anadrol

053.314.328-40 Identificação

custom\_dictionaries\_only

custom\_terms\_only

Social Security No: 576-55-4600

age 32 years old

name= Alex Smith

Email: lex@gmail.com

Address- Johnston, RI 02919,381 Route 29,Albany, NY 12203

date of birth 08/27/1991A question I get asked a lot on my email list is: what is the best programming language for machine learning?

I’ve replied to this question many times now it’s about time to explore this further in a blog post. Ultimately, the programming language you use for machine learning should consider your own requirements and predilections. No one can meaningfully address those concerns for you.

What Languages Are Being Used

Before I give you my opinion, it is good to have  a look around to see what languages and platforms are popular in self-selected communities of data analysis and machine learning professionals.

KDnuggets has had language polls forever. A recent poll is titled “What programming/statistics languages you used for an analytics / data mining / data science work in 2013“. The trends are almost identical to the previous year. The results suggest heavy use of R and Python and SQL for data access. SAS and MATLAB rank higher than I would have expected. I’d expect SAS accounts for larger corporate (Fortune 500) data analysis and MATLAB for engineering, research and student use.

Kaggle offer machine learning competitions and have polled their user base as to the tools and programming languages used by participants in competitions. They posted results in 2011 titledKagglers’ Favorite Tools (also see the forum discussion). The results suggested the abundant use of R. The results also show good use of MATLAB and SAS with much lower Python representation. I can attest that I prefer R over Python for competition work. It just feels though it has more on offer in terms of data analysis and algorithm selection.

Ben Hamner, Kaggle Admin and author of the blog post above on the Kaggle blog goes into more detail on the options when it comes to programming languages for machine learning in a forum post titled “What tools do people generally use to solve problems“.

Ben comments that MATLAB/Octave is a good language for matrix operations and can be good when working with a well defined feature matrix. Python is fragmented by comprehensive and can be very slow unless you drop into C. He prefers Python when not working with a well defined feature matrix and uses Pandas and NLTK. Ben comments that “As a general rule, if it’s found to be interesting for statisticians, it’s been implemented in R” (well said). He also complains about the language itself being ugly and painful to work with. Finally, Ben comments on Julia that doesn’t have much to offer in the way of libraries but is his new favorite language. He comments that it has the conciseness of languages like MATLAB and Python with the speed of C.

Anthony Goldbloom, the CEO of Kaggle gave a presentation to the Bay Area R user group in 2011 on the popularity of R in Kaggle competitions titled Predictive modeling competitions: making data science a sport (see the powerpoint slides). The presentation slides give more detail on the use of programming languages and suggest an Other category that is as close to as large as large as the usage of R. It would be nice to have the raw data that was collected (why didn’t they release it to their own data community, seriously!?).

John Langford on his blog Hunch has an excellent article on the properties of a programming language to consider when working with machine learning algorithms titled “Programming Languages for Machine Learning Implementations“. He divides the properties into concerns of speed and the concerns of programability (programming ease). He points to powerful industry standard implementations of algorithms, all in C and comments that he has not used R or MATLAB (the post was written 8 years ago). Take some time and read some of the comments by academics and industry specialists alike. This is a deep and nuanced problem that really comes down to the specifics of the problem you are solving and the environment in which you are solving it.

Machine Learning Languages

I think of programming languages in the context of the machine learning activities I want to perform.

MATLAB/Octave

I think MATLAB is excellent for representing and working with matrices. As such, I think it’s an excellent language or platform to use when climbing into the linear algebra of a given method. I think it’s suited to learning about algorithms both superficially the first time around and deeply when you are trying to figure something out or go deep into the method. For example, it’s popular in university courses for beginners, like Andrew Ng’s Coursera Machine Learning course.

R

R is a workhorse for statistical analysis and by extension machine learning. Much talk is given to the learning curve, I didn’t really see the problem. It is the platform to use to understand and explore your data using statistical methods and graphs. It has a n enormous number of machine learning algorithms, and advanced implementations too written by the developers of the algorithm.

I think you can explore, model and prototype with R. I think it suits one-off projects with an artefact like a set of predictions, report or research paper. For example, it is the most popular platform for machine learning competitors such as Kaggle.

Python

Python if a popular scientific language and a rising star for machine learning. I’d be surprised if it can take the data analysis mantle from R, but matrix handling in NumPy may challenge MATLAB and communication tools like IPython are very attractive and a step into the future of reproducibility.

I think the SciPy stack for machine learning and data analysis can be used for one-off projects (like papers), and frameworks like scikit-learn may be mature enough to be used in production systems.

Java-family/C-family

Implementing a system that uses machine learning is an engineering challenge like any other. You need good design and developed requirements. Machine learning is algorithms, not magic. When it comes to serious production implementations, you need a robust library or you customize an implementation of the algorithm for your needs.

There are robust libraries, for example Java has Weka and Mahout. Also note that the deeper implementations of core algorithms like regression (LIBLINEAR) and SVM (LIBSVM) are written in C and leveraged by Python and other toolkits. I think you are serious you may prototype in R or Python, but you will implement in a heavier language for reasons such as execution speed and system reliability. For example, the backend of BigML is implemented in Clojure.

Other Concerns

Not a Programmer: If you are not a programmer (or not a confident programmer) I recommend playing machine learning via a GUI interface like Weka.

One Language for Research and Ops: You may want to use the same language for prototyping and for production to reduce risk of not effectively transferring the results.

Pet Language: You may have a pet language of favorite language and want to stick to that. You can implement algorithms yourself or leverage libraries. Most languages have some form of machine learning package, however primitive.

FAFSA

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

F R E E A P P L I C AT I O N f o r F E D E R A L S T U D E N T A I D

Using Your Tax Return

Filling Out the FAFSA

SM

If you or your family experienced significant changes to your financial situation (such as

loss of employment), complete this form to the extent you can and submit it as instructed.

Consult with the financial aid office at the college(s) you applied to or plan to attend.

For help in filling out the FAFSA, go to www.studentaid.gov/completefafsa or call

1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). TTY users (for the hearing impaired) may call

1-800-730-8913.

Fill the answer fields directly on your screen or print the form and complete it by hand.

Your answers will be read electronically; therefore if you complete the form by hand:

tuse black ink and fill in circles completely:

tprint clearly in CAPITAL letters and skip a

box between words:

treport dollar amounts (such as $12,356.41)

like this:

Check with your financial aid administrator for these states

and territories:

AL, AS \*, AZ, CO, FM \*, GA, GU \*, HI \*, MH \*, MP \*, NE, NM, NV \*,

PR, PW \*, SD \*, TX, UT, VA \*, VI \*, WI and WY \*.

Pay attention to the symbols that may be listed after

your state deadline

Blue is for student information and purple is for parent information.

Mailing Your FAFSA

After you complete this application, make a copy of pages 3 through 8 for your records.

Then mail the original of pages 3 through 8 to:

Federal Student Aid Programs, P.O. Box 4692, Mt. Vernon, IL 62864-4692.

