

# FAFSA: Free Application for Federal Student Aid

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As of August 2023, the images of the FAFSA included within this material are draft images and changes may occur. The Scholarship Foundation will update if necessary, as soon as new images are made available by Federal Student Aid.

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# **Objectives**

- Understand *acronyms* and *jargon* associated with the FAFSA, or Free Application for Federal Student Aid.
- Discover what the FAFSA is, why it is important, when to file each year, and how to get started.
- Identify the correct FAFSA website.
- Recognize common pitfalls and learn how to address **everyday family and financial situations** when completing the FAFSA, and what to do if your situation cannot be addressed within the form itself.
- Understand what the FAFSA Submission Summary is and how to read it.
- Learn about the two forms of professional judgement review and when to consider a *special circumstances appeal*.
- Determine what information and/or documents are needed to complete the FAFSA.
- Familiarize yourself with *dependency status*, as well as the *dependency questions* that determine whether a student requires parent(s) information on the FAFSA.

## **Objective 1**: Understand Acronyms and Jargon

**FAFSA**: The FAFSA is the Free Application for Federal Student Aid; for students eligible <sup>1</sup> to file a FAFSA, it is the most critical part of the financial aid application process. The FAFSA, which is a form, is used to calculate the Student Aid Index (SAI), which is used to determine a student's aid eligibility. The SAI is used to award federal and state grants, work-study, and student loans.

**FSA ID**: The FSA ID is a Federal Student Aid Identification, which is used to access critical Federal Student Aid applications and serves as an individual user's legally binding electronic signature. The FSA ID consists of a username and password and can be created online <a href="https://studentaid.gov/fsa-id/create-account">https://studentaid.gov/fsa-id/create-account</a>. All students must have an FSA ID to file a FAFSA; in addition, dependent students will need their parent(s) to create an FSA ID too. For a list of questions used to determine dependency status, please see page 48. Additionally, please see pages 49-50 for more information on the FSA ID.

**SAI**: The SAI is Student Aid Index. The Student Aid Index is the output of a processed FAFSA and is used to determine a student's financial aid eligibility. The SAI is a student's approximate financial resources to contribute toward their education for one school year. A Student Aid Index can be a negative number, with -1,500 being the lowest SAI possible.

**FAFSA Submission Summary**: The FAFSA Submission Summary is the output document of a FAFSA form, which provides a summary of data reported on the form.

**Contributor**: A contributor is any individual required to provide information on a FAFSA. Contributors give consent and approval, via an FSA ID, for federal tax information and their signature, on a FAFSA form. Contributors can include the student, the student's spouse (if married), a biological or adoptive parent, or the parent's spouse. A contributor must have an FSA ID, which is used as a legally binding signature on the FAFSA and allows an individual to provide approval for their federal tax information to be used in determining the student's financial aid eligibility. All contributors must provide approval, regardless of their tax filing status.

**FTI**: Federal Tax Information, or FTI, is the data and information related to paying federal taxes. This includes a tax return or return information that is received directly from the IRS or obtained through an authorized secondary source, such as the U.S. Department of Education (ED).

**FAFSA FTI Approval**: This is the formal approval granted by an applicant, and any applicable contributors, to the Department of Education for a given FAFSA cycle to retrieve and use FTI to determine the applicant's federal financial aid eligibility. FAFSA FTI approval also permits the redisclosure of FTI to an eligible institution (college), state higher education agency, or a designated scholarship organization for the application, award, and administration of student aid programs. An applicant and contributor (if applicable) must provide consent once each year. If FAFSA FTI consent is not provided, the student will not be eligible for any Title IV aid until the appropriate consent is provided.

**Title IV**: Title IV refers to federal financial aid funds for postsecondary education, including federal grants, Federal Work Study, and student loans.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Eligible students include US citizens, as well as eligible non-citizens, which includes those who are legal permanent residents and have a green card. Students who are unable to file a FAFSA are encouraged to contact The Scholarship Foundation for assistance in exploring other financial aid options, including funding available through The Scholarship Foundation's grant and interest-free loan programs.

## Objective 2: What, Why, When, and How of FAFSA

#### What is the FAFSA?

The FAFSA is the Free Application for Federal Student Aid; it is an application a student completes for every year that they hope to receive financial assistance in paying for college.

#### Why should a student file the FAFSA?

For students who are eligible to do so, filing a FAFSA is a critical part of the financial aid process. The FAFSA is the primary application for federal aid, need-based state aid, and some institutional aid. (**NOTE: Students who are ineligible to file a FAFSA or who are unsure they can file should contact The Scholarship Foundation for assistance.)** 

#### When does a student file the FAFSA?

Typically, the FAFSA opens for the following academic year on October 1<sup>st</sup>. The 2024-25 FAFSA will open in December 2023. Some financial aid is awarded first-come, first-served.

In Illinois, state need-based aid (Monetary Award Program, or MAP) is awarded on a first-come, first-served basis; filing ASAP is crucial. In Missouri, state need-based aid (Access Missouri Grant) requires that a FAFSA be filed no later than February 1<sup>st</sup> for guaranteed consideration.

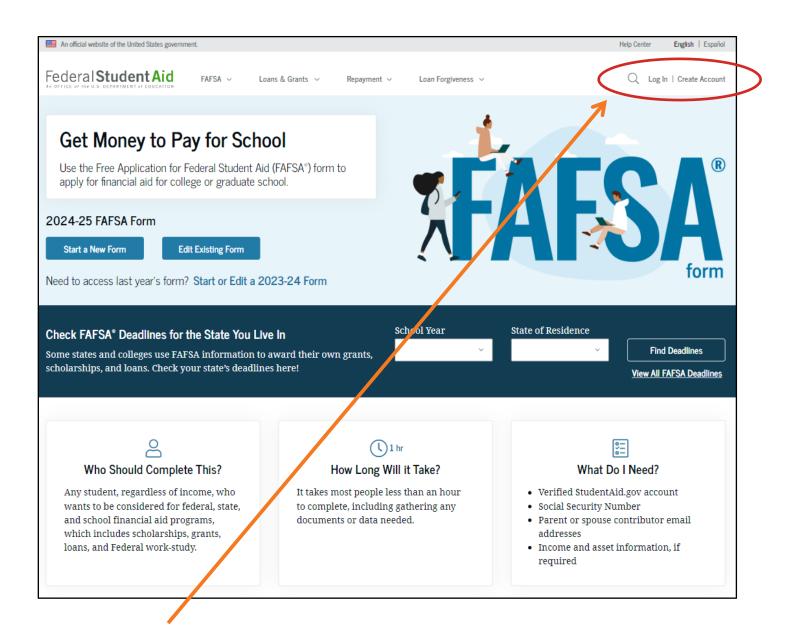
Many colleges have priority financial aid deadlines. It is critical to meet these deadlines; while researching these deadlines, determine if your college requires any other financial aid paperwork, such as the CSS Profile. The CSS Profile is used by some colleges to award institutional aid; you can learn more and view a list of colleges that require it here: <a href="https://cssprofile.collegeboard.org/">https://cssprofile.collegeboard.org/</a>.

### How does a student begin?

The FAFSA belongs to the student, so they should initiate the process. First, they will need to create an FSA ID at <a href="https://studentaid.gov">https://studentaid.gov</a>. This username and password allow the student to securely access their FAFSA and sign Federal Student Aid forms and documents. Once an FSA ID has been verified (3–5 days after creation), the ID has full functionality, and a student can complete their FAFSA online at <a href="https://studentaid.gov">https://studentaid.gov</a>. **REMEMBER**: The FAFSA is free; do not complete the FAFSA at any other website, no matter how much "easier" that site promises to make the process—you may be asked to pay.

Students will be prompted to invite the appropriate contributor(s) to complete their respective portion of their FAFSA. *Everyone will only see the questions that are specific to them.* 

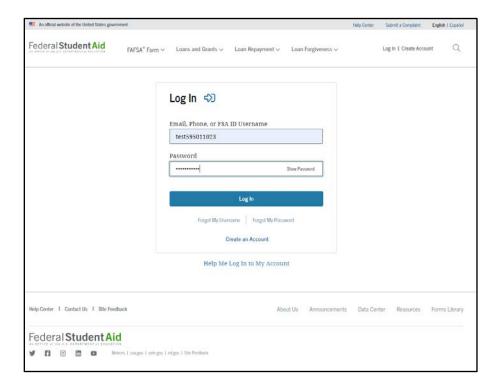
# Objective #3: Identify the Correct FAFSA Website



Students and contributors can **Create Account** (create their FSA ID) or **Log In** and use the FSA ID to access Federal Student Aid's website, including the FAFSA.

**Objective #4**: Recognize common pitfalls and learn how to address everyday family and financial situations.

#### **Student Portion**



The student will log in with their FSA ID; once verified, a student may use their email address and/or cell phone number in place of the username.

After logging in, the student will receive a two-factor verification code via email or text message. Access to one or both is necessary when filing the FAFSA.

Students are strongly advised to create their FSA ID at least 3-5 days before filing their FAFSA. For full functionality, IDs must be verified by the Social Security Administration.

As a reminder, the FAFSA belongs to the student. Once the student has logged in, they will indicate they are beginning the form in the role of student.

Students will only see questions that directly relate to them and their finances.



