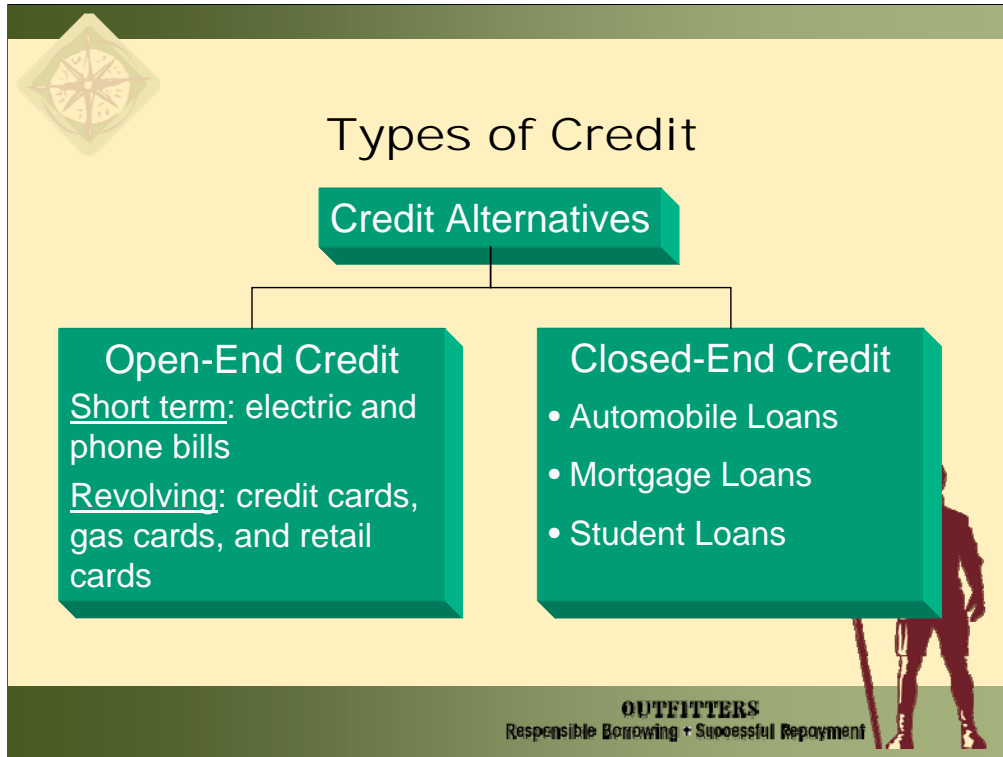


Welcome to “Making it on a College Budget: The Basics” sponsored by the Student Loan Outfitters Program through the (insert your school’s name) Office of Student Financial Aid. My name is (counselor’s name), and I am a Student Assistant for the Outfitters Program. The purpose of this program is to help you to gain skills in managing your income and expenses effectively. This will help you make the most of the money you have for college.

Please feel free to ask questions during the presentation.

How do you define credit and debt? Credit is an agreement to receive cash, goods, or services now and pay for them in the future. Debt is the amount you owe under such agreements. If you don’t manage your credit, your debt can easily spiral out of control. The key to keeping your debts under control is good management, and with some self-discipline and education, you can avoid common traps and problems.

The first step is to stick to a spending plan. If you can pay for all of your current expenses with your current income, you won’t need to use credit. That’s not always possible though. If you’d like to learn more about making a spending plan, ask me. We have a module on that topic too (see the “Making it on a College Budget” PowerPoint).



