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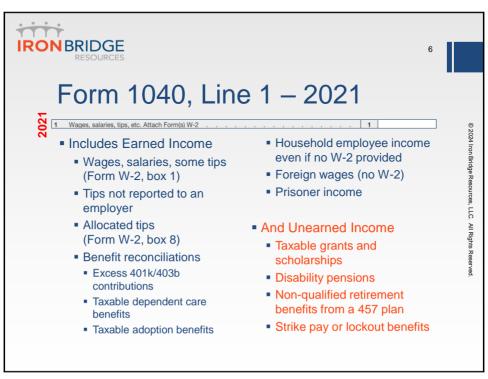
Agenda

- What's New in 2022 Taxes?
- Coronavirus Related Distributions
- V1 Verification
- FAFSA Data on the 2022 Tax Forms

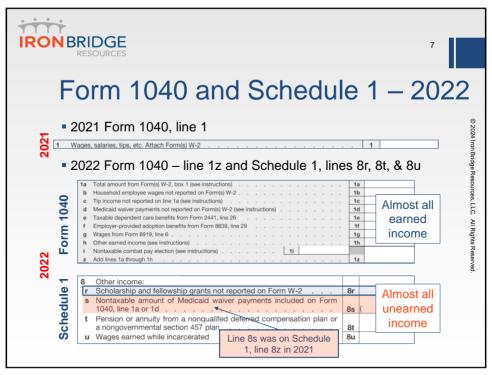
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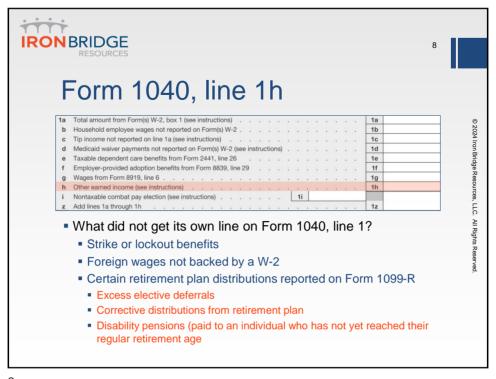


















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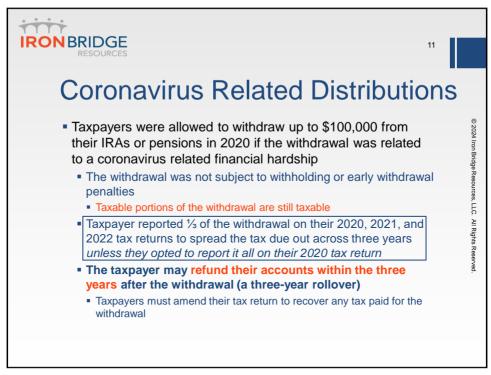
Other Changes of Note

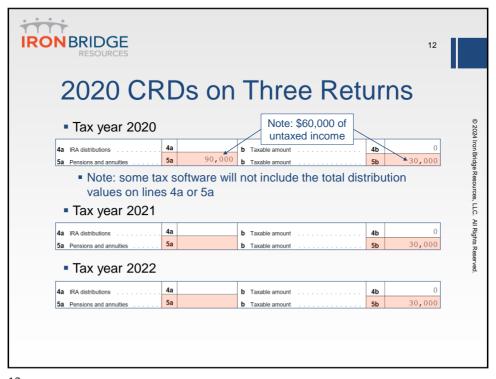
- Standard deductions (and the thresholds that trigger filing requirements) have increased, as usual, for inflation
 - The threshold for a person who can be claimed as a dependent on another person's tax return has increased (finally) from \$1,100 to \$1,150!
- The "Qualifying Widow(er)" tax filing status is now called the "Qualifying Surviving Spouse" status
- The above-the-line charitable deduction for those who do not itemize their deductions has expired
- There were no Recovery Rebate Credits in 2022

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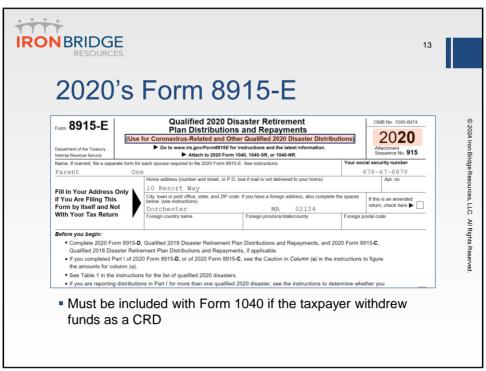


