JOHN KLINE, MINNESOTA, Chairman

THOMAS E. PETRI, WISCONSIN
HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON, CALIFORNIA
JUDY BIGGERT, ILLINOIS
TODD RUSSELL PLATTS, PENNSYLVANIA
JOE WILSON, SOUTH CAROLINA
WIRGINIA FOXX, NORTH CAROLINA
BOB GOODLATTE, VIRGINIA
DUNCAN HUNTER, CALIFORNIA
DAVID P. ROE, TENNESSEE
GLENN THOMPSON, PENNSYLVANIA
TIM WALBERG, MICHIGAN
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, TENNESSEE
RICHARD L. HANNA, NEW YORK
TODD ROKITA, INDIANA
LARRY BUCSHON, INDIANA
TREY GOWDY, SOUTH CAROLINA
LOU BARLETTA, PENNSYLVANIA
KRISTI L. NOEM, SOUTH DAKOTA
MARTHA ROBY, ALABAMA
JOSEPH J. HECK, NEVADA
DENNIS A. ROSS, FLORIDA
MIKE KELLY, PENNSYLVANIA



2181 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING WASHINGTON, DC 20515–6100

November 29, 2012

GEORGE MILLER, CALIFORNIA

DALE E. KILDEE, MICHIGAN, Vice Chairman ROBERT E. ANDREWS, NEW JERSEY ROBERT E. "BOBBY" SCOTT, VIRGINIA LYNN C. WOOLSEY, CALIFORNIA RUBÉN HINOJOSA, TEXAS CAROLYN MCCARTHY, NEW YORK JOHN F. TIERNEY, MASSACHUSETTS DENNIS J. KUCINICH, OHIO RUSH D. HOLT, NEW JERSEY SUSAN A. DAVIS, CALIFORNIA RAUL M. GRIJALVA, ARIZONA TIMOTHY H. BISHOP, NEW YORK DAVID LOESBACK, IOWA MAZIE K. HIRONO, HAWAII JASON ALTMIRE, PENNSYLVANIA MARCIA L. FUDGE, OHIO

SENT VIA FACSIMILE TO (202) 512-7919

The Honorable Gene L. Dodaro Comptroller General U.S. Government Accountability Office 441 G Street NW Washington DC 20548-0001

Dear Mr. Dodaro:

In his first annual report, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's (CFPB) Student Loan Ombudsman—a position Congress established in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act² to assist student borrowers with private student loan complaints—identified a troubling pattern of complaints related to private student loan companies. According to CFPB, among the complaints it received during the reporting period were numerous instances where companies misapplied student payments, failed to resolve its own errors in a timely fashion and failed to connect the appropriate personnel with borrowers to explore repayment options in times of economic hardship. Accordingly, I respectfully request that you further examine these and other loan servicing and modification practices that adversely impact student loan borrowers.

According to the CFPB, private student loans account for about \$150 billion in outstanding debt, with at least \$8 billion of this loan volume in default, representing more than 850,000 individual loans. The CFPB compares private student loan borrowers with mortgage borrowers to the extent that both classes of borrowers face steep challenges when attempting to refinance or modify their debt. I agree with CFPB's comparison and in the following weeks my staff will be directly contacting a number of private student loan companies seeking their more complete explanation on this topic, especially in light of the economic challenges many of our student borrowers presently face.

As you may know, a number of the companies the CFPB identifies also service Federal student loans in the Direct Lending Program under contract with the U. S. Department of Education's office of Financial Student Aid as well as outstanding loan volume originated through the Federal Family Education Loan Program. As is required and expected, student loan servicers are responsible for ensuring that borrowers are aware, especially those receiving both private and federal loans, of the

² 12 USC 5535

¹Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, Annual Report of the CFPB Student Loan Ombudsman (Oct. 16, 2012).

The Honorable Gene L. Dodaro November 29, 2012 Page 2

terms and conditions of every loan they acquire at the time such loans are made and throughout the life of the loan. In light of the concerns raised by borrowers and reported by the CFPB, I request that GAO address the following questions:

- 1) How do student loan companies communicate information about loan terms and conditions with borrowers? Are these communications consistent across loan products within the company and across private and federal student loans?
- 2) How do student loan companies confirm borrowers' understanding of loan terms and conditions about their loans?
- 3) Are the U.S. Department of Education contract incentives offered to reward servicers adequate to promote effective customer service and the best outcomes for borrowers?
- 4) What training, if any, is offered to servicer personnel to assist borrowers with their questions and concerns, especially with respect to repayment options or repayment negotiation? How does this training differ among staff servicing a variety of loan products, including federal student loans with specialized repayment options required by law?
- 5) What safeguards, if any, exist to ensure borrower payments are properly applied to loan balances?

Finally, I am aware that the Chairman of this Committee, along with others, has asked GAO to examine a number of issues about student loan servicers in the Direct Loan program that may be related to the questions I raise herein. Should efficiency benefit from coordination of these requests, I have no objection to such coordination.

Thank you in advance for your assistance with this request. Please direct your staff to coordinate GAO's work with Julie Peller who can be reached at (202) 225-3725.

Sincerely,

GEORGE MILLER

Senior Democratic Member

cc: John Kline, Chairman

EorgE M. Ver