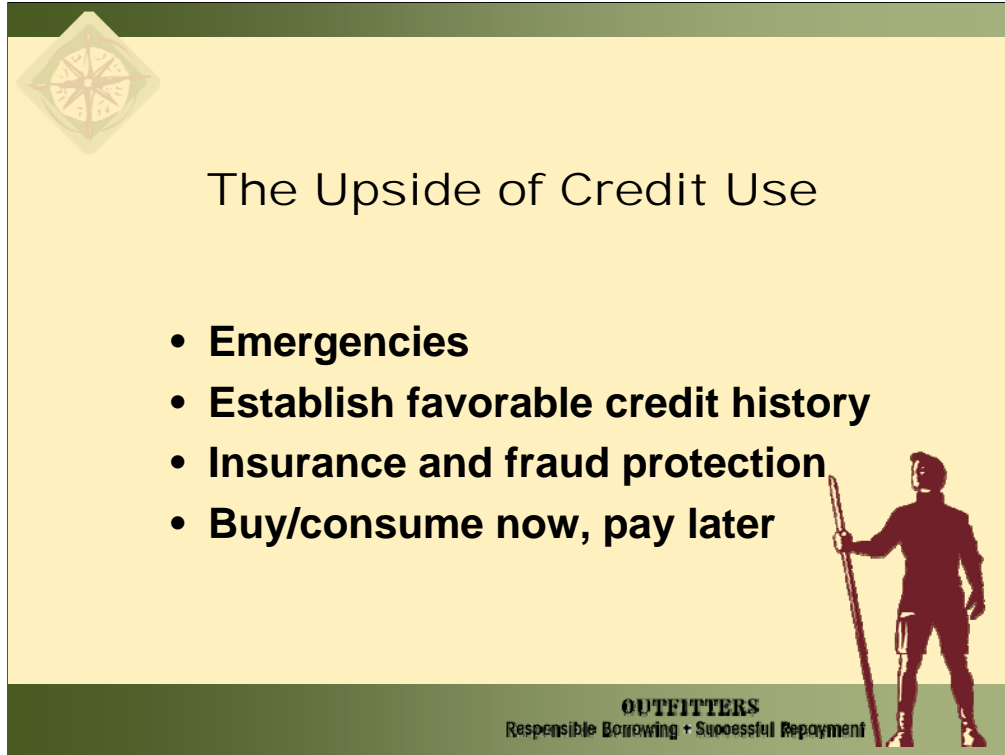
There are two types of consumer credit.

Open-end credit is credit that is extended on a continuous basis without the need to reapply. For example, the phone company trusts you to pay your bill next month after you've used their services.

Short term open-end credit requires a payment at the end of each month. The phone company lets you use their services before you pay but they do expect you to pay at the end of each month.

Open-end credit that is revolving means the borrower can keep using the credit without paying in full at the end of each month.

In closed-end credit there's a specific payment and payment period for a specific loan amount. For example, a student loan is closed-end credit.



## The Upside of Credit Use

- **Emergencies**
- **Establish favorable credit history**
- **Insurance and fraud protection**
- **Buy/consume now, pay later**

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Credit, if used responsibly, can be beneficial for many reasons.

Buy now/pay later: You can buy an item now and pay for it later

Credit History: Today, many professionals make judgments about you based on how you use credit. Employers, insurers, landlords, and creditors all may look at your credit history. You have to apply for and use credit to have a credit history. While a good credit history is better than a bad credit history, **no credit history is better than a bad one.**

Insurance/fraud protection: You have extra rights if you pay with a credit card instead of cash. If you report a problem with the item or service you paid for with your credit card, your credit card company will stop payment and investigate. If you tell the card issuer about unfamiliar charges, it will investigate, and if there is fraud you may not be responsible for paying those charges. Some credit card issuers may insure the items you buy with your credit card but you may have to pay extra for that benefit.

Emergencies: Can help in emergency situations when cash may not be available (car repair)



## The Downside of Credit Use

- **The price of credit is high – KNOW the APR!**
- **Additional fees add to the cost**
- **Credit makes it easy to overspend**
- **You are vulnerable to fraud**



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The price of credit is high: You actually have to pay for using credit. One cost is interest or the Annual Percentage Rate (APR). The APR is the cost of credit on a yearly basis in a percentage rate. For example, a single-payment, one year loan for \$1,000 with a finance charge of \$140 has a 14% APR. Knowing the APR makes it easier to compare terms because the lower the APR, the lower the true cost of credit.

Additional fees add to the cost: You may have to pay an annual fee. Other fees could be for filling out an application, for regular transactions, for cash advances, for making late payments, or for going over the credit limit. Fees can add up quickly.

Overspending is easy: If you use credit, you could spend a great deal more than you can afford. One student who used a credit card for almost every purchase had over \$10,000 in credit card debt before he graduated. This type of story is not that uncommon.

You become vulnerable to fraud: A thief can easily steal or find your credit card or your credit card number and run up thousands of dollars of debt.

All Cards Are *NOT* Created Equal

- **Credit**
  - Credit Cards
  - Charge Card
- **Debit**
  - ATM/Check Card

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\*Source: [www.javaworld.com](http://www.javaworld.com)

One popular way to use credit is with credit cards. Credit cards identify the holder as a participant in the lender’s credit card plan. Banks are the primary issuers of credit cards. Holders of credit cards aren’t required to pay off the balance each month. In fact many carry a large balance month after month. As long as the minimum payment is made this balance can continue to grow until it reaches the credit limit.

