

Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program

What is the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program?

The PSLF Program is intended to encourage individuals to enter and continue to work full-time in public service jobs. Under this program, you may qualify for forgiveness of the remaining balance due on your William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program loans after you have made 120 qualifying payments on those loans while employed full-time by certain public service employers. Since you must make 120 qualifying payments on your eligible federal student loans after Oct.1, 2007, before you can qualify for the loan forgiveness, the first forgiveness of loan balances will not be granted until October 2017.

What federal student loans are eligible for forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

Any nondefaulted Direct Loan is eligible for loan forgiveness. (See below for information on how non-Direct Loans may become eligible.) The Direct Loan Program includes the following loans:

- Direct Subsidized Loans
- Direct Unsubsidized Loans
- Direct PLUS Loans—for parents and graduate or professional students
- Direct Consolidation Loans

NOTE: Parents who received a Direct PLUS Loan may qualify for forgiveness of the PLUS loan, if the parent borrower—not the student on whose behalf the loan was obtained—is employed by a public service organization (*additional conditions apply; see the Q&As below*).

How can other federal student loans become eligible for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

Although loan forgiveness under this program is available only for Direct Loans, loans made under other federal student loan programs may become eligible for PSLF if they are consolidated into a Direct Consolidation Loan. However, only payments made on the Direct Consolidation Loan will count toward the required 120 qualifying payments.

The following loans may be consolidated into a Direct Consolidation Loan:

- Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) Program loans, which include the following:
 - Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans
 - Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans
 - Federal PLUS Loans—for parents and graduate or professional students
 - Federal Consolidation Loans (excluding joint spousal consolidation loans)
- Federal Perkins Loans
- Certain Health Professions and Nursing Loans

NOTE: *To consolidate a Federal Perkins Loan or Health Professions or Nursing Loan into a Direct Consolidation Loan, you also must consolidate at least one FFEL Program loan or Direct Loan. If you are unsure about what kind of loans you have, you can find that information at [StudentAid.gov/login](https://studentaid.gov/login).*

What are the borrower eligibility requirements for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

- You must not be in default on the loans for which you are requesting forgiveness.
- You must be employed full-time by a public service organization
 - when making each of the required 120 qualifying loan payments (*certain repayment conditions apply—see below*);
 - at the time you apply for loan forgiveness; and
 - at the time the remaining balance on your eligible loans is forgiven.

What are the specific loan repayment requirements for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

- You must have made 120 separate monthly payments after Oct. 1, 2007, on the Direct Loans for which you are requesting forgiveness. Payments made before this date do not count toward meeting this requirement. Each of the 120 qualifying payments must be made for the full scheduled installment amount and no later than 15 days after the scheduled payment due date. The 120 required payments do not need to be made consecutively.
- The 120 required payments must be made under one or more of the following Direct Loan Program repayment plans:
 - Revised Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (REPAYE Plan)
 - Pay As You Earn Repayment Plan (PAYE Plan)
 - Income-Based Repayment Plan (IBR Plan)
 - Income-Contingent Repayment Plan (ICR Plan)
 - 10-year Standard Repayment Plan
 - Any other Direct Loan Program repayment plan; but only payments that are at least equal to the monthly payment amount that would have been required under the 10-year Standard Repayment Plan may be counted toward the required 120 payments

The REPAYE, PAYE, and IBR plans are not available for Direct PLUS Loans made to parents or for Direct Consolidation Loans that repaid Direct or FFEL PLUS Loans made to parents.

The ICR Plan is not available for Direct PLUS Loans made to parents. However, Direct PLUS Loans that repaid Direct or FFEL PLUS Loans made to parents may be repaid under the ICR Plan.

For more information about the repayment plans available in the Direct Loan Program, please visit [StudentAid.gov/repay](https://studentaid.gov/repay).

