





















## STEP THREE - STUDENT DEPENDENCY STATUS (Continued)

<p><b>At any time on or after July 1, 2011, did the director of an emergency shelter or transitional housing program funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development determine that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless? (56)</b></p>	<p>See question 55 above.</p>
<p><b>At any time on or after July 1, 2011, did the director of a runaway or homeless youth basic center or transitional living program determine that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless? (57)</b></p>	<p>See question 55 above.</p>

## STEP FOUR - PARENT INFORMATION

Complete this step if you answered "No" to all questions in Step Three. Answer all questions in Step Four about your parents, even if you do not live with them.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** Before you begin this section, determine whose information to include. The FAFSA definition of "parent" is based on your parents' marital status, and also may depend on where you lived and how much support you received from your parents last year. For example:

- If your parents (biological or adoptive) are both living and married to each other, provide information about both of them.
- If one of your parents (biological or adoptive) is deceased, provide information about your surviving parent and anyone else in your parent's household, such as a stepparent, siblings, etc.
- If your parents (biological or adoptive) are separated or divorced:
  - Provide information about the parent with whom you lived the most in the past 12 months, and anyone else in that parent's household, such as a stepparent, siblings, etc.
  - If you lived with neither parent more than the other during the past 12 months, provide information about the parent who provided you with more financial support during the past 12 months (or during the most recent 12-month period when any financial support was received), and anyone else in that parent's household, such as a stepparent, siblings, etc.

Grandparents, foster parents, legal guardians, aunts and uncles, are not considered parents on this form unless they have legally adopted you.

**IMPORTANT:** If you answered "No" to all questions in Step Three, but you are unable to provide parental information, **STOP HERE!** Contact the financial aid office at your college to discuss your circumstances.

<p><b>What is your parents' marital status as of today? (58)</b></p>	<p>Indicate your parents' marital status as of the date the FAFSA is signed. If their status changes afterwards, you will answer this question differently on next year's FAFSA.</p>
<p><b>Month and year they were married, remarried, separated, divorced or widowed (59)</b></p>	<p>Indicate the month and year in the spaces, using two digits for the month and day. For example, use "09 01 1988" to represent September 1, 1988.</p>
<p><b>What are the Social Security Numbers, names and dates of birth of the parents reporting information on this form? (60-67)</b></p>	<p>Answer questions 60 through 67 about the parent(s) you identified for question 58 above. If you are providing information about only one parent who is not currently married, leave the answers for the other parent blank.</p> <p>Be sure to double-check that the Social Security Numbers are correct and names are exactly as they appear on the Social Security card. If a parent does not have a Social Security Number, enter "000-00-0000". In such cases, do not worry if your FAFSA is rejected based on the "000-00-0000". Re-enter the "000-00-0000" on your SAR.</p> <p>When entering dates, use two digits for the month and day. For example, use "01 05 1960" to represent January 5, 1960.</p>
<p><b>Your parents' e-mail address (68)</b></p>	<p>Providing an e-mail address is optional, but it is recommended in order for parents to also receive important updates from the federal processing center. Colleges and state aid organizations will continue to communicate with the student applicant, and they also may communicate with the student's parents if an e-mail address is provided here.</p>

