

# Verification, Updates, and Corrections

## CHAPTER 4

*Because students sometimes make errors on their application, there is a process for verifying applications and making corrections. The Central Processing System (CPS) selects which applications are to be verified, but you also have the authority to verify additional students.*

**Y**ou must verify applications selected by the CPS of students who will receive (or have received) subsidized student financial assistance, as defined in the margin. Verification is not required if the student will only receive unsubsidized student financial assistance (see *Verification exclusions* later in this chapter), though a student can't avoid verification by accepting only unsubsidized aid. If he tries to do this, continue with verification.

### REQUIRED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Your school must have written policies about

- the time period in which students must submit verification documentation,
- the consequences for failing to submit those documents in time,
- the method you will use to notify students if their EFC and Title IV aid amounts change,
- the procedures you or students will follow to correct FAFSA data,
- the procedure you will follow to refer a student to the Office of Inspector General (OIG see *Chapter 5*).

Your school must provide, in a timely manner, students selected for verification a clear explanation of their role, including what documents they must submit, the deadlines they must meet, and the consequences of failing to meet them.

You must complete verification for a selected student before you exercise professional judgment to adjust any values that are used to calculate the EFC. But making a PJ adjustment does not require you to verify an application that isn't selected.

### Verification regulations

34 CFR 668.51–61

### Definitions

668.52

**Subsidized student financial assistance programs**—Title IV programs for which eligibility is determined by the EFC. These include the Pell Grant, Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (FSEOG), Federal Work-Study (FWS), Perkins Loan, and Direct Subsidized Loan programs.

**Unsubsidized student financial assistance programs**—Title IV programs for which eligibility is not based on the EFC. These include the Teacher Education Assistance for College and Higher Education (TEACH) Grant, Direct Unsubsidized Loan, and Direct PLUS Loan programs.

The Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant is a non-need-based grant and is not subject to verification.

### Policies and procedures

668.53

**Verification items for 2014–2015**

668.56

See the June 13, 2013, *Federal Register*

- Adjusted gross income (AGI)
- U.S. income tax paid
- Education credits
- Untaxed IRA distributions
- Untaxed pensions
- IRA deductions and payments
- Tax-exempt interest
- Other untaxed income
- Income earned from work
- Household size
- Number in college
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps)
- Child support paid
- High school completion status
- Identity/statement of educational purpose

**APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION TO BE VERIFIED**

The Department's long-term goal is for a customized approach to verification. A menu of potential verification items for each award year will be published in the *Federal Register*, and the items to verify for a given application will be selected from that menu and indicated on the student's output documents. Output documents will continue to include only one verification flag to show students who were selected, and they will need to verify all the FAFSA items shown in the margin that apply to them.

The verification flag will have a value of "Y," and next to the EFC will be an asterisk referring to a comment in the student section of the SAR that tells applicants they will be asked by their schools to provide documentation. For 2014–2015, verification tracking flags will place the student in one of five verification tracking groups, which are explained later.

In some cases you, not the CPS, will select a student for verification. You must verify any information you have reason to believe is incorrect on any application. At your discretion, you may require a student to verify any FAFSA information and to provide any reasonable documentation in accordance with consistently applied school policies. In either situation you may, but are not required to, include any of the 2014–2015 CPS verification items not already included. Even if you don't do that, students with these applications are considered selected for verification and, as with CPS-selected applications, all other verification requirements, such as deadlines, allowable tolerances, and interim disbursement rules, apply.

If you want to learn more about verification results, you can use the ISIR Analysis Tool, which provides a variety of reports and analyses that can help you identify potentially faulty applications that discretionary verification or the CPS edits might be missing. They can also help you develop discretionary verification edits that focus on student changes that affect the EFC and Pell eligibility. The 2014–2015 edition should be available in July 2014.

**Verification questions/answers**

The Department has a list of questions and answers about verification online.

See <http://www2.ed.gov/policy/highered/reg/heard/2009/verification.html>. There is also a matrix showing the line numbers for verifiable items as they appear on the FAFSA, ISIR, tax transcript, and the tax returns; see the electronic announcement dated 4/17/14 on the IFAP website.

**Verification tracking groups**

Students who are selected for verification will be placed in one of the five following groups. The group determines which FAFSA information must be verified for the student.

**Standard Verification Group.** Tracking flag V1. Students in this group must verify the following if they are tax filers:

- adjusted gross income
- U.S. income tax paid
- untaxed portions of IRA distributions
- untaxed portions of pensions
- IRA deductions and payments
- tax-exempt interest income
- education credits
- household size

- number in college
- Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits
- child support paid

Students who are not tax filers must verify the following:

- income earned from work
- household size
- number in college
- SNAP benefits
- child support paid

**Reserved for future use by the Department.** Tracking flag V2.

**Child Support Paid Verification Group.** Tracking flag V3. Students must verify child support paid by them or their spouse, their parents, or both.

**Custom Verification Group.** Tracking flag V4. Students must verify high school completion status and identity/statement of educational purpose in addition to receipt of SNAP benefits and payment of child support.

**Aggregate Verification Group.** Tracking flag V5. Students must verify high school completion status and identity/statement of educational purpose in addition to the items in the Standard Verification Group.

**Household Resources Group.** Tracking flag V6. Students must verify the items in the Standard Verification Group as well as certain other untaxed income on the 2014–2015 FAFSA:

- payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans (Questions 45a and 94a)
- child support received (Questions 45c and 94c)
- housing, food, and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy, and others (Questions 45g and 94g)
- veterans' noneducation benefits (Questions 45h and 94h)
- other untaxed income (Questions 45i and 94i)
- money received or paid on the applicant's behalf (Question 45j)
- resources or benefits not appearing on the FAFSA, such as in-kind support from a relative or a government agency.

### **Reporting results for verification tracking flags V4 and V5**

Beginning with 2014–2015, you must report your results for any student for whom you receive an ISIR with tracking flag V4 or V5—as selected by the CPS, not your school—and request verification documentation. You report this information on the FAA Access to CPS Online website: select the Identity Verification Results option from the main menu, enter your school identifiers, the year, and the student identifiers. You will then enter one of the following numeric codes that most applies to the student:

**Online verification assessment module**  
<http://ifap.ed.gov/qahome/qaassessments/fsaverification.html>

### **Verification following disasters**

Dear Colleague Letter GEN-10-16 gives general guidance for when federally-declared disasters affect the awarding of aid. The DCL states that the Secretary will not enforce the verification requirements during the award year for applicants whose records were lost or destroyed because of a disaster. The school must document when it does not perform verification for this reason and use status code "S" when reporting the disbursement of Pell Grants to affected students.

### **HEROES Act modifications**

The Higher Education Relief Opportunities for Students (HEROES) Act provides for the modification and waiving of some statutory and regulatory provisions related to students who receive financial aid and who are on active duty during a war or other military operation or who reside or are employed in a declared disaster area. These adjustments apply to return of funds and signature requirements for verification and application, among other things. The most recent update to the HEROES Act authorized its provisions through September 30, 2017. See pages 59311–59318 of the *Federal Register* dated September 27, 2012, for the details on the act and a list of the eligible students.

**Verification exclusions**

668.54(b)

- 1—verification completed in person, no issues found
- 2—verification completed using notary, no issues found
- 3—verification attempted, issues found with identity
- 4—verification attempted, issues found with HS completion
- 5—no response from applicant or unable to locate

If issues were found with both identity and high school completion status, use code 3. See the 11/13/13 electronic announcement for more information.

Because the FAA Access website does not store a list of these verification results for you to retrieve, we recommend you print and keep the confirmation page for your records. If there is a change in a result you have already submitted, you can submit the new code using the above process. Instead of using this individual method, you can submit verification results by uploading a flat file with the data for up to 2,000 students. This option became available in April, 2014; see the electronic announcement from 4/4/14.

**Spouse unavailable example**

Ursula is attending Lem Community College, and her application is selected for verification. She provided her husband's information on the application but now explains that her husband has recently moved out, and she can't locate him. Ursula also gives Lem some documents to show that she's tried to locate her husband. Lem determines that Ursula doesn't need to provide verification of her husband's tax and income information, but she still needs to verify her own information.

**Verification exclusions**

There are times when you don't need to verify a student's application. **Except in the case of the student's death, however, none of the exemptions excuse you from the requirement to resolve conflicting information.** You should document the basis for an exclusion. Other information not excluded must still be verified according to all other requirements. You don't have to verify FAFSA information of a student in the following situations:

- **Death of the student.** You don't have to continue verification if you made an interim disbursement and the student died before verification was completed. You cannot make any additional disbursements, except for FWS funds already earned, to any of the student's beneficiaries. You cannot originate or disburse his Direct Subsidized Loan or consider any interim disbursement you made of Pell, Perkins, or FSEOG funds or provisional FWS employment to be an overpayment. See *Chapter 2 of Volume 5*.
- **Not an aid recipient.** The student won't receive Title IV aid for reasons other than a failure to complete verification. This includes being ineligible for that aid and withdrawing without receiving it.
- **The applicant is eligible to receive only unsubsidized student financial assistance.**
- **Applicant verified by another school.** The student completed verification for the current award year at another school before transferring. Her FAFSA data must be the same as it was at the previous school, and you must get a letter from that school stating that it verified her application and providing the transaction number of the pertinent valid ISIR.
- **Post enrollment.** The student was selected for verification **after** ceasing to be enrolled at your school and all (including late) disbursements were made.