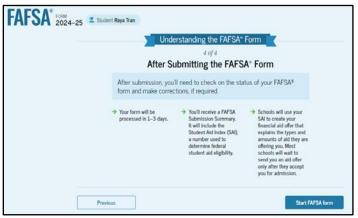


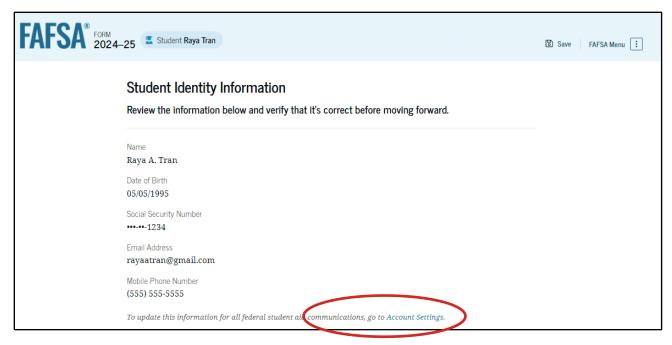
A first-time FAFSA filer will first view Federal Student Aid's "onboarding." This process will walk a student through four steps to understanding the FAFSA:

- 1. What is the FAFSA form?
- 2. Contributors to the FAFSA form
- 3. What to Expect
- 4. After Submitting the FAFSA form

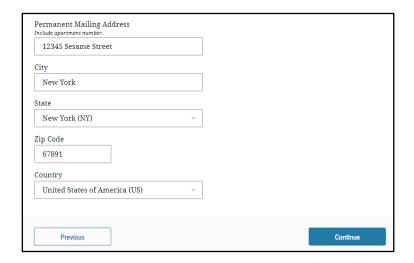








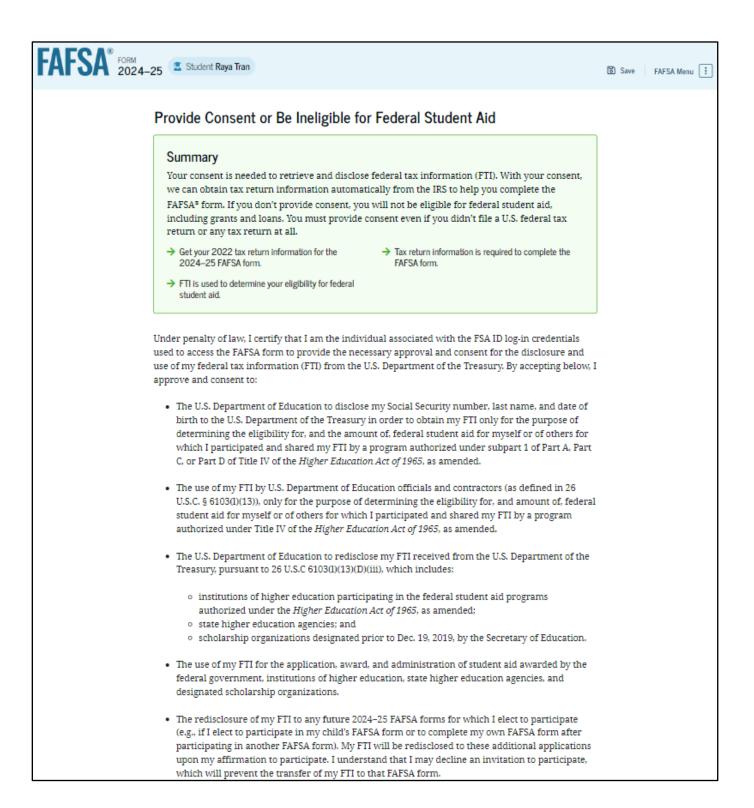
Before beginning the rest of the form, students will review their identity information. *Please be aware that none of this information can be changed anywhere but* **Account Settings**.

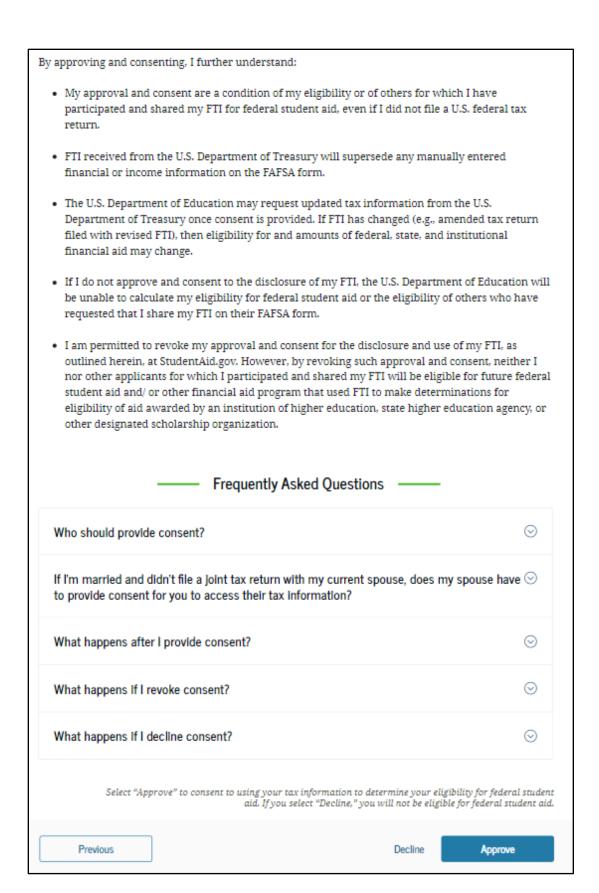




Every contributor, including the student, will be required to provide consent for their Federal Tax Information (FTI), whatever it is, to be retrieved from the IRS and shared with Federal Student Aid for the purposes of calculating the Student Aid Index and awarding financial aid.

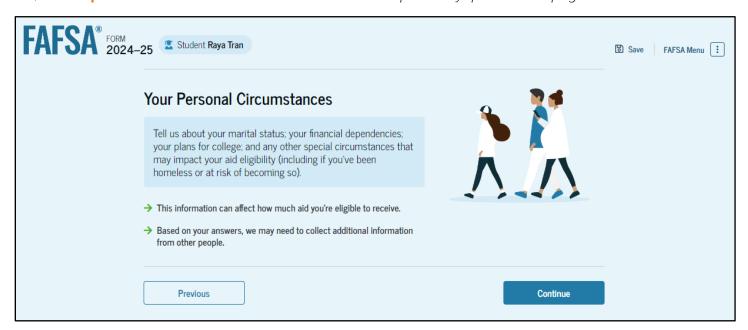
No one should provide consent for anyone but themselves.

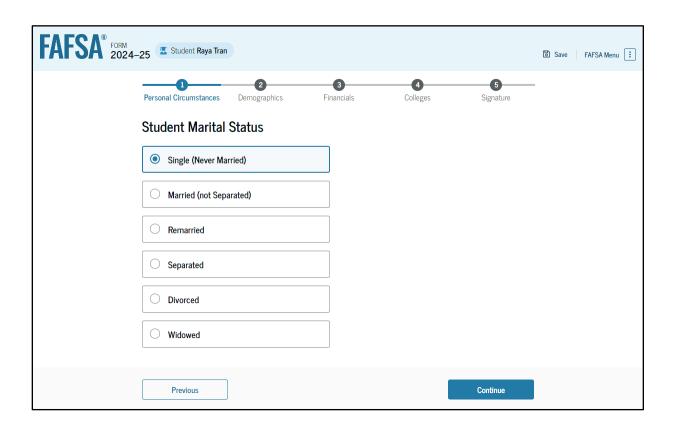


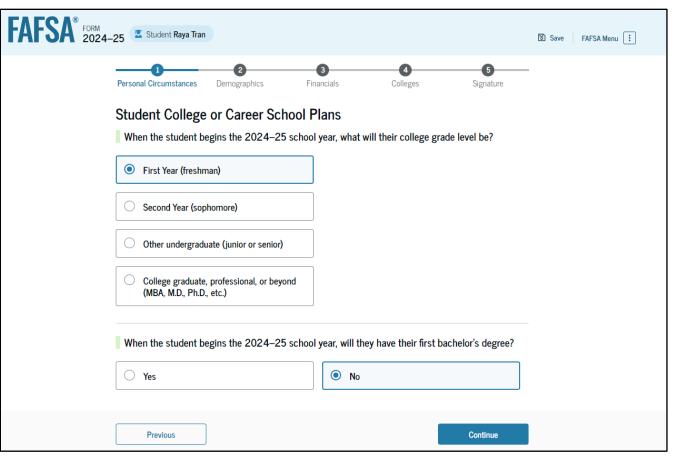


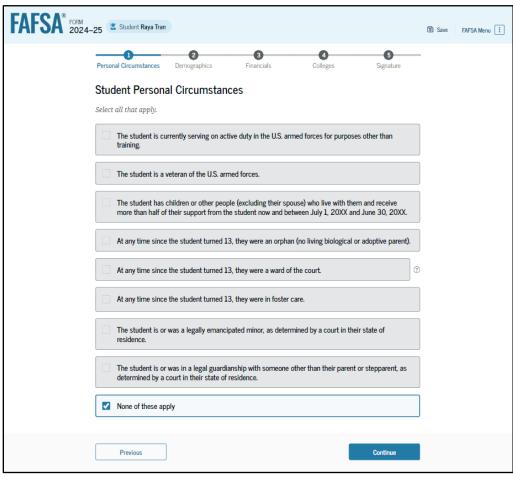
As a reminder, an individual may decline to provide consent for use of their FTI. **However, if** consent is not provided for a contributor on the FAFSA (student, parent, other parent, or spouse), the student will be ineligible for financial aid.