## STEP FOUR (PARENT INFORMATION) (Continued)

	<p>If you leave this field blank, you will receive updates at your e-mail address, if you provided one (see question 13 above) or at the mailing address you provided (see questions 4 through 7 above).</p>
<p><b>What is your parents' state of legal residence? (69)</b></p>	<p>In general, you should be able to answer this question based on where your parents consider that they reside on a permanent basis, or which state income tax return they file as a resident, or other factors. The definition of "legal residence" varies from state to state, so it might be helpful to contact financial aid office of a college in your state to ask for further clarification.</p> <p>This information is used to calculate allowances for state taxes and cost of living allowances. Parents who don't live in the United States should enter "FC" here.</p>
<p><b>Did your parents become legal residents of this state before January 1, 2007? (70)</b></p>	<p>If the answer is "Yes," skip ahead to question 72. This question helps to establish residency requirements for state-sponsored and various other programs.</p>
<p><b>If the answer to question 70 is "No", give the month and year legal residency began for the parent who has lived in the state the longest (71)</b></p>	<p>If the answer was "No" to question 70 above, fill in the appropriate month and year, using two digits for the month. For example, use "01 2008" to represent January 2008.</p>
<p><b>How many people are in your parents' household? (72)</b></p>	<p>Count you and your parent(s), as determined for question 58 above. Add your parents' other children or stepchildren – including an unborn child expected to arrive during the school year – even if they don't live with your parents, as long as your parents will provide more than half of what it takes to support them during the period between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013. Add anyone else who currently lives with your parents, as long as your parents provide more than half of what it takes to support them now and through the period between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.</p> <p>Foster children can't be included in your parents' household size on this application since their primary support comes from sources other than the family, through foster care payments and assistance programs.</p>
<p><b>How many people in your parents' household will be college students between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013? (73)</b></p>	<p>Including yourself, list the total number of your parents' children and stepchildren in question 72 above who will be enrolled in a college degree or certificate program at least half-time.</p> <p>Parents cannot be included here, even if they are attending college. Under certain circumstances, however, a financial aid administrator at your college may be able to make an exception. Complete this application without including a parent in this answer, and then contact the financial aid office at your college for further information. Regardless, if enrolled in a degree or certificate program at least half-time, your parent should consider completing a FAFSA as an independent student with dependents in college.</p>
<p><b>In 2010 or 2011, did you, your parents or anyone in your parents' household (from question 72) receive benefits from any of the federal benefits programs listed? (74-78)</b></p>	<p>If anyone included in your parents' household size (see question 73 above) received any of these federal benefits at any time during the past two years, mark all that apply.</p> <p>Receipt of these benefits does not adversely affect eligibility for federal financial aid, and receipt of federal financial aid should not adversely affect eligibility for any of these benefit programs. In fact, depending on your parents' income, receipt of these benefits may help you qualify to have assets excluded from consideration.</p>
<p><b>For 2011, have your parents completed their IRS income tax return or another tax return listed in question 80? (79)</b></p>	<p>Check the appropriate box.</p> <p>Your parents might not be required to file a federal income tax return because they didn't make enough money. If they are not required by the IRS to file an income tax return, skip ahead to question 86.</p>

## STEP FOUR (PARENT INFORMATION) (Continued)

	<p>If your parents are required to file a federal income tax return but they haven't done it yet, don't worry. They don't have to file a tax form before completing a FAFSA, though it will be easier if they can at least prepare a draft version of their tax return first. Instead, you can provide "good faith" estimates to get the FAFSA in as early as possible, and select "My parents will file, but they have not yet completed their return." You can make corrections later, if necessary.</p>
<p><b>What income tax return did your parents file or will they file for 2011? (80)</b></p>	<p>Tax filers only. Ask your parents to refer to last year's federal income tax return and consider whether any changes in their circumstances are likely to affect the type of form they will use. It's likely they will be completing the same type of form this year, though this is not always the case.</p> <p>For more information about tax filing requirements, refer to IRS Publication 17, available at <a href="http://www.irs.gov">http://www.irs.gov</a>.</p>
<p><b>If your parents have filed or will file a 1040, were they eligible to file a 1040A or 1040EZ? (81)</b></p>	<p>Tax filers only. If you check "Don't know" when completing the FAFSA online, the answer will be estimated for you. Further clarification designed to help you determine whether you could have completed a 1040A or 1040EZ is provided in the FAFSA instructions.</p>
<p><b>As of today, are either of your parents a dislocated worker? (82)</b></p>	<p>Generally, the term "dislocated worker" refers people who lost their jobs through job elimination or layoffs, and are now unlikely to be able to return to similar work. It also applies to individuals who were self-employed but are no longer able to stay in business due to economic conditions or a natural disaster.</p> <p>Displaced homemakers also qualify to answer "yes" to this question. This term refers to someone who used to provide unpaid services to the family, but is no longer supported by the spouse and now is having trouble finding sufficient or any employment.</p> <p>If you aren't sure whether your parent can claim this status, you can answer "Don't know" or contact the financial aid office at your college for assistance.</p> <p>Depending on your income, dislocated worker or displaced homemaker status may help you qualify to have assets excluded from consideration.</p>
	<p>For questions 83 through 92, if the answer is zero or the question does not apply, enter "0". Report whole dollar amounts with no cents.</p> <p><b>SPECIAL NOTE:</b> If you and your parents are completing the FAFSA online after January 2012, and if your parent(s) have already filed a federal income tax return for 2011, they may be given the option to retrieve some of their own income data directly from the IRS during the application process.</p>
<p><b>What was your parents' adjusted gross income for 2011? (83)</b></p>	<p>Tax filers only. Enter either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· line 37 of Form 1040</li> <li>· line 21 of Form 1040A</li> <li>· line 4 of Form 1040EZ</li> </ul> <p>If you haven't filed an income tax return yet, use last year's return or a recent pay stub to make an estimate. You can make corrections later, once the actual figures are known.</p>
<p><b>Enter your parents' income tax for 2011 (84)</b></p>	<p>Tax filers only. If your parents filed an income tax return, enter either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· line 55 of Form 1040</li> </ul>