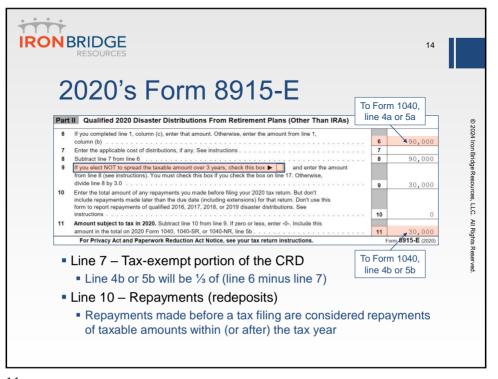






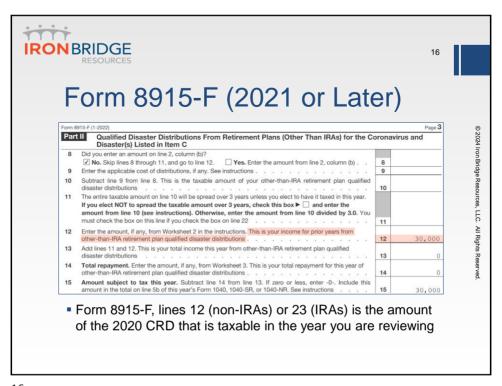








Form 8915-F (January 2022) Department of the Treasury Internal Repeated by Part Sequence No. 915 Rame. If marted, file a separate form for each spouse required to file Form 8915-F. See instructions and the latest information. **Porm 8915-F replaces Form 8915-E for 2021 and later years. Form 8915-E was used for coronavirus-related and other 2020 disaster distributions. **Form 8915-F is also used for 2021 and later years. Form 8915-E was used for coronavirus-related and other 2020 disaster distributions. **Form 8915-F is also used for 2021 and later disaster distributions of the form 900 separate form in instructions for the list of qualified disasters and their FEMA numbers for the year you check in item B next. **This year" (as used on this form) is the year of the form you check in item A next. For example, if you check 2021, "this year" is 2021. **Complete Items A and B below. Complete Item C and check the box in Item D for the coronavirus, as applicable. A Tax year for which you are filling form (check only one box) > 2021 2022 2023 2024 Other B Calendar year in which disaster occurred (check only one box) > 2021 2022 2023 Other C FEMA number for each of your disasters for the year checked in item B above. Use item D, not item C, for the coronavirus. (1)	N BRIDGE RESOURCES				15
Distributions and Repayments Distributions and Repayments Attachment Sequence No. 915	Form 8915-F (20)21 o	r La	ate	r)
Before you begin (see instructions for details): • Form 8915-F replaces Form 8915-E for 2021 and later years. Form 8915-E was used for coronavirus-related and other 2020 disaster distributions. • Form 8915-F is also used for 2021 and later disaster distributions. • See Appendix B in the instructions for the list of qualified disasters and their FEMA numbers for the year you check in item B next. • "This year" (as used on this form) is the year of the form you check in item A next. For example, if you check 2021, "this year" is 2021. Complete items A and B below. Complete item C and check the box in item D for the coronavirus, as applicable. A Tax year for which you are filing form (check only one box) ▶ 2021 2022 2023 2024 Other B Calendar year in which disaster occurred (check only one box) ▶ 2020 2021 2022 2023 Other C FEMA number for each of your disasters for the year checked in item B above. Use item D, not item C, for the coronavirus. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	(January 2022) Distributions at Observation of the Treasury Department of the Treasury Go to www.irs.gov/Form8915F for in	nd Repayment estructions and the lat	S est information	ı.	Attachment
B Calendar year in which disaster occurred (check only one box) > 2020 2021 2022 2023 Other C FEMA number for each of your disasters for the year checked in item B above. Use item D, not item C, for the coronavirus. (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	Form 8915-F replaces Form 8915-E for 2021 and later years. Form 8915 Form 8915-F is also used for 2021 and later disaster distributions. See Appendix B in the instructions for the list of qualified disasters and the "This year" (as used on this form) is the year of the form you check in ite.	their FEMA numbers for m A next. For example,	the year you ch	eck in item 21, "this yea	B next. ar" is 2021.
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)					
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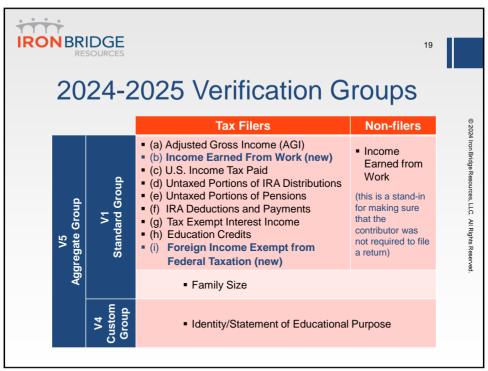
CRDs and Professional Judgment

