submitted by the guaranty agency or lender is inaccurate, the **guaranty agency** or **lender** official cohort default rate should reflect the change. The

change to the data may lower, raise, or not affect the cohort default rate.

How does a guaranty agency submit a data correction?

Timing is critical when submitting a data correction. In order to submit a data correction, the guaranty agency must review the loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates to determine if the loan record detail report contains any inaccurate data. If the guaranty agency believes the loan record detail report contains inaccurate data, it should submit a data correction listing of the guaranty agency’s incorrect data allegations to Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services with the inaccurate data. The guaranty agency must submit the data correction within **45 calendar days** of the publication of the official rate.

The guaranty agency must list separate data correction allegations for each loan record that the guaranty agency believes contains inaccurate data.

How does a lender submit a data correction?

Timing is critical when submitting a data correction. In order to submit a data correction, a lender must review the loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates to determine if the loan record detail report contains any inaccurate data. If the lender believes the loan record detail report contains inaccurate data, it should submit a data correction listing to the guaranty agency with their incorrect data allegations. The lender must submit the data correction within 30 calendar days of the publication of the official rate to the guaranty agency. The guaranty agency has 15 calendar days to review the lender’s incorrect data submission and make the determination on whether the data provided is incorrect. The guaranty agency must notify the lender and the Department in writing, of its conclusions.

A lender must list separate data correction allegations for each loan record that the lender believes contains inaccurate data.

The data correction must include the following items:

- A completed incorrect data correction spreadsheet that lists the inaccurate data reflected on the loan record detail report. Figure 1 below is a sample guaranty agency data correction spreadsheet to Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services. Figure 2 below is a sample lender data correction spreadsheet to the guaranty agency

Figure 1 - Sample Guaranty Agency Data Correction Spreadsheet to Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services

Cohort 2017 3-Year

From: Coralville Agency

Number of Borrowers: 3

Code: 123

Number of Loans: 3

To: Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Borrower’s SSN	Borrower’s Name	Type of Loans	Date of Guaranty	Indicator of Separate Loan	Original OPE ID	Comments
	123-45-6789	Smith, Bill	SF				
	234-56-7890	Jones, Mary	SU				

	345-67-8901	Brown, James	SF				

Date 10/14/2020

Page 1 of 1

Figure 2 - Sample Lender Data Correction Spreadsheet to the Guaranty Agency

Cohort 2017 3-Year

From: Bank of Coralville

Number of Borrowers: 3

Code: 123456

Number of Loans: 3

To: Guaranty Agency

	A	B	C	D	E	F
	Borrower's SSN	Borrower's Name	Type of Loans	Date of Guaranty	Indicator of Separate Loan	Original OPE ID
	123-45-6789	Smith, Bill	SF			
	234-56-7890	Jones, Mary	SU			
	345-67-8901	Brown, James	SF			

Date 10/14/2020

- **Copies of the appropriate pages from the loan record detail report(s).**
- **Copies of relevant supporting documentation.**
- **A letter on the guaranty agency or lender's letterhead.**

The letter must include the guaranty agency code, a statement indicating that the lender is submitting a data correction, and the cohort fiscal year to which the data correction applies. The letter must feature a subject line that reads "Subject: Cohort FY [insert cohort fiscal year being used in the data correction] Data Correction." The letter must include a certification that the information provided is true and correct under penalty of perjury. The lender's President/CEO/Owner and a guaranty agency's President/Director/CEO must sign the letter, and a signature block showing the signer's name and job title must follow the signature.

Figure 3 (page 14) is a sample guaranty agency data correction letter to a data manager. Figure 4 (page 15) is a sample lender data correction letter to a data manager.

Figure 3 - Sample Guaranty Agency Data Correction Letter to the Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services

*Coralville Agency
9765 Arts Lane
Coral City, Iowa 12345-9765
OPE ID 123*

October 14, 2020

*U.S. Department of Education
Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services
Union Center Plaza, 6th Floor (61G3)
830 First Street, NE.
Washington, D.C. 20202*

ATTN: Cohort Default Rates Group

Subject: Cohort FY 2017 3-Year Data Correction

Dear:

Coralville Agency, GA Code 123 is challenging the cohort FY 2017 official cohort default rate data found in our loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates.