IMPORTANT NOTE: *The PSLF Program provides for forgiveness of the remaining balance of your eligible loans after you have made 120 qualifying payments on those loans. In general, you will have a remaining balance on a loan after making 120 payments only if you are making reduced monthly payments under the REPAYE, PAYE, IBR, or ICR repayment plans.*

What types of public service jobs will qualify a borrower for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

You must be employed full-time (in any position) by a public service organization, or must be serving in a full-time AmeriCorps or Peace Corps position. Here are the types of organizations that meet the definition of “public service organization” for purposes of the PSLF Program:

- A government organization (including a federal, state, local, or tribal organization, agency, or entity; a public child or family service agency; or a tribal college or university)
- A not-for-profit, tax-exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code
- A private, not-for-profit organization (that is not a labor union or a partisan political organization) that provides one or more of the following public services:
 - Emergency management
 - Military service
 - Public safety
 - Law enforcement
 - Public interest law services
 - Early childhood education (including licensed or regulated health care, Head Start, and state-funded prekindergarten)
 - Public service for individuals with disabilities and the elderly
 - Public health (including nurses, nurse practitioners, nurses in a clinical setting, and full-time professionals engaged in health care practitioner occupations and health care support occupations)
 - Public education
 - Public library services
 - School library or other school-based services

What is full-time employment?

You must meet your employer's definition of full-time. However, for PSLF purposes, that definition must be at least an annual average of 30 hours per week. For purposes of the full-time requirement, your qualifying employment at a not-for-profit organization does not include time spent participating in religious instruction, worship services, or any form of proselytizing.

If you are a teacher or other public service organization employee who works under contract for at least eight out of 12 months, you meet the full-time standard if you work an average of at least 30 hours per week during the contractual period and receive credit by your employer for a full year's worth of employment.

If you are employed in more than one qualifying part-time job at the same time, you may meet the full-time employment requirement if you work a combined average of at least 30 hours per week with your employers.

How can I keep track of my eligibility?

The Department of Education has created the **Employment Certification for Public Service Loan Forgiveness** form (Employment Certification form) and a process to help you monitor your progress toward making the 120 qualifying payments necessary to apply for PSLF. You should complete the form, including your employer's certification of employment, and submit it to FedLoan Servicing (PHEAA), the PSLF servicer, at the address listed in Section 6 of the Employment Certification form.

The form allows you to get your employer's certification of employment while you are still employed at that organization or shortly after leaving. The process allows you to receive confirmation of qualifying employment and Direct Loan payment eligibility. You may also submit the form less frequently than annually to cover more than one year's employment or for more than one employer.

While use of the form and process is not required, it will help you keep track of your progress toward meeting the PSLF eligibility requirements. If you do not periodically submit the form, you will still be required to submit a form for each qualifying employer at the time you apply for forgiveness and when forgiveness is granted.

Where can I find additional information about the PSLF Program?

For detailed information—including how to monitor your progress toward qualifying for PSLF—read the PSLF Questions and Answers document at [StudentAid.gov/publicservice](https://studentaid.gov/publicservice) or contact your federal loan servicer.

This information was updated in the fall of 2015. For updates or additional information on federal student aid, visit [StudentAid.gov](https://studentaid.gov).

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Public Service Loan Forgiveness: Questions and Answers for Federal Student Loan Borrowers

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Introduction

The following questions and answers (Q&As) provide information about public service loan forgiveness. Throughout the Q&As, we use the following terms:

- **ED** refers to the U.S. Department of Education.
- **We** means either ED or FedLoan Servicing, the servicer that is responsible for administering the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program on behalf of ED.
- **Direct Loan Program** refers to the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program. This program includes Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, Direct PLUS Loans, and Direct Consolidation Loans. Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans are sometimes called “Stafford Loans.”
- **FFEL Program** refers to the Federal Family Education Loan Program. This program includes Subsidized Federal Stafford Loans, Unsubsidized Federal Stafford Loans, Federal PLUS Loans, and Federal Consolidation Loans. No new loans have been made under this program since July 1, 2010.
- **Perkins Loan Program** refers to the Federal Perkins Loan Program. This program includes Federal Perkins Loans, National Direct Student Loans, and Defense Student Loans.
- **Income-driven repayment plan** refers to a repayment plan that bases your payment amount on your income instead of how much you owe. The following repayment plans are income-driven plans: The Revised Pay As You Earn Plan (REPAYE Plan), the Pay As You Earn Plan (PAYE Plan), the Income-Based Repayment Plan (IBR Plan), and the Income-Contingent Repayment Plan (ICR Plan).
- **Loan servicer** refers to the organization that collects your loan payments and completes other transactions related to your federal student loans. Your loan servicer may or may not be the same organization as your loan holder (the organization that “owns” your loans). If you are unsure who your loan servicer is, you can find this information using “My Federal Student Aid” at [StudentAid.gov/login](https://studentaid.gov/login), or you can call the Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC) at 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243; TTY 1-800-730-8913).