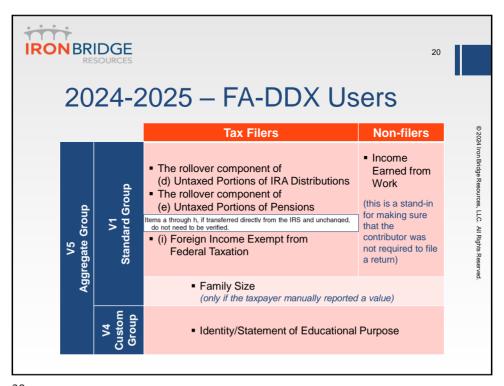
- Documentation of withdrawal
 - Form 8915-E (2020 only)
 - Documents that the withdrawal was a CRD and the taxpayer did not elect to report the entire taxable withdrawal on their 2020 tax return
 - Form 8915-F (2021 and 2022)
 - Documents the amount of income included in the 2021 or 2022 AGI (and possibly, untaxed income) that is residual income from the 2020 CRD
 - An explanation of why the taxpayer took the CRD
 - Follow your institution's policy for one-time income distributions if you have one. This may require you to collect more documentation than forms 8915-E and 8195-F
- Remember, professional judgments must be considered on a case-by-case basis, and identifying and documenting a case-specific reason or hardship to justify the PJ is necessary

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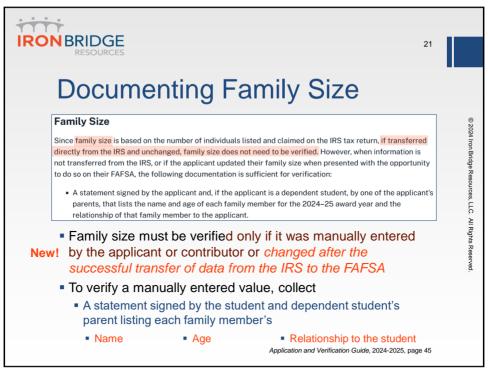


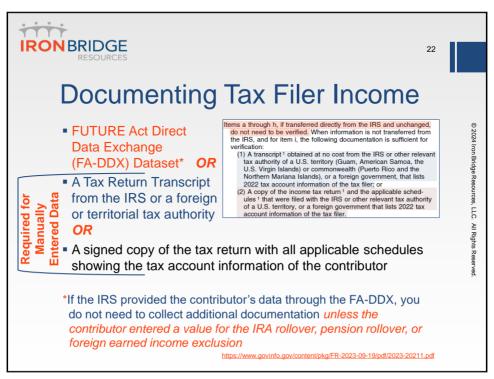














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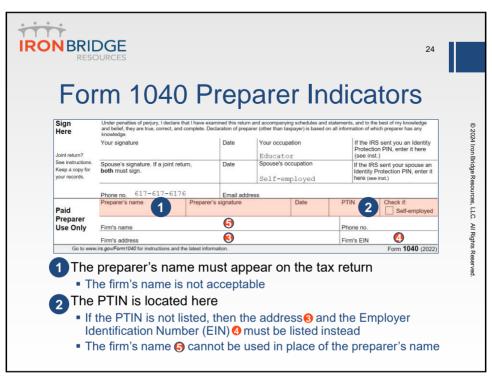
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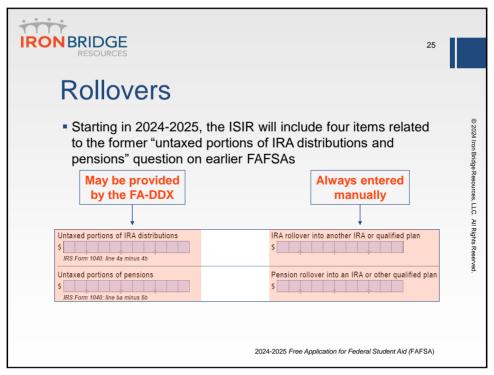
Tax Return Signatures

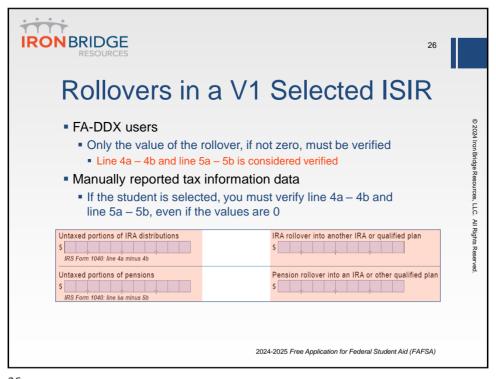
- You may accept, as a signature
 - The taxpaver's signature anywhere on Form 1040
 - A signature on Form 8879, authorizing an electronic tax filing, is not acceptable
 - The signature of one of the taxpayers who filed a joint tax return
 - A tax return that includes a tax preparer's
 - Name and Preparer Taxpayer Identification Number (PTIN)
 - Name, address, and Social Security Number (SSN) or Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- The signature can be
 - A wet signature on the paper copy of the tax form you receive
 - A copied signature on a paper or electronic tax form you receive
 - A tax return with a signature generated by a stylus
 - A tax return with an image of the taxpayer's signature