**Acceptable documentation**

The documentation required for verification of 2014–2015 application data is in the *Federal Register* published on June 13, 2013. See DCL GEN-13-16 and the electronic announcement on November 8, 2013, for guidance about verifiable information for 2014–2015.

Unless you have reason to believe it is inaccurate, you don't have to verify the reported FAFSA information of the parents of a dependent student if any of the following apply:

- **Both of the parents are mentally incapacitated.**
- **They are residing in a country other than the United States and can't be contacted by normal means.**
- **They can't be located because the student does not have and cannot get their contact information.**

Unless you have reason to believe it is inaccurate, you don't have to verify the reported FAFSA information of the spouse of an independent student if any of the following apply:

- **The spouse has died.**
- **He is mentally incapacitated.**
- **He is residing in a country other than the United States and can't be contacted by normal means.**
- **He can't be located because the student does not have and cannot get his contact information.**

## DOCUMENTATION

The documentation you will need for verification varies according to the item verified, as explained in this section. The Department encourages students and parents to use the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (DRT) to import data from their tax return and not change it. It is the fastest, easiest, and most secure method of meeting verification requirements. Also, this chapter includes suggested text developed by the Department, which you can use to create an institutional verification document if you choose and to verify non-tax items, such as household size and number in college. An example of such a document is at the end of the chapter. The text and sample document are also available on the IFAP website at [www.ifap.ed.gov](http://www.ifap.ed.gov).

**AGI and income tax documentation**  
668.57(a)

## DRT items

The following items are imported from IRS forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ to a student's FAFSA via the DRT:

- type of tax return filed
- filing status
- adjusted gross income
- taxes paid
- income earned from work
- exemptions

In addition, the following are also imported from the 1040 and 1040A forms but not the 1040EZ:

- education credits
- IRA deductions
- tax-exempt interest income
- untaxed IRA distributions
- untaxed pensions

Line items from the 2013 tax return			
	1040	1040A	1040EZ
<b>AGI</b>	37	21	4
<b>Income Tax Paid</b>	55	35	10
<b>Deductible IRA/SEP</b>	28 plus 32	17	
<b>Tax-exempt Interest Income</b>	8b	8b	
<b>Untaxed Portions of IRAs and Pensions (excluding rollovers)</b>	15a minus 15b and 16a minus 16b	11a minus 11b and 12a minus 12b	

### Requesting a tax transcript

There are a few ways to request a tax return transcript: online at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov), by calling 1-800-908-9946, by using the IRS2Go mobile app, or by mailing or faxing the paper Form 4506T-EZ, which can be printed out from the IRS website. See the attachment to DCL GEN-13-16 on [www.ifap.ed.gov](http://www.ifap.ed.gov) for specific instructions. To order a fiscal year tax transcript for verification, Form 4506-T must be used rather than Form 4506T-EZ.

There are some notable changes beginning with the 2013 tax year. Phone requests will be via an automated process instead of an IRS representative. With online requests tax filers can now get the transcript in real time as a Portable Document Format (PDF) file, which they can submit electronically to the school or print and submit as a hard copy. There is still the online option of having the IRS mail a paper transcript, which is how non-online requests will be handled. Only filers who submit a paper 4506-T or 4506T-EZ can choose to have the transcript mailed to a third party. See GEN-14-05.

### Using third parties to get transcripts

The IRS has developed a special Income Verification Express Service (IVES) that allows a third party to receive a tax filer's transcript. The IVES participant submits a 4506-T or 4506T-EZ form, signed by the tax filer, and receives the transcript from the IRS, which charges a small fee for this service. Schools may use a transcript from an IVES participant (which is not considered a third-party servicer in this instance) for verification as long as they have no reason to question its authenticity. Schools may not, however, pass on the charge for using this service to the student. See GEN-14-05 for more information.

If you use a verification document, be sure that it is signed, that all required sections are completed, and that any relevant tax or alternative documents are attached. Copies are acceptable, and unless specifically noted in this chapter, a signature on a copy is as valid as an original signature (i.e., a handwritten or “wet” signature). In the limited circumstances when a tax return copy is acceptable, if it is unsigned the filer (or at least one of the filers of a joint return) must sign it.

The chart on page 81 shows the tax form line numbers for the most commonly reported items. This chart is a reference only; it is not a list of all the items the school must check on a tax return.

### AGI, taxes paid, and other tax data

As already noted, the importation of IRS tax data via the DRT is the best way to document that information. Students and parents do this either when initially filling out the FAFSA on the Web (FOTW) application or later as a correction. (The DRT was available beginning February 2, 2014, for those who have filed a return.) For the retrieved data to be acceptable documentation of tax data, it is necessary that neither students nor parents change the data after it is transferred from the IRS—if the data was changed or if you have reason to believe the data transferred is incorrect, the student will need to provide a return transcript as explained below. The IRS request field(s) on the ISIR will have a value of “02” when the data is unchanged.

If students cannot or will not use IRS Data Retrieval, either at initial FAFSA filing or through the FOTW correction process, they must document AGI, taxes paid, and untaxed income by providing an IRS tax return transcript for the student and spouse or parents, as applicable. Under the following conditions, the IRS Data Retrieval is **not** available in FOTW (all apply to both students and parents unless otherwise noted):

- The person did not indicate on the FAFSA that the tax return has been completed.
- The marriage date is January 2014 or later.
- The first three digits of the SSN are 666.
- The tax return was amended.
- The person filed a Puerto Rican or foreign tax return.
- The person is married and filed the tax return either as head of household or married but filing a separate return.
- Neither married parent entered a valid SSN.
- A non-married parent or both married parents entered all zeroes for the SSN.

While encouraged, tax transcripts submitted to your school for verification do not need to be signed by the tax filer unless you have reason to doubt their authenticity.

### Special tax situations

- **Filing extensions.** For students and parents granted a tax filing extension, you must accept a copy of IRS Form 4868, *Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return*. They must also provide a copy of all their W-2 forms or, if they are self-employed, a signed statement with the amount of their AGI and their U.S. income taxes paid. You may require those with a filing extension to use the DRT or submit to your school a tax transcript after the return has been filed. If you do that, you must reverify the income information.
- **Filers of joint returns who are no longer married.** When dependent students' parents filed a joint return and have separated, divorced, married someone else, or been widowed, the students must submit a copy of each W-2 form for the parent whose tax information is on the FAFSA. Similarly, an independent student must submit a copy of each of her W-2 forms if she filed a joint return and is separated, divorced, or a widow.
- **For non-tax filers** you must receive a W-2 form for each source of employment income. You must also get a signed statement giving the sources and amounts of the person's income earned from work not on W-2s and certifying that the person has not filed and is not required to file a tax return. For residents of the Freely Associated States (the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, or the Federated States of Micronesia), a copy of the wage and tax statement from each employer and a signed statement identifying all of the person's income and taxes for the year is acceptable. Persons from a foreign country who are not required to file a tax return can provide the signed statement certifying their income and taxes paid.

Financial aid professionals are not expected to have special knowledge or expertise regarding the U.S. tax code. If someone whose data are required on the FAFSA submits a signed statement claiming non-filer status and you have reason to believe that person would have been required to file a U.S. tax return, you must require her to submit a "Verification of Nonfiling" from the IRS that she did not file a 2013 IRS income tax return. She can obtain this by using IRS Form 4506-T and checking box 7. Note that verification of nonfiling is not an indication that the person is not required to file a return, just that she did not file one. Also, do not accept a request for verification of nonfiling for the 2013 tax year that is dated prior to June 15, 2014.

- **For filers of non-U.S. tax returns**, obtaining an IRS tax return transcript is not possible. In those cases you may accept instead of the transcript a copy of the tax return, which must be signed by the filer or one of the filers of a joint return, and you must document the circumstances. Use the income and tax information that most closely corresponds to the information on the IRS tax return, and convert monetary amounts into U.S. dollars as appropriate.

### If a timely W-2 is not available

If an individual who is required to submit an IRS Form W-2 is unable to obtain one in a timely manner, you may permit her to provide a signed statement that includes the amount of income earned from work, the source of that income, and the reason why the W-2 is not available in a timely manner.

### Rollovers and verification

Qualified rollovers from one retirement account to another are not taxable, and they should not be counted as untaxed income (as indicated in *Chapter 2*). Since neither the DRT nor a tax transcript identifies rollovers, you must obtain documentation from the tax filer indicating any qualified rollover amounts that are excluded from the FAFSA. This could be a signed statement or a notation by the filer on the tax transcript that includes the word "rollover" beside any applicable item, similar to the instruction the IRS gives for Forms 1040 and 1040A. The annotation must be signed and dated by the filer. For more information, see Question VI-Q4 on the webpage given in the page 78 margin.

### "Per computer" amounts

We have noted in a Q and A on the website cited in the margin of page 78 that the tax return transcript may show a per computer amount for some tax data that is different from what the filer reported to the IRS. The per computer amount should be used because it corrects mathematic errors and is more accurate than what appears on the return or was transferred via the DRT. This guidance still holds, but changes will reduce discrepancies between DRT data and the transcript: beginning with 2014–2015, the DRT will report per computer values for AGI, income tax paid, and education tax credits.

## Immigrants and tax filing

Immigrants are not exempt from tax filing. The IRS is more concerned whether a person is a resident or nonresident—rather than legal or illegal—alien. An alien is anyone who is not a U.S. citizen or national. A resident alien is one who either is a permanent resident or has resided in the U.S. for a specific minimum amount of time (has met the substantial presence test). All others are nonresident aliens. Resident aliens' income is generally subject to tax in the same manner as U.S. citizens', and they file Forms 1040, 1040A, or 1040EZ. Nonresident aliens who are required to file a return submit Form 1040NR or 1040NR-EZ; both forms are acceptable documentation for verification.