General Information

1. What is the Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) Program?

The PSLF Program was established to encourage individuals to work in public service by forgiving the remaining balance of their Direct Loans after they have made 120 qualifying payments while employed by a qualifying employer.

2. What are the eligibility requirements for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

You must be employed full-time by a qualifying employer when you make each of the required 120 qualifying payments on your Direct Loans, and also at the time you apply for loan forgiveness after making the last of those 120 payments, and when you receive loan forgiveness.

3. Are loan amounts forgiven under PSLF considered taxable by the IRS?

No. According to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), student loan amounts forgiven under PSLF are not considered income for tax purposes. For more information, check with the IRS or a tax advisor.

4. Does my income level determine eligibility for PSLF?

There is no income requirement to qualify for PSLF. However, since your required monthly payment amount under most of the qualifying PSLF repayment plans is based on your income, your income level over the course of your public service employment may be a factor in determining whether you have a remaining loan balance to be forgiven after making 120 qualifying payments.

5. Can I be certain that the PSLF Program will exist by the time I have made my 120 qualifying payments?

We cannot make any guarantees about the future availability of PSLF. The PSLF Program was created by Congress, and Congress could change or end the PSLF Program.

Eligible Loans

6. I have federal student loans from a program other than the Direct Loan Program. Can I qualify for PSLF?

PSLF is available only for Direct Loans. However, if you have loans made under another federal student loan program, you may consolidate those loans into a Direct Consolidation Loan, which is eligible for PSLF. To apply for a Direct Consolidation Loan, visit [StudentLoans.gov](https://studentloans.gov).

Note: Any payments you've made on your loans from other federal student loan programs before you consolidate them into the Direct Loan Program will not count toward PSLF, even if they were made under a qualifying repayment plan.

Learn more about loan consolidation at [StudentAid.gov/consolidation](https://studentaid.gov/consolidation).

7. I consolidated my Direct Loans after I made qualifying PSLF payments on those loans. Do the payments I made before consolidation still count toward PSLF?

No. Payments that you made on Direct Loans prior to consolidation do not count toward the 120 required payments for PSLF. You will need to make 120 qualifying payments on the new Direct Consolidation Loan. For this reason, if you have made qualifying PSLF payments on your Direct Loans and you are thinking of consolidating those loans into a Direct Consolidation Loan along with loans you received under other federal student loan programs, you should leave your Direct Loans out of the consolidation and consolidate only your loans from other federal student loan programs.

8. Are private education loans eligible for PSLF?

No. Private education loans are not eligible for PSLF and cannot be consolidated into a Direct Consolidation Loan.

9. Are Direct Loans that are in default eligible for PSLF?

No. Defaulted Direct Loans are not eligible for PSLF. However, a defaulted loan may become eligible for PSLF if you [resolve the default](#). To learn more about getting your loan out of default, visit [StudentAid.gov/end-default](https://studentaid.gov/end-default).

10. Can a joint FFEL Consolidation Loan that I obtained with my spouse be consolidated into a Direct Consolidation Loan so that one or both of us can qualify for PSLF?

No. The law no longer permits joint consolidation loans to be made, so joint FFEL Consolidation Loan borrowers may not jointly reconsolidate their FFEL Consolidation Loan into a Direct Consolidation Loan. In addition, a borrower may not individually reconsolidate a joint FFEL Consolidation Loan into a new Direct Consolidation Loan to take advantage of PSLF.

11. Are Direct PLUS Loans eligible for PSLF?

Yes. Like other Direct Loans, Direct PLUS Loans are eligible for PSLF. However, there are additional factors to consider if you are a parent who has taken out a PLUS loan.

First, your PSLF eligibility is based on your qualifying employment, not on the employment of the dependent student on whose behalf you borrowed. Second, PLUS loans received by parents may not be repaid under the income-driven plans, the repayment plans that are best for borrowers seeking PSLF. However, if you consolidate a PLUS loan that you took out on behalf of your child, you may then repay the new Direct Consolidation Loan under the ICR Plan (but not the REPAYE, PAYE, or IBR plans).