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Verifying Rollovers

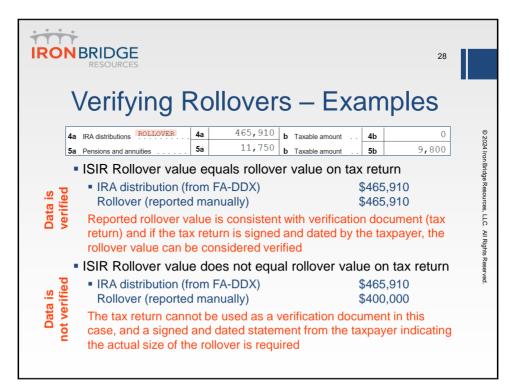
Qualified rollovers from one retirement account to another are not taxable, and they should not be counted as untaxed income (Untaxed portions of IRA distributions (d) or Pensions (e) above). Since neither a tax transcript nor FTI transferred via the FA-DDX identifies rollovers, you must get documentation from the tax filer. This could be a signed statement with the rollover amount or a notation by the filer on the tax transcript or return that includes the word "rollover" beside any applicable item, like the instruction the IRS gives for Form 1040. The annotation must be signed and dated by the filer. See VI-O4 on the O and A page PA.

- If the contributor reported a rollover for either their untaxed IRA distribution or their untaxed pension distribution (or both)
 - Collect a signed and dated statement confirming the amount(s) of the rollover(s)
 - A tax return or tax return transcript with the "rollover" notation next to the value on the return/transcript of the rollover*
 - The tax return/transcript can only be used to verify an answer that matches the tax return. If the tax return appears to conflict with the reported rollover value, you should collect the signed statement

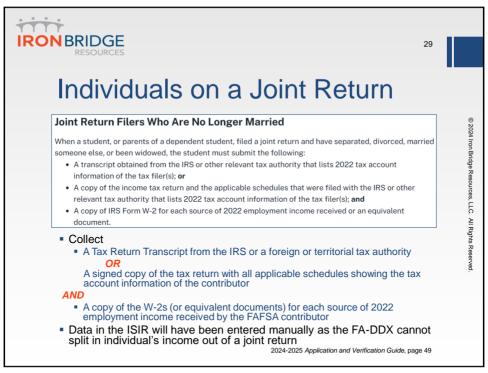
*Remember, this must be signed and dated by the taxpayer

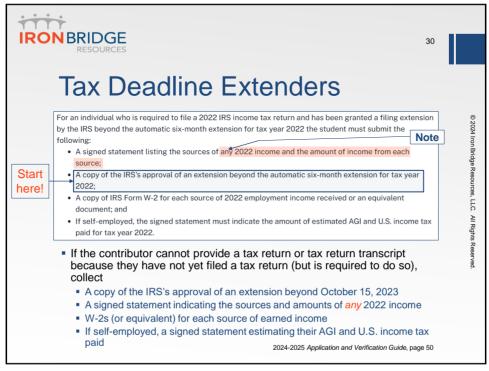
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Military and Disaster Extenders

- If a serviceperson has not filed their 2022 tax return for reasons directly related to their service during a war, military operation, or national emergency, in lieu of confirmation from the IRS that they have been granted a post October 15 extension, collect
 - A statement certifying that they have not filed a return or asked for an extension because of their service

For a person called up for active duty or qualifying National Guard duty during a war, another military operation, or a national emergency, a school must accept a statement from the person certifying that they have not filed an income tax return or a request for a filing extension because of that service.

