

The Seattle School

OF THEOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY

Path to Repayment

theseattleschool.edu

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Introduction

The Student Financial Services Office at The Seattle School remains available to all alumni with the intent to assist with questions and concerns regarding repayment programs. We believe it is our continuing connection to you that will help maintain relationships with our incoming and current student population. We are committed to work towards a system that will bring us all together and create the community we need to sustain our uniqueness.

May our mission of *text. soul. culture* apply richly in your corner of the world as you step out of our red brick walls. Even and *especially*, as we are apart, may you sense our continuing support of you and our mission.

Prayerfully,



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As you graduate and consider your next steps, we'd like to ensure you are aware of some important items regarding finances:

Public Service Loan Forgiveness

The College Cost Reduction and Access Act of 2007 established a new public service loan forgiveness program. This program discharges any remaining debt after 10 years of full-time employment in public service. The borrower must have made 120 payments as part of the Direct Loan program in order to obtain this benefit. Only payments made on or after October 1, 2007 count toward the required 120 monthly payments. Periods of deferment and forbearance are not counted toward the 120 payments. The remaining interest and principal are forgiven after 120 eligible monthly payments are made.

Eligible Loans

Eligible loans include:

- Direct Stafford Loans (Subsidized and Unsubsidized)
- Direct PLUS Loans and Direct Consolidation Loans
- Eligible Repayment Plans

Borrowers may use Pay As You Earn, Income-Based Repayment, Income Contingent Repayment, Standard Repayment or a combination of these plans. Payments made under other repayment plans do not count.

For more info on eligibility and employment requirements for the PSLF program, visit: <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans/forgiveness-cancellation/public-service>

Loan Access & Retrieving Loan History

Create a Federal Student Aid ID# to access your existing loan by calling the Federal Student Aid Info Center:

1.800.4FED-AID (1.800.433.3243)

Monday-Friday 8am-11pm EST | Saturday-Sunday 11am-5pm EST

It is important that you monitor and maintain your financial aid record. Go to NSLDS.ed.gov for a comprehensive overview of all your financial aid history, including undergraduate loans.

Federal Student Aid
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National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) for Students

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NSLDS STUDENT ACCESS

National Student Loan Data System

Retrieve Your Loan Information

The National Student Loan Data System (NSLDS) is the U.S. Department of Education's (ED's) central database for student aid. NSLDS receives data from schools, guaranty agencies, the Direct Loan program, and other Department of ED programs. NSLDS Student Access provides a centralized, integrated view of Title IV loans and grants so that recipients of Title IV Aid can access and inquire about their Title IV loans and/or grant data.

[Financial Aid Review](#)

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2019–2020 Interest Rates

Interest Rates for Direct Loans First Disbursed on or after July 1, 2019, and Before July 1, 2020		
Loan Type	Borrower Type	Fixed Rate
Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Undergraduate	4.53%
Direct Unsubsidized Loans	Graduate or Professional	6.08%
Direct PLUS Loans	Parents and Graduate or Professional Students	7.08%

Finding the Right Payment for YOU

There are several repayment plans available, use the Repayment Estimator calculator to help determine which one is best for you: <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/repay-loans>

For a list of all the plans available, visit:

<https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/sites/default/files/repaying-your-loans.pdf>

How to Make a Payment

Your loan servicer handles all billing regarding your student loans, so you will need to make payments directly to your servicer. Each servicer has its own payment process and can work with you if you need help making payments. Don't know who your servicer is? Log onto NSLDS.ed.gov. Once you have logged onto the site you will be able to select a loan and view who your servicer is along with their contact information.

Below is a list of servicers and contact information:

Fedloan Servicing (PHEAA)	www.fedloan.org	800-699-2908
Great Lakes Educational Loan Services Inc.	www.greatlakes.org	800-236-4300
Mohela	www.mohela.com	888-866-4352
Navient	www.navient.com	888-272-5534
Nelnet	www.nelnet.com	888-486-4722

Exit Counseling

Last but certainly not least, know that it is a Federal requirement that all students that have received funding through the Department of Education must complete the Exit Counseling. The Seattle School will not be able to release official transcripts before we have received notification that the Exit Counseling has been completed!

What you need to know and have on hand before starting:

- The entire counseling process must be completed in a single session, which generally takes 20-30 minutes
- Verified FSA ID
- Details on your financial aid and living expenses and income as applicable
- Contact info of 2 references in the US, future employer & next of kin as applicable

If you have any questions about any of the above items, please feel free to contact our office!

REPAYMENT PLAN OPTIONS FOR DIRECT LOANS AND FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN (FFEL) PROGRAM LOANS

The repayment plan options below do not include PLUS loans made to parents, Direct Consolidation Loans and FFEL Consolidation Loans, or Federal Perkins Loans. For information about repayment plan options for PLUS loans made to parents, see the brochure *Direct Loan Basics for Parents* at [StudentAid.gov/resources#loan-basics-parents](https://studentaid.gov/resources#loan-basics-parents). For information about repayment of consolidation loans, see [StudentAid.gov/consolidation](https://studentaid.gov/consolidation). For information about repayment of Federal Perkins Loans, contact the school that made the loan.



