



Whitworth University Financial Aid Office

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2017-2018

FOR ACCELERATED EVENING FORMAT STUDENTS

INFORMATION YOU SHOULD KNOW IF YOU WITHDRAW BEFORE FINISHING THE SEMESTER...

- If you have received loans while you attended Whitworth University, you are required to obtain **loan exit counseling** through Whitworth University (per federal law), which will give you further information on your loan(s). Loan exit counseling information for Federal Direct Loans can be found at www.studentloans.gov. Loan repayment will begin at the end of your grace period of six months.
- If you have an **award for next semester, it will be canceled.**
- Withdrawing may affect your academic progress. Students are granted one warning semester to improve their progress. If after the warning semester it is found that you are not maintaining **satisfactory academic progress, you will need to write an appeal** and have it approved in order to receive aid again from Whitworth University in the future. Go to the following website to learn more:
<http://www.whitworth.edu/SatisfactoryProgress>
- The **date of your withdrawal will be based on the day that you contact the registrar’s office or your advisor** at Whitworth University and indicate your desire to officially withdraw. Contact can be done by phone, in writing or in person. Students who unofficially withdraw from classes and/or the university (that is simply cease to attend classes without notifying the university) will be considered to have withdrawn when 50 percent of the semester has passed for purposes of federal and state aid and are not eligible for a Whitworth University refund.
- The **Student Accounting Services Office will determine your eligibility for a refund of charges** for the semester based on when you have withdrawn. Whitworth’s refund schedule is available on the Student Accounting Services website. For students enrolled in the six-week accelerated evening format, the refund schedule is:

Withdrawal/Drop During:	Refund
Up to 8 th day of session	100%
Up to 15 th day of session	75%
Up to 22 nd day of session	25%

No refunds are given after the third week of classes.

- According to federal regulations, **federal funds must be returned to federal programs** based on the percent of the term that a student is no longer enrolled. For accelerated-evening-format students, the term is based on the student’s anticipated enrollment just prior to the point when the student withdraws. The Financial Aid Office will determine how much of a student’s federal aid was “unearned” as defined by the federal regulations, and then return the unearned aid in the following order to the programs from which the student received aid:

1. Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loan	5. Federal Pell Grant
2. Federal Direct Subsidized Loan	6. Federal SEOG
3. Federal Perkins Loan	7. TEACH and Other Title IV Programs
4. Federal Direct PLUS Loan	

(OVER)

- Whitworth University will **return Whitworth University sponsored aid to its source**, based on the refund that the Student Accounting Services Office determines. If a student will be refunded 40 percent of his or her tuition costs, then only 60 percent of the Whitworth sponsored financial aid will be applied to the account, since the student is being charged 60 percent. If much of your tuition costs were covered by financial aid, then much of your refund will be returned to these financial aid programs.
- If you have received federal or state financial aid in the form of cash, to assist you with *non-institutional charges*, you **may need to repay immediately the grant funds that you received** or make satisfactory payment arrangements. This may include:

Federal Pell Grant	State Need Grant
Federal SEOG	TEACH Grant

Loans received as cash to assist with non-institutional charges and work-study are not required to be returned. Loans are repaid as specified on the promissory note and therefore do not need to be paid back immediately.

- Return of Funds Example:**

Alexandra Example begins study at Whitworth for the first time. On the 15th day of the first session she decides to withdraw, so she will have a 75 percent refund of her tuition. Her charges for the semester are:

Tuition (9 x \$540)	\$4,860
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She has received on her account the following aid:

Subsidized Federal Direct Loan	\$1,814
Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loan	\$2,308

She paid \$300 onto her account out of her own money and planned to pay the balance during the semester.

The return of financial aid funds to the federal government is as follows:

Subsidized Federal Direct Loan	\$948.38
Unsubsidized Federal Direct Loan	\$2,308

The charges after the refund would be:

Tuition	$\$4,860 \times 25\% = \$1,215$
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(The second and third session charges are completely refunded.)

Less the aid that remains:

Subsidized Federal Direct Loan (\$1,814 – \$948.38)	\$865.62
Less \$300 that was paid as cash before withdrawal	\$300

Leaves amount owed to Whitworth University	\$49.38
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FOR QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE.

Summary of the Federal Requirements for the Treatment of Title IV Aid When a Student Withdraws (34 CFR 668.22)

The law specifies how your school must determine the amount of Title IV program assistance that you earn if you withdraw from school. The Title IV programs that are covered by this law are: Federal Pell Grants, Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grants, TEACH Grants, Direct Loans, Direct PLUS Loans, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (FSEOGs), and Federal Perkins Loans.

Though your aid is posted to your account at the start of each period, you earn the funds as you complete the period. If you withdraw during your payment period or period of enrollment (your school can define these for you and tell you which one applies), the amount of Title IV program assistance that you have earned up to that point is determined by a specific formula. If you received (or your school or parent received on your behalf) less assistance than the amount that you earned, you may be able to receive those additional funds. If you received more assistance than you earned, the excess funds must be returned by the school and/or you.

The amount of assistance that you have earned is determined on a pro rata basis. For example, if you completed 30% of your payment period or period of enrollment, you earn 30% of the assistance you were originally scheduled to receive. Once you have completed more than 60% of the payment period or period of enrollment, you earn all the assistance that you were scheduled to receive for that period.

If you did not receive all of the funds that you earned, you may be due a post-withdrawal disbursement. If your post-withdrawal disbursement includes loan funds, your school must get your permission before it can disburse them. You may choose to decline some or all of the loan funds so that you don't incur additional debt. Your school may automatically use all or a portion of your post-withdrawal disbursement of grant funds for tuition, fees, and room and board charges (as contracted with the school). The school needs your permission to use the post-withdrawal grant disbursement for all other school charges. If you do not give your permission (some schools ask for this when you enroll), you will be offered the funds. However, it may be in your best interest to allow the school to keep the funds to reduce your debt at the school.

There may be some Title IV funds that you were scheduled to receive that cannot be disbursed to you once you withdraw because of other eligibility requirements.

If you receive (or your school or parent receives on your behalf) excess Title IV program funds that must be returned, your school must return a portion of the excess equal to the lesser of:

1. your institutional charges multiplied by the unearned percentage of your funds, or
2. the entire amount of excess funds.

The school must return this amount even if it didn't keep this amount of your Title IV program funds. If your school is not required to return all of the excess funds, you must return the remaining amount.

For any loan funds that you must return, you (or your parent for a Direct PLUS Loan) repay in accordance with the terms of the promissory note. That is, you make scheduled payments to the holder of the loan over a period of time.

Any amount of unearned grant funds that you must return is called an overpayment. The maximum amount of a grant overpayment that you must repay is half of the grant funds you received or were scheduled to receive. You do not have to repay a grant overpayment if the original amount of the overpayment is \$50 or less. You must make arrangements with your school or the Department of Education to return the unearned grant funds.

The requirements for Title IV program funds when you withdraw are separate from any refund policy that your school may have. Therefore, you may still owe funds to the school to cover unpaid institutional charges. Your school may also charge you for any Title IV program funds that the school was required to return. If you don't already know your school's refund policy, you should ask your school for a copy. Your school can also provide you with the requirements and procedures for officially withdrawing from school.

If you have questions about your Title IV program funds, you can call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at 1-800-4-FEDAID (1-800-433-3243). TTY users may call 1-800-730-8913. Information is also available on Student Aid on the Web at www.studentaid.ed.gov.