Immigrants who do not have an SSN and are unable to get one can apply with the IRS for an individual taxpayer identification number (ITIN). The ITIN is only for tax purposes. It does not authorize a person to work, endorse his legal status, or entitle him to the earned income credit or Social Security benefits. It is not to be used as an identifier in place of the SSN on the FAFSA.

See the IRS's *Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens* at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) for more information.

- **Filers of amended returns.** Students or parents who file an amended return cannot use the IRS DRT, and if they amend the return after using the DRT to fill out the FAFSA, you cannot rely on that data. Instead, you will need to use information from these documents to complete verification:
  1. a signed copy of the IRS Form 1040X that was filed and
  2. a signed copy of the original tax return that was filed, a tax return transcript (which does not have to be signed), or any IRS transcript (such as a return transcript for taxpayer or RTFTP) that includes all the income and tax information required to be verified: AGI, income tax paid, education credits, etc.
- **Victims of identity theft** who cannot get a return transcript or use the DRT must call the IRS's Identity Protection Specialized Unit (IPSU) toll-free number at 800-908-4490. After the IPSU authenticates the tax filer's identity, she can ask the IRS to mail her an alternate paper tax return transcript known as the TRDBV (Transcript DataBase View) that will look different than a regular transcript but that is official and can be used for verification. Unless you doubt the TRDBV's authenticity, you don't need to get an IRS signature or stamp or any other validation. See DCL GEN-14-05 for a sample TRDBV.
- **Using a tax return to complete verification.** When the DRT and return transcript are not available and you must use a tax return for verification, it will likely have been filed electronically with one of a variety of methods. These include do-it-yourself methods as well as completion by a tax preparer. Each method should permit printing of a paper copy of the return, though the e-file format might not contain every line item, showing instead only the data the tax filer provided. For example, if Item 8a, "Taxable interest income," does not appear on such a return, that means no taxable interest income was reported.

You can also accept an electronic copy of the return that has been electronically signed, provided your school's process for accepting such signatures complies with the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce (ESIGN) Act. But a signature on Form 8879, the IRS e-file Signature Authorization, is not an acceptable substitute for a signature on the tax return.

## Verification selection after PJ

When professional judgment (PJ) is used (and coded correctly) to adjust an application that is not selected for verification, the CPS prevents the subsequent transaction from being selected for verification.

For persons who have a tax professional prepare their return, instead of a copy of the return with the filer's signature, you may accept one that has the name and Preparer Tax Identification Number (PTIN) of the preparer or has his SSN or EIN and has been signed, stamped, typed, or printed with his name and address. Note that the IRS requires paid preparers to have a PTIN.

If a person did not retain a copy of her 2013 tax information and it cannot be located by the IRS or the relevant government agency, you must accept for an IRS filer either a copy of Form W-2 for each source of employment income received for 2013 or, if she is self-employed, a signed statement certifying the amount of AGI and taxes paid. For those who filed an income tax return with a government of a U.S.



## Using a joint return to figure individual AGI and taxes paid

If the filer of a joint return has become widowed, divorced, or separated since filing the return, it may be necessary to determine the individual's income and taxes paid using the joint return and W-2 forms. If a filer is self-employed or if a W-2 is not available, the school may accept a signed statement from the filer that certifies the base year AGI and U.S. taxes paid. If the filer has divorced and married someone new (see the margin note on page 89 if this occurred after completion of the application), then the new spouse's income and assets would also need to be included.

Add the income amounts from the individual's W-2 forms to any other income that can be extracted from the joint return. Any interest or business income earned on joint accounts or investments should be assessed at 50%. The same procedure should be used to divide business or farm losses. Also, if the AGI listed on the joint return was adjusted, you should reduce the individual's AGI by the portion of the adjustment that applies solely to him or her. For example, if an adjustment was made for moving expenses, which applies to the couple jointly, only 50% of the adjustment amount can be applied against the individual's income. An AGI figure can be calculated for the individual filer. A signed statement from the filer certifying that the data from the joint return were accurately assessed is sufficient documentation for this method.

Use one of the following methods to figure the individual's taxes paid:

- **Tax table (preferred method).** Using the IRS Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedule for the appropriate year, calculate the amount of tax that would have been paid if a separate return had been filed. Use the deduction and number of exemptions the individual could have claimed if he or she had filed a separate return. (If itemized deductions were taken, count only the portion of those deductions that could have been claimed on a separate tax return.)
- **Proportional distribution.** Determine what percentage of the joint AGI was attributable to the individual, and then assess the joint taxes paid by that same percentage.

### Example 1: Calculating individual AGI from joint return example

Eddy's application is selected for verification. He and his wife filed a joint return for 2013 and have since separated. The AGI on Eddy's FAFSA matches the AGI of \$48,000 on the 2013 tax return, which means it's wrong because it includes his wife's income.

Eddy's W-2 shows that his income for 2013 was \$19,800, and the tax return shows \$400 in interest. Because it was interest on a joint savings account, the aid administrator adds \$200 of it to Eddy's income and submits \$20,000 as the corrected income via FAA Access.

### Example 2: Calculating individual taxes paid from a joint return

The aid administrator determines that Eddy's part of the \$48,000 AGI he and his wife reported is \$20,000. Eddy and his wife claimed four exemptions on their tax return (themselves, one child, and Eddy's nephew). Eddy's wife has custody of the child and will claim him as her dependent when she files her tax return for 2013. Eddy's nephew still lives with him. Therefore, Eddy would have had two exemptions (himself and his nephew), totaling \$7,800. In the new situation, Eddy's filing status is "head of household" instead of "married." Therefore, his standard deduction is \$8,950 (instead of the \$12,200 for married filers). Eddy's income of \$20,000 minus the \$7,800 for exemptions and the \$8,950 standard deduction results in \$3,250 in taxable income.

The aid administrator uses the tax table to determine how much tax Eddy would have paid on this amount, taking into account any applicable credits reported on the original return. With a taxable income of \$3,250, the amount of tax paid from the tax schedule would be \$328.

To use the proportional distribution method instead, the aid administrator figures out what percentage of the joint AGI Eddy's income represents. The percentage is 42% (20,000 divided by 48,000 is .4167). The aid administrator then multiplies the income tax paid as reported on the tax return (\$1,141 for this example) by this percentage. Therefore, Eddy's income tax paid would be \$479 (.42 x \$1,141).

**Household size documentation**

668.57(b)

territory or commonwealth or a foreign central government, accept a copy of a wage and tax statement or a signed statement certifying the amount of AGI and taxes paid for 2013.

**Other untaxed income**

As already mentioned, other untaxed income will be verified for students selected for the Household Resources Group (tracking flag V6). In most cases you can verify these items by obtaining a statement giving the sources and amounts of income and signed by the student and, if appropriate, one parent. The suggested verification text at the end of the chapter meets this requirement. Also get a copy of any W-2 form for these sources.\* If you determine that the total of the other untaxed income and all other sources of income does not appear to be sufficient to support the number of household members reported, the student and, if appropriate, his parents or spouse must explain how the family was financially supported during the 2013 calendar year. Your financial aid office decides what is sufficient financial support and what is evidence of that, and your office must document its decision in each case.

\* You must get a copy of the W-2(s) for all persons in the Household Resources Group (V6), including tax filers who used the IRS DRT or acquired a tax transcript. Tax filers could have other untaxed income that was not transferred via the DRT or that did not appear on a tax transcript, and W-2s are used to verify whether there was such income that should have been reported on the FAFSA and if it was reported correctly.

**Household size**

To document the household size, the student needs to provide a statement signed by him and, if dependent, at least one parent that gives the name, age, and relationship to the student of each person in the household.

You don't have to verify household size in the following situations:

- For a dependent student, the household size reported is two with a single, divorced, separated, or widowed parent or is three with parents who are married or are unmarried and living together.
- For an independent student, the household size reported is two if he is married or one if he is single, divorced, separated, or widowed.

**Number in college documentation**

668.57(c)

**Number in college**

You can document this item with a statement signed by the student (and, if she is dependent, at least one parent) that gives the name and age of each person in the household (excluding the parents of a dependent student) who is enrolled at least half time in a degree or certificate program at an eligible college. The statement must also give the name of each college, and it can be written to document household size as well. Completion of the Department's verification suggested text can satisfy both items.

If you have reason to doubt the enrollment information reported, you must obtain from each school a statement that the named person will attend there on at least a half-time basis. You don't have to get such a statement if the person has not yet registered, is attending less than half time, or will be attending your school.

If you have reason to doubt whether a reported school is Title IV-eligible, you must insure it is, such as by checking to see if it has a federal school code.

You don't have to verify the number in college if the reported number enrolled is one (the student only).

**SNAP benefits (food stamps)**

If the ISIR shows that someone in the parents' or student's household received SNAP benefits in 2012 or 2013, the student must provide a signed statement indicating receipt of the benefit. If you have reason to doubt the receipt of SNAP benefits, you may require the student to show documentation from the agency that supplied the benefit, such as an account summary, statement, or website printout obtained by the student that clearly verifies the SNAP benefits received and that the document was obtained through official means from the agency.