## STEP FOUR (PARENT INFORMATION) (Continued)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>line 35 of Form 1040A</li> <li>line 11 of Form 1040EZ</li> </ul> <p>If your parents haven't completed a federal income tax return yet, estimate their tax amount using the IRS tax tables or use last year's tax return as a guide. Be careful to use the correct line, however, based on the item description rather than the line number. Line numbers can change from one year to the next.</p>
<p><b>Enter your parents' exemptions for 2011 (85)</b></p>	<p>Tax filers only. The number of exemptions can be found on IRS Form 1040 and 1040A on line 6d. Filers of the Form 1040EZ should refer to the FAFSA instructions for help identifying the number of exemptions claimed.</p>
	<p><b>Answer the next two questions whether your parents filed a tax return or not. Your parents can get information about their earnings and wages for 2011 from W-2 forms they received from their employer(s) or from their federal income tax return, if they filed one.</b></p> <p><b>Tax filers should treat any negative numbers as zero.</b></p>
<p><b>How much did your father/stepfather earn from working in 2011? (86)</b></p>	<p>If your father/stepfather is not part of the household size in question 72 above, leave this line blank. Otherwise, enter the amounts from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lines 7 + 12 + 18 of Form 1040, plus any amount from Box 14 (Code A) of Schedule K-1 (Form 1065)</li> <li>line 7 of Form 1040A</li> <li>line 1 of Form 1040EZ</li> </ul> <p>List only the amounts your father/stepfather earned.</p>
<p><b>How much did your mother/stepmother earn from working in 2011? (87)</b></p>	<p>If your mother/stepmother is not part of the household size in question 72 above, leave this line blank. Otherwise, see question 86 above.</p> <p>List only the amounts your mother/stepmother earned.</p>
<p><b>As of today, what is your parents' total current balance of cash, savings and checking accounts? (88)</b></p>	<p>Enter current amounts as of the date the FAFSA is signed.</p> <p>Don't include any money from student financial aid your parents might have in their bank account, such as parent PLUS loan proceeds.</p>
<p><b>As of today, what is the net worth of your parents' investments, including real estate? (89)</b></p>	<p>List any assets owned by your parents. Be sure to list only the net worth of any investments, which can be calculated by determining current value – for example, if they were to liquidate the asset now – and then subtracting any debt they have against that asset.</p> <p>Don't include the net worth of the home your parents own that they also live in. On the other hand, if they own all or part of any other property, you must list their share of that investment property's net worth here.</p> <p>List the net worth of any stocks or bonds your parents own.</p> <p>UTMAs and UGMAs allow the establishment of an account for gifts of cash and financial assets for a minor without the expense of creating a trust. Because the minor is the owner of the account, it counts as the minor's asset on the FAFSA, not the asset of the custodian, who is often the parent. Don't include the net worth of an UTMA or UGMA here.</p> <p>List the value of any 529 plans here, even if you are the beneficiary, because the law treats this investment as an asset of the dependent student's parent(s).</p> <p>Don't list the value of any officially recognized retirement savings accounts or pension funds.</p> <p><b>SPECIAL NOTE:</b> If you have real estate other than your home, you should use the commercial property calculator on TuitionCoach to get a value of that property based upon a national average. If the calculated value is lower than the local market value, use the calculated</p>

	value. Then reduce that amount by any mortgages or other obligations against the property. That final tally should be the reported value of the commercial or rented property. If you own only a part of the property, list your share of the total value and debt.
<b>As of today, what is the net worth of your parents' business and/or investment farms? (90)</b>	If your parents own a business that employs 100 full-time workers, its net worth should be listed here. If your parents own an investment farm, list its net worth here, unless your family actually lives on the farm.

## PARENTS' 2011 ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION (91)

Enter the amounts for your parent(s) identified for question 58 above. Amounts listed here will be used to offset their adjusted gross income and could increase eligibility for need-based financial aid.