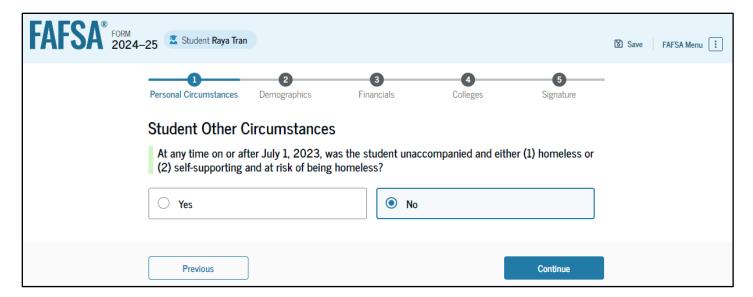
Ouestions related to **personal circumstances** help determine if a student is **dependent or independent**. A **dependent student** is *required* to provide parent(s) information on the FAFSA to be considered for financial aid; an **independent student** does not. See more about dependency questions on page 52.



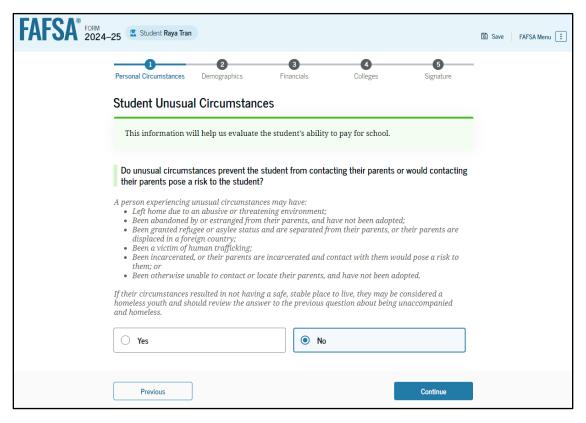








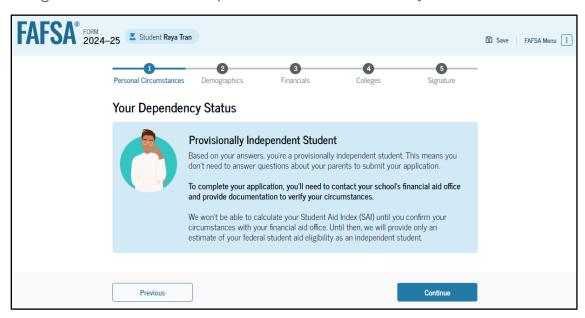
Students who are under the age of 24, unmarried, do not yet have a bachelor's degree, and who cannot answer "yes" to any of the personal circumstances questions are likely to be considered dependent and will require the information of their parent(s). The parent(s) will be invited as contributors to the student's FAFSA.



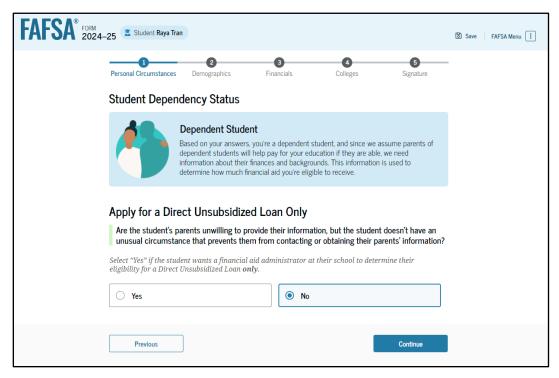
Federal Student Aid recognizes that some students may not meet the definition of an independent student but will be unable to invite their parent(s) to contribute to the FAFSA. This is referred to as "unusual circumstances<sup>2</sup>" and students who may have a circumstance that prevents them from obtaining parent information my able to file the FAFSA as provisionally independent student and request their prospective college(s) consider them for a **dependency override**.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The term "unusual circumstances" is Federal Student Aid's language. The Scholarship Foundation considers this language problematic and will use other language whenever possible to describe or discuss provisionally independent students, their circumstances, and the dependency override process.

A provisionally independent student status will allow a student to submit their FAFSA without inviting parent(s) to contribute. The FAFSA will calculate a *provisional* Student Aid Index (SAI); however, the student must follow up with the college's financial aid office and provide documentation to verify their circumstances.

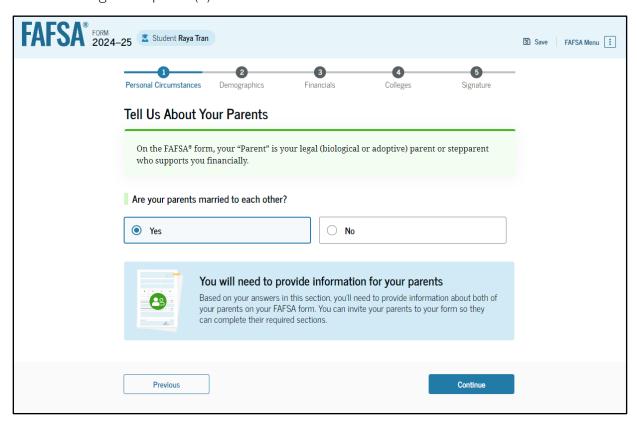


Students who are considered dependent who cannot obtain the information of their parent(s) for the FAFSA, and who do not have circumstances that qualify them for provisional independent status and, ultimately, a dependency override, may submit their FAFSA without parent information. However, they would be eligible to apply *only* for a Direct Unsubsidized Loan<sup>3</sup>.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> For more information about the Direct Loans, both subsidized and unsubsidized, please visit: <a href="https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized">https://studentaid.gov/understand-aid/types/loans/subsidized-unsubsidized</a>.

When a student is dependent and can invite their parent(s) to contribute, they will be prompted to provide additional information about them. The FAFSA form will include a parent wizard, which will help guide the student in determining which parent(s) must be invited to contribute to their FAFSA.



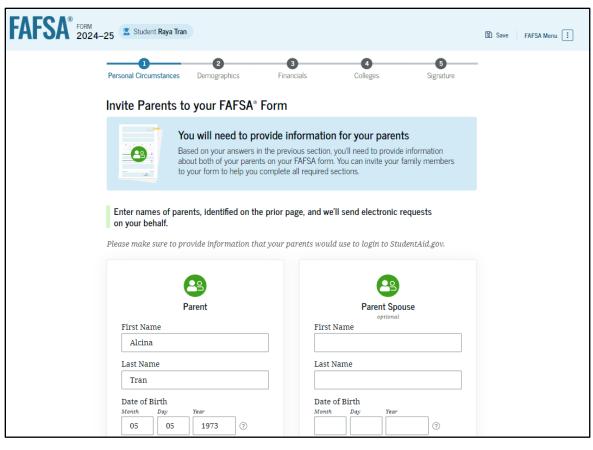
Depending on the marital and tax filing statuses of the student's parents, one or both may need to contribute. Outlined below are some examples.

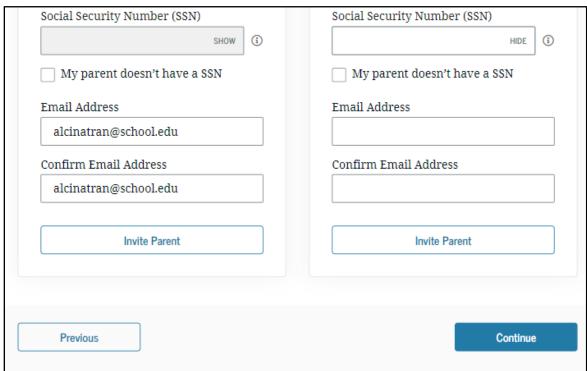
If the student's parents are *married and filed their federal taxes using a married-joint tax return*, only one parent will be required to create an FSA ID, act as a contributor, and provide consent.

If the student's parents are *married and filed their federal taxes using a married-separate tax return*, both parents will be required to create an FSA ID, act as contributors, and provide consent.

If the student's parents are *divorced*, the student will need to determine which parent provides more than 50% of the financial support.

If the student's parents are **unmarried but living together in one household**, both parents will be required to create an FSA ID, act as a contributor, and provide consent.

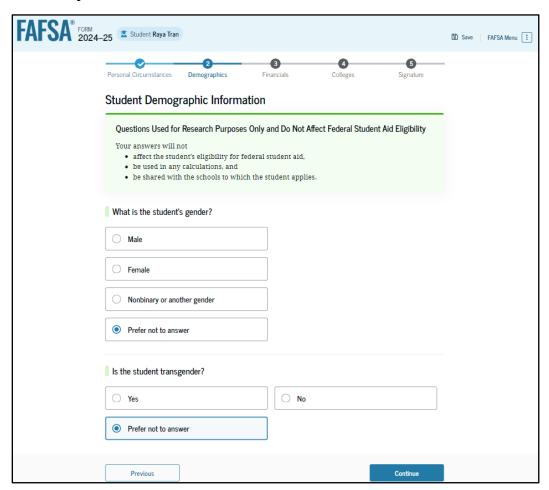




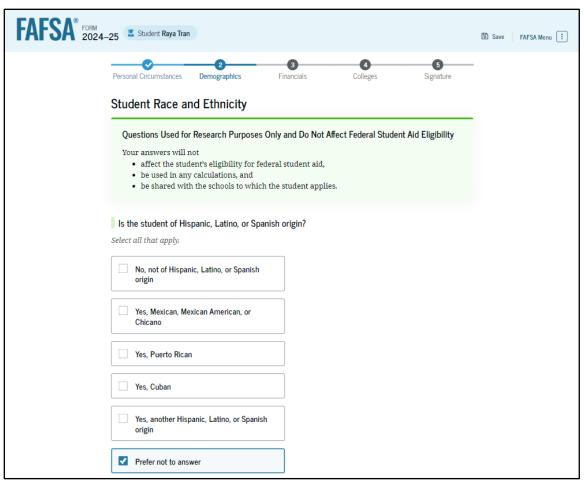
If the student lives with both parents and they filed their taxes together, students may invite both parents, although only one parent will need to serve as the contributor. Either parent can then serve as the contributor and provide the necessary consent for the student's FAFSA.