Please see the enclosed spreadsheet, pages from the loan record detail report for the official cohort default rate and supporting documentation.

I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury, that all information submitted in support of this uncorrected data adjustment is true and correct.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

*Name
President, Coralville Agency*

Enclosures

Figure 4 - Sample Lender Data Correction Letter to the Guaranty Agency

Bank of Coralville
9745 Arts Lane
Coral City, Iowa 12345-6789
OPE ID 123456

October 14, 2020

Compliance Officer
State Guaranty Agency
132 Ocean Front Road
Black Diamond Bay, Nebraska 32120-0132

Subject: Cohort FY 2017 3-Year Data Correction

Dear Compliance Officer:

Bank of Coralville, OPE ID 123456, is challenging the cohort FY 2017 3-Year official cohort default rate data found in our loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates. Please see the enclosed spreadsheet, pages from the loan record detail report for the official cohort default rates and supporting documentation.

I, the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury, that all information submitted in support of this uncorrected data adjustment is true and correct.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Name
President, Bank of Coralville

Enclosures

The Department recommends that a guaranty agency or lender send all data corrections correspondence return receipt requested or via commercial overnight mail/courier delivery. This will be useful to a guaranty agency or lender if it is asked to authenticate the timeliness of its data correction. A guaranty agency or lender should maintain the documentation that verifies the receipt of the data corrections as well as all electronic and hardcopy documentation submitted as a part of the data correction process. **If a guaranty agency does not meet the 45 calendar-day time frame for submitting a data correction, the data correction will not be reviewed. If a lender does not meet the 30 calendar-day time frames for submitting a data correction, the data correction will not be reviewed.**

- **The guaranty agency should determine if its documentation supports or refutes each of the data correction allegations listed on the lender's spreadsheet.**

If the guaranty agency agrees with the lender's data correction allegations that a change should be made, it must correct the data in its internal data system and in NSLDS.

The guaranty agency must provide supporting documentation if the guaranty agency disagrees with the lender's data correction allegations. The guaranty agency's response must include the following:

- **A spreadsheet of the lender's responses to the guaranty agency list of alleged errors.**
- **Copies of supporting documentation for each incorrect data correction allegation.**
- **A letter on the lender's letterhead with the guaranty agency or lender's name and OPE ID number.**

The letter must indicate that the guaranty agency is responding to the lender's data correction and state the cohort fiscal year to which the response applies. The letter must feature a subject line that reads "Subject: Cohort FY 2017 3-Year Incorrect Data Correction Response." The letter must include a statement that a copy of the response has been sent to Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group. The responsible guaranty agency official must sign the letter, and the signature must be followed by a signature block showing the signer's name and job title.

The guaranty agency sends its response to the lender and a copy of the response to, Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group.

What does Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services (PEOS) do with a guaranty agency data correction request?

Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services, Cohort Default Rates Group will review the guaranty agency's data correction request and determine whether it will agree with or deny the request for correction. PEOS will notify the guaranty agency of its conclusions upon completion of its analysis of the GA's request for data correction. A copy of the letter from PEOS, Cohort Default Rates Group agreeing or denying the data correction will be sent to the guaranty agency.

INFORMATION ABOUT BACK-UP DATA PRINTOUTS

How to Read Back-Up Data Printout

Back-up data, called the "Loan Record Detail Report" (LRDR), is an extract of the loan records that forms the basis for calculating your lender or guaranty agency cohort default rate.

In your loan record detail report you will find general information, including the name of the lender or guaranty agency, the corresponding ID code, the cohort year covered, and the rate calculation date.

The report can be requested on the [NSLDS Professional Access website](#).

The Loan Record Detail Report layouts are located on the IFAP iLibrary under NSLDS Reference Materials, NSLDS Record Layouts.

The link for GA LRDR layout for the DRC040 report is: <https://ifap.ed.gov/nslds-reference-materials/11-15-2012-nslds-record-layouts-subject-nslds-ga-cohort-default-rate>.