<b>a. Education credits (American Opportunity, Hope and Lifetime Learning tax credits)</b>	<p>Parents and guardians of dependent students may qualify for education tax credits, which are linked to out-of-pocket costs for the first few thousand dollars paid to a college.</p> <p>Tax filers may qualify for the Hope Scholarship Tax Credit, the Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, or the new American Opportunity Tax Credit. Enter either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· line 49 of Form 1040</li> <li>· line 31 of Form 1040A</li> </ul>
<b>b. Child support paid because of divorce or separation or as a result of a legal requirement</b>	<p>List the total amount your parents actually paid during 2011 to another household in the form of child support for one or more of their children.</p> <p>Don't include support for any children included in your parents' household size (see question 72 above).</p>
<b>c. Your parents' taxable earnings from need-based employment programs, such as Federal Work-Study and need-based employment portions of fellowships and assistantships</b>	<p>If one or both of your parents were college students during 2011, and earned Federal Work-Study wages or need-based fellowship or assistantship earnings, those wages should be listed here. This will ensure that you qualify for the maximum financial aid possible during the next academic year since need-based earned income is subtracted from their reported income.</p> <p>If they aren't sure what amount to list, check with the financial aid office or their college's payroll office.</p>
<b>d. Your parents' taxable student grant and scholarship aid reported to the IRS in your parents' adjusted gross income</b>	<p>If one or both of your parents were college students during 2011, it's possible that a portion of the grants and scholarships they received might be taxable income that they were required to report on the federal income tax return. This includes AmeriCorps benefits, as well as grant and scholarship portions of fellowships and assistantships. In general, the taxable portion is the amount that exceeds the cost of tuition, fees and required books and supplies. More details are available in IRS Publication 17.</p> <p>If the Adjusted Gross Income on their federal income tax return includes taxable grants and scholarships, list that amount here.</p>
<b>e. Combat pay or special combat pay</b>	<p>Only enter the amount that was taxable and included in your parents' adjusted gross income. Combat pay is reported on the W-2 Form in Box 12, Code Q.</p> <p>Don't include any untaxed combat pay here.</p>
<b>f. Earnings from work under a cooperative education program offered by the college</b>	<p>If one or both of your parents were enrolled in a cooperative education program for which they were paid, list the amount of those earnings here. To determine the amount, refer to the W-2 Form or review your final paycheck stub for the year.</p>

## PARENTS' 2011 UNTAXED INCOME (92)

Enter the combined amounts for your parent(s) identified for question 58 above.

Some of this information may appear on your parents' federal income tax return. If your parents haven't filed yet, ask them to refer to last year's tax return and factor in any changes during 2011 in order to make a "good faith" estimate.

<b>a. Payments to tax-deferred pension and savings plans</b>	If your parents made any direct payments or pre-tax contributions to tax-deferred retirement plans, such as a 401(k) or 403(b), list the total amount here. Pre-tax contributions withheld from earnings will be listed on the W-2 Form in boxes 12a through 12d, identified with codes D, E, F, G, H, or S.
<b>b. IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, and Keough and other qualified plans</b>	These tax-free contributions to a personal retirement plan appear on the federal income tax return, but they are not taxable income, which is why the amounts must be listed here. Enter either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· line 28 + 32 of Form 1040</li> <li>· line 17 of Form 1040A</li> </ul>
<b>c. Child support received for any of your parents' children</b>	Don't include foster care or adoption assistance.
<b>d. Tax exempt interest income</b>	This kind of income includes municipal bonds, which is a long-term, tax-free investment. Enter either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· line 8b of Form 1040</li> <li>· line 8b of Form 1040A</li> </ul>
<b>e. Untaxed portions of IRA distributions</b>	List the untaxed portion of any distributions (income) your parents received from their retirement savings here. Enter either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· lines 15a minus 15b of Form 1040</li> <li>· lines 11a minus 11b of Form 1040A</li> </ul> <p>If a negative amount appears on these lines, treat them as zero. Don't include any amount that was rolled over from one retirement account to another during 2011. A rollover amount may appear on the federal income tax return as a distribution, in which case it should be identified with the word "ROLLOVER" on the tax return.</p>
<b>f. Untaxed portions of pensions</b>	List the taxable portions of any distributions (income) your parents received from pension funds or annuities here. Enter either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· lines 16a minus 16b of Form 1040</li> <li>· lines 12a minus 12b of Form 1040A</li> </ul> <p>If a negative amount appears on these lines, treat them as zero. Don't include any amount that was rolled over from one pension fund or annuity to another during 2011. A rollover amount may appear on the federal income tax return as a distribution, in which case it should be identified with the word "ROLLOVER" on the tax return.</p>
<b>g. Housing, food, and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy, and others</b>	List any money or the comparable value of allowances for housing, food or living expenses your parents received as part of your compensation for your job. Examples include the ability to live rent free on an employer's property, free room and board, or the military's basic allowance for subsistence (BAS).  Don't include the value of military on-base housing or the value of the basic allowance for housing (BAH).
<b>h. Veterans' noneducation benefits</b>	Certain benefits available to veterans and their dependents must be listed here when they are not specifically related to educational expenses. Examples include Disability, Death Pension, or Dependency & Indemnity Compensation (DIC), and/or VA Educational Work-Study allowances.  A good test: would the benefit still be available even if the veteran or dependent were not a college student? If so, then it is a noneducation benefit and should be listed here.