Traditional Repayment Plans

PLAN	ELIGIBLE BORROWERS	ELIGIBLE LOANS	QUICK COMPARISON
Standard Repayment Plan	All borrowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Subsidized Loans • Direct Unsubsidized Loans • Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Direct PLUS Loans • FFEL PLUS Loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time you have to repay: Up to 10 years. • Your payments will be a fixed amount of at least \$50 per month. • You'll pay less interest for your loan over time under this plan than you would under the other plans.
Graduated Repayment Plan	All borrowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Subsidized Loans • Direct Unsubsidized Loans • Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Direct PLUS Loans • FFEL PLUS Loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time you have to repay: Up to 10 years. • Your payments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • will start out low and increase every two years; • must be at least equal to monthly interest due; and • will not be more than three times greater than any other monthly payment. • You'll pay more for your loan over time than under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan.
Extended Repayment Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Loan borrowers who have more than \$30,000 of Direct Loans to repay, and who obtained their Direct Loans on or after Oct. 7, 1998. • FFEL Program borrowers who have more than \$30,000 of FFEL Program loans to repay, and who obtained their FFEL Program loans on or after Oct. 7, 1998. <p><i>Note: There are additional eligibility requirements. View repayment plan details at StudentAid.gov/repay.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Subsidized Loans • Direct Unsubsidized Loans • Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans • Direct PLUS Loans • FFEL PLUS Loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time you have to repay: Up to 25 years. • Your payments will be an amount that ensures that your loan will be paid in full in 25 years. You can choose to make either fixed or graduated payments (payments that start out low and then increase every two years). • Your monthly payments will be lower than the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. • You'll pay more for your loan over time than under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan.

Income-Driven Repayment Plans

The following income-driven repayment plans will set your monthly payment at an amount that is intended to be affordable based on your income and family size. For details, visit [StudentAid.gov/idr](https://studentaid.gov/idr). Under all income-driven repayment plans, your monthly payment amount is recalculated annually.

PLAN	ELIGIBLE BORROWERS	ELIGIBLE LOANS	QUICK COMPARISON
Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment (REPAYE) Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Loan Program borrowers with eligible loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Subsidized Loans Direct Unsubsidized Loans Direct PLUS Loans made to students Direct Consolidation Loans that do not include PLUS loans (Direct or FFEL) made to parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any outstanding balance on your loan will be forgiven if you haven't repaid your loan in full after 20 or 25 years. You may have to pay income tax on any amount that is forgiven. Your monthly payments will be 10 percent of your discretionary income** and can be more than the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan amount. Payments are recalculated each year and are based on your updated income and family size. If you're married, both your and your spouse's income or loan debt will be considered, whether taxes are filed jointly or separately (with limited exceptions). This is a good option if you are seeking Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF).
Pay As You Earn Repayment (PAYE) Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Loan Program borrowers who meet these requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must be a new borrower* on or after Oct. 1, 2007. You must have received a disbursement of a Direct Loan on or after Oct. 1, 2011. To be initially eligible, the required payment amount under this plan must be less than what you would pay under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Subsidized Loans Direct Unsubsidized Loans Direct PLUS Loans made to students Direct Consolidation Loans that do not include PLUS loans (Direct or FFEL) made to parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any outstanding balance on your loan will be forgiven if you haven't repaid your loan in full after 20 years. You may have to pay income tax on any amount that is forgiven. Your maximum monthly payments will be 10 percent of your discretionary income** and will never be more than the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan amount. Payments are recalculated each year and are based on your updated income and family size. If you're married, your spouse's income or loan debt will be considered only if you file a joint tax return. You must have a high debt relative to your income. You'll pay more for your loan over time than you would under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. This is a good option if you are seeking Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF).
Income-Based Repayment (IBR) Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Loan Program and FFEL Program borrowers who meet this requirement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be initially eligible, the required payment amount under this plan must be less than what you would pay under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Subsidized Loans Direct Unsubsidized Loans Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans Direct or FFEL PLUS Loans made to students Direct or FFEL Consolidation Loans that do not include PLUS loans made to parents 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any outstanding balance on your loan will be forgiven if you haven't repaid your loan in full after 20 or 25 years. You may have to pay income tax on any amount that is forgiven. Your monthly payments will be 10 or 15 percent of your discretionary income** and your monthly payment will never be more than the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan amount. Payments are recalculated each year and are based on your updated income and family size. If you're married, your spouse's income or loan debt will be considered only if you file a joint tax return. You must have a high debt relative to your income. You'll pay more for your loan over time than you would under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. This is a good option if you are seeking Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF).
Income-Contingent Repayment (ICR) Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Loan Program borrowers with eligible loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct Subsidized Loans Direct Unsubsidized Loans Direct PLUS Loans made to students Direct Consolidation Loans (including Direct Consolidation Loans made after July 1, 2006 that repaid PLUS loans made to parents) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any outstanding balance will be forgiven if your haven't repaid your loan in full after 25 years. You may have to pay income tax on the amount that is forgiven. Your payments will be lesser of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 percent of your discretionary income;** or the amount you would pay on a repayment plan with a fixed payment over 12 years, adjusted according to your income. Payments are recalculated each year and are based on your updated income, family size, and the total amount of your Direct Loans. Your monthly payment can be more than the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan amount. You'll pay more for your loan over time than you would under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan. If you're married, your spouse's income or loan debt will be considered only if you file a joint tax return or you choose to repay your Direct Loans jointly with your spouse. This is a good option if you are seeking Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF).

*For PAYE and IBR plans, you are a new borrower if you had no outstanding balance on a Direct Loan or Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program loan when you received a Direct Loan on or after the date specified above for each plan.

Note: There are additional eligibility requirements. View repayment plan details at [StudentAid.gov/repay](https://studentaid.gov/repay).

**For PAYE and IBR plans, discretionary income is the difference between your total income and 150 percent of the poverty guideline for your family size and state of residence. For the ICR Plan, discretionary income is the difference between your total income and the poverty guideline for your family size and state of residence. If you are married, under certain circumstances your discretionary income may include your spouse's income.