

# Billing Statement Sample Email

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## Preparing for Your First Student Loan Payment

Due to legislation enacted by Congress, the student loan payment pause has ended.

The end of the payment pause and interest resuming on your loans can feel overwhelming—especially going into repayment for the first time. The U.S. Department of Education will support you and ensure you have the resources to prepare for your first student loan payment in October, so you can make the best repayment decision for you.

Your billing statement is the most important communication you'll get from your loan servicer. It contains your monthly payment amount. Your loan servicer(s) will send your statement in September or October, at least 21 days before your payment due date. Once your first monthly bill is generated, you can log in to your account on your servicer's website to find your monthly payment amount, payment due date, and more. Stay on track with your payments by enrolling in auto pay or setting a reminder for your payment due date after you receive your billing statement.

Learn what information you need as you enter repayment: [Repayment 101](#).

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Be on the lookout for emails from your servicer, and make sure they have your up-to-date contact information. You can log in to your account on your servicer's website to find your monthly payment amount, payment due date, and more. Your payment due date may have changed since the last time you logged in to your servicer's site or to [StudentAid.gov](#), so make sure to check this information.

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## Repayment Plan Options

If you don't select a repayment plan, you'll be enrolled in the Standard Repayment Plan, where payments are based on your loan size. However, income-driven repayment (IDR) plans use your income and family size to calculate and potentially reduce your monthly payment. If you'd like to choose a plan but aren't sure what's available, explore this overview of all the repayment plan options:

- [Standard Repayment Plan](#)—If you don't select a plan, this is the default plan you're enrolled in. Payments are a fixed amount set to pay your loans off within 10 years. You'll usually pay less over time compared to an IDR plan, but your monthly payment amounts might be higher on this plan

- [Income-Driven Repayment \(IDR\) Plans](#)—There are four IDR plans with different eligibility requirements. Each plan uses your income and family size to calculate and potentially reduce your monthly payment amount. The newest IDR plan, the [Saving on a Valuable Education \(SAVE\) Plan](#), offers the lowest payment amount for most borrowers. Explore whether it can lower your monthly payments.
- [Other Repayment Plans](#)—There are a few other repayment plans that could be helpful for some borrowers, including the [Extended Repayment Plan](#), [Graduated Repayment Plan](#), and [Income-Sensitive Repayment Plan](#).

Loan Simulator uses your specific student loan information to compare available repayment plans. This tool estimates your monthly payment amount, how much you would pay in total over time, and how many years your total loan repayment would take for each repayment plan.

[Compare plans](#).

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## Here Are Actions You Can Take To Prepare:

- **Explore affordable repayment plans** for payments as low as \$0 a month and a path to forgiveness. Check out details of the new, affordable repayment plan, called the [Saving on a Valuable Education \(SAVE\) Plan](#). Compare repayment plans with [Loan Simulator](#).
- **Update your contact information** with your loan servicer(s) and on [StudentAid.gov](#), and make sure you have an online account set up on each website.
- **Enroll in auto pay** on your servicer's website, which will ensure your payment is automatically processed every month, so you don't miss a payment. Auto pay is optional, but if you choose auto pay, you'll **save 0.25%** on your interest rate.
- **Check if you qualify for any type of targeted [loan forgiveness](#)**. The U.S. Department of Education has approved more than 3.4 million borrowers for forgiveness in the last two years due to public service employment, disability, or college wrongdoing.

Review the full list of actions at [StudentAid.gov/firstpayment](#).

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## Beware of Scams

You might be contacted by a company saying they will help you get loan discharge, forgiveness, cancellation, or debt relief for a fee. You **never** have to pay for help with your federal student aid. Make sure you work **only** with the U.S. Department of Education and official federal student loan servicers, and **never** reveal your personal information or account password to anyone.

U.S. Department of Education emails to borrowers come from [noreply@studentaid.gov](mailto:noreply@studentaid.gov), [noreply@debtrelief.studentaid.gov](mailto:noreply@debtrelief.studentaid.gov), or [ed.gov@public.govdelivery.com](mailto:ed.gov@public.govdelivery.com). You can report

scam attempts to the Federal Trade Commission by calling 1-877-382-4357 or by visiting [reportfraud.ftc.gov](https://reportfraud.ftc.gov).

Learn how to [avoid student aid scams](#).