## PARENTS' 2010 UNTAXED INCOME (92) (Continued)

### i. Other untaxed income not reported in items 92a through 92h

As the instructions suggest, this is where your parents list any other income they received from various sources that they were not required by the IRS to include as part of their taxable income. Also list the untaxed part of any taxable benefits they received. For example, be sure to include:

- Worker's compensation payments
- Disability income
- Interest income on education IRAs
- Untaxed portion of capital gains
- Foreign income not taxed by any government
- Refugee assistance

Include the first-time homebuyer tax credit, if your parents qualified during 2011, which appears on line 67 of the Form 1040. Also, if either parent received unemployment benefits during 2011, include the first \$2,400 here since this amount was excluded from taxation on the federal income tax return.

Don't list any of the following items your parents may have received during 2011:

- Student financial aid
- Earned income tax credit
- Additional child tax credit
- Welfare benefits
- Rent subsidies for low-income housing
- Foster care or adoption assistance
- Untaxed Social Security benefits
- Supplemental Security Income
- Workforce Investment Act educational benefits
- Veterans education benefits
- Combat pay
- Flexible spending arrangement benefits
- Credit for federal tax on special fuels
- Foreign income exclusion
- In-kind support, such as gifts of food or a place to stay for free

## STEP FIVE - INDEPENDENT STUDENT INFORMATION

Complete this step only if you answered "Yes" to any questions in Step Three. If you answered "No" to all questions in Step Three, skip ahead to Step Six.

### How many people are in your household? (93)

Count you, and your spouse, if you are married. Add any of your children or step-children – including an unborn child expected to arrive during the school year – as long as you (and your spouse) will provide more than half of what it takes to support them during the period between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013. Add anyone else who currently lives with you, as long as you provide more than half of what it takes to support them now and through the period between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013.

### How many people in your household will be college students between July 1, 2012 and June 30, 2013? (94)

Including yourself, list the total number of people in question 93 above who will be enrolled in a college degree or certificate program at least half-time.

### In 2010 or 2011, did you (or your spouse) or anyone in your household receive benefits from any of the federal programs listed? (95-99)

If anyone included in question 93 above received any of these federal benefits at any time during the past two years, mark all that apply.

Receipt of these benefits does not adversely affect eligibility for federal financial aid, and receipt of federal financial aid should not adversely affect eligibility for any of these benefit programs. In fact, depending on your income, receipt of these benefits may help you qualify to have assets excluded from consideration.

## STEP FIVE - INDEPENDENT STUDENT INFORMATION (Continued)

### As of today, are you (or your spouse) a dislocated worker? (100)

Generally, the term "dislocated worker" refers people who lost their jobs through job elimination or layoffs, and are now unlikely to be able to return to similar work. It also applies to individuals who were self-employed but are no longer able to stay in business due to economic conditions or a natural disaster.

Displaced homemakers also qualify to answer "yes" to this question. This term refers to someone who used to provide unpaid services to the family, but is no longer supported by the spouse and now is having trouble finding sufficient or any employment.

If you aren't sure whether you can claim this status, you can answer "Don't know" or contact the financial aid office at your college for assistance.

Depending on your income, dislocated worker or displaced homemaker status may help you qualify to have assets excluded from consideration.

## STEP SIX – COLLEGES (101)

Indicate which colleges you want to receive your FAFSA information, and your housing plans at each college. You can list up to four schools on the paper FAFSA, or up to ten schools when completing the FAFSA online. Instructions for adding more schools are available online at <http://www.fafsa.gov>.