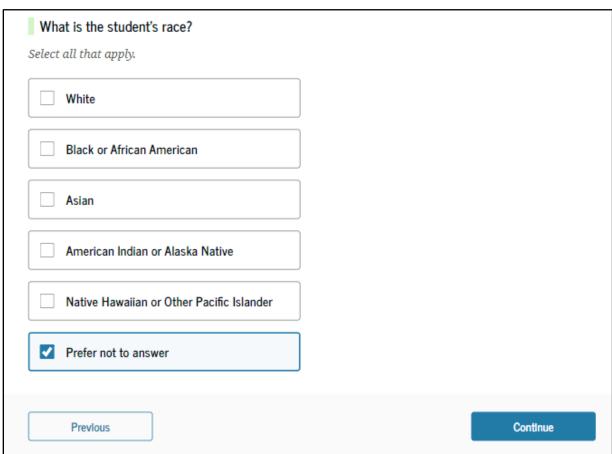


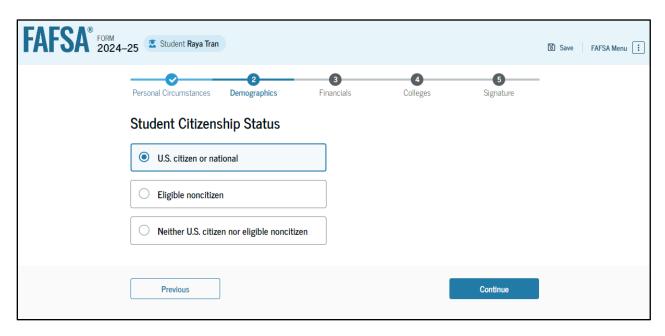
The FAFSA does ask students to provide demographic information. It is important to note that responses to the questions related to race and gender will not be used to determine student's aid eligibility; are not shared with colleges or state agencies; and are not listed on the FAFSA submission summary. *These questions, and the responses, are visible only to the student*.



**Please note:** These images all reflect "prefer not to answer." These are FSA screenshots, and the images are not intended to be perceived as a recommendation on how to respond to these questions.

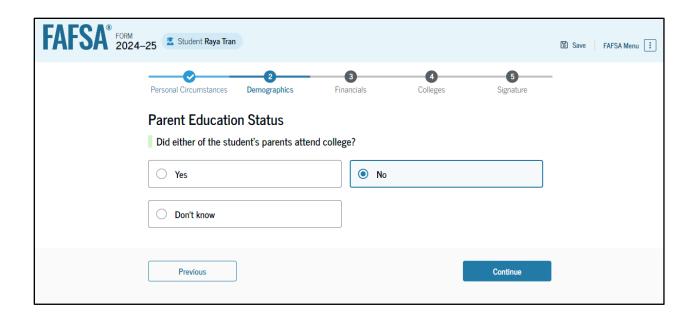


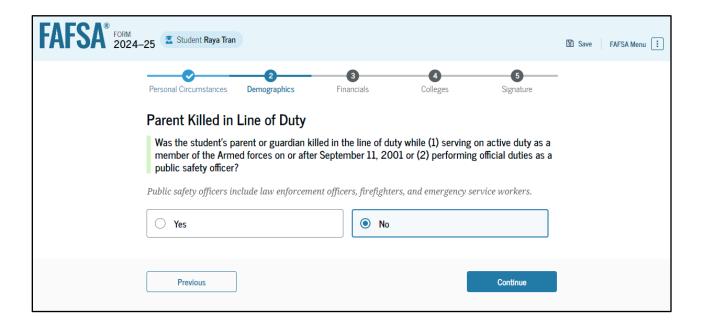


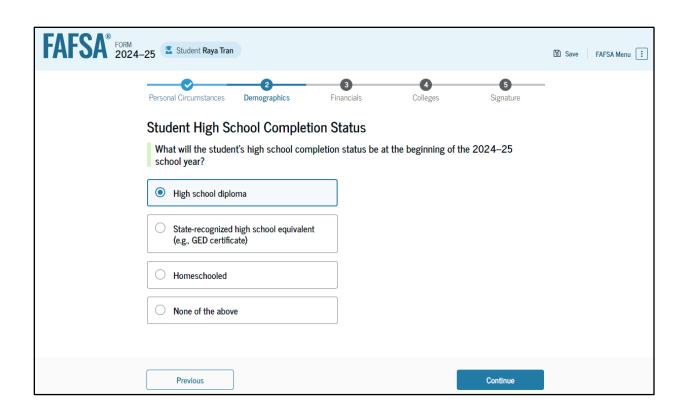


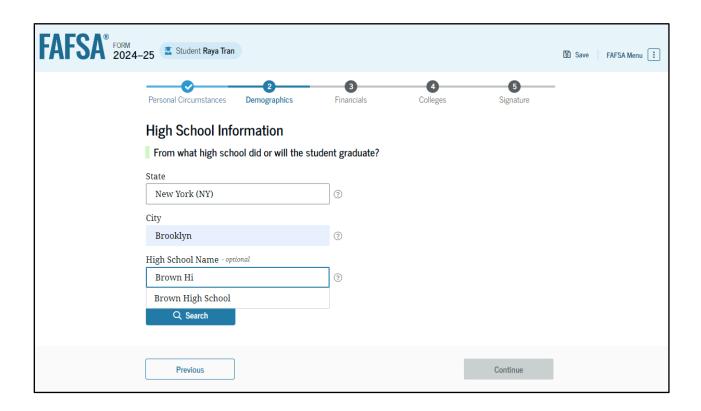
As the primary financial aid application, filing the FAFSA is critical for students eligible to do so. All U.S. citizens are eligible, as well as eligible noncitizens. Eligible noncitizens include those who have legal permanent residence (green card holders). In addition, individuals with an Arrival-Departure Record (I-94) from U.S. Citizen and Immigrant Services (USCIS) showing any of the following may also be eligible to file the FAFSA: refugee, asylum granted, Cuban-Haitian Entrant, or parolee.

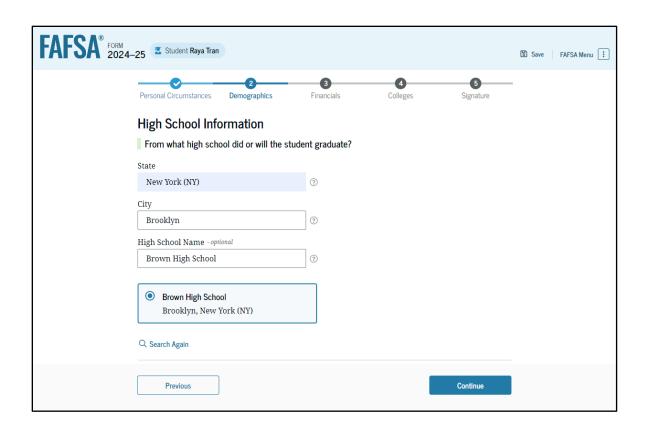
Students who are undocumented, including those approved for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), are not eligible for federal student aid. Students who wish to speak with someone about financial aid opportunities are encouraged to contact The Scholarship Foundation for information and assistance.

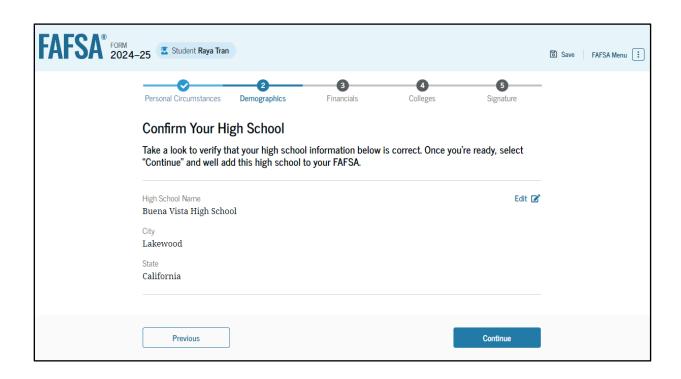






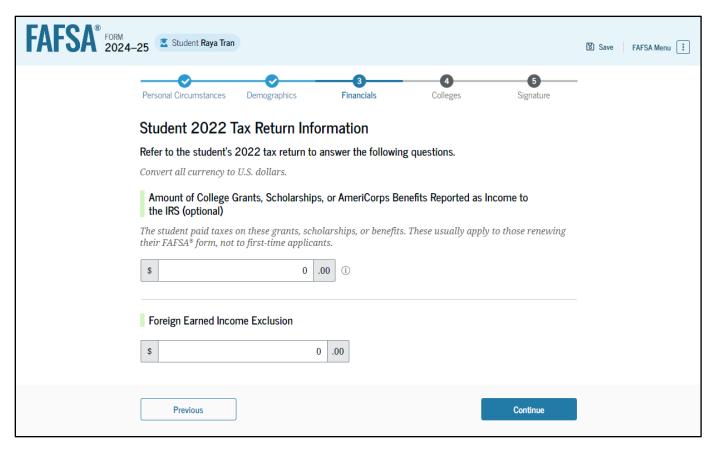


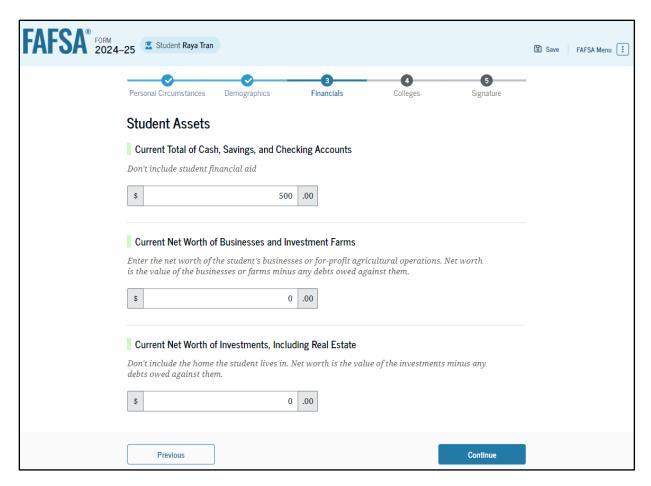






Although most FTI will be shared directly from the IRS through a direct data exchange, tax filers should have relevant tax information on hand when they file the FAFSA, as some questions may still require referencing the tax return for the answer.