A less common type of credit card is a charge card that requires the balance to be paid off each month.

Debit cards are cards that can be used for purchases and for cash withdrawals directly from your personal bank account. The most common examples of debit cards are Automatic Teller Machine (ATM) Cards and Check Cards.

ATM cards aren’t credit cards – the money is deducted from your checking account, after you have provided a Personal Identification Number (PIN). You probably can’t use an ATM card to make purchases.

Check cards are also tied to your checking account. You can use them at a ATM machine and to make purchases. If you use your card as a credit card, you’ll likely be asked to provide your signature. If you use the card as a debit card, you’ll be asked for your PIN number. Either way, the money will be deducted from your checking account by the next day or so after you use your card. They are backed by a major credit card company, such as VISA, and require a credit application approval.

**Consider using the activity, “What Type of Card Is It?” as suggested in the introduction.**



All Cards Are **NOT** Created Equal (continued)

- **Other Types of Plastic Cards**
  - **Stored Value Card**
  - **Smart Cards\***



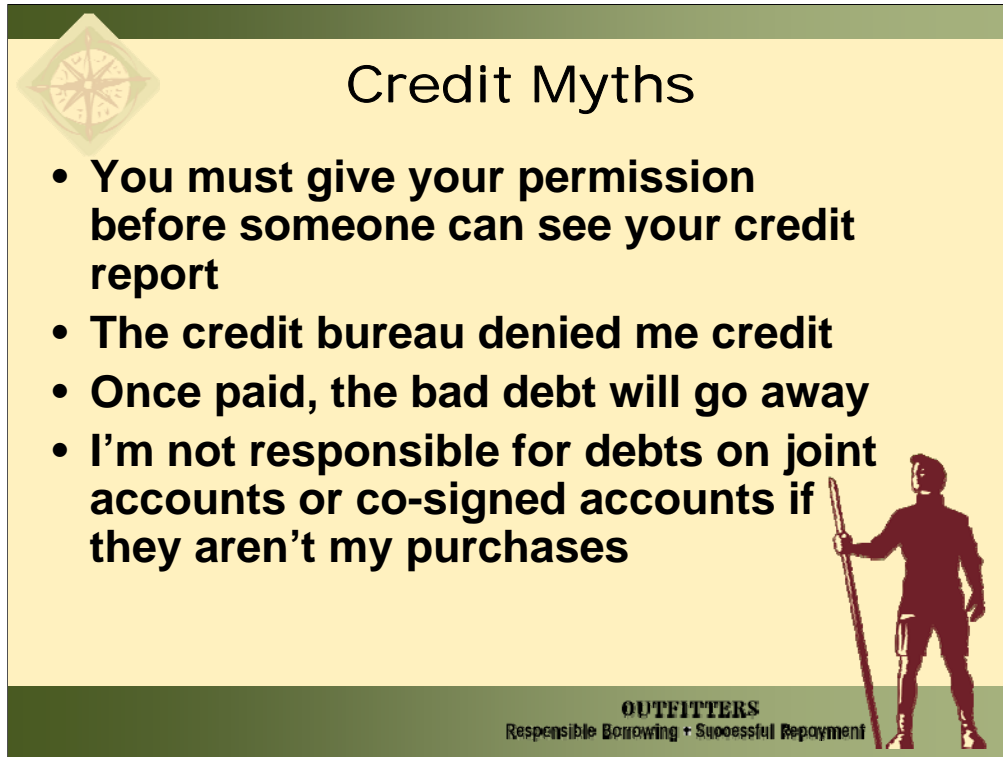
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Other type of cards are: Stored Value Cards and Smart Cards.

Stored value cards aren't credit cards. They're more like cash. Typically you buy a stored value card with a certain value. After you use the card, you can add more value to it. Examples are: School ID/Cash Card, gift cards, and phone cards.

Smart cards\* are cards that we may be using in the future. They are "already being used extensively in Japan and Europe" and are "constantly evolving." "You can think of smart card as a 'credit card' with a 'brain' in it, the brain being a small embedded computer chip." The smart card can be used to withdraw funds from multiple accounts (credit, debit, and stored), track spending, and are compatible with portable electronic devices such as personal digital assistants and PCs. All types of information can be stored on the computer chip on the card.

\*Source: [www.javaworld.com](http://www.javaworld.com)



## Credit Myths

- **You must give your permission before someone can see your credit report**
- **The credit bureau denied me credit**
- **Once paid, the bad debt will go away**
- **I'm not responsible for debts on joint accounts or co-signed accounts if they aren't my purchases**

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**Consider using the activity “Credit Myths” as suggested in the introduction.**

Understanding the way credit works can be confusing. Adding to the confusion are some common myths that can get you in financial trouble.