In some instances an ISIR will not show receipt of SNAP benefits—even though someone in the household did receive those benefits—because the question was not presented to the student in FAFSA on the Web. This occurs when the question is not pertinent for the student; either she is not eligible for an automatic zero EFC or the simplified needs test (the reason for the question about SNAP), or she is eligible for one of those alternative EFC calculations by meeting another criterion. In such cases you don't need to correct the SNAP field. However, if correcting the response to the SNAP question to "Yes" makes the student eligible for one of the alternate EFC calculations, you must make the change. See the example in the margin.

**Child support paid**

If the ISIR shows that the student or parent paid child support in 2013, the student must provide a statement signed by her or, if she is dependent, either parent and giving the annual amount of the support, the names of those who paid it and whom it was paid to, and the name(s) of the child(ren) for whom it was paid.

If you believe the information in that signed statement is inaccurate, the student must provide documentation, such as a copy of the separation agreement or divorce decree that shows the amount of child support to be provided; a statement from the person receiving the child support showing the amount provided; or other documentation that the payments were made, such as copies of the child support checks, money order receipts, or records of electronic child support payments that were made.

If the student reports on verification documents that he, his spouse, or his parent paid child support but did not report that on his FAFSA, you must resolve the conflict. However, if he was eligible for an automatic zero EFC, the child support paid question would not have been presented on FAFSA on the Web; as long as he is still eligible for an auto zero EFC, there is no need to correct the child support field on the application.

**High school completion**

Students must provide one of the following documents that indicate their high school completion status at the beginning of the 2014–2015 year:

- A copy of a high school diploma.
- A copy of a final, official high school transcript that shows the date when the diploma was awarded.
- A copy of a General Educational Development (GED) certificate or GED transcript that indicates the student passed the exam.

**Unreported SNAP benefits**

Charlie is married and has one child. He and his wife report an AGI of \$52,000 on FAFSA on the Web, and because this exceeds the income thresholds to qualify for either of the alternate EFC calculations, none of the relevant questions were presented to him when he filled out his FAFSA online. He is selected for the Standard Verification Group, and verification reveals that he made a mistake in reporting his AGI, which should have been \$22,000. He also indicates that he received SNAP benefits. Therefore, because he would be eligible for an auto zero EFC, his school must indicate the receipt of SNAP on his application as well as correct his AGI.

### Timing of signature

Any required signatures, such as signatures on worksheets or on copies of tax returns, must be collected at the time of verification—they can't be collected after the verification deadline for that award year.

### Electronic signatures

For verification documentation, a school may collect an electronic signature for an applicant, parent, or spouse if the process includes an assurance of the identity of the person signing. This is often accomplished with a PIN or password that is assigned only after the identity of the person receiving the PIN or password has been authenticated.

### V4 and V5 reporting

As explained on pages 79 and 80, schools are required to report through FAA Access Online the outcomes of verifying high school completion status and identity/statement of educational purpose for applications with tracking flags V4 and V5.

### REAL ID Act of 2005

The REAL ID Act affects people entering certain restricted areas where identification is required: federal facilities, nuclear power plants, and federally regulated commercial airplanes. Because there are currently no restrictions under the act on agencies accepting an ID that is not compliant with the act (typically one marked "not for federal identification") for other purposes, such an ID is acceptable for verification of a student's identity. It must be a government-issued ID that has not expired and includes the student's photo and name.

- Certification of a passing score on a test that the student's state authorizes and recognizes as the equivalent of a high school diploma. This includes tests similar to the GED, such as the High School Equivalency Test or the Test Assessing Secondary Completion.
- A copy of the "secondary school leaving certificate" or similar document, obtained from the appropriate government agency, for students who completed secondary school in a foreign country. If your college does not have the expertise to evaluate foreign secondary school credentials or chooses not to do so, there are evaluation services available.
- An academic transcript that indicates the student successfully completed at least a two-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree.
- A copy of a secondary school completion credential for homeschool (other than a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent) if state law requires homeschooled students to obtain that credential.
- A transcript or the equivalent, signed by the parent or guardian of a homeschooled student, that lists the secondary school courses the student completed and documents the successful completion of a secondary school education in a homeschool setting.
- For a student who has not completed high school and is seeking enrollment in a program that leads to at least an associate degree or its equivalent, documentation from the high school that he excelled academically and from your school that he meets your written policy for admitting such students. This should be a rare occurrence.

If your school has already received one of these documents as part of the admission process, you do not need to ask for another. In cases where documentation of high school completion is unavailable—e.g., the school is closed and no information is available from another source such as the school district or state department of education, or the parent or guardian who homeschooled the student is deceased—you may accept alternative documentation to verify her high school completion status.

### *Identity and statement of educational purpose*

Students should appear in person at your school and present a valid, unexpired, government-issued photo identification (ID) such as a passport or a driver's license or other state-issued ID. You must maintain an annotated copy of that ID that includes the date it was received and the name of the person your school authorized to receive it.

Students must also sign a statement of educational purpose that certifies who they are and that the federal student aid they may receive will only be used for educational purposes and for the cost of attending the school for the 2014–2015 year. Unlike the other text at the end of the chapter, the text for this statement is not suggested—you **must use the exact language given** (the student's identification number is optional though if collected elsewhere on the same page as the statement). After examining the statement, you may convert it into an electronic record. You must keep that or the original for at least the required Title IV record retention period.

A student who is unable to appear at your school must go to a notary public and sign the statement of educational purpose. He must then submit to your office that statement, a certification from the notary that he appeared before her and presented an ID confirming his identity, and a copy of the same ID.

## UPDATING INFORMATION

Generally, a student cannot update information that was correct as of the date the application was signed because the FAFSA is considered to be a “snapshot” of the family’s financial situation as of that date. For example, if the student’s family sold some stock after she signed the FAFSA and spent the money on a non-reported asset such as a car, she can’t update her information to show a change in assets. After the FAFSA is signed, only certain items can be updated under the following conditions:

1. **All applicants whose dependency status changes** must update that status and the associated FAFSA information throughout the award year except when the update is caused by a change in the student’s marital status.
2. **All applicants selected by the Department or a school for verification of household size or number in college** must update those numbers to be correct as of the date of verification unless the update is due to a change in the student’s marital status.

At your discretion you may update under either 1 or 2 even when the update is due to a change in the student’s marital status if you deem it necessary to address an inequity or to reflect more accurately the applicant’s ability to pay. Such a decision must be on a case-by-case basis, and you must document your reasons for it. You must also update all other pertinent information, such as spousal income and taxes paid. Your school may have a policy of not considering such updates after a specific census date. Note, however, that you cannot update the marital status of an already independent student whose dependency status has not changed because of her marriage or divorce and who was not selected for verification. In such a case you must select the student for verification if you want to exercise your discretion to update her marital status and all other associated information.

Documenting household size or number in college is not required in a subsequent verification in the same year if the information has not changed.

## CORRECTING ERRORS

As explained in the last section, you only make updates in specified situations, but for students who are not selected for verification, you or they must correct and submit for processing any errors reported on the original FAFSA that would change the EFC or that determine the students’ eligibility for aid.

For students who are selected for verification and receiving subsidized student aid, changes that result to any non-dollar item and to any dollar item of \$25 or more must be submitted for processing. See the section on changes to an applicant’s FAFSA.

### Online notary services

Currently the Department does not authorize the use of online notary services as an alternative to traditional, in-person notary services.

### Updating information

668.55

### Parent remarriage after applying

While the applicant does not typically update household size or number in college because of a change in his marital status, if he is a dependent student and his parent remarries between application and verification, he must update household size to include the new stepparent. However, the student would not count the new stepparent’s income and assets. A school can use professional judgment to include the stepparent’s income or to otherwise account for the change.

HEA Sec. 475(f)(3)

34 CFR 668.55(b)

**Interim disbursements**

668.58

**INTERIM DISBURSEMENTS**

Interim disbursements are allowed either prior to verification or after verification but before receiving the corrected SAR or ISIR. If you have no reason to question the accuracy of the information on the FAFSA, prior to completing verification you may at your discretion

1. make one disbursement of Pell, Perkins, and FSEOG funds for the applicant's first payment period,
2. permit FWS employment for the first 60 consecutive days after the student enrolls for the award year, or
3. originate but not disburse a Direct Subsidized Loan.

**Recovery of funds from interim disbursements**

668.61

If verification results in changes to the FAFSA information that you determine will not alter award amounts, you may at your discretion take actions 1–3 as well as disburse a Direct Subsidized Loan prior to receiving the corrected valid SAR or ISIR.

***Overpayments from interim disbursements***

If prior to verification you make an interim disbursement of Pell, Perkins, or FSEOG funds, your school is liable for any overpayment that results. If you can't eliminate it by reducing subsequent disbursements or having the student return the money, your school must use its own funds to reimburse the appropriate program by the earlier of 60 days after the student's last day of attendance or the last day of the award year.

**Disbursing unsubsidized aid**

A school may disburse Direct Unsubsidized and PLUS Loans prior to completing verification for an applicant who is eligible for both subsidized and unsubsidized aid. But to avoid exceeding the student's financial need, the school must consider the subsidized aid the student will receive and adjust the aid amounts after verification if necessary.

If prior to verification your school permits provisional FWS employment of students for up to 60 days, it is liable for any overpayment it can't recover by adjusting other aid, and it must reimburse the FWS account from its own funds. Students must be paid for all work performed out of your school's payroll account—they can't be required to repay FWS wages earned except when they are proven guilty of fraud.