After your application is processed, you will receive a summary of your information in

your Student Aid Report (SAR). If you provide an e-mail address, your SAR will be sent by

e-mail within three to five days. If you do not provide an e-mail address, your SAR will be

mailed to you within three weeks. If you would like to check the status of your FAFSA,

go to www.fafsa.gov or call 1-800-4-FED-AID.

Let’s Get Started!

Now go to page 3 of the application form and begin filling it out. Refer to the

notes as instructed.

AK Education Grant and AK Performance Scholarship June 30, 2014

Academic Challenge - June 1, 2014 (date received)

Workforce Grant - Contact the financial aid office.

Higher Education Opportunity Grant - June 1, 2014 (date

received)

Initial awards - March 2, 2014 + \*

Additional community college awards - September 2, 2014

(date postmarked) + \*

February 15, 2014 (date received) # \*

April 1, 2014 (date received) \* For priority consideration,

submit application by April 30, 2014.

For DCTAG, complete the DC OneApp and submit additional

supporting documents on or before April 30, 2014.

April 15, 2014 (date received)

May 15, 2014 (date processed)

July 1, 2014 (date received); earlier priority deadlines may

exist for certain programs. \*

Opportunity Grant - March 1, 2014 (date received) # \*

As soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made until

funds are depleted.

March 10, 2014 (date received)

April 1, 2014 (date received) # \*

As soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made until

funds are depleted.

June 30, 2015 (July 1, 2014 recommended)

May 1, 2014 (date received) #

March 1, 2014 (date received)

May 1, 2014 (date received)

March 1, 2014 (date received)

30 days after term starts (date received)

April 1, 2014 (date received)

MTAG and MESG Grants - September 15, 2014 (date received)

HELP Scholarship - March 31, 2014 (date received)

March 1, 2014 (date received) #

As soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made until

funds are depleted.

April 15, 2014 (date received) # Early priority deadlines may

exist for institutional programs.

NH is not offering a state grant this year.

2013-2014 Tuition Aid Grant recipients - June 1, 2014 (date

received)

All other applicants

- October 1, 2014, fall & spring terms (date received)

- March 1, 2015, spring term only (date received)

June 30, 2015 (date received) \*

October 1, 2014 (date received)

March 1, 2014 (date received) #

OSAC Private Scholarships - March 1, 2014

Oregon Opportunity Grant - February 1, 2014

All first-time applicants at a community college; a business/

trade/technical school; a hospital school of nursing; or

enrolled in a non-transferable two-year program August 1, 2014 (date received)

All other applicants - May 1, 2014 (date received)

March 1, 2014 (date received) #

Tuition Grants - June 30, 2014 (date received)

SC Commission on Higher Education Need-based Grants - As

soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made until

funds are depleted.

State Grant - Prior-year recipients receive award if eligible and

apply by March 1, 2014. All other awards made to neediest

applicants who apply by March 1, 2014, until funds are

depleted.

State Lottery - fall term, September 1, 2014 (date received);

spring & summer terms, February 1, 2015 (date received)

As soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made

until funds are depleted. \*

As soon as possible after January 1, 2014. Awards made until

funds are depleted.

PROMISE Scholarship - March 1, 2014. New applicants must

also submit additional application at www.cfwv.com. Contact

your financial aid administrator or your state agency.

WV Higher Education Grant Program - April 15, 2014

# For priority consideration, submit application by date specified.

+ Applicants encouraged to obtain proof of mailing.

\* Additional form may be required.

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STATE AID DEADLINES

We recommend that you complete and submit your FAFSA as soon as possible on or

after January 1, 2014. If you (or your parents) need to file a 2013 income tax return with

the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and have not done so yet, you can submit your FAFSA

now using estimated tax information, and then you must correct that information after

you file your return.

The easiest way to complete or correct your FAFSA with accurate tax information is by

using the IRS Data Retrieval Tool through www.fafsa.gov. In a few simple steps, most

students and parents who filed a 2013 tax return can view and transfer their tax return

information directly into their FAFSA.

Note: Both parents or both the student and spouse may need to report income

information on the FAFSA if they did not file a joint tax return for 2013. For assistance with

answering the income information questions in this situation, call 1-800-4-FED-AID.

APPLICATION DEADLINES

Federal Aid Deadline - June 30, 2015

State Aid Deadlines - See below.

Notes for question 8 (page 3)

Enter your Social Security Number (SSN). If you are a resident of the

Freely Associated States (i.e., the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the

Marshall Islands, or the Federated States of Micronesia) and were issued

an identification number beginning with “666” when submitting a FAFSA

previously, enter that number here. If you are a first-time applicant from

the Freely Associated States, enter “666” in the first three boxes of the

SSN field and leave the remaining six positions blank and we will create

an identification number to be used for federal student aid purposes.

Notes for questions 14 and 15 (page 3)

If you are an eligible noncitizen, write in your eight- or nine-digit Alien

Registration Number. Generally, you are an eligible noncitizen if you are

(1) a permanent U.S. resident with a Permanent Resident Card (I-551); (2)

a conditional permanent resident with a Conditional Green Card (I-551C);

(3) the holder of an Arrival-Departure Record (I-94) from the Department

of Homeland Security showing any one of the following designations:

“Refugee,” “Asylum Granted,” “Parolee” (I-94 confirms that you were

paroled for a minimum of one year and status has not expired), T-Visa

holder (T-1, T-2, T-3, etc.) or “Cuban-Haitian Entrant;” or (4) the holder of a

valid certification or eligibility letter from the Department of Health and

Human Services showing a designation of “Victim of human trafficking.”

If you are in the U.S. on an F1 or F2 student visa, a J1 or J2 exchange

visitor visa, or a G series visa (pertaining to international organizations),

select “No, I am not a citizen or eligible noncitizen.” You will not be

eligible for federal student aid. If you have a Social Security Number but

are not a citizen or an eligible noncitizen, you should still complete the

FAFSA because you may be eligible for state or college aid.

Notes for questions 16 and 17 (page 3)

Report your marital status as of the date you sign your FAFSA. If your

marital status changes after you sign your FAFSA, check with the

financial aid office at the college. Consistent with the Supreme Court

decision IPMEJOH 4FDUJPO PG the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA)

VODPOTUJUVUJPOBM, same-sex couples must report their marital status as

married if they were legally married in a state or other jurisdiction

(foreign country) that permits same-sex marriage

XJUIPVU SFHBSE UP

XIFSFUIFDPVQMFSFTJEFT.

Notes for question 22 (page 3)

The Selective Service System, and the registration requirement for young

men, preserves America’s ability to provide manpower in an emergency

to the U.S. Armed Forces (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines or Coast

Guard). Almost all men—ages 18 through 25—must register. For more

information about Selective Service, visit www.sss.gov.

Notes for questions 33 (page 4)

and 81 (page 6)

Notes for questions 42 and 43 (page 4), 45j (page 5),

and 91 and 92 (page 7)

Net worth means current value minus debt. If net worth is negative, enter 0.