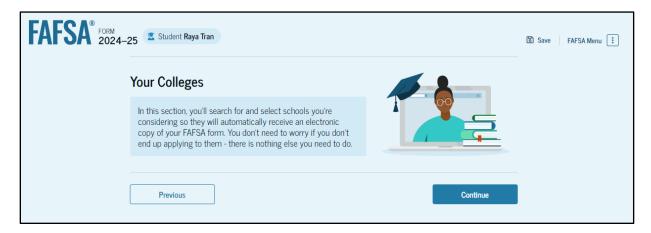


Students will only see the asset questions if they complete their entire portion first and/or if their parent(s) are *not* exempt from asset reporting. If the student provides responses to these questions and it is later determined the household is exempt from asset reporting, the information will be excluded from the SAI calculation. Students are exempt from asset reporting if:

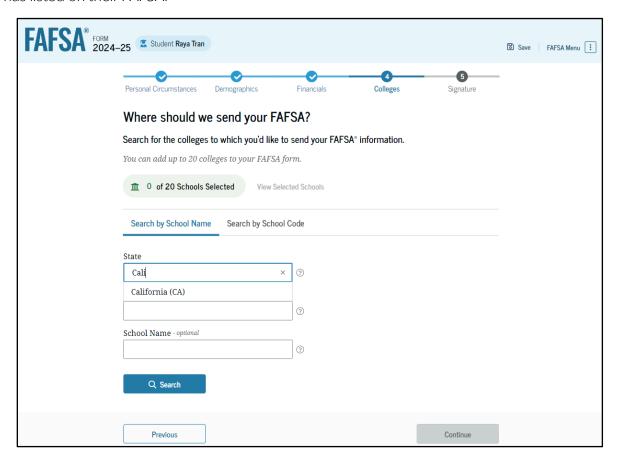
- The applicant qualifies for a maximum Pell Grant.
- The applicant's parent(s) adjusted gross income is less than \$60,000 and they did not meet additional tax-filing conditions.<sup>4</sup>
- The applicant or their parent received a benefit under a means-tested Federal benefit program during the 2022 or 2023 calendar year<sup>5</sup>.

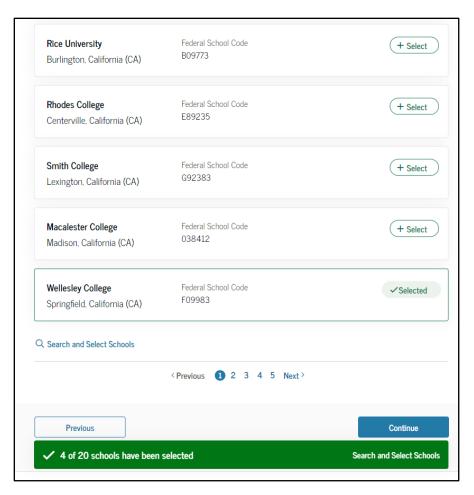
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> If the parent(s) did not file a Schedule A, B, D, E, F, or H **and** did not file a Schedule C, **or** they file a Schedule C with net business income of not more than a \$10,000 loss or gain.

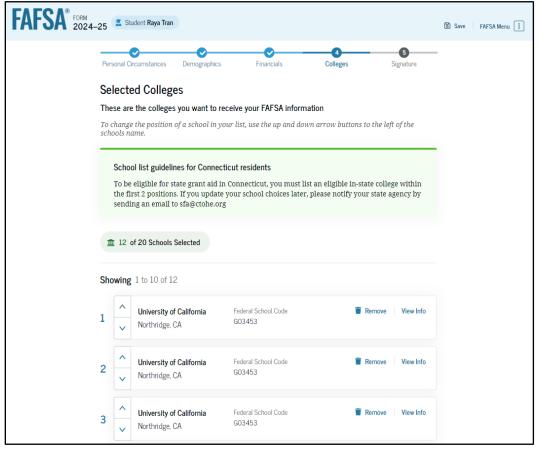
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The reference to 2022 or 2023 is specific to the 2024-25 FAFSA.



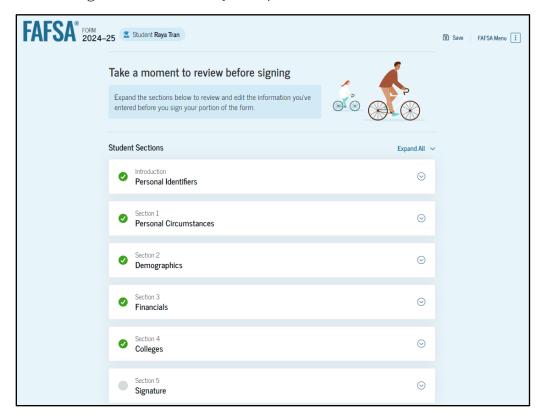
Students may list up to 20 colleges on their FAFSA and they should list any colleges they have already applied to, as well as any they may still apply to for admission. Students may always return to their FAFSA and amend this list, adding or removing as necessary. In some states, the order of schools does matter for consideration of state financial assistance. The FAFSA will now provide guidance appropriate to students if their state of legal residence has any eligibility requirements. The schools listed will not be able to see what other colleges a student has listed on their FAFSA.





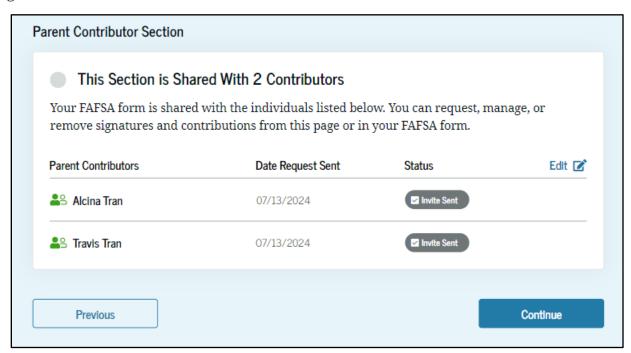


After listing their colleges, the student will be finished with their portion. They will still need to sign and submit their section, after reviewing the information they have provided to ensure it is correct.



Students will be able to review, and edit if necessary, the information for their contributors before submitting the FAFSA.

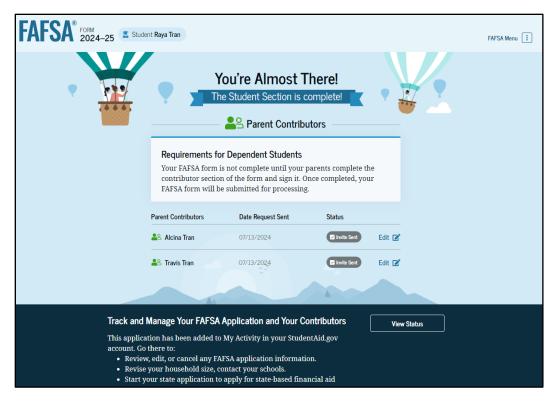
Remember, the FAFSA cannot be processed until any required contributor(s) have provided their information, including consent for use of FTI.



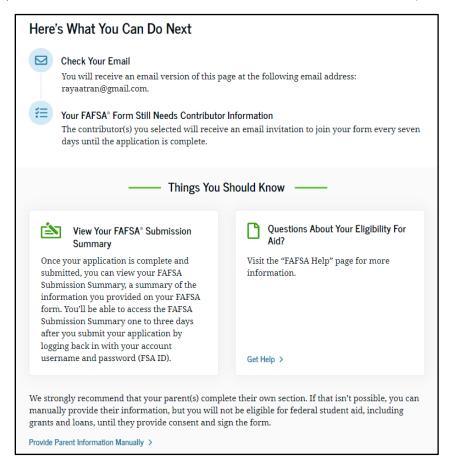
Finally, students will be asked to sign and submit. As with the consent for use of FTI, students should read this page before using their FSA ID to sign and submit.