Creditors report your credit experiences to credit bureaus which compile the information into a credit report. There's a sample credit report (How to Read Your Credit File) along with an explanation of the information in **Handout 1 (HO #1)**.

Some people believe that they must give permission before anyone can see their credit report. The fact is that anyone with a legitimate business reason may access your credit report without your permission.

People also believe that credit bureaus decide whether you should get credit. The fact is that credit bureaus only collect and report information. Individual lenders actually make the decision to accept or deny your application for credit.

Many people believe that when you pay off a debt it disappears from your credit report. In reality your credit report shows your whole credit history, open accounts (or unpaid debts) as well as paid debts. A bankruptcy can stay on your credit report for 10 years.

Also, both parties of a joint or co-signed account are responsible for the debt no matter which one made the purchase.

## When Parents Give Students Credit Cards

- Nationally, college graduates leave school with an average of **\$18,900** in debt from student loans.
- Students who use credit cards to pay for part of their education leave school with a **\$3,400** balance in credit-card debt.

Source: [http://www.nellemae.com/library/research\\_10.html](http://www.nellemae.com/library/research_10.html); Baum and O'Malley, 2003, College on Credit, Nellie Mae.



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Often parents give students credit cards to use for emergencies, without realizing potentially dangerous consequences for the whole family. One reason students have little trouble getting credit cards is that lenders believe that their parents will bail them out if they get into financial trouble. Students who use their credit cards to pay for part of their education leave school with more credit card debt (a median balance of \$3,400) than those who don't (a median balance of \$1,600).

Often the combination of student loans and credit card debt can overwhelm a student before he or she gets a chance to earn the first paycheck. What if these situations were describing the same student? \$18,900 in student loans, \$3,400 in credit card debt - this student would be facing **\$22,300** in debt at the start of his or her career. Consumer credit counselors see these situations repeatedly.

One huge myth on campus is the belief that the jobs students get after graduation will pay more than enough to cover the extra debt they're accumulating now. In reality, most students are very surprised at how little their first paychecks cover. There is story after story of regretful, afraid, tension-filled, former students who are working to pay off these debts or working hard trying to avoid them. A local Consumer Credit Counselor said that she had seen parents take out second mortgages to help their children out of their financial problems. This is a difficult condition to be in with or without your parent's support. Is this what you want to face when you graduate?

**Ten Credit Mistakes:**

- 1. Overspending**
- 2. Holding too many credit cards**
- 3. Making only minimum payments**
- 4. Carrying a permanent balance**
- 5. Assuming low interest rates stay the same**

Continue...

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Overcharging leads to overspending. This is the main cause of credit problems, including bankruptcies. There are over 1 million personal bankruptcies in the United States each year. Pay attention to your credit limit. If it's more debt than you want to have ask the credit card issuer to lower it.

Holding too many credit cards also makes it tempting to spend more than you can afford. It can also make it harder to get more credit; lenders may think that you can use your cards to accumulate more debt than you can handle.

Credit card issuers usually require only that you pay the minimum payment which is usually 2 or 2.5% of the outstanding balance. If you make only the minimum payment, you can easily pay twice the amount of the original charge.

If you keep paying the minimum balance, you basically have a permanent balance. Large permanent balances can increase the amount of interest you pay to two or three times the amount borrowed. These balances can be paid off although it takes willpower to do so.

Many lenders entice consumers with a low introductory Annual Percentage Rate that changes after a specific period of time (for example, six months). Assuming these rates won't change can cause a unpleasant surprise once you realize how much you are paying.

We have defined many of the terms related to credit cards in **Handout 2 (HO#2)**.



## Ten Credit Mistakes:

6. **Paying a higher interest rate than necessary**
7. **Paying extra for “incentive” credit cards**
8. **Not reading the disclosure statement**
9. **Paying off the wrong credit cards first**
10. **Ignoring extra fees or penalties**



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There is a huge selection of credit cards on the market today, and not all of them charge the same interest rates. Cards with the same logo (VISA for example) but from different banks will have different terms. You don't have to pay more interest than necessary. If you expect to carry a balance, shop for the lowest APR.

Many credit card lenders have rewards, rebates, airline miles, cash back programs, discounts, and incentives to entice consumers to use their cards. Many of these incentives end up costing the consumer more in the long run.