Note: PLUS loans made to graduate and professional students may be repaid under any of the income-driven plans.

Qualifying Repayment Plans

12. What Direct Loan Program repayment plans qualify under the PSLF Program?

To count toward PSLF, payments must be made under one or more of the following repayment plans:

- Any income-driven repayment plan
- The 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan

- Any other plan with payments that are at least equal to the monthly payment amount you would be required to pay under the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan

Learn about your repayment plan options at [StudentAid.gov/repay-loans-understand/plans](https://studentaid.gov/repay-loans-understand/plans).

13. What is the best repayment plan if I'm seeking PSLF?

An income-driven plan is your best option.

Although the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan qualifies for PSLF, it requires you to fully pay off your loan within 10 years (120 monthly payments). Therefore, you will not have any remaining loan balance to be forgiven if you make all of your 120 qualifying payments under the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan.

The 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan and other plans with payments that are equal to the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan amount are included as eligible repayment plans for PSLF purposes so that borrowers may receive credit toward the required 120 PSLF payments for any payments they may have made under those plans before switching to an income-driven plan.

14. I'm repaying my Direct Consolidation Loan under the Standard Repayment Plan. Does that plan qualify for PSLF?

Generally, no. The Standard Repayment Plan for Direct Consolidation Loans is not the same repayment plan as the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan, and payments made under the Standard Repayment Plan for Direct Consolidation Loans do not usually qualify for PSLF purposes.

Under the Standard Repayment Plan for Direct Consolidation Loans, the maximum repayment period may be up to 30 years, depending on the amount of the consolidation loan and the amount of your other education loan debt. This longer repayment period generally results in a lower monthly payment than the monthly payment amount required under the 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan.

If you're seeking PSLF, the best option would be to repay your Direct Consolidation Loan under an income-driven repayment plan.

15. What other Direct Loan repayment plans would give me a monthly payment that is at least equal to the payment that would be required under a 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan?

Under the Graduated Repayment Plan, payments start out lower and then gradually increase, generally every two years. Therefore, payments made during the later portion of the repayment period under the Graduated Repayment Plan may in some cases equal or exceed the payment amount that would be required under a 10-Year Standard Repayment Plan, and these payments would count for PSLF.

16. If I'm repaying my Direct Loans under the PAYE or IBR Plan and my monthly payments are no longer based on my income, will my payments continue to count for PSLF?

Yes. Although you will always initially have a payment based on your income in the PAYE and IBR plans, under certain circumstances your monthly payment under those plans may no longer be based on income. However, your monthly payments will continue to qualify for PSLF if you remain on the PAYE or IBR plan.

17. I'm in the process of rehabilitating a defaulted Direct Loan. Will my rehabilitation payments count toward PSLF?

No. Payments made to rehabilitate a defaulted Direct Loan do not qualify for PSLF

Qualifying Payments

18. What is a qualifying payment for the PSLF Program?

To receive PSLF, you must have made 120 qualifying payments on the Direct Loans for which you are seeking forgiveness. A qualifying payment is a payment that was

- made after October 1, 2007;
- received no later than 15 days after your due date;
- for the full amount due that month;
- made under a qualifying repayment plan; and
- made while you were employed full-time by a qualifying employer.

19. Do I need to make consecutive payments to qualify for PSLF?

No. The 120 payments do not have to be consecutive payments, but you must be employed by a qualifying employer at the time you make each payment.

20. If I pay more than my scheduled monthly student loan payment amount, can I get PSLF sooner than 10 years?

No. You must make 120 separate monthly payments. Paying extra will not make you eligible to receive PSLF sooner.

If you make a payment for more than the scheduled payment amount, the excess amount may be applied to cover all or part of one or more future payments, unless you request otherwise. Depending on how much extra you pay, it's possible that your next due date could be a month or more in the future from the date you made the extra payment amount. If you make subsequent payments during a period when you are not required to make a payment (that is, when your account is paid ahead), those payments will not count toward PSLF.

If you request that your extra payment amount not be applied to future scheduled payments, the excess amount will not advance the due date of your next scheduled payment, and any subsequent monthly payments you make can count toward the required 120 payments.

21. If I return to school and qualify for an in-school deferment on my Direct Loans that are in repayment, can I decline the deferment and make qualifying PSLF payments while I'm in school?