- If the IRS has provided a blanket extension for a disaster in the area in which a contributor lives, you do not need an individual extension approval letter from the IRS
 - See https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/tax-relief-in-disaster-situations
 for a comprehensive list of blanket extensions

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Amended or Changed Returns

2023-2024

- IRS DRT transfers data from original tax return and includes only IRS processing corrections
- IRS Request Flag 07
- FAA must treat 07 code and contributor reports that they amended their return as conflicting information

2024-2025

- FA-DDX transfers data from amended or changed tax returns that were processed before the contributor provided FAFSA consents
- No indicator that the return was changed or amended
- FAA will only learn that a tax return was amended or changed if a contributor reports it to the institution

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Amended or Changed Returns

- If you learn from the applicant or a contributor that the tax return had been amended or changed, collect:
 - Data from the amended or changed tax return
 - Form 1040-X (and applicable schedules)
 - Documentation from the IRS showing the changes made to the return
 - Data from the original tax return
 - "Updated income and tax information from an ISIR record with all tax information from the original tax return"
 - IRS Tax Return Transcript
 - Signed copy of the 2022 Form 1040 and applicable schedules
- Updated income and tax information from the IRS on an ISIR record with all tax information from the
 original tax return;
- A transcript obtained from the IRS that lists 2022 tax account information of the tax filer(s); or
- A signed copy of the 2022 IRS Form 1040 and the applicable schedules that were filed with the IRS.

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Amended or Changed Returns

Students or parents who file an amended return (IRS Form 1040X) and provide consent and approval to retrieve FTI via the FA-DDX will have their amended information transferred to the FAFSA form if (in most cases) the amended return was processed before the FAFSA was completed. Applicants or contributors unable to provide FTI via the FA-DDX may submit a signed copy of the 1040X form that was filed and one of the following documents to complete verification:

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- Updated income and tax information from the IRS on an ISIR record with all tax information from the
 original tax return:
- $\bullet\,$ A transcript obtained from the IRS that lists 2022 tax account information of the tax filer(s); or
- A signed copy of the 2022 IRS Form 1040 and the applicable schedules that were filed with the IRS.

Because the tax return transcript does not reflect changes to the original return by the filer or the IRS, it is by itself, not sufficient.

Note: the word "updated" in this guidance suggests that a second FA-DDX transfer might be possible, but the wording of the whole phrase includes "original", which makes the intention of this phrase unclear

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Tax-related Identity Theft

- The FA-DDX will not transfer data from the IRS if the contributor's account has been impacted by tax-related identity theft
 - This restriction applies only to victims of tax-related identity theft
- The IRS works with tax-related identity theft victims through its Identity Protection Specialized Unit (IPSU) which can be reached (by taxpavers) at 1-800-908-4490

If you are not aware that a contributor is a victim of tax-related identity theft, then you do not need to treat them any differently from other contributors who manually provided tax data

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Tax-related Identity Theft

- If you know that a contributor is a victim of tax-related identity theft, collect
 - The Tax Return DataBase View transcript (TRDBV)* (from IPSU)
 - A signed and dated statement by the tax filer indicating that
 - They are a victim of tax-related identity theft
 - That the IRS knows they have been a victim of tax-related identity theft

Victims of Tax-Related Identity Theft

These individuals cannot get a return transcript or have their FTI transferred via the FA-DDX. Instead, they may submit the following:

- A Tax Return DataBase View (TRDBV) transcript obtained from the IRS; and
- A statement signed and dated by the tax filer indicating that they were a victim
 of IRS tax-related identity theft and that the IRS has been made aware of the
 tax-related identity theft.

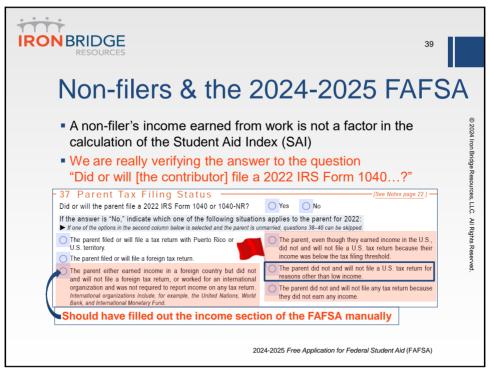
*See the AVG if the contributor has made a good faith effort to obtain a TRDBV but was unable to do so. 2024-2025 Application and Verification Guide, page 50