Investments include real estate (do not include the home in which you

live), rental property (includes a unit within a family home that has its

own entrance, kitchen, and bath rented to someone other than a family

member), trust funds, UGMA and UTMA accounts, money market funds,

mutual funds, certificates of deposit, stocks, stock options, bonds, other

securities, installment and land sale contracts (including mortgages

held), commodities, etc.

Investments also include qualified educational benefits or education

savings accounts (e.g., Coverdell savings accounts, 529 college savings

plans and the refund value of 529 prepaid tuition plans). For a student

who does not report parental information, the accounts owned by the

student (and/or the student’s spouse) are reported as student investments

in question 42. For a student who must report parental information, the

accounts are reported as parental investments in question 91, including

all accounts owned by the student and all accounts owned by the parents

for any member of the household.

Money received, or paid on your behalf, also includes distributions to

you (the student beneficiary) from a 529 plan that is owned by someone

other than you or your parents (such as your grandparents, aunts, and

uncles). You must include these distribution amounts in question 45j.

Investments do not include the home you live in, the value of life

insurance, retirement plans (401[k] plans, pension funds, annuities, noneducation IRAs, Keogh plans, etc.) or cash, savings and checking accounts

already reported in questions 41 and 90.

Investments also do not include UGMA and UTMA accounts for which

you are the custodian, but not the owner.

Investment value means the current balance or market value of these

investments as of today. Investment debt means only those debts that

are related to the investments.

Business and/or investment farm value includes the market value of

land, buildings, machinery, equipment, inventory, etc. Business and/or

investment farm debt means only those debts for which the business or

investment farm was used as collateral.

Business value does not include the value of a small business if your

family owns and controls more than 50 percent of the business and the

business has 100 or fewer full-time or full-time equivalent employees.

For small business value, your family includes (1) persons directly related

to you, such as a parent, sister or cousin, or (2) persons who are or were

related to you by marriage, such as a spouse, stepparent or sister-in-law.

Investment farm value does not include the value of a family farm that

you (your spouse and/or your parents) live on and operate.

If you filed or will file a foreign tax return, a tax return with Puerto Rico,

another U.S. territory (e.g., Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin

Islands, Swain’s Island or the Northern Marianas Islands) or one of the

Freely Associated States, use the information from that return to fill out

this form. If you filed a foreign return, convert all monetary units to U.S.

dollars, using the exchange rate that is in effect today. To view the daily

exchange rate, go to www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h10/current.

Notes for question 49 (page 5)

Notes for questions 35 (page 4)

and 83 (page 6)

Notes for question 50 (page 5)

In general, a person is eligible to file a 1040A or 1040EZ if he or she makes less

than $100,000, does not itemize deductions, does not receive income from

his or her own business or farm and does not receive alimony. A person is

not eligible to file a 1040A or 1040EZ if he or she makes $100,000 or more,

itemizes deductions, receives income from his or her own business or farm,

is self-employed, receives alimony or is required to file Schedule D for capital

gains. If you filed a 1040 only to claim the American Opportunity Tax Credit or

Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, and you would have otherwise been eligible to

file a 1040A or 1040EZ, answer “Yes” to this question. If you filed a 1040 and

were not required to file a tax return, answer “Yes” to this question.

Notes for questions 38 (page 4)

and 87 (page 7) — Notes for those who filed a 1040EZ

On the 1040EZ, if a person didn’t check either box on line 5, enter 01 if he or

she is single or has never been married, or 02 if he or she is married. If a person

checked either the “you” or “spouse” box on line 5, use 1040EZ worksheet line

F to determine the number of exemptions ($3,800 equals one exemption).

Page 2

Answer “Yes” if you are currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces or are

a National Guard or Reserves enlistee who is on active duty for other than

state or training purposes.

Answer “No” if you are a National Guard or Reserves enlistee who is on

active duty for state or training purposes.

Answer “Yes” (you are a veteran) if you (1) have engaged in active duty

(including basic training) in the U.S. Armed Forces, or are a National

Guard or Reserves enlistee who was called to active duty for other than

state or training purposes, or were a cadet or midshipman at one of the

service academies, and (2) were released under a condition other than

dishonorable. Also answer “Yes” if you are not a veteran now but will be

one by June 30, 2015.

Answer “No” (you are not a veteran) if you (1) have never engaged in

active duty (including basic training) in the U.S. Armed Forces, (2)

are currently an ROTC student or a cadet or midshipman at a service

academy, (3) are a National Guard or Reserves enlistee activated only for

state or training purposes, or (4) were engaged in active duty in the U.S.

Armed Forces but released under dishonorable conditions.

Also answer “No” if you are currently serving in the U.S. Armed Forces

and will continue to serve through June 30, 2015.

Notes continued on page 9.

FAFSA

July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015

SM

F R E E A P P L I C AT I O N f o r F E D E R A L S T U D E N T A I D

Step One (Student): For questions 1-31, leave blank any questions that do not apply to you (the student).

OMB # 1845-0001

Your full name (exactly as it appears on your Social Security card) If your name has a suffix, such as Jr. or III, include a space between your last name and suffix.

1. Last name : Smith

2. First name : Alex

3. Middle initial

Your mailing address

4. Number and street : 10th Floor, 100 South Main Street

(include apt. number)

5. City (and country if not U.S.) : , Los Angeles

6. State : California

7. ZIP code : 90012

8. Your Social Security Number : 576-55-4600

9. Your date of birth : 01/02/1992

10. Your permanent telephone number : +1-888-452-1505

Your driver’s license number and driver’s license state (if you have one)

11. Driver’s license number : 123TH5845

12. Driver’s license state : California

13.Your e-mail address. If you provide your e-mail address, we will communicate with you electronically. For example, when your FAFSA has been processed, you will be

notified by e-mail. Your e-mail address will also be shared with your state and the colleges listed on your FAFSA to allow them to communicate with you. If you do not

have an e-mail address, leave this field blank.

email : lex@gmail.com

14. Are you a U.S.citizen? Yes

15. Alien Registration Number:

16. What is your marital status as of today? Unmarried

17. Month and year you were

married, remarried, separated,

divorced or widowed.

18. What is your state of legal residence : California

21. Are you male or female : Male

19. Did you become a legal resident of this state before January 1, 2009 : Yes

20. If the answer to question 19 is “No,” give month and year you

became a legal resident.

22. If female, skip to question

23. Most male students must register with Selective Service to receive federal aid. If you are male, age 18-25 and not registered, fill in the circle and we will register you. See Notes page 2.

23. Have you been convicted for the possession or sale of illegal drugs for an offense that occurred while you were receiving

federal student aid (such as grants, loans or work-study)?

Answer “No” if you have never received federal student aid or if you have never had a drug conviction for an offense that occurred while

receiving federal student aid. If you have a drug conviction for an offense that occurred while you were receiving federal student aid, answer

“Yes,” but complete and submit this application, and we will mail you a worksheet to help you determine if your conviction affects your

eligibility for aid. If you are unsure how to answer this question, call 1-800-433-3243 for help.