If you make an interim disbursement after completing verification but prior to receiving a correct valid SAR or ISIR, and you fail to receive the SAR or ISIR within the deadlines discussed later in this chapter, your school must use its own funds to reimburse the appropriate program and ensure that the student is paid under its own payroll account for all work performed.

**CHANGES IN A SELECTED APPLICANT'S FAFSA**

To receive subsidized student aid, students or the school must submit for processing any changes resulting from verification to a non-dollar item or a single dollar item of \$25 or more.

***Campus-Based and DL changes***

When students receive subsidized student aid other than Pell Grants and there is a change, adjust the package on the basis of the EFC on the corrected valid SAR or ISIR. If there was an interim disbursement, comply with the relevant rules if the package must be reduced. If there was a regular disbursement and the package must be reduced, comply with Perkins or FSEOG overpayment rules or with the rules for dealing with excess loan proceeds for Direct Subsidized Loans.

**Pell changes**

When the data on the FAFSA change, recalculate the student's Pell Grant on the basis of the EFC on the corrected valid SAR or ISIR. You can only pay an increased Pell grant if you have that output document and it supports an increased Pell award.

If the Pell Grant is reduced and the student received an interim disbursement, adjust following disbursements as necessary. Failing that, the student should reimburse the Pell Grant Program, or, if he does not return the overpayment, your school must reimburse the Pell program with its funds. If the student received Pell Grant money as a regular disbursement, he is responsible for repaying the overpayment. See *Volume 5, Chapter 1* of the Handbook for information on overpayments.

**Selection after disbursement**

A student's application might be selected for verification after corrections are submitted and the student has been paid based on the previous unselected CPS transaction. You must verify his application before making further disbursements. If verification does not justify aid already disbursed, then the student is responsible for repaying all aid for which he is not eligible, though he may keep any Stafford Loan money he received and FWS wages he earned. See page 92 for what happens if he fails to complete verification.

**After documentation is complete**

When you've obtained all necessary verification documents from the student, you should compare them to the SAR or ISIR you are reviewing for payment. If all the student's information is correct and there are no outstanding issues or conflicting information, you may award and disburse aid for which the student is eligible.

**HOW TO SUBMIT CORRECTIONS AND UPDATES**

Corrections and updates can be submitted by the student on the SAR or the Web or by the school using FAA Access to CPS Online or the Electronic Data Exchange (EDE).

**Using FAFSA on the Web (FOTW)**

Any student who has a PIN—regardless of how he originally applied—may correct any of his own data by using FAFSA on the Web at [www.fafsa.gov](http://www.fafsa.gov). If dependent students need to change parental data, a parent must either sign electronically with her own PIN or print out and sign a signature page.

**Submitting changes via FAA Access to CPS Online or EDE**

Your school can submit corrections and updates electronically through FAA Access to CPS Online or EDE even if the original application wasn't submitted with that method. If your school isn't listed on the transaction you want to correct, the student will have to give you the DRN printed on the SAR or SAR Acknowledgement so that you can add your school in the next available institution field and then get electronic access to the resulting corrected transaction. If all the fields are filled, the student will have to tell you which school to replace with yours.

**Changes to FAFSA information**

668.59

When there is an overaward from a regular disbursement, the following individual program regulations apply:

Pell grants: 690.79

Perkins and FSEOG: 673.5(f)

Subsidized DL: 685.303(e)

**Example: selection after disbursement**

Owen is attending Guerrero University. His application isn't selected for verification, and he receives aid in the fall. In December, Owen submits a correction on his SAR that causes the ensuing transaction to be selected for verification. The aid administrator at Guerrero tells Owen he needs to submit verification documents if he wants his aid for the spring and if he wants to keep the Pell funds he received for the fall, but Owen doesn't turn in the documents. Owen doesn't have to repay the Stafford loan he got in the fall, but he does have to return the Pell grant, and Guerrero must cancel his aid package for the spring.

## Making corrections and updates

### FAFSA on the Web [www.fafsa.gov](http://www.fafsa.gov)

**FAA Access to CPS Online**  
<http://faaaccess.ed.gov/>  
**or via EDE**  
by the school aid office

**Student aid report**  
paper corrections sent by mail

**By phone**  
Change schools listed or student address (DRN required)  
Federal Student Aid Information Center (FSAIC)  
1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243)

If you send a correction or update for a student, you must first have signed documentation from the student and parent. This can be signatures on Part 2 of the SAR, a signed copy of the correction or update, or a signed verification document. Unlike those for the original application, these do not have to be wet signatures. See *Chapter 2* for more on signature requirements.

The CPS will process the change, send an ISIR to the school, and send the student a one-page SAR acknowledgement or, if the CPS has her e-mail address, an e-mail with a link to her SAR information on the Web.

### ***Using the Student Aid Report (SAR) to make corrections***

Students who received a paper SAR may make corrections or updates on it, then sign and return it to the FAFSA processor at the address given at the end of the SAR (of course, students with PINs can instead use FOTW). One parent must also sign if the student is dependent and parent data was changed, unless the only corrections are to the institution or housing codes, the address, or telephone number.

If the student applied electronically through a school or received an e-mail link to SAR information on the Web but would like to make corrections with a paper SAR, she can have one mailed to her by calling the FSAIC at 1-800-433-3243 and providing her name, SSN, and date of birth.

### ***Adding schools and changing a student's address***

As with other changes, a student can add schools or change her address, e-mail address, or telephone number on the Web or on a paper SAR. But she can also update these items over the phone by calling 1-800-4-FED-AID and providing her DRN. You can submit those changes for her through FAA Access, although, as noted before, if your school was not listed on the student's application, you will need her DRN to add your school.

The FAFSA has limited space for a student to list schools that will receive the application data: four schools can appear on the paper application, 10 with either FAFSA on the Web, FAA Access, or EDE. If the student wants information sent to more schools, he can use any of the methods listed previously to replace some or all of the original schools, though the replaced schools will not receive an ISIR. For example, if the student originally listed 10 schools on the application and then used FOTW to replace two schools with two new ones, those that were replaced would not receive an ISIR from this correction or any subsequent correction on which they did not appear.

## Corrections by phone limited to processor errors

As we've discussed, a student with a DRN can change his address and school listings by calling the Federal Student Aid Information Center.

Most other corrections can't be made over the phone—they have to be done on the SAR or through FOTW or FAA Access. There is only one exception, and that's when the information the student submitted on a paper FAFSA or SAR was not scanned or input correctly.

If a student contacts the FSAIC and an operator can verify by viewing the image file of the document that an answer to an item was not correctly recorded by the FAFSA processor, the operator can correct that error.

The correction will be transmitted to the CPS, a corrected ISIR will be available to the student's schools within 72 hours, and he will receive a corrected SAR in the mail within 10 days. The student doesn't have to sign for this correction because he has already signed the original paper document that has the correct information.

## DEADLINES AND FAILURE TO SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION

You must require students selected for verification—whether by your school or by the Department—to submit to you the documentation by the date specified by your school (for Campus-Based and DL) or the Department (for Pell).

### ***Campus-Based and DL***

If a student doesn't provide verification documentation within a reasonable time period that your school has established, you cannot



- disburse more Perkins or FSEOG funds,
- employ or permit further FWS employment, or
- originate or disburse any additional Direct Subsidized Loans.

Additionally, the student must repay any Perkins or FSEOG funds she received that year.

If she fails to complete verification within the time period established by your school and if you received any Direct Subsidized Loan funds for the student that you did not disburse, you must return some or all of those funds under the excess cash tolerance regulation [see 34 CFR 668.166(b) and *Volume 4, Chapter 2*].

Notwithstanding this, if the student provides the documentation after your school's deadline, you may, at your discretion, still provide aid.

### **Pell Grants**

A student selected for verification may submit a valid SAR or a school can receive a valid ISIR after the Pell deadline but before the verification deadline published in the *Federal Register*. If a student does not provide the verification documentation or you do not receive the valid SAR or ISIR (if necessary) within this additional time, he forfeits his Pell Grant for the award year and must return any Pell money already received for that year.

### **Other considerations**

The Department may determine not to process the FAFSA of an applicant who has been requested to provide documentation until he does so or the Department decides there is no longer a need for it.

A Pell applicant selected for verification must complete the process by the deadline published in the *Federal Register*. As of this writing the notice for 2014–2015 has not been published, but the deadline is expected to be September 28, 2015, or 120 days after the last day of the student's enrollment, whichever is earlier. Campus-Based and Stafford Loan applicants must complete verification by the same deadline or by an earlier one established by your aid office.

Verification is complete when you have all the requested documentation and a valid ISIR or SAR (one on which all the information is accurate and complete). This includes any necessary corrections, which must be made by the deadlines published in the *Federal Register* for the submission of paper or electronic corrections.

### **Late disbursements**

Generally a student ceases to be eligible for aid once he has finished the term and is no longer enrolled. However, he may submit verification documentation and receive a late disbursement after that time if the Department processed a SAR or ISIR with an official EFC while he was still enrolled. For information on *post-withdrawal* disbursements, see *Volume 5*.

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### **Failure to submit documentation**

Pell Grants 668.60(c)  
C-B/DL 668.60(b)

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### **Verification completed within additional time period for Pell**

34 CFR 668.60(c)(1)

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### **Late disbursements**

668.164(g)

## Quality Assurance (QA) Program

Schools participating in the QA Program develop a quality improvement approach to their administration of the FSA programs. They design a verification program that fits their population, and they have flexibility regarding the following verification regulations:

**34 CFR 668.53(a)(1)–(4):** QA schools are exempt from these paragraphs in the section on policies and procedures, though they must document the process they will use instead.