Yes. You may decline an in-school deferment on your loans that are in repayment status and make qualifying payments on those loans while you are in school. Remember, in order for your payments to qualify for PSLF, you must be employed full-time by a public service organization while you attend school.

Note: If you receive new Direct Subsidized Loans or Direct Unsubsidized Loans when you return to school, you will not be able to make qualifying PSLF payments on those loans while you are in school. Any new Direct Subsidized Loans or Direct Unsubsidized Loans you receive will not enter repayment until

the end of the six-month grace period. Although you could voluntarily make payments on your new Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans while you are in school or during your grace period, those payments would not count toward PSLF.

22. Can I waive the six-month grace period on my Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans and begin making qualifying PSLF payments early?

No. The law that governs the Direct Loan Program does not allow borrowers to waive the grace period on Direct Subsidized Loans and Direct Unsubsidized Loans. You cannot begin making qualifying PSLF payments until after your loans have entered repayment at the end of the grace period. Any payments you make on a loan during the grace period will not count toward PSLF.

However, if you want to immediately begin making qualifying payments on your federal student loans as soon as you leave school, you may consolidate your loans into a Direct Consolidation Loan during your grace period and enter repayment right away.

23. I'm thinking of serving as a Peace Corps or AmeriCorps volunteer and plan to request a deferment or forbearance on my Direct Loans. If I'm not making payments during my service period, can I receive credit toward PSLF?

If you receive a deferment or forbearance during your volunteer service, you can use the transition payment you receive after completing your period of Peace Corps service or the Segal Education Award you may receive after AmeriCorps service to make a lump-sum payment on your Direct Loans. If you use some or all of your Peace Corps transition payment or AmeriCorps Segal Education Award to make a lump-sum payment on your Direct Loans, you will receive credit for up to 12 qualifying payments for PSLF. The number of payments for which you receive credit is determined by dividing the amount of your lump-sum payment by your scheduled full monthly payment amount, but you may not receive credit for more than 12 monthly payments toward the PSLF payment requirement. This benefit is available to you only one time for Peace Corps service and one time for AmeriCorps service. However, there is an alternative that you may want to consider.

As an alternative to receiving a deferment or forbearance during your volunteer service and then using your Peace Corps transition payment or Segal Education Award to make a lump sum payment on your loans, you could choose to not request a deferment or forbearance and instead make qualifying PSLF payments during your volunteer service. If you repay your Direct Loans under an income-driven plan, your required monthly payment is likely to be an amount that you can afford even while you are performing volunteer service and receiving very little income. For some borrowers, the required monthly payment amount under one of these repayment plans may be \$0.

If you do not request a deferment or forbearance and instead make payments under an income-driven plan during your Peace Corps or AmeriCorps service, you may be able to receive credit for a larger number of qualifying PSLF payments than you would if you received a deferment or forbearance and then used your Peace Corps transition payment or Segal Education Award to make a lump-sum payment on your Direct Loans. This is because you can receive credit for a maximum of only 12 qualifying payments if you make the lump-sum payment, but each payment you make under the income-driven plan (including a scheduled payment amount of \$0) while you are serving as a full-time Peace Corps or AmeriCorps volunteer counts as a qualifying PSLF payment if it meets all of the requirements described elsewhere in this document.

24. If my scheduled monthly payment under an income-driven plan is \$0, does each month during which my payment is \$0 count toward the required 120 separate, monthly payments?

Yes. Any month when your scheduled payment under an income-driven plan is \$0 will count toward PSLF if you also are employed full-time by a qualifying employer during that month.

25. If I make payments more frequently than monthly (for example, twice each month, when I get paid), will my payments count toward PSLF?

If you make multiple partial payments that total at least your monthly payment amount, and you make those payments no later than 15 days after the scheduled payment due date for that month's payment, the series of partial payments will count as a one qualifying payment for PSLF.

For example, if your required monthly payment is \$200 and you make two \$100 payments no later than 15 days after your due date, you would receive credit for one qualifying payment.

Qualifying Employment

26. What types of employers are qualifying employers for the PSLF Program?

All federal, state, local, or tribal government agencies or organizations, and many not-for-profit organizations, are qualifying employers for PSLF.