24. Highest school completed by Parent 1

1. Middle school/Jr. high : Stanford school

2. High school : Stanford school

3. College or beyond : Oxford University

25. Highest school completed by Parent 2

1 Middle school/Jr. high : Stanford school

2 High school : Stanford school

3 College or beyond : Stanford University

26. When you begin college in the 2014-2015 school year, what will be your high school completion status?

High school diploma. Answer question 27. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1 Homeschooled. Skip to question 28. . . . . . . . . . .

3 General Educational Development (GED) certificate or state equivalent test. Skip to question

28.

For Help — www.studentaid.gov/completefafsa

Page 3

Step One CONTINUED on page 4

Step One CONTINUED from page 3

28. Will you have your first bachelor’s degree

before July 1, 2014?

27. What is the name of the high school where you received or will receive your high school diploma?

Enter the complete high school name, and the city and state where the high school is located.

STATE

High School Name

Yes

High School City

29. When you begin the 2014-2015 school year, what will be your grade

level?

1

No

2

30. When you begin the 2014-2015 school year, what degree or certificate will

you be working on?

Never attended college and 1st year undergraduate . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1st bachelor’s degree . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Attended college before and 1st year undergraduate . . . . . . . . . . . .

2nd bachelor’s degree . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

2nd year undergraduate/sophomore . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Associate degree (occupational or technical program) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Associate degree (general education or transfer program). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

3rd year undergraduate/junior . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

4th year undergraduate/senior . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

5th year/other undergraduate. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1st year graduate/professional . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Continuing graduate/professional or beyond . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Certificate or diploma (occupational, technical or education program

of less than two years). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Certificate or diploma (occupational, technical or education program

of two or more years) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Teaching credential (nondegree program) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Graduate or professional degree . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Other/undecided . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

31. Are you interested in being considered for work-study?

Step Two (Student):

Answer questions 32–58 about yourself (the student). If you were never married or are separated, divorced

or widowed, answer only about yourself. If you are married or remarried as of today, include information

about your spouse (husband or wife).

32. For 2013, have you (the student) completed

your IRS income tax return or another tax

return listed in question 33?

I have already completed my return . . . . . . . .

I will file but have not yet completed my

return . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

I’m not going to file. Skip to question 39.

33. What income tax return did you file or will you file

for 2013?

34. For 2013, what is or will be your tax filing

status according to your tax return?

IRS 1040 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

IRS 1040A or 1040EZ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

A foreign tax return. See Notes page 2. . . . . . . . . . . .

A tax return with Puerto Rico, another U.S. territory,

or Freely Associated State. See Notes page 2. . . . . .

35. If you have filed or will file a 1040, were you eligible to file a 1040A or 1040EZ?

See Notes page 2.

4

Single . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Head of household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Married—filed joint return . . . . . . . . . . .

Married—filed separate return . . . . . . .

Qualifying widow(er). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Don’t know . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

Don’t know

For questions 36–45, if the answer is zero or the question does not apply to you, enter 0. Report whole dollar amounts with no cents.

36. What was your (and spouse’s) adjusted gross income for 2013? Adjusted gross income is on IRS Form 1040—line 37;

$

1040A—line 21; or 1040EZ—line 4.

37. Enter your (and spouse’s) income tax for 2013. Income tax amount is on IRS Form 1040—line 55; 1040A—line 35; or $

1040EZ—line 10.

,

38. Enter your (and spouse’s) exemptions for 2013. Exemptions are on IRS Form 1040—line 6d or Form 1040A—line 6d.

For Form 1040EZ, see Notes page 2.

Questions 39 and 40 ask about earnings (wages, salaries, tips, etc.) in 2013. Answer the questions whether or not a tax return was filed. This

information may be on the W-2 forms, or on IRS Form 1040—lines 7 + 12 + 18 + Box 14 (Code A) of IRS Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); on 1040A—line 7; or

on 1040EZ—line 1. If any individual earning item is negative, do not include that item in your calculation.

39. How much did you earn from working in 2013?

40. How much did your spouse earn from working in 2013?

$

,

,

41. As of today, what is your (and spouse’s) total current balance of cash, savings and checking accounts? Don’t include

$

student financial aid.

42. As of today, what is the net worth of your (and spouse’s) investments, including real estate? Don’t include the home you

$

live in. Net worth means current value minus debt. See Notes page 2.

43. As of today, what is the net worth of your (and spouse’s) current businesses and/or investment farms? Don’t include a

$

family farm or family business with 100 or fewer full-time or full-time equivalent employees. See Notes page 2.

For Help — 1-800-433-3243

Page 4

Step Two CONTINUED on page 5

Step Two CONTINUED from page 4

44. Student’s 2013 Additional Financial Information (Enter the combined amounts for you and your spouse.)

a. Education credits (American Opportunity Tax Credit and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit) from IRS Form 1040—line 49 or 1040A—line 31.

$

b. Child support paid because of divorce or separation or as a result of a legal requirement. Don’t include support for children in your

household, as reported in question 95.

$

c. Taxable earnings from need-based employment programs, such as Federal Work-Study and need-based employment portions of

fellowships and assistantships.

$

,

,

d. Taxable student grant and scholarship aid reported to the IRS in your adjusted gross income. Includes AmeriCorps benefits (awards,

living allowances and interest accrual payments), as well as grant and scholarship portions of fellowships and assistantships.

$

,

,

e. Combat pay or special combat pay. Only enter the amount that was taxable and included in your adjusted gross income. Don’t include

untaxed combat pay.

$

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,

f. Earnings from work under a cooperative education program offered by a college.

$

,

,

a. Payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans (paid directly or withheld from earnings), including, but not limited to,

amounts reported on the W-2 forms in Boxes 12a through 12d, codes D, E, F, G, H and S. Don’t include amounts reported in code DD

(employer contributions toward employee health benefits).

$

,

,

b. IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, Keogh and other qualified plans from IRS Form 1040—line 28 + line 32

or 1040A—line 17.

$

,

,

c. Child support received for any of your children. Don’t include foster care or adoption payments.

$

,

,

d. Tax exempt interest income from IRS Form 1040—line 8b or 1040A—line 8b.

$

,

,

e. Untaxed portions of IRA distributions from IRS Form 1040—lines (15a minus 15b) or 1040A—lines (11a minus 11b). Exclude rollovers.

If negative, enter a zero here.

$

,

,

f. Untaxed portions of pensions from IRS Form 1040—lines (16a minus 16b) or 1040A—lines (12a minus 12b). Exclude rollovers.

If negative, enter a zero here.