By signing this application electronically using your username and password, and/or any other credential or by signing a signature page and mailing it to us, you certify that all of the information you provided is true and complete to the best of your knowledge and you agree, if asked to provide · information that will verify the accuracy of your completed form, and · U.S. or state income tax forms that you filed or are required to file. You also certify that you understand that the secretary of education has the authority to verify information reported on your application with the Internal Revenue Service and other federal agencies. If you sign this application or any document related to the federal student aid programs electronically using a username and password, and/or any other credential, you certify that you are the person identified by the username and password, and/or any other credential and have not disclosed that username and password, and/or any other credential to anyone else. If you purposely give false or misleading information, you may be fined up to \$20,000, sent to prison, or both. Sign Your FAFSA Form ✓ I, Raya Tran, agree to the terms outlined above Submit Cancel



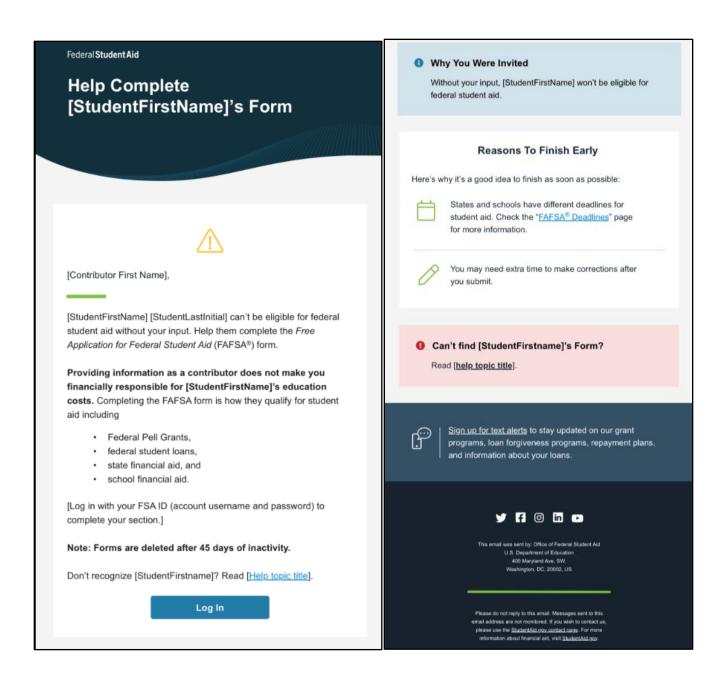
After completing the student portion of the FAFSA, the applicant will see a confirmation page, which will include details about next steps and information about what the FAFSA Submission Summary is and how to access it.

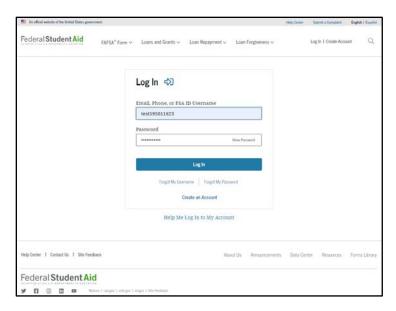


**Objective #4**: Recognize common pitfalls and learn how to address everyday family and financial situations.

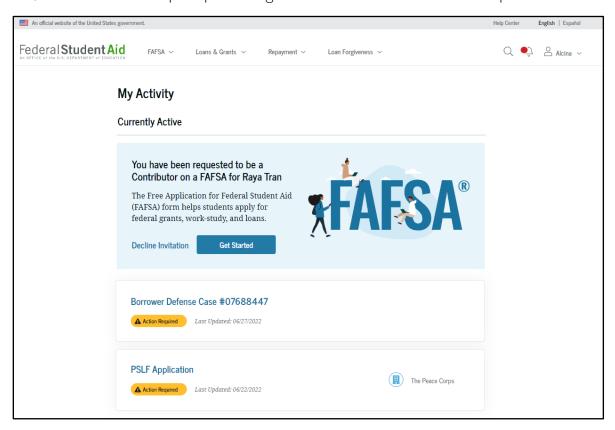
#### **Parent Portion**

Parent contributors will receive an email invitation, which explains in more detail what they have been invited to complete, and why. Note that the student's portion will be deleted after 45 days of inactivity, which would then require the student to return to their portion and do over.

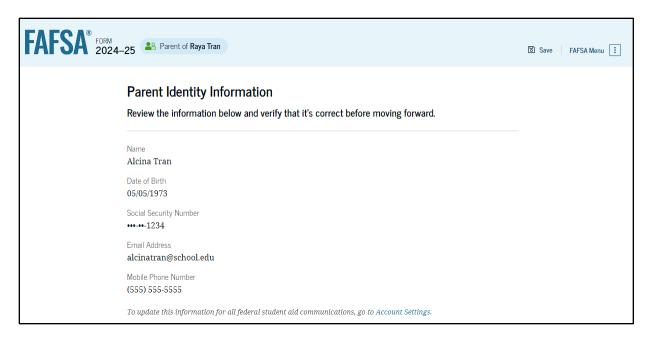




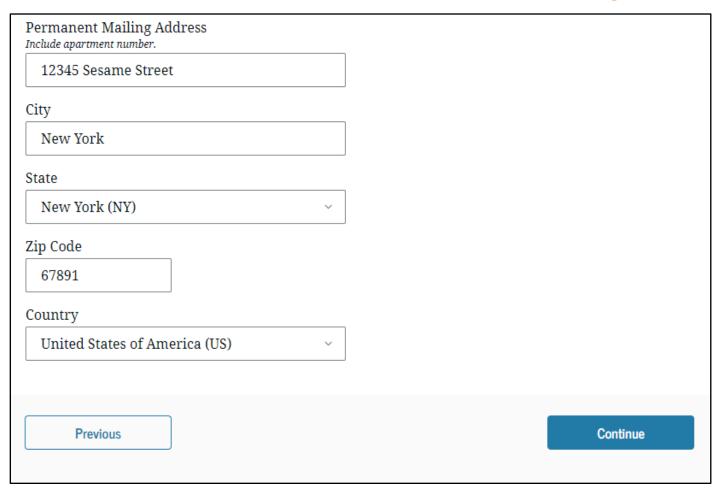
Like student applicants, contributors will be prompted to log in with their FSA ID username and password.



Individuals who have an existing relationship with Federal Student Aid may see details about other activities, past or present

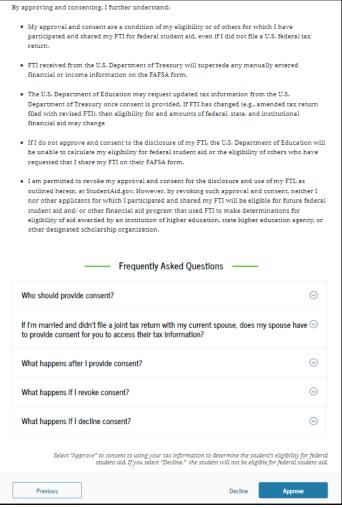


Parent contributors will also only be able to update their identity information in account settings.



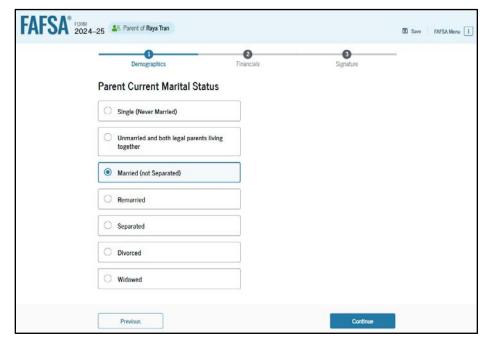


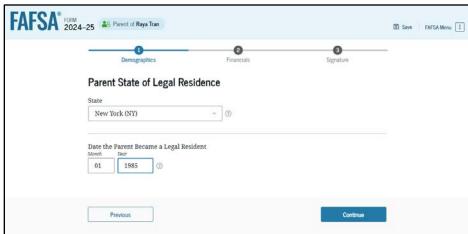
Every contributor **must** provide consent. Parent contributors can decline to provide consent, but the student will be ineligible for Federal Student Aid.





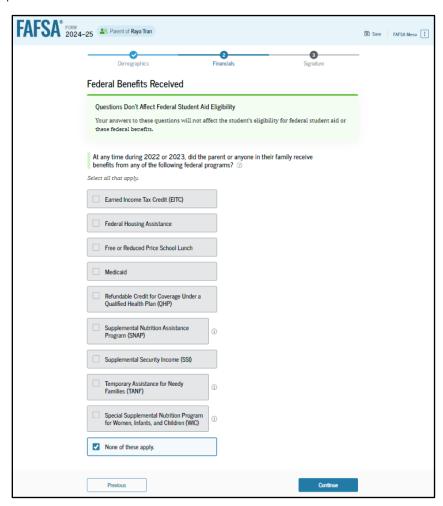
Parent contributors will also be prompted to provide some demographic information, but the information is different than what is required from students.

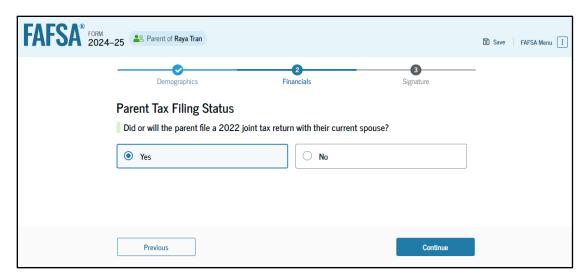




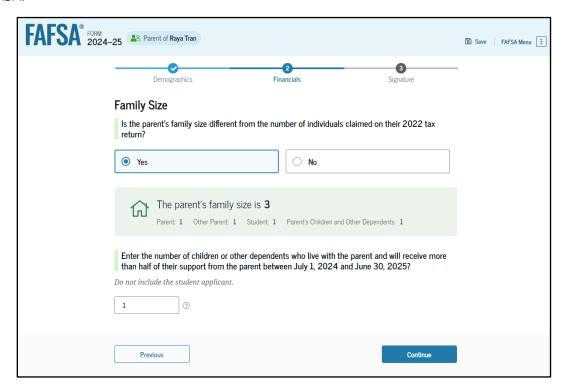


Parent financial information is an important part of the FAFSA. The parent contributor(s) will be prompted to answer the following questions related to their finances.