27. What counts as a government employer for the PSLF Program?

In addition to any federal, state, local, or tribal government agency, eligible government employers for the PSLF Program include the U.S. military, public elementary and secondary schools, public colleges and universities, public child and family service agencies, and special governmental districts (including entities such as public transportation, water, bridge district, or housing authorities).

View a listing of most government agencies and departments at [USA.gov](https://www.usa.gov).

Note: Service as an elected member of the U.S. Congress is not qualifying employment for PSLF.

28. What not-for-profit organizations qualify as eligible employers for the PSLF Program?

Eligible not-for-profit organizations include

- those that are tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and
- those that are *not* tax-exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, but provide a qualifying public service.

However, if the organization is a labor union or a partisan political organization, it is not an eligible PSLF employer. In addition, if you perform religious activities as part of your job, there are limitations on your ability to have your employment qualify for PSLF.

Eligible not-for-profit organizations include most private elementary and secondary schools, private colleges and universities, and thousands of other organizations. Your employer can tell you if it is a not-for-profit organization and what its tax status is, or you can use the searchable database of tax-exempt organizations at [www.IRS.gov](https://www.irs.gov).

A not-for-profit organization that is not exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code must provide one of the following public services:

- Emergency management
- Military service
- Public safety
- Law enforcement
- Public interest law services
- Early childhood education (including licensed or regulated childcare, Head Start, and state-funded pre-kindergarten)
- Public service for individuals with disabilities and the elderly
- Public health (including nurses, nurse practitioners, nurses in a clinical setting, and full-time professionals engaged in health care practitioner occupations and health care support occupations)
- Public education
- Public library services
- School library or other school-based services

29. I'm employed full-time by a qualifying not-for-profit organization, but my job duties include religious activities. Does my employment qualify for PSLF?

It depends on how much of your job is related to religious activities. When determining whether you are a full-time employee for PSLF, your employer may not include the time you spend participating in religious instruction, worship services, or any form of proselytizing.

30. What types of public service jobs will qualify me for loan forgiveness under the PSLF Program?

The specific job that you perform does not matter, as long as you are employed by an eligible public service organization. For example, if you are a full-time employee of a public school system, your employment would meet the requirements for PSLF, regardless of your position (teacher, administrator, support staff, etc.).

31. What is considered full-time employment for PSLF?

If you only have one employer, you must meet your employer's definition of full-time. However, for PSLF purposes, that definition must be at least 30 hours per week.

32. I am a teacher who does not teach over the summer break. If I make payments during the summer, do those payments count toward PSLF?

Payments you make during the summer will count if you have a contract for an employment period of at least eight months and you work an average of 30 hours per week during that period, and if your employer still considers you to be employed full-time during the summer break. Of course, the payments must otherwise meet all PSLF requirements. In this circumstance, your employer should include the dates of the summer break when reporting your dates of employment on the PSLF Employment Certification Form, even though you are not actually teaching during that period.

33. I'm working for more than one employer during the same period of time, but I'm not employed by any one of them on a full-time basis. Will my combined employment be considered full-time for PSLF?

Yes, as long as the combined number of hours you work for each employer equals at least 30 hours per week. Each employer must be a qualifying employer for the employment to be included in determining whether you are employed on a full-time basis.

For example, if you worked for one qualifying employer for 10 hours per week and you concurrently worked for a second qualifying employer for 20 hours per week, this would meet the 30 hours per week requirement.

34. Is Peace Corps or AmeriCorps service considered qualifying employment for PSLF?

Yes, if you are serving as a full-time Peace Corps or AmeriCorps volunteer.

35. I'm employed full-time by a company that is doing work for a qualifying PSLF employer under a contract. However, the company that I work for is not a qualifying PSLF employer. Does this employment qualify for PSLF?

No. You must be employed full-time by a qualifying employer.

36. I know that employment with a public school qualifies for PSLF. What about employment with a private school?

Most private elementary and secondary schools, and private colleges and universities are not-for-profit organizations. If a private school has this status, it would qualify as a public service organization for PSLF purposes.

However, employment with a private school, college, or university that operates on a for-profit basis is not eligible employment for PSLF purposes.

37. Can I receive PSLF if I have more than one employer over the course of 10 years?

Yes. However, you must provide documentation that demonstrates that you were employed full-time by a qualifying employer at the time you made each of the required 120 payments.