$

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$

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$

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$

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$

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45. Student’s 2013 Untaxed Income (Enter the combined amounts for you and your spouse.)

g. Housing, food and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy and others (including cash payments and cash value

of benefits). Don’t include the value of on-base military housing or the value of a basic military allowance for housing.

h. Veterans noneducation benefits, such as Disability, Death Pension, or Dependency & Indemnity Compensation (DIC) and/or VA

Educational Work-Study allowances.

i. Other untaxed income not reported in items 45a through 45h, such as workers’ compensation, disability, etc. Also include the untaxed

portions of health savings accounts from IRS Form 1040—line 25. Don’t include extended foster care benefits, student aid, earned

income credit, additional child tax credit, welfare payments, untaxed Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Workforce

Investment Act educational benefits, on-base military housing or a military housing allowance, combat pay, benefits from flexible

spending arrangements (e.g., cafeteria plans), foreign income exclusion or credit for federal tax on special fuels.

j. Money received, or paid on your behalf (e.g., bills), not reported elsewhere on this form. This includes money that you received from a

parentXIPTFGJOBODJBMJOGPSNBUJPOJTOPUSFQPSUFEPOUIJTGPSNBOEUIBUJTOPUpart of a legal child support agreement. See Notes page 2.

Step Three (Student):

Answer the questions in this step to determine if you will need to provide parental information. Once

you answer “Yes” to any of the questions in this step, skip Step Four and go to Step Five on page 8.

46. Were you born before January 1, 1991? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

47. As of today, are you married? (Also answer “Yes” if you are separated but not divorced.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

48. At the beginning of the 2014-2015 school year, will you be working on a master’s or doctorate program (such as an MA,

MBA, MD, JD, PhD, EdD, graduate certificate, etc.)?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

49. Are you currently serving on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces for purposes other than training? See Notes page 2. . . . .

50. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces? See Notes page 2. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

54. As determined by a court in your state of legal residence, are you or were you an emancipated minor? See Notes page 9. . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

55. As determined by a court in your state of legal residence, are you or were you in legal guardianship? See Notes page 9. . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

56. At any time on or after July 1, 2013, did your high school or school district homeless liaison determine that you were an

unaccompanied youth who was homeless or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless? See Notes page 9. . . . . . .

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

Yes

1

No

2

51. Do you now have or will you have children who will receive more than half of their support from you between July 1, 2014

and June 30, 2015?. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

52. Do you have dependents (other than your children or spouse) who live with you and who receive more than half of their

support from you, now and through June 30, 2015? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

53. At any time since you turned age 13, were both your parents deceased, were you in foster care or were you a dependent

or ward of the court? See Notes page 9. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

57. At any time on or after July 1, 2013, 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 or were self-supporting and at risk of being homeless? See Notes page 9. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

58. At any time on or after July 1, 2013, 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? See Notes page 9. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

For Help — www.studentaid.gov/completefafsa

Page 5

If you (the student) answered “No” to every question in Step Three, go to Step Four.

If you answered “Yes” to any question in Step Three, skip Step Four and go to Step Five on page 8.

(Health professions students: Your college may require you to complete Step Four even if you answered “Yes” to any Step Three question.)

If you believe that you are unable to provide parental information, see Notes page 9.

Step Four (Parent): Complete this step if you (the student) answered “No” to all questions in Step Three.

Answer all the questions in Step Four even if you do not live with your legal parents (your biological and/or adoptive parents). Grandparents, foster parents, legal guardians,

aunts and uncles are not considered parents on this form unless they have legally adopted you. If your legal parents are married to each other or are not married to each

other and live together, answer the questions about both of them. If your parent was never married or is remarried, divorced, separated or widowed, see Notes page 9 for

additional instructions.

59. As of today, what is the marital status of your legal parents?

Never married. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

2

Unmarried and both parents living

together. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

5

Married or remarried. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1

Divorced or separated. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

3

Widowed . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

4

60. Month and year

they were married,

remarried, separated,

divorced or widowed.

MONTH

YEAR

What are the Social Security Numbers, names and dates of birth of the parents reporting information on this form?

If your parent does not have a Social Security Number, you must enter 000-00-0000. If the name includes a suffix, such as Jr. or III, include a space between the last name and

suffix. Enter two digits for each day and month (e.g., for May 31, enter 05 31).

Questions 61-64 are for Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent)

61. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

–

–

65. SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

1 9

,

Questions 65-68 are for Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent)

–

63. FIRST INITIAL 64. DATE OF BIRTH

62. LAST NAME, AND

67. FIRST INITIAL 68. DATE OF BIRTH

66. LAST NAME, AND

–

1 9

,

69. Your parents’ e-mail address. If you provide your parents’ e-mail address, we will let them know your FAFSA has been processed. This e-mail address will

also be shared with your state and the colleges listed on your FAFSA to allow them to electronically communicate with your parents.

@

70. What is your

parents’ state of

legal residence?

STATE

71. Did your parents become

legal residents of this state

before January 1, 2009?

Yes

1

No

2

72. If the answer to question 71 is “No,” give the

month and year legal residency began for the

parent who has lived in the state the longest.

MONTH

YEAR

73. How many people are in your parents’ household?

Include:

t yourself, even if you don’t live with your parents,

t your parents,

t your parents’ other children if (a) your parents will provide more than half of their support between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, or

(b) the children could answer “No” to every question in Step Three on page 5 of this form, and

t other people if they now live with your parents, your parents provide more than half of their support and your parents will continue to

provide more than half of their support between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015.

74. How many people in your parents’ household (from question 73) will be college students between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015?

Always count yourself as a college student. Do not include your parents. You may include others only if they will attend, at least half-time in

2014-2015, a program that leads to a college degree or certificate.

In 2012 or 2013, did you, your parents or anyone in your parents’ household (from question 73) receive benefits from any of the federal programs listed?

Mark all that apply. Answering these questions will not reduce eligibility for student aid or these programs. TANF may have a different name in your parents’ state. Call

1-800-4-FED-AID to find out the name of the state’s program.

75. Supplemental

Security

Income (SSI)

76. Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance

Program (SNAP)

77. Free or

Reduced

Price Lunch

78. Temporary Assistance

for Needy Families

(TANF)

79. Special Supplemental Nutrition

Program for Women, Infants,

and Children (WIC)

\*GZPVSBOTXFSUPRVFTUJPOXBTi6ONBSSJFEBOECPUIQBSFOUTMJWJOHUPHFUIFS

wDPOUBDU'&%"\*%GPSBTTJTUBODFXJUIBOTXFSJOHRVFTUJPOT

80. For 2013, have your parents completed their IRS

income tax return or another tax return listed in

question 81?

My parents have already completed their return. . .

My parents will file but have not yet completed

their return . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

My parents are not going to file.

Skip to question 88. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

83. If your parents have filed or will file a 1040,

were they eligible to file a 1040A or 1040EZ?

See Notes page 2.

For Help — 1-800-433-3243

81. What income tax return did your

parents file or will they file for 2013?

1

2

3

82. For 2013, what is or will be your parents’ tax

filing status according to their tax return?

IRS 1040 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

1

IRS 1040A or 1040EZ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

2

A foreign tax return. See Notes page 2. . . . . .

3

A tax return with Puerto Rico, another U.S.

territory or Freely Associated State.

See Notes page 2. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

4

Yes

1

No

2

Don’t know

3

Page 6

Single . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Head of household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Married—filed joint return . . . . . . . . . . .

Married—filed separate return . . . . . . .

Qualifying widow(er). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Don’t know . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

84. As of today, is either of your parents a

dislocated worker? See Notes page 9.

