FINANCIAL AID

Certain questions on the FAFSA application will determine whether you are considered dependent on your parents and must report their income and assets as well as your own, or whether you are independent and must report only your own income and assets.

For the current academic year, a student is automatically determined to be an independent applicant for Federal student aid if he/she meets any one of the following criteria*:

1. The student will be 24 years or older by December 31 of the school year for which you are applying for financial aid.
2. The student is working on a master’s or doctorate program (such as MA, MBA, MD, PhD, etc)
3. The student is married (as of the date the FAFSA is completed by the student);
4. The student has children who receive more than half of their support from the student; or
5. The student has dependents (other than a spouse or children) who live with the student and receive more than half of their support from the student, now and through June 30 of the following year.
6. Both of the student’s parents are deceased or the student is/was an orphan or ward of the court until the age of 18;
7. The student is a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces (called to active duty for service other than training).

*For additional dependency information see the FAFSA application online or visit www.StudentAid.gov/dependency

Sometimes students have unusual circumstances, and ask that the financial aid office review their dependency status. The financial aid office provides the following guidelines to students requesting a status review.

1. Independent status will be considered if an irrevocable severance of family ties due to extremely difficult/life threatening situations exists, and the student no longer resides with his/her parents.
2. Acceptable situations may include that the student was abandoned by the parents, or was forced to severe ties because of physical or mental abuse, or was faced with a life threatening situation, and the student no longer resides with his/her parents.

Warning: According to the U.S. Department of Education, if you purposely give false or misleading information on any documentation you may be subject to a fine of up to $20,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years, or both.