### Federal school code or name and state of the college. (101a, c, e, g)

Enter the six-digit school code of each college you want to receive your FAFSA information. These codes are easily accessed when completing the FAFSA online or search for school codes using the link under "Before Beginning a FAFSA" at <http://www.fafsa.gov>. Most colleges list their school codes on their websites and in their informational materials. If you need to look up a school's code, you can ask your high school or a local college whether they have a list of school codes available. You also could call the Federal Student Aid Information Center at (1-800-4-FED-AID) and ask a representative for assistance.

If you cannot locate the federal school code, you can list the name and location of each college, though this is not as reliable as entering each school's official school code.

### Housing Plans (101b, d, f, h)

Indicate where you plan to live while attending each college. If you're not sure yet, choose the most likely option. Keep in mind that higher costs usually translate into greater eligibility for financial aid, though that doesn't always mean additional funding is available. Ask the financial aid office at each college whether it's possible to estimate the effect of each housing option on your financial aid offer.

If your plans change at any point, even once the school year has begun, be sure to notify the financial aid office. A different housing arrangement might require an adjustment to the cost of attendance they are using to calculate your eligibility. This could also change your financial aid award – up or down – which is better to know as early as possible so you can budget accordingly.

## STEP SEVEN – SIGNATURES

Read, sign and date.

### Date this form was completed. (102)

Indicate the date you are actually completing and signing the form.

### Student (103.1)

As the student applicant, you must sign the FAFSA. This can be done in one of two ways.

## STEP SEVEN – SIGNATURES (Continued)

	<p><b>Option 1:</b> If you are completing the FAFSA online, you can “sign” using a Federal Student Aid PIN, which is the fastest way to apply. Request your FSA PIN in advance at <a href="http://www.pin.ed.gov">http://www.pin.ed.gov</a> or at the time you are completing the FAFSA online. Your FSA PIN serves as your electronic signature. You can use it to sign the FAFSA each year that you apply and for other parts of the application process. Safeguard the privacy of your FSA PIN to make sure you’re the only one who can use it.</p> <p><b>Option 2:</b> If you prefer, you can sign your FAFSA on paper and mail it to the federal processing center, which takes longer. Whether you are completing the entire FAFSA on paper, or completing it online and choosing to print out a signature page, be sure to follow through. A FAFSA missing a signature will remain “pending” until the signature is on file, and long delays can affect your award offer.</p>
<b>Parent (103.2)</b>	<p>If the student is dependent, one parent must sign the form. The same signature options exist (see question 103.1 above).</p> <p>To sign electronically, your parent needs a FSA PIN of his/her own, which can be requested in advance at <a href="http://www.pin.ed.gov">http://www.pin.ed.gov</a> or at the time the FAFSA is being completed online. The parent’s FSA PIN can be used to sign more than one dependent’s FAFSA.</p>
<b>Preparer’s Social Security Number (or 105) (104)</b>	<p>If you paid someone to complete the FAFSA for you or advise you on how to complete the form, you must provide the data requested in questions 104-106. Enter either the paid preparer’s Social Security Number or Employer ID number.</p> <p>Anyone who provided free advice for completing the form or helped you to enter your data into an electronic application is not required to respond to questions 104 through 106.</p>
<b>Employer ID number (or 104) (105)</b>	See question 104 above.
<b>Preparer’s signature and date (106)</b>	Have the paid preparer sign and date your application.

## WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

After submitting the completed and signed FAFSA, you will receive a Student Aid Report (SAR). The SAR will arrive by e-mail at the address you provided on the FAFSA, or it will arrive in the mail within 7-10 days at the mailing address you provided. The SAR lists all of the information you submitted, which you should review carefully for accuracy and completeness.

The SAR also provides:

- Your EFC, which is subject to change once each financial aid office you list on the FAFSA has an opportunity to review and verify your answers;
- Instructions for making any corrections, in which case your EFC will be recalculated and an updated SAR will be issued to you and to each school listed on the SAR;
- Ability to add or remove colleges from your list of recipient schools.

Once you are satisfied that the FAFSA data is correct, it’s time to sit back and wait for the offers of financial aid to arrive. It’s wise to check into the status of your application approximately every 2-4 weeks, or on the timeline suggested by each college’s financial aid office. You may be asked to provide additional information or documentation, which you’ll want to do promptly to keep the process on track.