1

4

2

3

5

6

Yes

1

No

2

Don’t know

3

Step Four CONTINUED on page 7

Step Four CONTINUED from page 6

For questions 85–94, if the answer is zero or the question does not apply, enter 0. Report whole dollar amounts with no cents.

85. What was your parents’ adjusted gross income for 2013? Adjusted gross income is on IRS Form 1040—line 37;

1040A—line 21; or 1040EZ—line 4.

$

,

,

86. Enter your parents’ income tax for 2013. Income tax amount is on IRS Form 1040—line 55; 1040A—line 35; or

1040EZ—line 10.

$

,

,

87. Enter your parents’ exemptions for 2013. Exemptions are on IRS Form 1040—line 6d or on Form 1040A—line 6d.

For Form 1040EZ, see Notes page 2.

Questions 88 and 89 ask about earnings (wages, salaries, tips, etc.) in 2013. Answer the questions whether or not a tax return was filed. This information may be on the W-2

forms, or on IRS Form 1040—lines 7 + 12 + 18 + Box 14 (Code A) of IRS Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); on 1040A—line 7; or on 1040EZ—line 1. If any individual earning item is

negative, do not include that item in your calculation.

88. How much did Parent 1 (father/mother/stepparent) earn from working in 2013?

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89. How much did Parent 2 (father/mother/stepparent) earn from working in 2013?

$

,

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90. As of today, what is your parents’ total current balance of cash, savings and checking accounts?

$

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,

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91. As of today, what is the net worth of your parents’ investments, including real estate? Don’t include the home in which

$

your parents live. Net worth means current value minus debt. See Notes page 2.

92. As of today, what is the net worth of your parents’ current businesses and/or investment farms? Don’t include a family

$

farm or family business with 100 or fewer full-time or full-time equivalent employees. See Notes page 2.

93. Parents’ 2013 Additional Financial Information (Enter the amounts for your parent[s].)

a. Education credits (American Opportunity Tax Credit and Lifetime Learning Tax Credit) from IRS Form 1040—line 49 or 1040A—

line 31.

$

,

,

b. Child support paid because of divorce or separation or as a result of a legal requirement. Don’t include support for children in your

parents’ household, as reported in question 73.

$

,

,

c. Your parents’ taxable earnings from need-based employment programs, such as Federal Work-Study and need-based employment

portions of fellowships and assistantships.

$

d. Your parents’ taxable student grant and scholarship aid reported to the IRS in your parents’ adjusted gross income. Includes

AmeriCorps benefits (awards, living allowances and interest accrual payments), as well as grant and scholarship portions of fellowships

and assistantships.

,

,

$

,

,

e. Combat pay or special combat pay. Only enter the amount that was taxable and included in your parents’ adjusted gross income.

Do not enter untaxed combat pay.

$

,

,

f. Earnings from work under a cooperative education program offered by a college.

$

,

,

a. Payments to tax-deferred pension and retirement savings plans (paid directly or withheld from earnings), including, but not limited to,

amounts reported on the W-2 forms in Boxes 12a through 12d, codes D, E, F, G, H and S. Don’t include amounts reported in code DD

(employer contributions toward employee health benefits).

$

,

,

b. IRA deductions and payments to self-employed SEP, SIMPLE, Keogh and other qualified plans from IRS Form 1040—line 28 + line 32 or

1040A—line 17.

$

,

,

c. Child support received for any of your parents’ children. Don’t include foster care or adoption payments.

$

,

,

d. Tax exempt interest income from IRS Form 1040—line 8b or 1040A—line 8b.

$

,

,

e. Untaxed portions of IRA distributions from IRS Form 1040—lines (15a minus 15b) or 1040A—lines (11a minus 11b). Exclude rollovers.

If negative, enter a zero here.

$

,

,

f. Untaxed portions of pensions from IRS Form 1040—lines (16a minus 16b) or 1040A—lines (12a minus 12b). Exclude rollovers.

If negative, enter a zero here.

$

,

,

g. Housing, food and other living allowances paid to members of the military, clergy and others (including cash payments and cash value

of benefits). Don’t include the value of on-base military housing or the value of a basic military allowance for housing.

$

,

,

h. Veterans noneducation benefits, such as Disability, Death Pension, or Dependency & Indemnity Compensation (DIC) and/or VA

Educational Work-Study allowances.

$

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,

$

,

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94. Parents’ 2013 Untaxed Income (Enter the amounts for your parent[s].)

i. Other untaxed income not reported in items 94a through 94h, such as workers’ compensation, disability, etc. Also include the untaxed

portions of health savings accounts from IRS Form 1040—line 25. Don’t include extended foster care benefits, student aid, earned

income credit, additional child tax credit, welfare payments, untaxed Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Workforce

Investment Act educational benefits, on-base military housing or a military housing allowance, combat pay, benefits from flexible

spending arrangements (e.g., cafeteria plans), foreign income exclusion or credit for federal tax on special fuels.

For Help — www.studentaid.gov/completefafsa

Page 7

Step Five (Student): Complete this step only if you (the student) answered “Yes” to any questions in Step Three.

95. How many people are in your household?

Include:

t yourself (and your spouse),

t your children, if you will provide more than half of their support between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, and

t other people if they now live with you, you provide more than half of their support and you will continue to provide more than half of their

support between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015.

96. How many people in your (and your spouse’s) household (from question 95) will be college students between July 1, 2014 and

June 30, 2015? Always count yourself as a college student. Include others only if they will attend, at least half-time in 2014-2015, a program that

leads to a college degree or certificate.

In 2012 or 2013, did you (or your spouse) or anyone in your household (from question 95) receive benefits from any of the federal programs listed?

Mark all that apply. Answering these questions will not reduce eligibility for student aid or these programs. TANF may have a different name in your state. Call

1-800-4-FED-AID to find out the name of the state’s program.

97. Supplemental

Security

Income (SSI)

98. Supplemental

Nutrition Assistance

Program (SNAP)

99. Free or

Reduced

Price Lunch

100. Temporary Assistance

for Needy Families

(TANF)

102. As of today, are you (or your spouse) a dislocated worker? See Notes page 9.

101. Special Supplemental Nutrition

Program for Women, Infants,

and Children (WIC)

Yes

1

No

Don’t know

2

3

Step Six (Student): Indicate which colleges you want to receive your FAFSA information.

Enter the six-digit federal school code and your housing plans. You can find the school codes at www.fafsa.gov or by calling 1-800-4-FED-AID. If you

cannot obtain the code, write in the complete name, address, city and state of the college. For state aid, you may wish to list your preferred college first.

To find out how to have more colleges receive your FAFSA information, read What is the FAFSA? on page 10.