**668.54(a)(1), (2), and (4):** QA schools are exempt from having to verify records selected by the CPS. Instead, QA schools use the ISIR Analysis (IA) Tool to analyze applicant data and determine what the verification criteria will be.

**668.56:** QA schools determine which ISIR items to verify.

**668.57:** QA schools determine the acceptable documentation for the ISIR items they choose for verification.

**668.60(a):** QA schools establish the time frame in which students must submit verification documents.

QA schools are not exempt from resolving conflicting information.

To help with the design of verification criteria, QA schools must use the IA Tool to test the criteria's effectiveness. The tool shows which application elements changed when verified and reveals the impact that those changes have on the EFC. This tool is available to all schools on the main menu of FAA Access to CPS Online. For more information, go to <http://ifap.ed.gov/qahome/Default.html>.

You can use the IA Tool Web demo at <http://fafsademo.test.ed.gov>; type in **eddemo** for the user name and **fafsatest** for the password. For the FAA login information for the IA Tool, use destination code **TG99999** and your actual federal school code.

## Verification status codes

When you disburse a Pell Grant, you must report the student's verification status through Common Origination and Disbursement (COD) even if he wasn't selected for verification.

V—You have verified the student. This includes students selected by the CPS and those your school chose to verify based on its own criteria.

W—The student was selected for verification by the CPS or your school, and you chose to pay a first disbursement of Pell without documentation. **This code must be updated once verification is complete, or COD will reduce the Pell Grant to zero.**

S—The CPS selected the student for verification, but you did not verify him because he satisfied one of the exclusions described earlier in the chapter (except the post-enrollment exclusion, see below) or because your school participates in the Quality Assurance Program and the student's application did not meet your school's verification criteria.

Blank—Report a blank if you have not performed verification because neither the CPS nor your school selected the student or because the student was selected by the CPS after ceasing to be enrolled at your school and all (including late) disbursements were made.

## SUGGESTED VERIFICATION TEXT

We are providing suggested text for the 2014–2015 verification items that were identified in the June 13, 2013, *Federal Register* notice and in Dear Colleague Letter GEN-13-16. While this suggested text fulfills verification requirements, schools do not have to use it, except as noted below. Instead, they may develop and use their own (or someone else's) text, forms, documents, statements, and certifications that are specific to the items required to be verified for a particular student or group of students. However, schools must not affix the seal of the Department of Education to any verification documents.

The one exception is that schools must use the exact language provided in the "Statement of Educational Purpose" for students who are placed in Verification Tracking Groups V4 or V5. This does not include the accompanying notary's certificate of acknowledgment; for that the school may use some other form, such as the one its state uses.

After the suggested text, we have appended an example of how schools may use the text to develop their own verification document. The example is for a dependent student selected for Verification Tracking Group V4 whose ISIR indicates child support paid but not the receipt of SNAP benefits.

For more information, including copies of the suggested text and sample institutional verification document in Microsoft Word, see the electronic announcement dated November 8, 2013, on the IFAP website.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of 2013 Income Information for Student Tax Filers

**Important Note:** The instructions below apply to the student and spouse, if the student is married. Notify the financial aid office if the student or spouse filed separate IRS income tax returns for 2013 or had a change in marital status after the end of the 2013 tax year on December 31, 2013.

**Instructions:** Complete this section if the student and spouse filed or will file a 2013 IRS income tax return(s). *The best way to verify income is by using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT) that is part of FAFSA on the Web at [FAFSA.gov](http://FAFSA.gov).* In most cases, no further documentation is needed to verify 2013 income information that was transferred into the student's FAFSA using the IRS DRT if that information was not changed.

In most cases, for electronic tax return filers, 2013 IRS income tax return information for the IRS DRT is available within 2–3 weeks after the 2013 electronic IRS income tax return has been accepted by the IRS. Generally, for filers of 2013 paper IRS income tax returns, the 2013 IRS income tax return information is available for the IRS DRT within 8–11 weeks after the 2013 paper IRS income tax return has been received by the IRS. Contact the financial aid office if more information is needed about using the IRS DRT.

#### Check the box that applies:

- The student has used the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web* to transfer 2013 IRS income tax return information into the student's FAFSA.
- The student has not yet used the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web*, but will use the tool to transfer 2013 IRS income tax return information into the student's FAFSA once the 2013 IRS income tax return has been filed.
- The student is unable or chooses not to use the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web*, and instead will provide the school a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)**.

To obtain a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript**, go to [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) and click on the "Order a Return or Account Transcript" link. Make sure to request the "IRS Tax Return Transcript" and not the "IRS Tax Account Transcript." Use the Social Security Number (or the IRS individual taxpayer identification number) and the date of birth of the first person listed on the 2013 IRS income tax return, and the address on file with the IRS (normally this will be the address used on the 2013 IRS income tax return). In most cases, for electronic filers, a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** may be requested from the IRS within 2–3 weeks after the 2013 IRS income tax return has been accepted by the IRS. Generally, for filers of 2013 paper IRS income tax returns, the **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** may be requested within 8–11 weeks after the 2013 paper IRS income tax return has been received by the IRS.

If the student and spouse filed separate 2013 IRS income tax returns, **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcripts** must be provided for both.

\_\_\_\_ Check here if a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)** is provided.

\_\_\_\_ Check here if a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)** will be provided later.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of 2013 Income Information for Parent Tax Filers

**Important Note:** The instructions below apply to each parent included in the household. Notify the financial aid office if the parents filed separate IRS income tax returns for 2013 or had a change in marital status after the end of the 2013 tax year on December 31, 2013.

**Instructions:** Complete this section if the parents filed or will file a 2013 IRS income tax return(s). *The best way to verify income is by using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool (IRS DRT) that is part of FAFSA on the Web at [FAFSA.gov](http://FAFSA.gov).* In most cases, no further documentation is needed to verify 2013 income information that was transferred into the student's FAFSA using the IRS DRT if that information was not changed.

In most cases, for electronic tax return filers, 2013 IRS income tax return information for the IRS DRT is available within 2–3 weeks after the 2013 electronic IRS income tax return has been accepted by the IRS. Generally, for filers of 2013 paper IRS income tax returns, the 2013 IRS income tax return information is available for the IRS DRT within 8–11 weeks after the 2013 paper IRS income tax return has been received by the IRS. Contact the financial aid office if more information is needed about using the IRS DRT.

#### Check the box that applies:

- The parents have used the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web* to transfer 2013 IRS income tax return information into the student's FAFSA.
- The parents have not yet used the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web*, but will use the tool to transfer 2013 IRS income tax return information into the student's FAFSA once the 2013 IRS income tax return has been filed.
- The parents are unable or choose not to use the IRS DRT in *FAFSA on the Web*, and instead will provide the school a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)**.

To obtain a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript**, go to [www.IRS.gov](http://www.IRS.gov) and click on the "Order a Return or Account Transcript" link. Make sure to request the "IRS Tax Return Transcript" and not the "IRS Tax Account Transcript." Use the Social Security Number (or the IRS individual taxpayer number) and the date of birth of the first person listed on the 2013 IRS income tax return, and the address on file with the IRS (normally this will be the address used on the 2013 IRS income tax return). In most cases, for electronic filers, a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** may be requested from the IRS within 2–3 weeks after the 2013 IRS income tax return has been accepted by the IRS. Generally, for filers of 2013 paper IRS income tax returns, the **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** may be requested within 8–11 weeks after the 2013 paper IRS income tax return has been received by the IRS.

If the parents filed separate 2013 IRS income tax returns, **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcripts** must be provided for both.

\_\_\_\_ Check here if a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)** is provided.

\_\_\_\_ Check here if a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript(s)** will be provided later.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of 2013 Income Information for Individuals with Unusual Circumstances

#### Individuals Granted a Filing Extension by the IRS

If an individual is required to file a 2013 IRS income tax return and has been granted a filing extension by the IRS, provide the following documents:

- A copy of IRS Form 4868, “Application for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return,” that was filed with the IRS for tax year 2013;
- A copy of the IRS's approval of an extension beyond the automatic six-month extension if the individual requested an additional extension of the filing time for tax year 2013; and
- A copy of IRS Form W-2 for each source of employment income received for tax year 2013 and, if self-employed, a signed statement certifying the amount of the individual's Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) and the U.S. income tax paid for tax year 2013.

#### Individuals Who Filed an Amended IRS Income Tax Return

If an individual filed an amended IRS income tax return for tax year 2013, provide both of the following:

- A signed copy of the original 2013 IRS income tax return that was filed with the IRS or a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** or the 2013 tax year; and
- A signed copy of the 2013 IRS Form 1040X, “Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax Return,” that was filed with the IRS.

#### Individuals Who Were Victims of IRS Identity Theft

- A victim of IRS identity theft who is not able to obtain a **2013 IRS Tax Return Transcript** or use the IRS DRT must contact the IRS at 1-800-908-4490. Upon authentication of the tax filer's identity, the IRS will provide, by U.S. Postal Service, a printout of the tax filer's 2013 IRS income tax return information.

#### Individuals Who Filed Non-IRS Income Tax Returns

- An individual filed or will file a 2013 income tax return with Puerto Rico, another U.S. territory (e.g., Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Northern Marianas Islands), or with a foreign country, must provide a signed copy of that 2013 income tax return(s).

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of 2013 Income Information for Student Nontax Filers

The instructions and certifications below apply to the student and spouse, if the student is married. Complete this section if the student and spouse will not file and are not required to file a 2013 income tax return with the IRS.