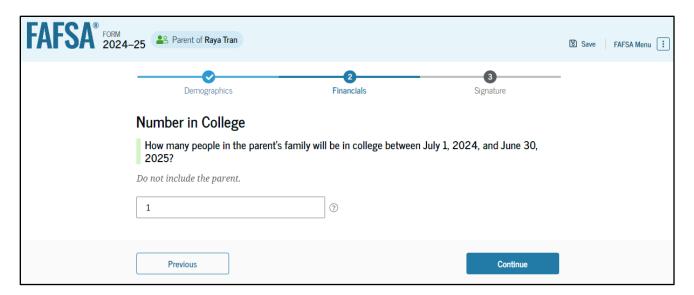




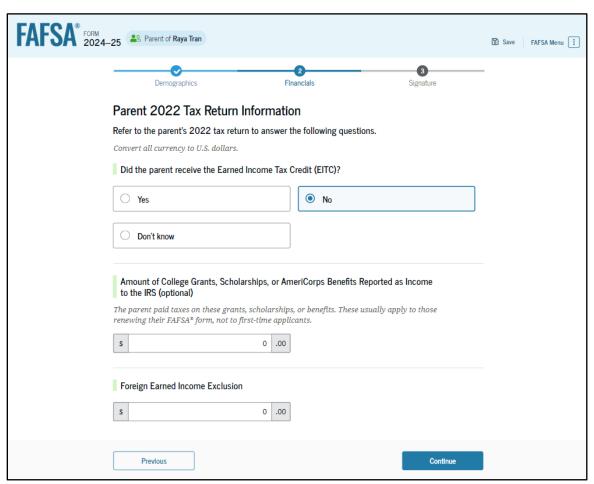
The marital and tax filing status of the parent(s) will confirm if all contributors are correctly accounted for on the student's FASA.

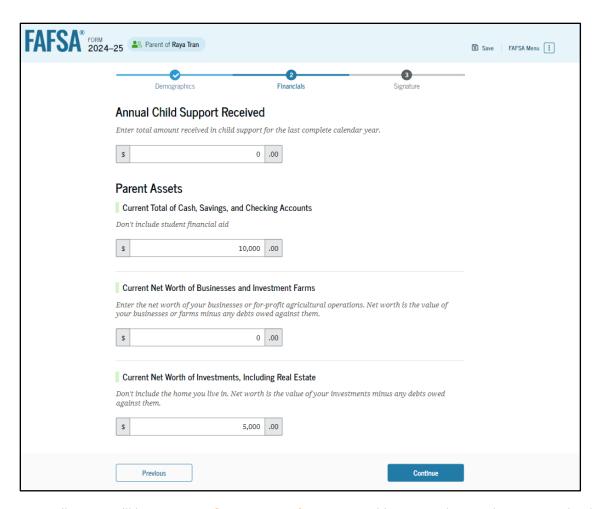


Although most tax information will be directly transferred from the IRS, some questions will require manual entry or allow for updated information to be provided. Family size is one item that parent contributors can update and so it is necessary to have tax returns on hand for reference when filing the FASFA.



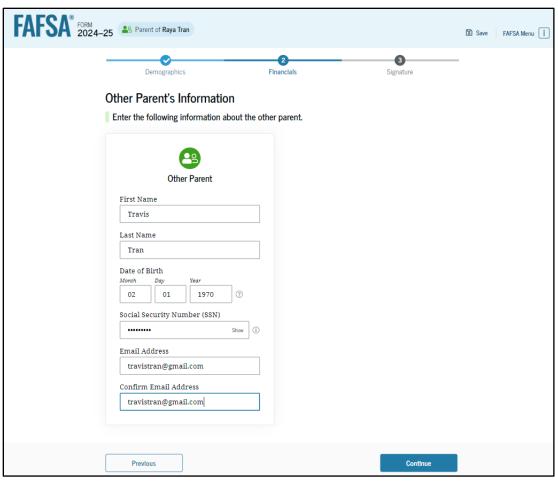
Please be aware that although the FAFSA asks about the number of household members, excluding parent(s), will be enrolled in college, this information is **not** a factor in determining the Student Aid Index or the student's aid eligibility.

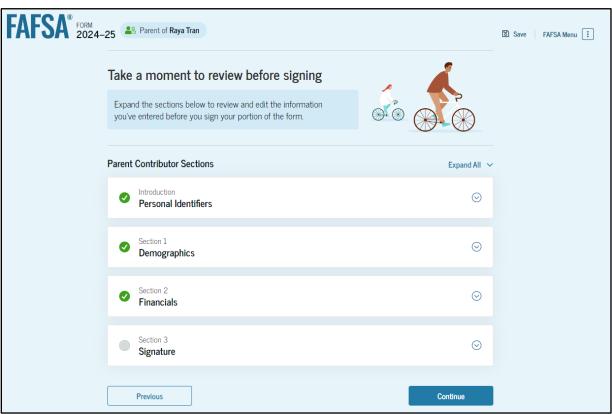


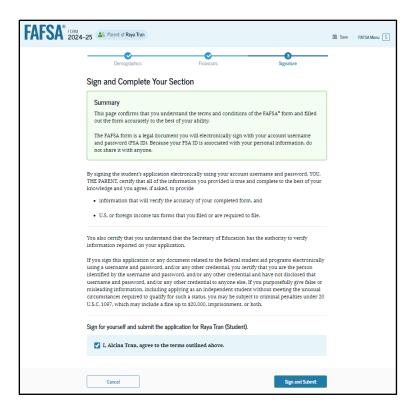


Some parent contributors will be **exempt from reporting assets**. However, those who are required to provide asset information should note the following:

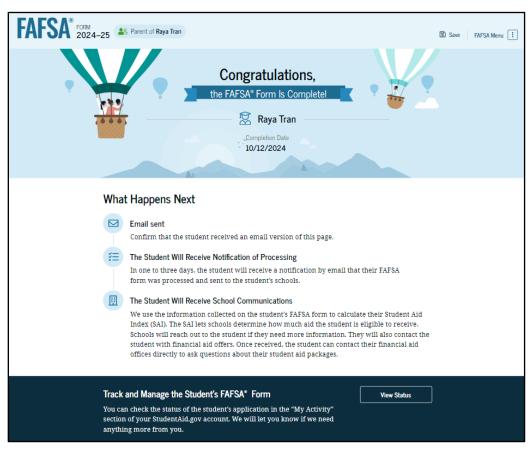
- Child support received is an asset and is reported on the FAFSA if applicable.
- Parent contributors must report the net worth of any businesses and investment farms, regardless of size
- Parent contributors must also report the net worth of any investments; please note that this question specifically excludes the value of the home the family lives in, as well as retirement accounts (401K, 403B, etc.). Please carefully review information about investments that are required.







The parent contributor(s) must also sign using their FSA ID.



After submitting, the parent contributor will see a confirmation page. Because the FAFSA belongs to the student, it is the student who will receive the confirmation email. Once the FAFSA has processed, one to three days after submission of the form, the student will receive a notice. They will be able to return to the FAFSA to access and review their FAFSA Submission Summary.

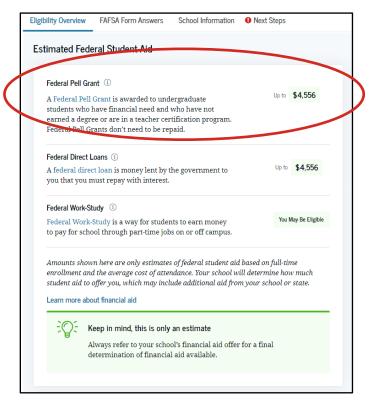
## **Objective #5**: Understand the FAFSA Submission Summary

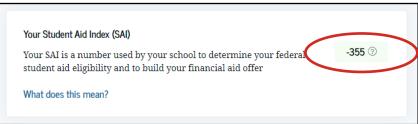
The **FAFSA Submission Summary** is a summary of information related to the student's FAFSA. There are four tabs to the summary. There are several key elements to notice below; they include:

- The date the application was received.
- The date the application was processed.
- Which submission is being viewed (corrections to the form generate a new FAFSA Submission Summary).

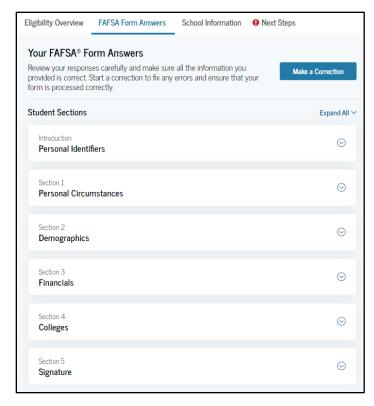


The **first tab** of the FAFSA Submission Summary is an Eligibility Overview. This page will include an estimate of the student's Pell Grant if they are eligible. It will also provide the Student Aid Index.



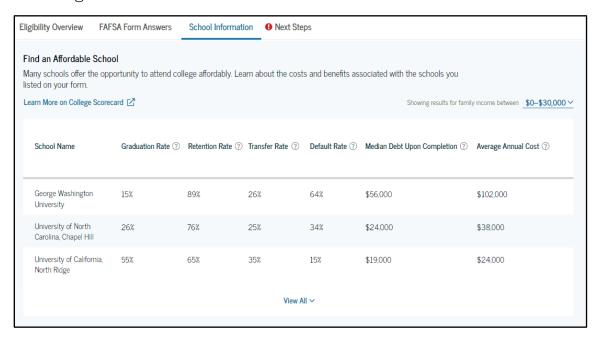


The **second tab** of the FAFSA Submission Summary is an actual summary of the answers reported on the FAFSA itself.