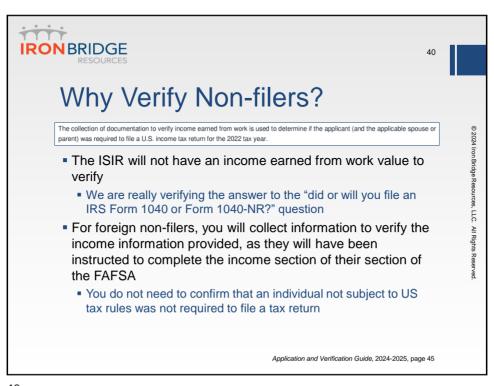




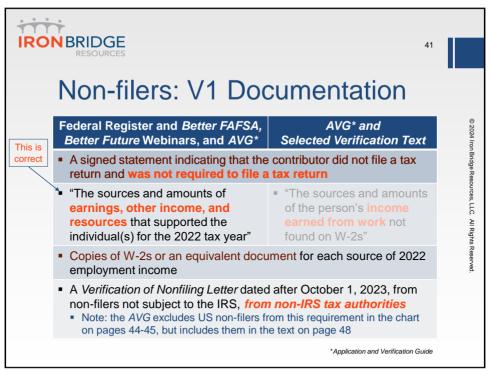


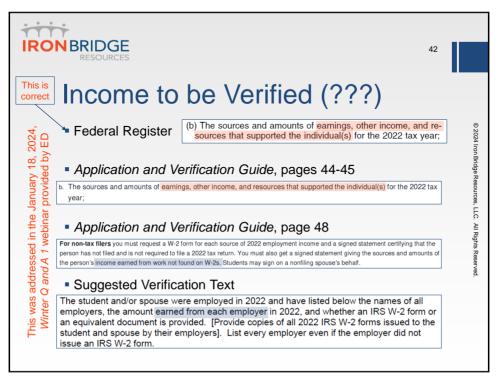




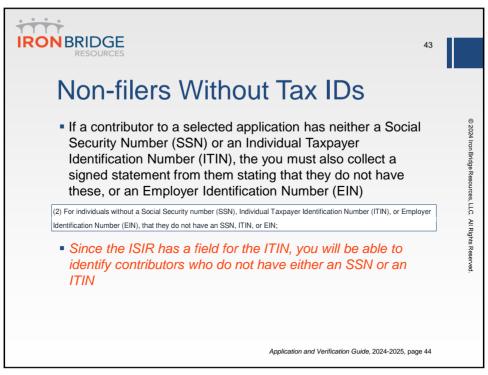




















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Unavailable W-2s

- Missing W-2s
 - Contributors must attempt to obtain a W-2 from their employer and a Wage and Income Transcript from the IRS before you can move forward with verification.
 - If you have no reason to doubt that they made a good faith effort to obtain the W-2, you can accept, instead
 - A signed statement that includes the amount of income earned from work, the source of that income, and the reason the W-2 was not available in a timely manner

If an individual who is required to submit an IRS Form W-2 did not save a copy, they should request a replacement W-2 from the employer who issued the original. A W-2 transcript from the IRS is also acceptable though it generally is not available until the year after the W-2 information is filed with the IRS (e.g., 2024 for 2022 information filed in 2023). If they are unable to obtain one in a timely manner, you may permit them to provide a signed statement that includes the amount of income earned from work, the source of that income, and the reason why the W-2 is not available in a timely manner.

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Unavailable Tax Returns

- If the contributor did not save (or lost) a copy of their tax return and is unable to get a tax return transcript from the IRS, you may accept, in lieu of these documents
 - A signed statement
 - Indicating that they did not keep a copy of their tax information
 - Documentation from the taxing authority indicating that the information cannot be located
 - W-2s for each source of employment income, or a wage and income transcript from the IRS
 - If self-employed, a signed statement certifying their AGI and taxes paid

If a person did not retain a copy of their 2022 tax information and it cannot be located by the IRS or the relevant government agency, they must submit a signed statement indicating that they did not keep a copy of their tax information as well as documentation from the taxing authority indicating that the information cannot be located. Also, you must accept for an IRS filler either a copy of Form W-2 for each source of employment income received for 2022 or, if they are self-employed, a signed statement certifying the amount of AGI and taxes paid. For someone who filed an income tax return with a government of a U.S. territory or commonwealth or a foreign central government, accept a copy of a wage and tax statement or a signed statement certifying the amount of AGI and taxes paid for 2022.

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Difficulty Getting a VNF

- You can waive the requirement that a non-filer not subject to the IRS's authority obtain a government provided VNF if you have no reason to doubt that they made a good faith effort to obtain one. Instead, you can collect a signed statement, dated after October 1, 2023, that includes
 - That the non-filer attempted to obtain a VNF
 - That they were unable to obtain a VNF
- Also collect
 - The standard non-filer statement that states they were not required to file a tax return and did not file a tax return
 - The statement of sources and amounts earned, other income, and sources of support
 - If they are self-employed, their AGI and income tax paid
 - W-2s and other required documents

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Unobtainable VNF

Individuals who can't get a VNF letter from the applicable non-U.S. tax authority may instead submit a signed statement if the school has no reason to question the student's or family's good-faith effort to acquire the letter. Since a VNF must be dated on or after October 1, 2023, the statement cannot be signed and used before that date.

