

To better assist you in how to read the payment history from your previous servicer, we've created this supplemental guide. The payment history document from Great Lakes will contain the following details:

- Payments you made, including dates, applied amounts, interest amounts paid, and payment type.
- Other transactions made by Great Lakes or other entities, that affected your balance (for example, a disbursement of new loans).

The table below shows the payment type codes (displayed as PYMT TYPE) that you'll find for each specific payment or transaction date, and a description of the payment type.

Payment Type Code (PYMT TYPE)	Description of Payment Type
AA	Alternative Loan Repayment Fee
AB, AS, ES, FR, RA, RB, RS	Returns/Refunds
AF, CF, EF, IF, LF, PF, RF	Consolidation Payments
AN, BP, CN, EB, EG, EN, ER, RN	Regular Payments
AO, CO, EO	Borrower Overpayment
AP, CP, EP	Principal Payments
AW, AX, AY, AZ, BD, C1, C4, C5, C6, CI, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, EQ, EW, EX, EZ, TB, TD, TJ, TP, TR, TV, TX	Claims Payments
BP, EB	Borrower Payment within 120 days of Disbursement
BA, BC, EC, EE, PC	Payment was Applied and Subsequently Reversed; disregard entire entry
CS, EA, IA, LS	Consolidation Payoff Overpayment. Returned to the consolidation originator
DA, DT	Disbursement Adjustments
DG, KP, LA, LI, LN, LP, SO, SP	Lender Benefit Payments
ET	Teacher Forgiveness and Public Service Forgiveness
EK, MP	Payments by Government Agencies/Military
EM, MC	Principal Payments by Government Agencies/Military
FP	Forgiveness Payment
IB	Interest Subsidy
IC	Capitalized Interest
ND	New Disbursement
OU	Direct Loan Consolidation Payoff – Overpayment/Underpayment
OV	Direct Loan Consolidation Adjustment – Overpayment
PS	School Payment
RL	Rebate Lost
SA	Adjustment Payment
SG	T.H.E. Grace
SI	School Paid Interest
UN	Direct Loan Consolidation Adjustment - Underpayment

Definitions

Capitalized Interest – Capitalization is the addition of unpaid interest to the outstanding principal balance of a loan. When your unpaid interest capitalizes, it increases the outstanding principal amount due on your loan. Then your interest is recalculated based on that higher principal balance, increasing the overall cost of your loan.

Interest Subsidy – Refers to the interest that the borrower is not responsible for paying on their student loan. While you are in school, the federal government pays the accrued interest on subsidized loans.

New Disbursement – The release of loan funds to the school. Disbursements are usually made in equal, multiple installments co-payable to you and the school.