The link for the Lender LRDR layout for the DRC045 report is: <https://ifap.ed.gov/nslds-reference-materials/11-15-2012-nslds-record-layouts-subject-nslds-lender-cohort-default-rate>.

NOTE: Information on how to retrieve the loan record detail report, including screen shots, is provided in the updated section of the Guaranty agency or lender Cohort Default Rate Guide in Chapter 2.6 "General Information Tools" which is available only via download from the website.

Privacy Act Notice

Back-up data contains material of private nature. The use of this material is covered by the U.S. Privacy Act and may also be governed by State and local laws and regulations, as well as by your own policies. You should take appropriate steps to safeguard this material and ensure that it is used and disposed of appropriately.

APPENDIX A

Department of Education Contact List

For technical data processing questions regarding the calculation of the default rates, contact:

U.S. Department of Education
NSLDS Customer Support Center

1-800-999-8219

<https://nslsdfap.ed.gov>

For copies of regulations, Dear Colleague Letters, and other student aid publications, refer to:

<https://ifap.ed.gov> or <https://ifap.ed.gov/fp>

For other questions on lender, holder, or guaranty agency default rates, contact:

U.S. Department of Education
Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services
Union Center Plaza, 6th Floor (61G3)
830 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20202
ATTN: Cohort Default Rates Group
202-377-3053

<https://www2.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/defaultmanagement/lga.html>

To resolve errors in your lender (or holder) back-up data printouts (loan record detail report) contact the guaranty agency that reported the data to the Department. A list of the guaranty agencies and their addresses is included on page 19, "Guaranty Agency List".

For information on school cohort default rates, contact:

U.S. Department of Education
Partner Eligibility and Oversight Services
Union Center Plaza, 6th Floor (61G3)
830 First Street, NE
Washington, D.C. 20202
ATTN: Cohort Default Rates Group
202-377-4259

<http://www2.ed.gov/offices/OSFAP/defaultmanagement/cdr.html>

APPENDIX B

Guaranty Agency List

This section lists the names, addresses, and other identifying information of the guaranty agencies. The address may be used to contact guaranty agencies to resolve discrepancies in backup data. However, do not use this address if a guaranty agency has provided you with a different address or addressee.

Each agency is listed in alphabetical order by the name of the state in which it is the primary guarantor. The three-digit guaranty agency code listed in parentheses for each agency is the coding system used by the Department to identify each guaranty agency.

New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority (NJHEAA) operation ceased operations on January 01, 2020, and all guarantees were transferred to the Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA). KHEAA will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by NJHEAA. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify KHEAA of the possible errors.**

Finance Authority of Maine (FAME) operation ceased operations on Dec. 1, 2019, and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by FAME. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Northwest Education Loan Association (NELA) and United Student Aid Fund (USAF) operation ceased operations on Jan. 1, 2019, and all guarantees were transferred to the Ascendium Education Solutions (Ascendium). Ascendium will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by NELA and USAF. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify Ascendium of the possible errors.**

The Rhode Island Higher Education Assistance Authority (RIHEAA) operation ceased operations on June 30, 2018, and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by RIHEAA. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Montana Guaranteed Student Loan Program (MGSLP) operation ceased operations on Sept. 30, 2017, and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by MGSLP. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The South Carolina State Education Assistance Authority (SCSEAA) operation ceased operations on December 2016, and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by SCSEAA. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Tennessee Student Assistance Corporation (TSAC) operation ceased operations on July 2016, and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold

all defaulted loans and related records previously held by TSAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Student Loans of North Dakota (SLND) operation ceased operations on April 2016, and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by SLND. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The Student Loan Guarantee Foundation of Arkansas (SLGFA) operation ceased operations on October 2014, and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by SLGFA. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The Georgia Higher Education Assistance Corporation (GHEAC) operation ceased operations on April 2013 and all guarantees were transferred to the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA). PHEAA will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by GHEAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify PHEAA of the possible errors.**