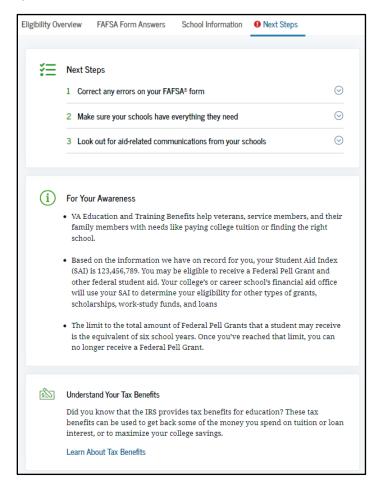




The **third tab** is school information, where students can view key data elements about their prospective institution(s), including graduation and retention rates; median debt upon completion; average annual cost; and more.



The **fourth and final tab** outlines the next steps. If the student has required action, the FAFSA Submission Summary should open directly to that tab first.



**Objective #6:** Learn when to consider a special circumstances appeal.

## **Special Circumstances Appeal**

The FAFSA is a form, and many aspects of students' lives, experiences, and financial circumstances are not accounted for when applying for financial aid. Some circumstances may be considered through a process known as a **special circumstances appeal**.

Special circumstances appeals are a form of **professional judgement review** (unusual circumstances, which is the **dependency override process**, is also a form of professional judgement review). If a student has new or additional financial matters that affect their ability to cover the costs of college, they may follow up directly with their prospective college(s) and request the school consider this information.

Here are some examples of circumstances that *may* be considered:

- Recent reduction or loss of income
- Change in employment for a member of the house
- Extenuating costs due to ongoing illness, hospitalization, etc.

Please be aware that although it is always advisable to explore the possibility of an appeal, not all circumstances are considered by a college or will yield a change in the student's aid eligibility. It is the professional judgement of the financial aid administrator at the college. A successful appeal would mean the financial aid administrator makes changes to data in the student's FAFSA, prompting the form to recalculate a new SAI and, as result, potentially changing the student's aid eligibility.

Scholarship Foundation Student Advisors can assist you in navigating this process; please contact us by email at <a href="mailto:info@sfstl.org">info@sfstl.org</a> or phone at (314) 725-7990.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

#### If my parents are divorced, whose information do I need to provide?

Report the information of the parent who *provided more than 50%* of the student's financial support in the most recent 12 months. Financial support can be determined by considering who covers the greater share of the student's expenses, including, but not limited to housing, food, utility costs, health insurance, car note, car insurance, school fees, etc. *If the student's parents support the student equally, the student should provide the financial information for the parent who has the greater income*. Please note that if the parent whose information is required is remarried, the stepparent's information is also required. In addition, if the student's biological parents are divorced, but still share a household (live under one roof together), both parents' information is required on the FAFSA.

# Whose income do I report if I live with a grandparent, aunt, family friend, etc. (anyone other than a biological or adoptive parent)?

Federal Student Aid is clear—only biological or adoptive parent information should be included on the FAFSA. Students who reside with a grandparent, aunt/uncle, or another adult may, depending on circumstances, be considered an independent student, which means no parent/guardian information is required. Otherwise, students may need to pursue a dependency override or begin conversation with their parent(s) to secure required information.

### What kind of information is required in a dependency override?

Schools often require the student to submit paperwork to request a dependency override. This includes a school form, as well as supporting documentation. The supporting documentation will vary depending on the student's specific circumstances. For example, a student who has left the home due to abuse or neglect may be asked to provide copies of police reports, any relevant reports from the Division of Child and Family Services (or similar entities), etc. Letters of support or corroboration from school counselors, social workers, faith leaders, and others familiar with the student's circumstances are often needed too. Although the burden of proof is on the student, students do not have to go through this alone. The Scholarship Foundation's Student Advisors are here to listen, support, and help. Please contact us at <a href="info@sfstl.org">info@sfstl.org</a> or (314) 725-7990 for assistance.

#### What if I need or want additional help?

### Help exists!

First, **help text** is available for every question on the FAFSA.

If you'd like to schedule a **free one-on-one appointment**, **or attend a FASFA clinic**, please contact the Foundation at <u>info@sfstl.org</u> or call the office at (314) 725-7990. Clinics are inperson, although one-on-one appointments may be in-person or virtual.



#### 2024-25 FAFSA Checklist

Complete the Free Application for Federal Student Aid, or FAFSA, at <a href="https://studentaid.gov">https://studentaid.gov</a> to apply for federal, state, and institutional financial aid.

Dependent students must include parent(s) information on the FAFSA. To determine dependency status, see the dependency status worksheet.

Student's Social Security Number, legal name, and birthdate  Please reference the student's social security card to ensure information matches.
Parent Contributor(s) Social Security Number(s)/Individual Taxpayer Identification Number(s) (ITIN), legal name(s), and birthdate(s)  Please reference the parent contributor(s) social security card(s) to ensure information matches.
Student Federal Student Aid ID  IDs are created at <a href="https://studentaid.gov">https://studentaid.gov</a> .
Parent Contributor(s) Federal Student Aid ID  IDs are created at <a href="https://studentaid.gov">https://studentaid.gov</a>
2022 federal income tax forms, including the 1040 and any schedules and forms Although most federal tax information will be directly transferred from the IRS, some manual entry will be required. Tax filers can use copies in their personal records or request documentation from the IRS at <a href="https://www.irs.gov">www.irs.gov</a> .
2022 W-2s and/or 1099s
Current (date of FAFSA filing) cash, checking, and savings account balances Students and their contributor(s) will need to confirm via personal banking records.
Current (date of FAFSA filing) net worth investment values  Students and their contributor(s) will need to confirm via statements from their financial institutions.
Current (date of FAFSA filing) net worth of businesses or investment farms, if applicable Students and their contributor(s) will need to confirm the net worth.



## 2024-2025 Dependency Checklist

Dependency Status Questions		
Answer the following questions to determine your dependency status for	the FAFSA	•
Were you born before January 1, 2001?	Yes	No
Are you married?	Yes	No
Will you be enrolled in a master's or doctorate program at the beginning of the 2024-25 school year?	Yes	No
Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces or currently serving on active duty?	Yes	No
Do you have children who will receive more than half of their financial support from you?	Yes	No
At any time since you turned age 13, were both your parents deceased, were you in foster care, or were you a dependent or ward of the court?	Yes	No
Are you or were you an emancipated minor as determined by a court in your state of legal residence?	Yes	No
Are you or were you in legal guardianship as determined by a court in your state of legal residence?	Yes	No
At any time on or after July 1, 2023, were you homeless?	Yes	No

If you answer "no" to **every** question, you are dependent and must provide parental information on the FAFSA.

If you answer "yes" to **any** question, you are independent and should not include parental information on the FAFSA.



## Federal Student Aid (FSA) ID

Federal Student Aid IDs (FSA ID) are a username and password, created by the individual student and/or parent. FSA IDs are used to sign the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and, as a result, are a crucial part of the FAFSA-completion process. <u>All FAFSA-filers are required to create an FSA ID</u>; if the student is dependent, a parent and, in some cases, two parents are required to create an FSA ID. Here are a few recommendations regarding the FSA IDs.

- Create an FSA ID at <a href="https://studentaid.gov/fsa-id/sign-in/landing">https://studentaid.gov/fsa-id/sign-in/landing</a>. Create an FSA ID at least 3-5 days before you plan to work on the FAFSA; identity must be verified with the Social Security Administration before they are fully functional.
- FSA IDs are linked to the user's Social Security Number. *Please double check that the name, birthdate, and SSN used on the FSA ID application match exactly what is listed on your Social Security card.* They will not work if the Social Security Administration cannot verify the individual's identity.
- Beginning in fall 2023, individuals without an SSN will be able to create an FSA ID. Please check back after August 1, 2023, for more information and details about this process.
- Users are *required* to link an email address to their FSA ID and may also link to a cell phone number, which is recommended. A second step in this process is verifying by entering a secure code that has been sent. *The FSA ID is not finalized until the email address, and the cell number if entered, are verified*. Remember:
  - o A *verified* email address *and/or* cell phone number can be used interchangeably with the username, offering greater flexibility.
  - o If the username and/or password are forgotten, a user may send a secure code to their *verified* email and/or cell phone number, which allows for easier retrieval and/or reset.
- Federal Student Aid uses a two-step verification process. *All FSA ID users are <u>required</u> to set up, and use, two-step verification*. Individuals may use their verified email address and/or cell phone numbers for two-step verification; users also may use an authenticator app.
- All FSA ID users will receive a backup code *for one-time use only*! Please store it safely and securely.
- Federal Student Aid does not permit passwords to include any aspects of the user's legal name, DOB, or SSN.
- Show text when answering challenge questions to ensure they are typed as intended.
- Write everything down and save it in a safe, secure spot. See the next page for a place to write everything down!

Although it is understandable the many reasons why students create parent FSA IDs (and vice versa), please <u>only</u> <u>create an FSA ID for yourself</u>. **An FSA ID serves as a legally binding signature**. When it is necessary, one suggestion is to use the same password for both accounts, to minimize what detail needs to be remembered.

Student:	Backup Code:	
Email Address:		
Username:		
Password:		
Challenge Questions and Answers:		
Question #1:		
Answer #1:		
Question #2:		
Answer #2:		
Question #3:		
Answer #3:		
Question #4:		
Answer #4:		
Parent:	Backup Code:	
Parent:Email Address:		
Email Address:		
Email Address:Username:		
Email Address: Username: Password:		
Email Address:  Username:  Password:  Challenge Questions and Answers:		
Email Address:  Username:  Password:  Challenge Questions and Answers:  Question #1:		
Email Address:  Username:  Password:  Challenge Questions and Answers:  Question #1:  Answer #1:		
Email Address:		
Email Address:		
Email Address:  Username: Password:  Challenge Questions and Answers:  Question #1:  Answer #1:  Question #2:  Answer #2:  Question #3:		

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