The credit card disclosure statement is that long document full of fine print that tells you the terms of the credit card. We could do a seminar alone just on all the different ways lenders can charge you based on the provisions in the disclosure statement. If you don't read it how do you know what you've agreed to?

Time is money with high interest credit cards. You do not want to pay off the wrong credit card first. Focus on paying off the cards with the highest APR, then the second highest until you've paid off all of your cards.

The extra fees and penalties that lenders charge can be a bad deal up front or slowly turn late payments into a full blown financial crisis if not carefully monitored. Just because it says “no annual fee” does not mean there are no other fees or penalties involved. Paying late, charging over your credit limit, cash advances, and other fees can really add up.



## Signs of Credit Trouble

- **Maxing out credit cards**
- **Using one card to pay the balance on another**
- **Not knowing your total debt**
- **Borrowing from family members to pay debt**
- **Getting frequent cash advances**



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Credit can get students into financial trouble. One remorseful former student related the story of how careless and unaware she and her friends were in their college days. At one point, when they maxed out a credit card, they just threw it in the trash. It is important to realize when you are getting in trouble with your credit and then take immediate steps to reverse the trend. Here are some signs that you may be heading down the road to financial problems.

Charging up to the credit limit (or beyond) without knowing for sure how you are going to pay it off is an obvious sign of credit trouble. However, when you start using one credit card to pay off the balance on another, you are now playing a dangerous financial game that will probably lead to more than one card being maxed out.

Debt must be monitored, at all times. If you don't know how much you owe, debt has a way of becoming larger and larger.

While your family members may represent a more lenient group of lenders, you have to remember the loans from them just add on to your debt. Also, even though they may never bring it up to you, they also will always remember that loan they made 5 years ago that was never paid back.

Frequent cash advances are a sign that you are living beyond your means. Many lenders charge a higher interest rate and transaction fees on cash advances. These costs can really add up over time.

## Staying Out of Credit Card Trouble

- **Shop for the credit card with the best terms**
- **Limit the number of credit cards you have**
- **Don't charge perishable items**
- **Pay off as much as possible every month**

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Given all of the pitfalls, traps, and problems you can get into with credit card use, you may be asking yourself, what can I do to avoid trouble? Being a knowledgeable and attentive consumer is your best defense against financial problems. This involves shopping for a credit card with the best terms. You don't have to accept every offer that comes your way. There may be a card that has terms that will work better for you. Shop Around. **Consider using HO4, Understanding Credit Card Terms, to show how to review credit card offers.**

Given all the offers you probably will receive during your college career, you will be tempted to have multiple cards. Limit the number of cards you hold and reduce the chance of getting in debt with each one.

Avoid buying perishable items (like food) with a credit card unless you pay the balance in full each month. If you don't you will be paying for those perishable items long after they are gone.

The most important thing you can remember is to pay as much as you can on your credit card bill every month. The more time goes by without doing something about a balance, the larger it gets. Pay it off if you can. Whatever you don't pay with haunts you in the future.



## Pay As Much As You Can!

% of Balance Paid Each Month	Interest	Time to Pay Off
2.0%	\$8,390	32 years, 3 months
2.5%	\$4,641	12 years, 7 months
3.0%	\$3,222	8 years, 7 months



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Notice in this example how much you can save when you pay just 1% more than the minimum 2% payment each month. By increasing the amount of the minimum monthly payment, you can decrease the amount of interest paid and number of years it will take to pay off the debt. Paying only the minimum payment will make you pay over twice as much as the original balance in interest.

**Consider using the activity “The Cost of Paying the Minimum” as described in the introduction. Review HO 7, Sample Credit Card Statement. Emphasize that the minimum payment due is *not* the balance. Another activity relevant here is “The Cost of Credit.”**



## Timing Makes a Difference

- **Try to pay all credit card bills on time**
- **Pay off the credit card with the highest interest rate first**
- **Don't buy on impulse**
- **Notify your creditors if you can't make your payments on time**



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Many people believe that as long as the credit card company gets their money (even late) then everything will be fine. Actually, timing is everything with credit cards. When you pay is almost as important as whether you make any payment at all.

Pay all credit card bills on time. If you make sure your monthly payments reach the lender by the due date on a regular basis, you are developing a habit that will save you money and boost your credit reputation in the long run.

When you know the rates your lender is charging you, you can determine which credit card has the highest interest rates. Pay off the credit card with the highest interest rate first. The simple act of sending the same payment amount to the lender with the highest interest rate will save you a great deal of money.