**Check the box that applies:**

- The student and spouse were not employed and had no income earned from work in 2013.
- The student and/or spouse were employed in 2013 and have listed below the names of all employers, the amount earned from each employer in 2013, and whether an IRS W-2 form is provided. [Provide copies of all 2013 IRS W-2 forms issued to the student and spouse by their employers]. List every employer even if the employer did not issue an IRS W-2 form.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student's name and ID number at the top.

Employer's Name	2013 Amount Earned	IRS W-2 Provided?
<i>Suzy's Auto Body Shop (example)</i>	<i>\$2,000.00</i>	<i>Yes</i>

Note: We may require you to provide documentation from the IRS that indicates a 2013 IRS income tax return was not filed with the IRS.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of 2013 Income Information for Parent Nontax Filers

The instructions and certifications below apply to each parent included in the household. Complete this section if the parents will not file and are not required to file a 2013 income tax return with the IRS.

**Check the box that applies:**

- Neither parent was employed and had no income earned from work in 2013.
- One or both parents were employed in 2013 and have listed below the names of all employers, the amount earned from each employer in 2013, and whether an IRS W-2 form is provided. [Provide copies of all 2013 IRS W-2 forms issued to the parents by their employers]. List every employer even if the employer did not issue an IRS W-2 form.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student's name and ID number at the top.

Employer's Name	2013 Amount Earned	IRS W-2 Provided?
<i>Suzy's Auto Body Shop (example)</i>	<i>\$2,000.00</i>	<i>Yes</i>

Note: We may require you to provide documentation from the IRS that indicates a 2013 IRS income tax return was not filed with the IRS.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of Other Untaxed Income for 2013

If any item does not apply, enter “N/A” for Not Applicable where a response is requested, or enter 0 in an area where an amount is requested.

If the student was required to provide parental information on the FAFSA answer each question below as it applies to the student and the student’s parent(s) whose information is on the FAFSA.

If the student was not required to provide parental information on the FAFSA, answer each question below as it applies to the student (and the student’s spouse, if married) whose information is on the FAFSA.

**To determine the correct annual amount for each item:** If you paid or received the same dollar amount every month in 2013, multiply that amount by the number of months in 2013 you paid or received it. If you did not pay or receive the same amount each month in 2013, add together the amounts you paid or received each month.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student’s name and ID number at the top.

#### A. Payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings

List any payments (direct or withheld from earnings) to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans (e.g., 401(k) or 403(b) plans), including, but not limited to, amounts reported on W-2 forms in Boxes 12a through 12d with codes D, E, F, G, H, and S.

Name of Person Who Made the Payment	Total Amount Paid in 2013

#### B. Child support received

List the actual amount of any child support received in 2013 for the children in your household.

**Do not include** foster care payments, adoption payments, or any amount that was court-ordered but not actually paid.

Name of Adult Who Received the Support	Name of Child For Whom Support Was Received	Amount of Child Support Received in 2013



## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Verification of Other Untaxed Income for 2013

**C. Housing, food, and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy, and others**

Include cash payments and/or the cash value of benefits received.

**Do not include** the value of on-base military housing or the value of a basic military allowance for housing.

Name of Recipient	Type of Benefit Received	Amount of Benefit Received in 2013

**D. Veterans non-education benefits**

List the total amount of veterans non-education benefits received in 2013. Include Disability, Death Pension, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), and/or VA Educational Work-Study allowances.

**Do not include** federal veterans educational benefits such as: Montgomery GI Bill, Dependents Education Assistance Program, VEAP Benefits, Post-9/11 GI Bill

Name of Recipient	Type of Veterans Non-education Benefit	Amount of Benefit Received in 2013

**E. Other untaxed income**

List the amount of other untaxed income not reported and not excluded elsewhere on this form. Include untaxed income such as workers' compensation, disability, Black Lung Benefits, untaxed portions of health savings accounts from IRS Form 1040 Line 25, Railroad Retirement Benefits, etc.

**Do not include** any items reported or excluded in A–D above. In addition, do not include student aid, Earned Income Credit, Additional Child Tax Credit, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), untaxed Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Workforce Investment Act (WIA) educational benefits, combat pay, benefits from flexible spending arrangements (e.g., cafeteria plans), foreign income exclusion, or credit for federal tax on special fuels.

Name of Recipient	Type of Other Untaxed Income	Amount of Other Untaxed Income Received in 2013





## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Number of Household Members and Number in College (Independent Student)

Number of Household Members: List below the people in the student's household. Include:

- The student.
- The student's spouse, if the student is married.
- The student's or spouse's children if the student or spouse will provide more than half of the children's support from July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, even if the children do not live with the student.
- Other people if they now live with the student and the student or spouse provides more than half of the other people's support and will continue to provide more than half of their support through June 30, 2015.

Number in College: Include below information about, any household member who will be enrolled at least half time in a degree, diploma, or certificate program at an eligible postsecondary educational institution any time between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, include the name of the college.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student's name and ID number at the top.

Full Name	Age	Relationship	College	Will be Enrolled at Least Half Time (Yes or No)
		<i>Self</i>		

Note: We may require additional documentation if we have reason to believe that the information regarding the household members enrolled in eligible postsecondary educational institutions is inaccurate.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Number of Household Members and Number in College (Dependent Student)

Number of Household Members: List below the people in the parents' household. Include:

- The student.
- The parents (including a stepparent) even if the student doesn't live with the parents.
- The parents' other children if the parents will provide more than half of the children's support from July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, or if the other children would be required to provide parental information if they were completing a FAFSA for 2014–2015. Include children who meet either of these standards even if the children do not live with the parents.
- Other people if they now live with the parents and the parents provide more than half of the other people's support and will continue to provide more than half of their support through June 30, 2015.

Number in College: Include below information about any household member, excluding the parents, who will be enrolled at least half time in a degree, diploma, or certificate program at an eligible postsecondary educational institution any time between July 1, 2014, and June 30, 2015, include the name of the college.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student's name and ID number at the top.

Full Name	Age	Relationship	College	Will be Enrolled at Least Half Time (Yes or No)
		<i>Self</i>		

Note: We may require additional documentation if we have reason to believe that the information regarding the household members enrolled in eligible postsecondary educational institutions is inaccurate.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Receipt of SNAP Benefits (Independent Student)

The student certifies that \_\_\_\_\_, a member of the student's household, received benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program) sometime during 2012 or 2013. SNAP may be known by another name in some states. For assistance in determining the name used in a state, please call 1-800-4FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).

The student's household includes:

- The student.
- The student's spouse, if the student is married.
- The student's or spouse's children if the student or spouse will provide more than half of the children's support from July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, even if the children do not live with the student.
- Other people if they now live with the student and the student or spouse provides more than half of the other people's support and will continue to provide more than half of their support through June 30, 2015.

Note: If we have reason to believe that the information regarding the receipt of SNAP benefits is inaccurate, we may require documentation from the agency that issued the SNAP benefits in 2012 or 2013.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Receipt of SNAP Benefits (Dependent Student)

The parents certify that \_\_\_\_\_, a member of the parents' household, received benefits from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or SNAP (formerly known as the Food Stamp Program) sometime during 2012 or 2013. SNAP may be known by another name in some states. For assistance in determining the name used in a state, please call 1-800-4FED-AID (1-800-433-3243).

The parents' household includes:

- The student.
- The parents (including a stepparent) even if the student doesn't live with the parents.
- The parents' other children if the parents will provide more than half of the children's support from July 1, 2014, through June 30, 2015, or if the other children would be required to provide parental information if they were completing a FAFSA for 2014–2015. Include children who meet either of these standards even if the children do not live with the parents.
- Other people if they now live with the parents and the parents provide more than half of the other people's support and will continue to provide more than half of their support through June 30, 2015.

Note: If we have reason to believe that the information regarding the receipt of SNAP benefits is inaccurate, we may require documentation from the agency that issued the SNAP benefits in 2012 or 2013.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Child Support Paid (Independent Student)

The student or spouse, who is a member of the student's household, paid child support in 2013. List below the names of the persons who paid the child support, the names of the persons to whom the child support was paid, the names of the children for whom the child support was paid, and the total annual amount of child support that was paid in 2013 for each child.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page that includes the student's name and ID number at the top.

Name of Person Who Paid Child Support	Name of Person to Whom Child Support was Paid	Name of Child for Whom Support Was Paid	Amount of Child Support Paid in 2013

Note: If we have reason to believe that the information regarding child support paid is not accurate, we may require additional documentation, such as:

- A copy of the separation agreement or divorce decree that shows the amount of child support to be provided;
- A signed statement from the individual receiving the child support certifying the amount of child support received; or
- Copies of the child support payment checks, money order receipts, or similar records of electronic payments having been made.



## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Child Support Paid (Dependent Student)

One of the parents included in the household or the student paid child support in 2013. List below the names of the persons who paid the child support, the names of the persons to whom the child support was paid, the names of the children for whom the child support was paid, and the total annual amount of child support that was paid in 2013 for each child.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page that includes the student's name and ID number at the top.

Name of Person Who Paid Child Support	Name of Person to Whom Child Support was Paid	Name of Child for Whom Support Was Paid	Amount of Child Support Paid in 2013

Note: If we have reason to believe that the information regarding child support paid is not accurate, we may require additional documentation, such as:

- A copy of the separation agreement or divorce decree that shows the amount of child support to be provided;
- A signed statement from the individual receiving the child support certifying the amount of child support received; or
- Copies of the child support payment checks, money order receipts, or similar records of electronic payments having been made.