103. a

103. c

103. e

103. g

1ST FEDERAL SCHOOL CODE

OR

2ND FEDERAL SCHOOL CODE

OR

3RD FEDERAL SCHOOL CODE

OR

4TH FEDERAL SCHOOL CODE

OR

HOUSING PLANS

STATE

NAME OF

COLLEGE

103. b on campus

ADDRESS

AND CITY

STATE

NAME OF

COLLEGE

ADDRESS

AND CITY

103. d

STATE

NAME OF

COLLEGE

ADDRESS

AND CITY

103. f

STATE

NAME OF

COLLEGE

ADDRESS

AND CITY

103. h

1

with parent

2

off campus

3

on campus

1

with parent

2

off campus

3

on campus

1

with parent

2

off campus

3

on campus

1

with parent

2

off campus

3

Step Seven (Student and Parent): Read, sign and date.

If you are the student, by signing this application you certify that you (1) will use federal and/or

state student financial aid only to pay the cost of attending an institution of higher education, (2)

are not in default on a federal student loan or have made satisfactory arrangements to repay it,

(3) do not owe money back on a federal student grant or have made satisfactory arrangements to

repay it, (4) will notify your college if you default on a federal student loan and (5) will not receive a

Federal Pell Grant from more than one college for the same period of time.

104. Date this form was completed

If you are the parent or the student, by signing this application you certify that all of the information

you provided is true and complete to the best of your knowledge and you agree, if asked, to

provide information that will verify the accuracy of your completed form. This information may

include U.S. or state income tax forms that you filed or are required to file. Also, you certify that you

understand that the Secretary of Education has the authority to verify information reported

on this application with the Internal Revenue Service and other federal agencies. If you

sign any document related to the federal student aid programs electronically using a personal

identification number (PIN), you certify that you are the person identified by the PIN and have not

disclosed that PIN to anyone else. If you purposely give false or misleading information, you may

be fined up to $20,000, sent to prison, or both.

105. Student (Sign below)

If you or your family paid a fee for someone to

fill out this form or to advise you on how to fill it

out, that person must complete this part.

106. Preparer’s Social Security Number (or 107)

Preparer’s name, firm and address

107. Employer ID number (or 106)

–

MONTH

2014

or

2015

1

Parent (A parent from Step Four sign below.)

2

COLLEGE USE ONLY

–

–

DAY

D/O

1

FEDERAL SCHOOL CODE

Homeless

Youth

Determination

4

FAA Signature

1

108. Preparer’s signature and date

DATA ENTRY

USE ONLY:

1

For Help — 1-800-433-3243

Page 8

P

\*

L

E

Notes for question 53 (page 5)

Notes for Step Four, questions 59–94 (pages 6 and 7)

Answer “Yes” if at any time since you turned age 13:

3FWJFXBMMinstructionsCFMPXUPEFUFSNJOFXho is considered a parent

t You had no living parent (biological or adoptive), even if you are now

adopted; or

t You were in foster care, even if you are no longer in foster care today;

or

t You were a dependent or ward of the court, even if you are no longer

a dependent or ward of the court today. For federal student aid

purposes, someone who is incarcerated is not considered a ward of

the court.

The financial aid administrator at your school may require you to provide

proof that you were in foster care or a dependent or ward of the court.

Notes for questions 54 and 55 (page 5)

The definition of legal guardianship does not include your parents, even

if they were appointed by a court to be your guardians. You are also not

considered a legal guardian of yourself.

Answer “Yes” if you can provide a copy of a court’s decision that as of

today you are an emancipated minor or are in legal guardianship. Also

answer “Yes” if you can provide a copy of a court’s decision that you were

an emancipated minor or were in legal guardianship immediately before

you reached the age of being an adult in your state. The court must be

located in your state of legal residence at the time the court’s decision

was issued.

Answer “No” if you are still a minor and the court decision is no longer

in effect or the court decision was not in effect at the time you became

an adult.

The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to provide

proof that you were an emancipated minor or in legal guardianship.

Notes for questions 56–58 (page 5)

Answer “Yes” if you received a determination at any time on or after

July 1, 2013, that you were an unaccompanied youth who was homeless

or at risk of being homeless.

t “Homeless” means lacking fixed, regular and adequate housing. You

may be homeless if you are living in shelters, parks, motels or cars, or

are temporarily living with other people because you have nowhere

else to go. Also, if you are living in any of these situations and fleeing

an abusive parent you may be considered homeless even if your

parent would provide support and a place to live.

t “Unaccompanied” means you are not living in the physical custody

of your parent or guardian.

t “Youth” means you are 21 years of age or younger or you are still

enrolled in high school as of the day you sign this application.

Answer “No” if you are not homeless or at risk of being homeless, or do

not have a determination. You should contact your financial aid office

for assistance if you do not have a determination but believe you are an

unaccompanied youth who is homeless or are an unaccompanied youth

providing for your own living expenses who is at risk of being homeless.

The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to

provide a copy of the determination if you answered “Yes” to any of

these questions.

Notes for students unable to provide parental information on

pages 6 and 7

Under very limited circumstances (for example, your parents are

incarcerated; you have left home due to an abusive family environment;

or you do not know where your parents are and are unable to contact

them), you may be able to submit your FAFSA without parental

information. If you are unable to provide parental information, skip

Steps Four and Five, and go to Step Six. Once you submit your FAFSA

without parental data, you must follow up with the financial aid office

at the college you plan to attend, in order to complete your FAFSA.

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on this form:

t If your parent was never married and does not live with your

other legal parent, or if your parent is widowed or not SFmarried,

answerthequestions about that parent.

t If your legal parents (biological and/or adoptive) are not married to

each other and live together, select “Unmarried and both parents

living together” and provide information about both of them

regardless of their gender. Do not include any person who is not

married to your parent and who is not a legal or biological parent.

Contact 1-800-4-FED-AID for assistance in completing questions

80-94.

t If your parents are married, select “Married or remarried.”

Consistentwith the Supreme Court decision IPMEJOH4FDUJPOPG

the Defense of Marriage Act (DOMA) VODPOTUJUVUJPOBM, same-sex

couples must report their marital status as married if they were

legally married in a state or other jurisdiction (foreign country)

that permits same-sex marriage

XJUIPVU SFHBSE UP XIFSF UIF

DPVQMF SFTJEFT. If your legal parents are divorced but living

together, select “Unmarriedand both parentsliving together.” If

your legal parents are separated but living together, select

“Married or remarried,” not “Divorced or separated.”

t If your parents are divorced or separated, answer the questions about

the parent you lived with more during the past 12 months. (If you did

not live with one parent more than the other, give answers about

the parent who provided more financial support during the past 12

months or during the most recent year that you actually received

support from a parent.) If this parent is remarried as of today, answer

the questions about that parent and your stepparent.

t If your widowed parent is remarried as of today, answer the questions

about that parent and your stepparent.

Notes for questions 84 (page 6)

and 102 (page 8)

In general, a person may be considered a dislocated worker if he or she:

t is receiving unemployment benefits due to being laid off or losing a

job and is unlikely to return to a previous occupation;

t has been laid off or received a lay-off notice from a job;

t was self-employed but is now unemployed due to economic

conditions or natural disaster; or

t is a displaced homemaker. A displaced homemaker is generally a

person who previously provided unpaid services to the family (e.g., a

stay-at-home mom or dad), is no longer supported by the husband or

wife, is unemployed or underemployed, and is having trouble finding

or upgrading employment.