Plan your purchases. If you just can't resist temptation don't take your credit card with you. Keep track of your charges so you aren't surprised when the credit card bill comes.

We all have those times when money is tight. As long as it doesn't happen too much your lender will understand if you can't make a payment on time. Your relationship with the lender will improve if you notify them if you can't pay on time. They will work out a payment schedule with you, and will appreciate your attempts to communicate and work with them.

**Consider using suggested activity "When Will You Be Debt Free?"**



## Talking to Your Creditor

- **Ask them to lower your interest rate**
- **Ask them to lower your credit limit**
- **Ask them to change when your bill is due**
- **Discuss your situation with them and set up a payment plan**



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Talk to your creditor if you are having problems making your payments. Lenders want to keep you as a customer and they are usually willing to negotiate terms.

## Other Credit Card Management Suggestions

- **Report lost/stolen cards immediately**
- **Store your credit cards in a safe place**
- **Track your charges**
- **Document your concerns in writing**
- **Order a copy of your credit file regularly**

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Report lost or stolen credit cards immediately.

If your credit card is lost or stolen your liability is limited under federal law to \$50. If you tell the company before the card is used, you aren't responsible for any of the charges. The same goes for lost check cards or ATM cards *if you report them lost within two business days*. If you report a lost or stolen check/ATM card within two to sixty (60) days your liability goes up to \$500. If you don't report a lost or stolen check/ATM card within sixty (60) days you could face unlimited liability for unauthorized use. Keep a record of your credit card information in a safe place so you'll know what to do if you lose a card.

Keep your credit cards in a safe place at all times.

Never leave your cards lying around in the open and unattended. You do not want someone to steal your credit card information.

Track your charges.

Keep your receipts. Set a limit for your monthly charges so you know when you reach your limit. Use your receipts to check your monthly statement.

Document your concerns/disputes in writing to your credit card company.

Check your statement carefully every month. Sometimes retailers and lender make mistakes that will show up on your credit card statement. Unauthorized charges can also be the result of fraud. The sooner you report these discrepancies the better. If they aren't corrected, these transactions will be on your credit report.

Order a copy and review the contents of your credit file.

You should do this on a regular basis so you know the report is accurate.

**(Handout 1: How to Read Your Credit File, is again helpful for the next two slides)**



## What's In Your Credit File?

- **Personal identification information**
- **Public record information**
- **Collection agency account information**
- **Credit account information**
- **Companies that requested your credit file**
- **Most negative information stays on your file 7 years, except for bankruptcy which can stay up to 10 years.**