The Iowa College Student Aid Commission (ICSAC) operation ceased operations on September 2012 and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by ICSAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The California Student Aid Commission operation ceased operations on November 2010 and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by CSAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Connecticut Student Loan Foundation operation ceased operations on December 2009 and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by CSLF. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Education Assistance Corporation ceased operations on September 2009 and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by EAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The Oregon State Scholarship Commission (OSAC) ceased operations on Dec. 31, 2004 and all guarantees were transferred to the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC). ECMC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by OSAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rates based on erroneous data, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.**

The Northstar Guarantee Incorporated ceased operations in December 1997 and all guarantees were transferred to Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC holds all defaulted loans and related records previously held by Northstar. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.**

The Alabama Commission of Higher Education (ACHE) ceased operations in December 1996 and all guarantees have been transferred to Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority (KHEAA) as of June 1996. KHEAA will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by ACHE. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify KHEAA of the possible errors.**

The Ohio Student Aid Commission (OSAC) ceased guarantor operations effective Aug. 1, 1996 and all guarantees were transferred to Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by OSAC. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify GLHEC of the possible errors.

The State Education Assistance Authority (SEAA) in Virginia has been replaced (July 1, 1996) by the Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC) as the designated guarantor. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous date, you must notify ECMC of the possible errors.

The Delaware Higher Education Loan Program (DHELP) ceased guarantor operations on April 24, 1996 and all guarantees were transferred to Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency (PHEAA). PHEAA will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by DHELP. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify PHEAA of the possible errors.

The Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation (MHELC) ceased guarantor operations on June 30, 1995 and all guarantees were transferred to United Student Aid Funds (USAF). USAF holds all defaulted loans and related records previously owned by MHELC. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify USAF of the possible errors.

The State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana (SSAC) ceased guarantor operations on July 31, 1995 and all guarantees were transferred to United Student Aid Funds (USAF). USAF holds all defaulted loans and related records previously owned by SSAC. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rate based on erroneous data, you must notify USAF of the possible errors.

The Student Loan Fund of Idaho, Inc. (SLFI) has been replaced (July 1, 1994) by the Northwest Education Loan Association (NELA) as the designated guarantor. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rates based on erroneous data, the possible errors must be identified to SLFI.

The Mississippi Guaranty Student Loan Agency (MGSLA) ceased operations on Sept. 30, 1994 and all guarantees were transferred to the United Student Aid Funds, Inc. (USAF). USAF will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by MGSLA. NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rates based on erroneous data, the possible errors must be identified to USAF.

The Puerto Rico Higher Education Assistance Corporation (PRHEAC) ceased operations on April 15, 1994 and all guarantees were transferred to the Great Lakes Higher Education Corporation (GLHEC). GLHEC will hold all defaulted loans and related records previously held by PRHEAC. **NOTE: If your organization is correcting its default rates based on erroneous data, the possible errors must be identified to Great Lakes.**

The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) ceased operations on Dec. 31, 1993. In preparation

for the closing, HEAF transferred its remaining guarantees on loans not in default to other guaranty agencies. Affected lenders were notified of the guaranty agency now holding their student loan guarantees which were originally issued by HEAF. The new guaranty agency will be reported on the back-up data. The Department possesses the records on defaulted loans on which HEAF paid default claims to lenders. The Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC), (formally the Transitional Guaranty Agency (TGA)), processes records relating to a small number of loans guaranteed by HEAF that were not transferred to other agencies and for loans guaranteed by HEAF that were paid as or subsequently became Chapter 13 bankruptcy claims. ECMC also holds and services Chapter 13 default bankruptcies for numerous guaranty agencies that, on a voluntary basis, transfer these portfolios to ECMC.

