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**Student Loan Litigation: Easier than You Think**

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**GUIDANCE FOR DEPARTMENT ATTORNEYS REGARDING STUDENT LOAN  
BANKRUPTCY LITIGATION**

**I. Introduction**

This memorandum provides guidance (Guidance) to Department of Justice (Department) attorneys regarding requests to discharge student loans in bankruptcy cases. Developed in coordination with the Department of Education (Education), this Guidance will enhance consistency and equity in the handling of these cases. In accordance with existing case law and Education policy, the Guidance advises Department attorneys to stipulate to the facts demonstrating that a debt would impose an undue hardship and recommend to the court that a debtor's student loan be discharged if three conditions are satisfied: (1) the debtor presently lacks an ability to repay the loan; (2) the debtor's inability to pay the loan is likely to persist in the future; and (3) the debtor has acted in good faith in the past in attempting to repay the loan.

To assist the Department attorney in evaluating each of these factors, a debtor will typically be asked to provide relevant information to the government by completing an attestation form (Attestation). The Attestation requests information about the debtor's income and expenses to enable the Department attorney to evaluate the debtor's present ability to pay. The Attestation also seeks information that will help the Department attorney evaluate the other two factors. In the following sections, this Guidance provides more detail about the Attestation that a debtor will be asked to complete, and how the information provided in the Attestation will be considered by the Department attorney. In Appendix A, this Guidance provides a sample attestation form. In addition, in Appendix B, this Guidance provides a concrete example of how a debtor's request for discharge of a student loan will be evaluated.

**II. Objectives of the Guidance and Education's Role in Supporting Discharge Cases**

In cases where a debtor seeks the discharge of a student loan in bankruptcy, the Department shares with Education the responsibility to represent the interests of the United States in accord with existing law and in the interests of justice. This responsibility includes recommending that a bankruptcy court grant full or partial discharge of student loan debts in appropriate cases. To fulfill that responsibility, Department attorneys should stipulate to facts necessary to demonstrate undue hardship and recommend discharge where the debtor provides information in the Attestation (or otherwise during the adversary proceeding) that satisfies the elements of the analysis below. Some debtors have been deterred from seeking discharge of student loans in bankruptcy due to the historically low probability of success and due to the mistaken belief that student loans are ineligible for discharge. Other student loan borrowers have been dissuaded from seeking relief due to the cost and intrusiveness entailed in pursuing an

adversary proceeding. This Guidance is intended to redress these concerns so that discharges are sought and received when warranted by the facts and law. In addition, Department attorneys are expected to consult proactively with Education to evaluate the specific circumstances of each case.

In collaborating in the preparation of this Guidance, the Department and Education have sought to promote three goals in particular:

1. To set clear, transparent, and consistent expectations for discharge that debtors understand regardless of representation;
2. To reduce debtors' burdens in pursuing an adversary proceeding by simplifying the fact-gathering process. This includes use of an Attestation, and where feasible, information provided through prior submissions to the bankruptcy court and available student loan servicing records;
3. Where the facts support it, to increase the number of cases where the government stipulates to the facts demonstrating a debt would impose an undue hardship and recommends to the court that a debtor's student loans be discharged.

Education is committed to supporting Department attorneys handling these cases. Department attorneys should expect that, for each adversary proceeding, Education will provide to the Department attorney a record of the debtor's account history, loan details, and—where available—educational history, which the Department attorney will share with the debtor. This information will be provided with the Education litigation report.

The Department attorney is expected to consult with Education in each case; consultation includes sharing the completed Attestation and conferring on an appropriate course of action. In its initial litigation report, Education will advise on matters including whether it has data relating to the presumptions in this Guidance regarding assessment of future circumstances and whether it considers the debtor made good faith efforts to repay their student loans. This process will ensure the final decision is informed by Education's experience administering student loans and its role as creditor. Once the Department attorney reaches a recommendation in accordance with this Guidance, the Department attorney shall submit their recommendation or approval, as appropriate, along with Education's recommendation, under the standard procedures applicable in that attorney's component.

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