38. If I'm employed by a 501(c)(3) organization, but I work outside the United States, would the employment qualify under the PSLF program?

Yes. Full-time employees of 501(c)(3) organizations may perform their work anywhere.

39. I'm a full-time employee of a foreign not-for-profit organization that is not a 501(c)(3) organization. Will my employment with this not-for-profit organization qualify for PSLF?

It depends on whether the organization operates in the United States.

If the organization operates in the U.S., your employment would qualify for PSLF purposes. If the organization does not operate in the U.S., your employment does not qualify.

40. Does employment by a foreign government or international, intergovernmental organization (such as the United Nations, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization of American States, North Atlantic Treaty Organization) qualify for PSLF?

No. Only U.S. federal, state, local and tribal government organizations, agencies, or entities qualify as public service organizations for purposes of PSLF. However, if you work for a U.S. delegation to an international, intergovernmental organization, such as the U.S. mission to the United Nations, your employment qualifies because your employer is the U.S. government.

41. I'm employed full-time by an eligible public service organization in one of the islands that have a legal relationship with the United States. Will that employment qualify for PSLF purposes?

Yes. American Samoa, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau are considered part of the United States for PSLF.

42. Does full-time volunteer service for a public service organization qualify for PSLF?

No. Unless you are an AmeriCorps or Peace Corps volunteer, you must be a full-time employee who is hired and paid by a public service organization.

43. I am serving a fellowship with a qualifying employer. Does this qualify for PSLF?

It depends on the terms of your fellowship. It would qualify only if you are considered an employee who is hired and paid by the public service organization where you are serving the fellowship.

44. Are vacation and leave periods considered when determining whether I am a full-time employee?

Vacation or leave time provided by your employer is counted as hours worked in determining whether you meet the full-time employment requirement. This includes leave taken for a qualifying condition under the *Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993*.

45. I'm the only official who can certify my employment. Can I certify my own qualifying employment?

Yes, you may certify your own employment if you are the only employee of the organization who can do so. However, we will request additional documentation concerning your employment, such as earnings statements, IRS W-2 forms, your application for tax-exempt status, or any other documentation required to be filed with the IRS on a periodic basis regarding the activities of the organization.

46. What if I make my last qualifying payment while working for a qualifying employer, but then leave that job to work for a for-profit corporation before applying for the PSLF benefit. Am I still eligible for PSLF?

No. To be eligible for forgiveness after making 120 qualifying payments, you must be employed full-time by a qualifying employer at the time you made each qualifying payment, at the time you apply for loan forgiveness, and at the time you receive loan forgiveness.

Therefore, if you leave your job at a qualifying employer after meeting the PSLF eligibility requirements but before you apply for loan forgiveness, you would not be eligible for forgiveness since you must be working for a qualifying employer at the time you apply for and receive forgiveness. However, you could regain eligibility if you later find full-time employment at another qualifying public service organization and then apply for loan forgiveness.

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47. How can I find out if my employment and payments qualify for PSLF?

If you submit the PSLF **Employment Certification Form** at <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/sites/default/files/public-service-employment-certification-form.pdf>, we will tell you if your employment and payments qualify for PSLF. You are encouraged to submit this form to FedLoan Servicing, our PSLF servicer, annually while you are working to fulfill the requirements for PSLF so that you will receive feedback on the eligibility of your employment and payments on an ongoing basis.

After you submit your first Employment Certification Form, and if our PSLF servicer determines that your employment qualifies, all of your loans owned by the U.S. Department of Education will be transferred to the PSLF servicer, which will then verify that the loan payments you made during the period covered by the Employment Certification Form are qualifying payments. After reviewing your Employment Certification Form, the PSLF servicer will tell you how many qualifying payments you have made toward PSLF.

48. After I submitted the Employment Certification form, I was notified that I would now have a different servicer for my federally held student loans. Why did my servicer change?

One of the federal loan servicers, FedLoan Servicing, has been assigned the responsibility of administering PSLF for all Direct Loan borrowers. As a result, if you submit an Employment Certification Form and FedLoan Servicing determines that your employment qualifies, all of your Direct Loans as well as any of your FFEL Program loans that are held by ED will be transferred to FedLoan Servicing.