If a person quits work, generally he or she is not considered a dislocated

worker even if, for example, the person is receiving unemployment

benefits.

Answer “Yes” to question 84 if your parent is a dislocated worker. Answer

“Yes” to question 102 if you or your spouse is a dislocated worker.

Answer “No” to question 84 if your parent is not a dislocated worker.

Answer “No” to question 102 if neither you nor your spouse is a dislocated

worker.

Answer “Don’t know” to question 84 if you are not sure whether your

parent is a dislocated worker. Answer “Don’t know” to question 102 if

you are not sure whether you or your spouse is a dislocated worker. You

can contact your financial aid office for assistance in answering these

questions.

The financial aid administrator at your college may require you to

provide proof that your parent is a dislocated worker, if you answered

“Yes” to question 84, or that you or your spouse is a dislocated worker, if

you answered “Yes” to question 102.

What is the FAFSA ?

Information on the Privacy Act and use of your

Social Security Number

Why fill out a FAFSA?

We use the information that you provide on this form to determine if you are

eligible to receive federal student financial aid and the amount that you are

eligible to receive. Sections 483 and 484 of the Higher Education Act of 1965,

as amended, give us the authority to ask you and your parents these questions,

and to collect the Social Security Numbers of you and your parents. We use your

Social Security Number to verify your identity and retrieve your records, and we

may request your Social Security Number again for those purposes.

SM

The Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) is the first step in the

financial aid process. You use the FAFSA to apply for federal student aid, such

as grants, loans and work-study. In addition, most states and colleges use

information from the FAFSA to award nonfederal aid.

Why all the questions?

The questions on the FAFSA are required to calculate your Expected Family

Contribution (EFC). The EFC measures your family’s financial strength and is

used to determine your eligibility for federal student aid. Your state and the

colleges you list may also use some of your responses. They will determine if

you may be eligible for school or state aid, in addition to federal aid.

How do I find out what my Expected Family Contribution (EFC) is?

Your EFC will be listed on your Student Aid Report (SAR). Your SAR summarizes

the information you submitted on your FAFSA. It is important to review your SAR

to make sure all of your information is correct and complete. Make corrections

or provide additional information, as necessary.

State and institutional student financial aid programs may also use the

information that you provide on this form to determine if you are eligible to

receive state and institutional aid and the need that you have for such aid.

Therefore, we will disclose the information that you provide on this form to

each institution you list in questions 103a - 103h, state agencies in your state of

legal residence and the state agencies of the states in which the colleges that

you list in questions 103a - 103h are located.

How much aid will I receive?

If you are applying solely for federal aid, you must answer all of the following

questions that apply to you: 1-9, 14-16, 18, 21-23, 26, 28-29, 32-37, 39-59, 61-68,

70, 73-86, 88-102, 104-105. If you do not answer these questions, you will not

receive federal aid.

Using the information on your FAFSA and your EFC, the financial aid office at

your college will determine the amount of aid you will receive. The college will

use your EFC to prepare a financial aid package to help you meet your financial

need. Financial need is the difference between your EFC and your college’s

cost of attendance (which can include living expenses), as determined by

the college. If you or your family have unusual circumstances that should be

taken into account, contact your college’s financial aid office. Some examples

of unusual circumstances are: unusual medical or dental expenses or a large

change in income from last year to this year.

Without your consent, we may disclose information that you provide to entities

under a published “routine use.” Under such a routine use, we may disclose

information to third parties that we have authorized to assist us in administering

the above programs; to other federal agencies under computer matching

programs, such as those with the Internal Revenue Service, Social Security

Administration, Selective Service System, Department of Homeland Security,

Department of Justice and Veterans Affairs; to your parents or spouse; and to

members of Congress if you ask them to help you with student aid questions.

When will I receive the aid?

Any financial aid you are eligible to receive will be paid to you through your

college. Typically, your college will first use the aid to pay tuition, fees and room

and board (if provided by the college). Any remaining aid is paid to you for your

other educational expenses. If you are eligible for a Federal Pell Grant, you may

receive it from only one college for the same period of enrollment.

How can I have more colleges receive my FAFSA information?

If you are completing a paper FAFSA, you can only list four colleges in the

school code step. You may add more colleges by doing one of the following:

1. Use the Federal Student Aid PIN you will receive after your FAFSA has been

processed and go to FAFSA on the Web at www.fafsa.gov. Click the “Login”

button on the home page to log in to FAFSA on the Web, then click “Make

FAFSA Corrections.”

2. Use the Student Aid Report (SAR), which you will receive after your FAFSA is

processed. Your Data Release Number (DRN) verifies your identity and will

be listed on the first page of your SAR. You can call 1-800-4-FED-AID and

provide your DRN to a customer service representative, who will add more

school codes for you.

3. Provide your DRN to the financial aid administrator at the college you want

added, and he or she can add their school code to your FAFSA.

Note: Your FAFSA record can only list up to ten school codes. If there are ten

school codes on your record, any new school codes that you add will replace

one or more of the school codes listed.

Where can I receive more information on student aid?

The best place for information about student financial aid is the financial aid

office at the college you plan to attend. The financial aid administrator can tell

you about student aid available from your state, the college itself and other

sources.

t You can also visit our web site StudentAid.gov.

t For information by phone you can call our Federal Student Aid Information

Center at 1-800-4-FED-AID (1-800-433-3243). TTY users (for the hearing

impaired) may call 1-800-730-8913.

t You can also check with your high school counselor, your state aid agency

or your local library’s reference section.

Information about other nonfederal assistance may be available from foundations,

religious organizations, community organizations and civic groups, as well as

organizations related to your field of interest, such as the American Medical

Association or American Bar Association. Check with your parents’ employers or

unions to see if they award scholarships or have tuition payment plans.

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If the federal government, the U.S. Department of Education, or an employee

of the U.S. Department of Education is involved in litigation, we may send

information to the Department of Justice, or a court or adjudicative body, if the

disclosure is related to financial aid and certain conditions are met. In addition,

we may send your information to a foreign, federal, state, or local enforcement

agency if the information that you submitted indicates a violation or potential

violation of law, for which that agency has jurisdiction for investigation

or prosecution. Finally, we may send information regarding a claim that is

determined to be valid and overdue to a consumer reporting agency. This

information includes identifiers from the record; the amount, status and history

of the claim; and the program under which the claim arose.

State Certification

By submitting this application, you are giving your state financial aid agency

permission to verify any statement on this form and to obtain income tax

information for all persons required to report income on this form.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required

to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a

valid OMB control number, which for this form is 1845-0001. Public reporting

burden for this collection of information is estimated to average three hours

per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing

data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing

and reviewing the collection of information. The obligation to respond to

this collection is voluntary. Send comments regarding the burden estimate

or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions

for reducing this burden, to the Federal Student Aid Information Center, P.O.

Box 84, Washington, D.C. 20044. Please do not return the completed FAFSA to

this address.

We may request additional information from you to process your application

more efficiently. We will collect this additional information only as needed and

on a voluntary basis.