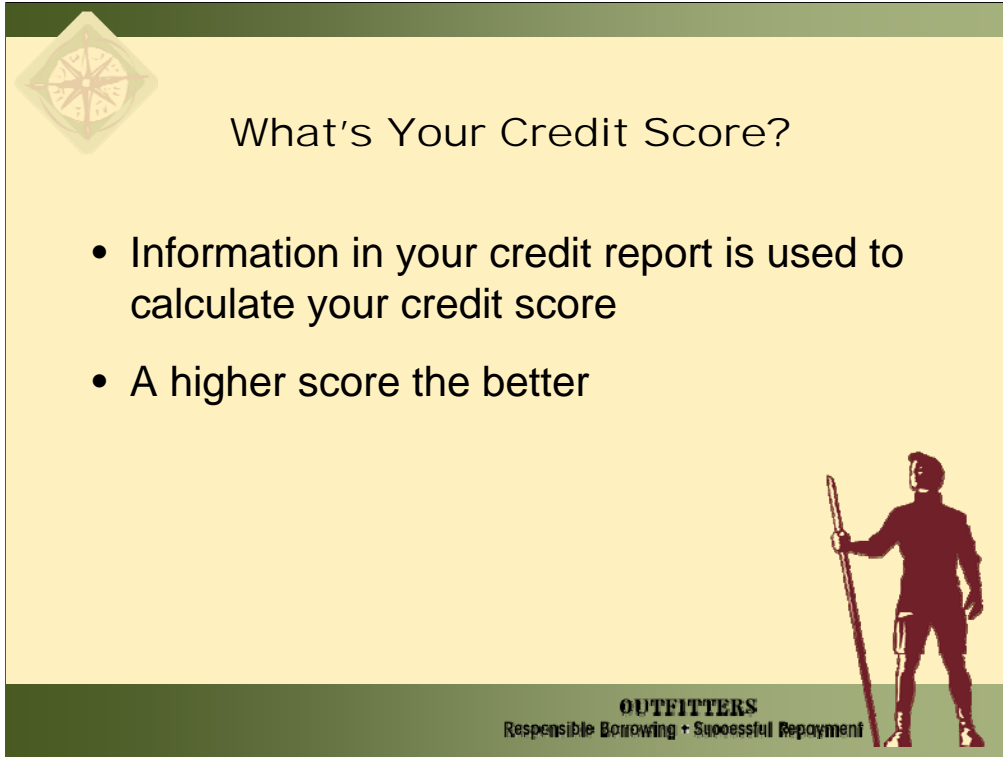


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Your credit report is a record or profile of your credit history. Lenders use the file to learn how you have handled your obligations in the past. It helps them to determine the risk of lending money to you.

Your credit file has personal identification information, public record information, collection agency information, credit account information, and the different companies that requested your file. It even has information about bankruptcy you have filed.

Many students have a credit report, even if they don't have a credit card. Do you have a cell phone? If you do, they checked your credit history and that inquiry is on your credit report. Do you have a student loan? If so, that's on your credit report.



## What's Your Credit Score?

- Information in your credit report is used to calculate your credit score
- A higher score the better

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Many lenders and insurers use information in your credit reports (and sometimes other information) to calculate your credit score. The higher your score, the better. You will probably have to pay to learn your credit score but it may be worth the money.

At the web site <http://www.myfico.com>, you can see how different actions might affect one's credit score. For example, if a consumer missed payments on all accounts, his/her score could drop from 707 to as low as 582. Maxing out credit cards could drop the score from 707 to 637. Paying bills on time could increase the score from 707 to 727.

**Consider using the activity “Understanding Your Credit Score” as suggested in the introduction.**

**Your Credit Report and/or Score Impacts:**

- **Purchasing a car**
- **Purchasing a home**
- **Obtaining a loan**
- **Renting an apartment**
- **Auto and life insurance**
- **Acquiring a cell or home phone**
- **Finding employment**

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Lenders evaluate your credit report and/or your credit score to determine if they should give you credit. Since paying debts is so closely related to paying bills, others besides creditors and lenders are now interested in these reports. Your report/score not only affects loans for purchasing a home or car, but also affects renting an apartment, purchasing insurance, acquiring a phone, or even seeking employment.

How much difference does your credit score make? On a 36 month, \$20,000 new car loan:

If your credit score drops from 720-850 (the top tier) to 625-659, you would pay a 5% higher interest rate and \$1,634 more in total interest. If your credit score drops below 500, you would pay \$2,600 more in interest. (Check it out for yourself at <http://www.myfico.com/>, click on Credit Education, then FICO Loan Savings.)



## How to Obtain Your Credit Report

Access one free credit report a year from each credit bureau at [www.annualcreditreport.com](http://www.annualcreditreport.com). You must contact the individual credit bureaus for the other two free reports.

- **EQUIFAX: 800-685-1111**  
– [www.equifax.com](http://www.equifax.com)
- **EXPERIAN: 888-397-3742**  
– [www.experian.com](http://www.experian.com)
- **TRANS UNION: 800-888-4213**  
– [www.transunion.com](http://www.transunion.com)



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By federal law, you have a right to one free credit report a year from each credit bureau. You can access your free reports through a website.

Your credit report can be obtained by contacting the three credit bureaus, Equifax, Experian, or Trans Union. We recommend that you check all three reports once a year.

There are also companies that offer free credit reports with the use of their credit monitoring or management services. You also can get your credit report for free if you've been denied credit or insurance because of your credit history. You can also pay for your report (about \$9) if you don't qualify for a free report.

The slide features a yellow background with a green border. In the top left corner is a compass rose icon. The title 'Beware of Higher Cost Credit' is centered at the top. Below the title is a bulleted list of five loan types. To the right of the list is a cartoon illustration of a detective in a trench coat and hat, holding a magnifying glass. Below the detective is a silhouette of a soldier in full combat gear, holding a rifle. At the bottom of the slide, the text 'OUTFITTERS' is written in bold, with the tagline 'Responsible Borrowing + Successful Repayment' underneath it.

## Beware of Higher Cost Credit

- Payday Loans
- Tax Refund Loans
- Rent-to-Own
- Car Title Loans
- Bounced Check Protection

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Each of these is an expensive way to borrow money. Lenders can offer payday or tax refund anticipation loans, which are small cash advances, that are repaid when the paycheck or tax refund check arrives.

Some rent-to-own places “rent” furniture and appliances. But the transaction is really more like a loan because of the costs involved. A typical consumer can pay over \$2,200 to rent-to-own a \$500 TV set over 2 years.