49. What kind of documentation do I need to keep to show that I worked for a qualifying PSLF employer while making the required 120 payments on my Direct Loan(s)?

The PSLF servicer will confirm that your employer is a qualifying public service organization based on the information provided on the Employment Certification Form that you submit. In some cases, the PSLF servicer may require additional documentation about your qualifying employment. Therefore, you should keep records that identify your employer, show your dates of employment with that employer, confirm that you were a full-time employee, and demonstrate that your employer meets the definition of a public service organization. Examples of such documents include, but are not limited to, IRS W2 forms and pay stubs.

You should retain as many documents supporting your qualifying employment as possible.

50. What should I do after I qualify for PSLF?

You must submit an application for Public Service Loan Forgiveness.

Please note that the earliest any borrower will be able to qualify for Public Service Loan Forgiveness is October 2017. Therefore, there is no application for forgiveness yet. The application will be released closer to the time when the first borrowers will qualify for forgiveness.

51. When I'm ready to submit my loan forgiveness application, do I need to submit any other documents to the PSLF servicer?

Yes. Even if you submitted Employment Certification Forms to the PSLF servicer during the entire period when you were making your 120 qualifying payments, you will need to submit one additional Employment Certification Form to verify that you are employed full-time with a qualifying public service organization at the time you submit your PSLF application.

If you did not submit any Employment Certification Forms, did not submit forms for some of your employers, or submitted forms for only a portion of your period of qualifying employment, you will need to provide one or more Employment Certification Forms, as necessary, to cover your entire period of qualifying employment (including your current employment) at the time you submit your loan forgiveness application.

52. I made some qualifying payments, but I no longer work for my qualifying employer and do not think I will work in qualifying employment again. Can I receive partial forgiveness based on the number of qualifying payments that I made?

No. There is no partial loan forgiveness. To receive PSLF, you must make all 120 qualifying payments while working for a qualifying employer.

53. When I submit my application for loan forgiveness after making the required 120 qualifying payments, how long will it take to process my application and forgive my remaining loan balance?

Processing times will vary depending on factors such as whether you previously submitted documentation of employment for review or submitted documentation only at the time you applied for loan forgiveness, the number of your employers, any gaps in your employment or payment history, and any required follow-up.

If you periodically submitted the Employment Certification for Public Service Loan Forgiveness Form so that your eligibility could be tracked while you were making the required 120 payments, your application for loan forgiveness will likely be processed more quickly.

The PSLF servicer will notify you that you are not required to continue making payments on your loans during the period when your loan forgiveness application is being processed.

54. What will happen if my PSLF application is denied?

If we determine that you are not eligible for loan forgiveness, you will be notified of this determination and will be provided with the reason you were determined to be ineligible. FedLoan Servicing, ED's PSLF servicer, will then resume billing on your loans.

The PSLF servicer will also grant forbearance of payments of principal and interest to cover the period when collection activity was suspended during the application processing period. If you are not granted forgiveness, interest that accrues (accumulates) during a period of suspended collection activity may be capitalized.

Capitalization means that we add accrued interest to the unpaid principal amount of your loan.

Capitalization increases the unpaid principal balance of your loan, and we will then charge interest on the increased principal amount.

55. If I receive loan forgiveness under the federal Teacher Loan Forgiveness Program after completing five years of qualifying teaching service, will I also be able to qualify for PSLF?

Yes. However, you may not receive a benefit under both the Teacher Loan Forgiveness Program and the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program for the same period of teaching service. For example, if you make payments on your loans during your five years of qualifying employment for Teacher Loan Forgiveness and then receive loan forgiveness for that service, the payments you made during that five-year period will not count toward PSLF.

56. If I'm employed by a qualifying employer and receive a student loan repayment benefit from my employer under the Federal Student Loan Repayment Program or under another employer-based student loan repayment program, can I also receive PSLF based on the same employment?

Yes. You may receive benefits under both an employer loan repayment plan, including the Federal Student Loan Repayment Program and the PSLF Program for the same period of qualifying public service.

Note: If your employer makes a single lump-sum payment that covers multiple monthly student loan payments, it will count as only one qualifying monthly payment and may affect whether future payments qualify.

Learn more about the Federal Student Loan Repayment Program at www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/student-loan-repayment.

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