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### High School Completion Status

Provide one of the following documents that indicate the student's high school completion status when the student will begin college in 2014–2015:

- A copy of the student's high school diploma.
- A copy of the student's final official high school transcript that shows the date when the diploma was awarded.
- A copy of the student's General Educational Development (GED) certificate, an official GED transcript that indicates the student passed the exam, or a state-authorized high school equivalent certificate.
- For students who completed secondary education in a foreign country, a copy of the "secondary school leaving certificate" or other similar document.
- An academic transcript that indicates the student successfully completed at least a two-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree.
- For a homeschooled student from a state where state law requires the student to obtain a secondary school completion credential for homeschool (other than a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent), a copy of that credential.
- For a homeschooled student from a state where state law does not require the student to obtain a secondary school completion credential for homeschool (other than a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent), a transcript or the equivalent, signed by the student's parent or guardian, that lists the secondary school courses the student completed and includes a statement that the student successfully completed a secondary school education in a homeschool setting.

A student who is unable to obtain the documentation listed above must contact the financial aid office.

**2014–2015 Required Verification Text**  
**(Note: Institutions must use the exact language in the Statement of Educational Purpose as provided below)**

**Identity and Statement of Educational Purpose**  
**(To Be Signed at the Institution)**

The student must appear in person at \_\_\_\_\_ to  
(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)  
verify his or her identity by presenting a valid, government-issued photo identification (ID), such as, but not limited to, a driver's license, other state-issued ID, or passport. The institution will maintain a copy of the student's photo ID that is annotated by the institution with the date it was received and reviewed and the name of the official at the institution authorized to collect the student's ID.

In addition, the student must sign, in the presence of the institutional official, the following English or Spanish Statement:

**Statement of Educational Purpose**

I certify that I \_\_\_\_\_ am the individual signing this  
(Print Student's Name)  
*Statement of Educational Purpose* and that the Federal student financial assistance I may receive will only be used for educational purposes and to pay the cost of attending \_\_\_\_\_ for 2014–2015.  
(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's ID Number)

Declaración de Propósito Educativo

Certifico que yo, \_\_\_\_\_, soy el individuo que firma esta  
[Imprimir Nombre del Estudiante]

Declaración de Finalidad Educativa y que la ayuda financiera federal estudiantil que yo pueda recibir, sólo será utilizada para fines educativos y para pagar el costo de asistir a \_\_\_\_\_ para 2014–2015.  
[Imprimir Nombre de Institución Educativa Postsecundaria]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Firma del Estudiante]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[la Fecha]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Número de Identificación del Estudiante]

**2014–2015 Required Verification Text**  
**(Note: Institutions must use the exact language in the Statement of Educational Purpose as provided below)**

**Identity and Statement of Educational Purpose**  
**(To Be Signed With Notary)**

If the student is unable to appear in person at \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)  
to verify his or her identity, the student must provide:

- (a) A copy of the valid government-issued photo identification (ID) that is acknowledged in the notary statement below, such as, but not limited to a driver's license, other state-issued ID, or passport; and
- (b) The original notarized Statement of Educational Purpose (in English or Spanish) provided below.

**Statement of Educational Purpose**

I certify that I \_\_\_\_\_ am the individual signing this  
(Print Student's Name)  
Statement of Educational Purpose and that the Federal student financial assistance  
I may receive will only be used for educational purposes and to pay the cost of attending  
\_\_\_\_\_ for 2014–2015.  
(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's ID Number)

Declaración de Propósito Educativo

Certifico que yo, \_\_\_\_\_, soy el individuo que firma esta  
[Imprimir Nombre del Estudiante]

Declaración de Finalidad Educativa y que la ayuda financiera federal estudiantil  
que yo pueda recibir, sólo será utilizada para fines educativos y para pagar el  
costo de asistir a \_\_\_\_\_ para 2014–2015.  
[Imprimir Nombre de Institución Educativa Postsecundaria]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Firma del Estudiante]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[la Fecha]

\_\_\_\_\_  
[Número de Identificación del Estudiante]

**2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text**

**Sample of a Notary's Certificate of Acknowledgement**

*Notary's certification may vary by State*

State of \_\_\_\_\_

City/County of \_\_\_\_\_

On \_\_\_\_\_, before me, \_\_\_\_\_,

(Date)

(Notary's name)

personally appeared, \_\_\_\_\_, and proved to me

(Printed name of signer)

on basis of satisfactory evidence of identification \_\_\_\_\_

(Type of government-issued photo ID provided)

to be the above-named person who signed the foregoing instrument.

**WITNESS my hand and official seal**

(seal)

\_\_\_\_\_

(Notary signature)

My commission expires on \_\_\_\_\_

(Date)

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Certification and Signature (Independent Student)

#### Certification and Signature

Each person signing below certifies that all of the information reported is complete and correct.

**WARNING: If you purposely give false or misleading information you may be fined, be sentenced to jail, or both.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's ID Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Signature (Required)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Spouse's Signature (Optional)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text

### Certifications and Signatures (Dependent Student)

#### Certifications and Signatures

Each person signing below certifies that all of the information reported is complete and correct. The student and one parent whose information was reported on the FAFSA must sign and date.

**WARNING: If you purposely give false or misleading information you may be fined, be sentenced to jail, or both.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's ID Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## 2014–2015 Suggested Verification Text



This example is for a dependent student selected for Verification Tracking Group V4 whose ISIR indicates child support paid but not the receipt of SNAP benefits.

## 2014–2015 Institutional Verification Document

Your 2014–2015 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) was selected for review in a process called verification. The law says that before awarding Federal Student Aid, we may ask you to confirm the information you reported on your FAFSA. To verify that you provided correct information, we will compare your FAFSA with the information on this institutional verification document and with any other required documents. If there are differences, your FAFSA information may need to be corrected. You and a parent whose information was reported on the FAFSA must complete and sign this institutional verification document, attach any required documents, and submit the form and other required documents to us. We may ask for additional information. If you have questions about verification, contact us as soon as possible so that your financial aid will not be delayed.

### A. Student's Information

Student's Last Name	First Name	M.I.	Student's Identification (ID) Number
Student's Street Address (include apt. no.)			Student's Date of Birth
City State Zip Code			Student's Email Address
Student's Home Phone Number (include area code)			Student's Alternate or Cell Phone Number

### B. High School Completion Status

Provide one of the following documents that indicate the student's high school completion status when the student will begin college in 2014–2015:

- A copy of the student's high school diploma.
- A copy of the student's final official high school transcript that shows the date when the diploma was awarded.
- A copy of the student's General Educational Development (GED) certificate, an official GED transcript that indicates the student passed the exam, or a state-authorized high school equivalent certificate.
- For students who completed secondary education in a foreign country, a copy of the "secondary school leaving certificate" or other similar document.
- An academic transcript that indicates the student successfully completed at least a two-year program that is acceptable for full credit toward a bachelor's degree.
- For a homeschooled student from a state where state law requires the student to obtain a secondary school completion credential for homeschool (other than a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent), a copy of that credential.
- For a homeschooled student from a state where state law does not require the student to obtain a secondary school completion credential for homeschool (other than a high school diploma or its recognized equivalent), a transcript or the equivalent, signed by the student's parent or guardian, that lists the secondary school courses the student completed and includes a statement that the student successfully completed a secondary school education in a homeschool setting.

A student who is unable to obtain the documentation listed above must contact the financial aid office.

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student's ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Identity and Statement of Educational Purpose (To Be Signed at the Institution)**

The student must appear in person at \_\_\_\_\_ to  
(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)

verify his or her identity by presenting a valid government-issued photo identification (ID), such as, but not limited to, a driver's license, other state-issued ID, or passport. The institution will maintain a copy of the student's photo ID that is annotated by the institution with the date it was received and reviewed and the name of the official at the institution authorized to collect the student's ID.

In addition, the student must sign, in the presence of the institutional official, the following:

**Statement of Educational Purpose**

I certify that I \_\_\_\_\_ am the individual signing this  
(Print Student's Name)

Statement of Educational Purpose and that the Federal student financial assistance I may receive will only be used for educational purposes and to pay the cost of attending \_\_\_\_\_ for 2014–2015.

(Name of Postsecondary Educational Institution)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Student's ID Number)

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student's ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

### D. Child Support Paid

One of the parents included in the household or the student paid child support in 2013. List below the names of the persons who paid the child support, the names of the persons to whom the child support was paid, the names of the children for whom the child support was paid, and the total annual amount of child support that was paid in 2013 for each child.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page that includes the student's name and ID number at the top.

Name of Person Who Paid Child Support	Name of Person to Whom Child Support was Paid	Name of Child for Whom Support Was Paid	Amount of Child Support Paid in 2013

Note: If we have reason to believe that the information regarding child support paid is not accurate, we may require additional documentation, such as:

- A copy of the separation agreement or divorce decree that shows the amount of child support to be provided;
- A signed statement from the individual receiving the child support certifying the amount of child support received; or
- Copies of the child support payment checks, money order receipts, or similar records of electronic payments having been made.

### E. Certifications and Signatures

#### Certifications and Signatures

Each person signing below certifies that all of the information reported is complete and correct. The student and one parent whose information was reported on the FAFSA must sign and date.

**WARNING: If you purposely give false or misleading information you may be fined, be sentenced to jail, or both.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Student's Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's ID Number

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent's Signature

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

EXAMPLE