Many pawnshops make loans based on car titles that are a fraction of the car’s value. They charge very high interest rates, and if you don’t pay the loans back you will lose your car.

Banks have even gotten in on the act by offering bounced check protection in which consumers can borrow against their bounce protection limit through debit or ATM withdrawals. By law banks don’t have to disclose that they are charging 1000% (that’s not a typo, it’s really one-thousand percent) interest on these advances.

An informed consumer will beware of these costs.

## Your Credit Rights

- You have a right to know what's in your credit report and who has received a copy  
**(Fair Credit Reporting Act)**
- Creditors can't discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, or because an applicant receives income from a public assistance program. Creditors must tell consumers specific reasons they were denied credit  
**(Equal Credit Opportunity Act)**

Source: [www.privacyright.org/fs/fs6-crdt.htm](http://www.privacyright.org/fs/fs6-crdt.htm)

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There are numerous laws and agencies that exist to help regulate the consumer credit industry. Some of the laws are:

The Fair Credit Reporting Act gives you the right to know what's in your credit report and know who has received a copy of your report. It also clarifies how to handle disputes and verifications.

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act prohibits creditors from discriminating on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, age, or because an applicant receives income from a public assistance program, and requires credit grantors to notify consumers of specific reasons why they were denied credit.



## Your Credit Rights

(Continued)

- Lenders must disclose credit costs and repayment terms before you enter into a credit transaction  
**(Truth-In-Lending Act)**
- You have rights when you dispute charges on a credit card bill. If a credit card is lost or stolen, your losses are limited to \$50 per card  
**(Fair Credit Billing Act)**
- Debt collectors can't harass you collectors; they can't call your workplace if you say no or your home after 9 p.m.  
**(Fair Debt Collection Practices Act)**



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The Truth-In-Lending Act requires lenders to give you written disclosures of the cost of credit and terms of repayment before you enter into a credit transaction.

The Fair Credit Billing Act sets up guidelines for the handling of disputed charges on a consumer's bill, and states if a credit card is lost or stolen, the consumer's losses are limited to \$50 per card.

The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act prohibits harassment and limits the circumstances under which collectors can attempt to collect payment. Collectors cannot call at your workplace if you ask them not to, they can't call your home after 9 PM, and they must provide proof of the debt or the name and address of the original creditor if the consumer disputes the debt.



## Consumer Credit of Des Moines (CCDM)

- **Budget Counseling**
- **Debt Repayment Program**
  - **you agree to not use the cards**
  - **pre-arranged agreement with creditor(s) for reduced payment and interest in some cases**
  - **you pay CCDM and they pay your creditors**



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Despite their best efforts, many people find they need help to get out of debt. If this happens to you, there are organizations dedicated to providing assistance. One is the Consumer Credit of Des Moines (CCDM). As “Iowa’s Largest Credit Counseling Agency,” CCDM has helped over 100,000 Iowa families find peace of mind through money management and debt reduction. They offer budget counseling and debt repayment programs, among other services. For example, the debt repayment program involves an agreement that will assist you in repaying your debts. CCDM works with your creditors, who sometimes agree that you can pay less interest or not pay fees. You pay CCDM which pays the creditor. The potential impact may vary, but at the end of a repayment program creditors agree to remove any notations from your credit report.

**We have identified lots of web resources in Handout 10 (HO #10).**



**For individual help with serious  
debt problems, contact:**

**Consumer Credit of Des Moines**

**[www.consumercredit-dm.com](http://www.consumercredit-dm.com)**  
**800-955-5765**



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If you have serious debt problems and need one-on-one assistance, you should contact Consumer Credit of Des Moines. They serve Iowans from across the state. There is no cost for their counseling services, and just a small fee if you enroll in a repayment program. They are experts in helping individuals with serious debt problems.



**For individual help contact:**

**Student Loan Outfitters**  
**[www.studentloanoutfitters.org](http://www.studentloanoutfitters.org)**  
**(800) 383-4222**  
**[outfitters@csac.state.ia.us](mailto:outfitters@csac.state.ia.us)**



**OUTFITTERS**  
Responsible Borrowing • Successful Repayment

The Outfitters Program funds Student Assistantship Grants to allow students like me to work on campus and offer peer counseling and financial literacy programs. I can help answer your questions and refer you to helpful resources. (Insert your school's info.)

**Don't forget to ask participants to complete and return the evaluations!**



Special thanks to the organizations involved in bringing this module to you.