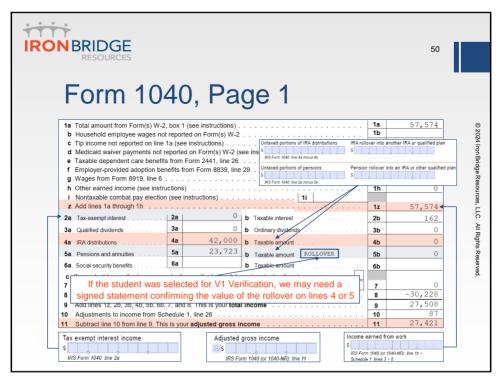
The statement must assert that the person attempted but was unable to get the VNF. For non-tax filers, the statement must also confirm that they have not filed and are not required to file a tax return for the relevant year, and it must list the sources and amounts of income earned from work. For extension filers, the statement must also confirm that they have not yet filed a return for the tax year and must list the sources and amounts of income; if they are self-employed, it must include the amount of AGI and U.S. income tax paid. Note that in both cases — for non-tax filers and extension filers — the other required documentation (e.g., W-2 forms) must still be provided.

- This applies to both non-filers and tax extenders who are required to obtain a Verification of Nonfiling Letter
 - Independent students and parents of dependent student
 - Those not subject to the IRS's authority

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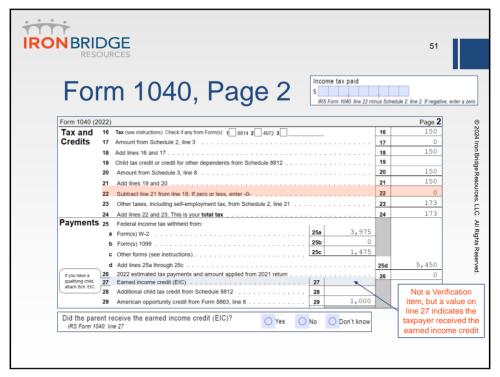


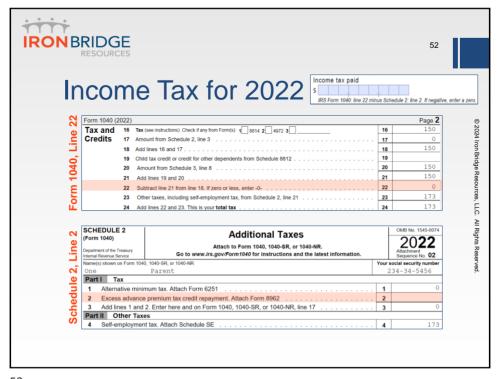


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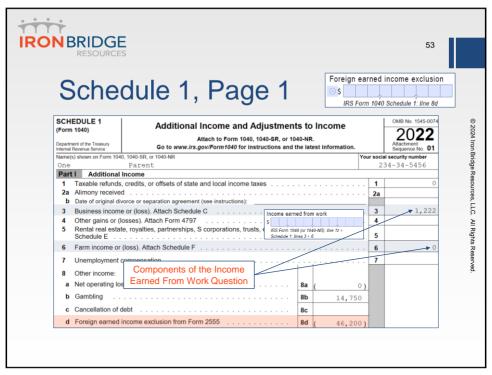
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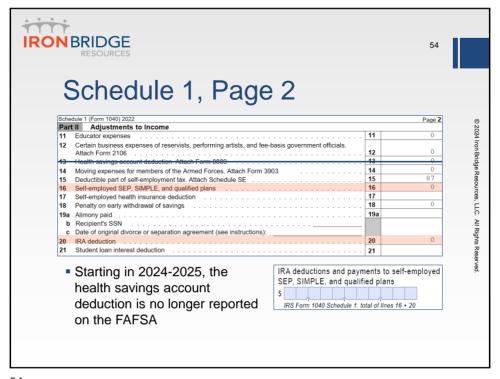




