Remember, a person must meet the requirements of either a qualifying child or a qualifying relative to be claimed as a dependent.

Relationship To meet this test, the child must be:

- The taxpayer’s son, daughter, stepchild, foster child (placed by an authorized placement agency), or a descendant (for example, a grandchild) of any of them
- The taxpayer’s brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, stepbrother, stepsister, or a descendant (for example, niece or nephew) of any of them

An adopted child is treated the same as a natural child for the purposes of the relationships described above. For example, an adopted brother or sister is a brother or sister of the taxpayer. An adopted child includes a child who was lawfully placed with a person for legal adoption.

Age: To meet this test, the child must be:

- Under age 19 at the end of the tax year and younger than the taxpayer (or the taxpayer’s spouse, if filing jointly), or
- A full-time student under the age of 24 at the end of the year and younger than the taxpayer (or spouse, if filing jointly), or
  - To qualify as a student, the child must be enrolled in the number of hours or courses the school considers full-time during some part of at least five months of the year. See Publication 17 for additional details. Attending an on-the-job training course, correspondence school, or a school offering courses only through the internet, does not qualify the child as a student
- Any age if permanently and totally disabled at any time during the year. An individual is considered permanently and totally disabled if both of the following conditions apply:
  - He or she can’t engage in any substantial gainful activity because of a physical or mental condition.
  - A doctor determines the condition has lasted or can be expected to last continuously for at least a year or can lead to death.
### Dependent Student Look-Up Tables: 48 Contiguous States and District of Columbia

#### Student’s Parent is a Single Parent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>2022 Poverty Guideline</th>
<th>Max Pell Parent AGI Limit (225% of Poverty Guideline)</th>
<th>Min Pell Parent AGI Limit (325% of Poverty Guideline)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,310</td>
<td>$41,198</td>
<td>$59,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$23,030</td>
<td>$51,818</td>
<td>$74,484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$27,750</td>
<td>$62,438</td>
<td>$90,188</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$32,470</td>
<td>$73,058</td>
<td>$105,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$37,190</td>
<td>$83,678</td>
<td>$120,868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$41,910</td>
<td>$94,298</td>
<td>$136,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$46,630</td>
<td>$104,918</td>
<td>$151,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9+ Add $4,720 to the poverty guideline for each additional person. Then multiply the AGI by 225% (Max Pell) or 325% (Min Pell) to determine the Parent AGI Limit.

#### Student’s Parent is not a Single Parent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family Size</th>
<th>2022 Poverty Guideline</th>
<th>Max Pell Parent AGI Limit (175% of Poverty Guideline)</th>
<th>Min Pell Parent AGI Limit (275% of Poverty Guideline)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$18,310</td>
<td>$32,043</td>
<td>$50,353</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$27,750</td>
<td>$48,563</td>
<td>$76,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$32,470</td>
<td>$56,823</td>
<td>$89,293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>$37,190</td>
<td>$65,083</td>
<td>$102,273</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>$41,910</td>
<td>$73,343</td>
<td>$115,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>$46,630</td>
<td>$81,603</td>
<td>$128,233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9+ Add $4,720 to the poverty guideline for each additional person. Then multiply the AGI by 175% (Max Pell) or 275% (Min Pell) to determine the Parent AGI Limit.
Personal Circumstance Questions for 24-25 FAFSA

☐ The student has children or other people (excluding their spouse) who live with them and receive more than half of their support from the student now and between July 1, 2024 and June 30, 2025?
Whose Information Should Be Used on the FAFSA

1. Report ONLY this parent's information

2. Report BOTH parents' information

Are your parents married to each other? NO

Do your parents live together? NO

Which parent provided more financial support in the last 12 months? NO

Is this parent remarried? NO

YES

YES

YES
FSA ID Updates

• All FSA IDs (new or existing) need to have a verified email address

• Still have multi-factor authentication (the text/email code each time a contributor logs into the FAFSA)

• Every contributor will have to have an FSA ID they can access to use to consent and approve

• All FSA IDs have to be created and confirmed (takes at least 3 days) before can log into the FAFSA.
FSA ID Undocumented process

• New process in December for undocumented parents to create one with identity confirmation through TransUnion

  Webinar on Nov 2 to overview this process

• Eliminated: signature page mailed in for undocumented parents

• Warning: Undocumented students still not eligible for Federal Student Aid
Who Needs a FSA ID

Who needs FSA IDs:

**Independent Students:**
- Student
- Student Spouse (if married)

**Dependent Students:**
- Student
- Parent and or Spouse/Stepparent

- If parents are married and 2022 tax filing status is married filing joint= only 1 parent needs FSA ID
- If parents are married/remarried, and 2022 tax filing status is anything other than joint= both parent/stepparent need FSA IDs
- If parents never married but live under the same roof= both parents need FSA IDs
- If parents are married/remarried or never married living together, and one or both did not file 2022 taxes= both parent/stepparent need FSA IDs