Alabama, AL (701)

SEE KHEAA

Alaska, AK (702)

SEE USAF

Arizona, AZ (804)

SEE USAF

Arkansas, AR (705)

SEE Wisconsin

California, CA (706)

SEE ECMC

Colorado, CO (708)

COLLEGE ASSIST
1801 Broadway
Suite 1300
Denver, CO 80202-3841
303-305-3000

Connecticut, CT (709)

SEE ECMC

Delaware, DE (710)

SEE PHEAA

District of Columbia, DC (611)

SEE Massachusetts

Educational Credit Management Corporation (ECMC) (927/951)
(Formerly the Transitional Guaranty Agency (TGA))

American National Bank Building
101 East 5th Street, Suite 200
St. Paul, MN 55101
651-221-0566

Florida, FL (712)

State of Florida, Department of Education Office of Student Financial Assistance
325 West Gaines Street Suite 1314
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0400
850-410-5200

Georgia, GA (713)

SEE PHEAA

Hawaii, HI (815)

SEE USAF

Idaho, ID (716)

SEE NELA

Illinois, IL (717)

Illinois Student Assistance Commission
500 West Monroe Street
Springfield, IL 60015
847-948-8500

Indiana, IN (718)

SEE USAF

Iowa, IA (719)

SEE Wisconsin

Kansas, KS (620)

SEE USAF

Kentucky, KY (721)

Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority

100 Airport Road
Frankfort, KY 40601-4323
502-696-7200

Louisiana, LA (722)

Louisiana Office of Student Financial Assistance
602 North Fifth Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70802-5312
225-922-1012

Maine, ME (723)

SEE ECMC

Maryland, MD (724)

See USAF

Massachusetts, MA (725)

American Student Assistance
100 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA 02116-5292
800-999-9080

Michigan, MI (726)

Michigan Higher Education Assistance Authority
P.O. Box 30047
Lansing, MI 48933
800-642-5626

Minnesota, MN (727)

SEE Wisconsin

Mississippi, MS (728)

SEE USAF

Missouri, MO (729)

Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
205 Jefferson Street
Eleventh Floor
Jefferson City, MO 65101
573-751-2361

Montana, MT (730)

SEE Wisconsin

Nebraska, NE (731)

Nebraska Student Loan Program
1300 O Street
Lincoln, NE 68508-1511
402-475-8686

Nevada, NV (732)

SEE USAF

New Hampshire, NH (733)

New Hampshire Higher Education Assistance Foundation
4 Barrell Court
Concord, NH 03301
603-225-6612

New Jersey, NJ (734)

SEE KHEAA

New Mexico, NM (735)

New Mexico Student Loan Guarantee Corporation
7400 Tiburon NE
Albuquerque, NM 87109-2230
505-345-3371

New York, NY (736)

New York State Higher Education Services Corporation
99 Washington Avenue, Twin Towers
Albany, NY 12255
518-473-7087

North Carolina, NC (737)

North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority
10 Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
919-549-8614

North Dakota, ND (738)

SEE Wisconsin

Ohio, OH (739)

SEE Wisconsin

Oklahoma, OK (740)

Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education Guaranteed Student Loan Program
421 North West 13th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73103-3000
405-234-4300

Oregon, OR (741)

SEE ECMC

Pennsylvania, PA (742)

Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency
1200 N. 7th Street
Towne House
Harrisburg, PA 17102-1444
717-720-2860

Puerto Rico, PR (772)

SEE Wisconsin

Rhode Island, RI (744)

SEE ECMC

South Carolina, SC (745)

SEE ECMC

South Dakota, SD (746)

SEE Wisconsin

Tennessee, TN (747)

SEE ECMC

Texas, TX (748)

Texas Guaranteed Student Loan Corporation
301 Sundance Parkway

Round Rock, TX 78681-8004
512-219-5700

United Student Aid Funds, Inc. (USAF) (800)

SEE Wisconsin

Utah, UT (749)

Utah Higher Education Assistance Authority
Board of Regent Bldg., The Gateway
60 South 400 West 5th Floor
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1284 801-321-7200

Vermont, VT (750)

Vermont Student Assistance Corporation
10 East Allen Street
Winooski, VT 05404-2601
802-655-9602

Virgin Islands, VI (778)

SEE Wisconsin

Virginia, VA (751)

SEE ECMC

Washington, WA (753)

SEE Wisconsin

West Virginia, WV (654)

SEE Pennsylvania

Wisconsin, WI (755)

Ascendium Education Solutions (Ascendium)
2401 International Lane
Madison, WI 53704
608-246-1800

Wyoming, WY (656)

SEE USAF