

The 2026 Federal Student Loan Changes

What changed on July 1, what it means for PSLF, and the one mistake that costs a physician a year of credit.

The 60-second version

SAVE was eliminated. The Repayment Assistance Plan (RAP) replaced it and **does** qualify for PSLF. The new Tiered Standard Plan **does not**. PSLF itself is unchanged — still 120 qualifying payments. If you were on SAVE and have not actively chosen a new plan, you may be making payments that earn no PSLF credit.

1. What actually happened

The Saving on a Valuable Education plan was eliminated following an extended court battle. From July 1, 2026, servicers began notifying enrolled borrowers, who were given a 90-day window to select a different repayment plan. The Department of Education introduced two new plans alongside that change: the Repayment Assistance Plan (RAP) and a Tiered Standard Plan.

2. PSLF did not change — but qualifying plans did

Public Service Loan Forgiveness remains intact. The 120-payment, ten-year structure is unchanged, and physicians at qualifying nonprofit and government employers have the same path they had before. What changed is which repayment plans generate qualifying payments.

Plan	Still available?	Counts toward PSLF?
SAVE	No — eliminated	—
RAP (new)	Yes, from July 1, 2026	Yes
Tiered Standard (new)	Yes	No
IBR	Yes	Yes
PAYE / ICR	Closing after July 1, 2028	Yes, until closure

The expensive mistake

A physician placed on the Tiered Standard Plan keeps paying every month and earns **zero** PSLF credit. Nothing about the payment looks wrong. The gap only surfaces when the payment count is checked — often years later.

3. The timeline you are operating against

- **Now:** SAVE borrowers had 90 days from servicer notification to choose a new plan.
- **July 1, 2026:** Borrowers taking new federal loans on or after this date have only two options — Tiered Standard and RAP.
- **July 1, 2028:** PAYE and ICR close. IBR and RAP become the only income-driven plans.

Four things to check this month

1. Confirm which plan you are actually on

Log into your servicer account and read it off the screen — not what you remember choosing. Migration and administrative forbearance during the litigation moved a great many borrowers without their close attention.

2. Verify your PSLF payment count

Check the count directly rather than assuming. If it looks lower than your months of qualifying employment, resolve that gap now. Month 118 is a bad time to discover it.

3. Re-certify employment if it has been over a year

Use the PSLF Help Tool at StudentAid.gov. Annual certification is the cheapest insurance available on a ten-year commitment.

4. Re-run the forgiveness-versus-refinance math

If you are at a nonprofit or government employer, forgiveness is usually the stronger path and residency counts. If you are in private practice with no qualifying employer, the analysis shifts to refinancing or payoff — and refinancing federal loans permanently forfeits access to PSLF and income-driven plans.

A caution about older guidance

A great deal of physician student-loan content published before mid-2026 — some of it still ranking well in search — recommends SAVE as the default for residents. That advice is now actively harmful. Check the publication date on anything you read about federal repayment, and verify against StudentAid.gov.

Sources

U.S. Department of Education / StudentAid.gov · NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection, “Key Changes in Federal Student Loan Repayment” · The College of New Jersey Office of Financial Aid, “Update on Federal Loan Changes Beginning in 2026” · Tate Law, “PSLF Changes in 2026” and “What’s Happening to IDR Plans in 2026.” Figures and program rules current as of August 7, 2026. Federal loan rules change; verify against the primary source before acting.

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