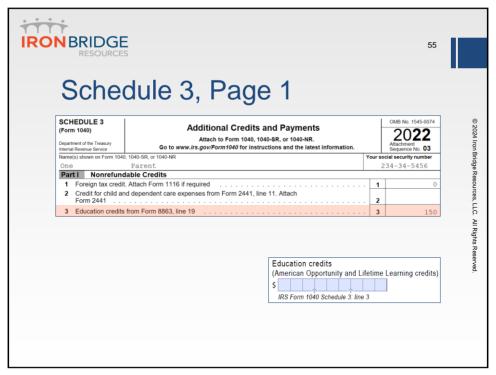










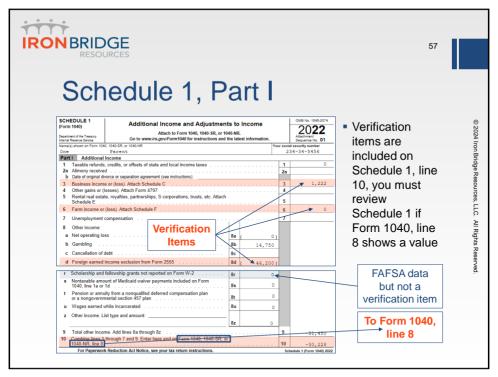


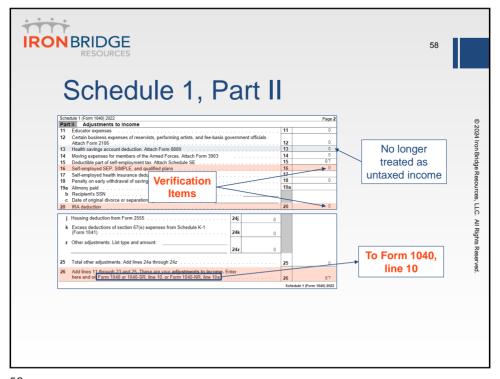


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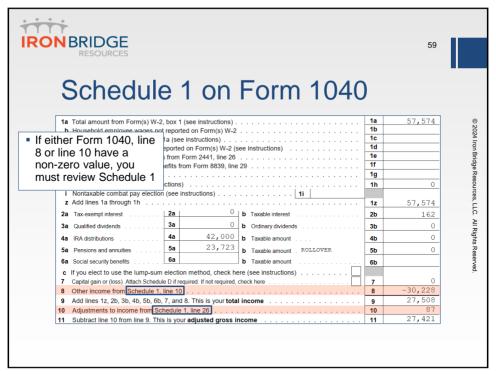
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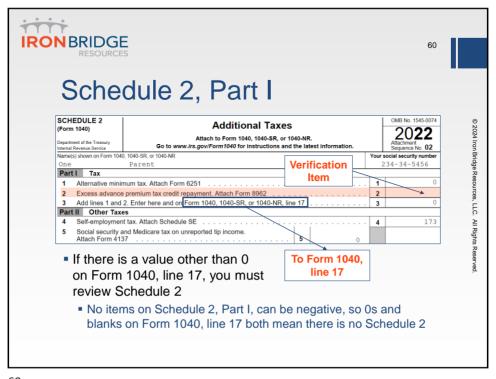




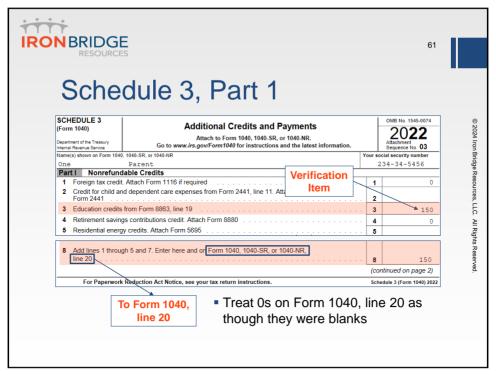


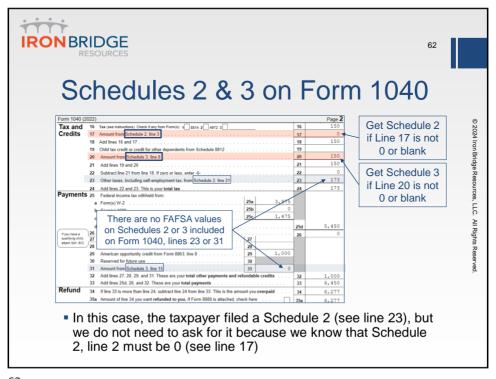




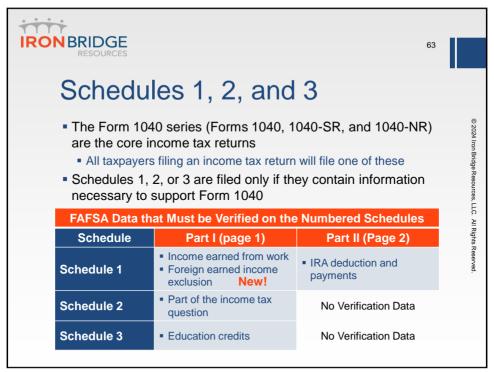






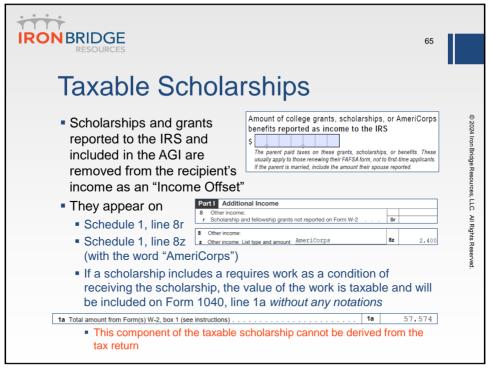


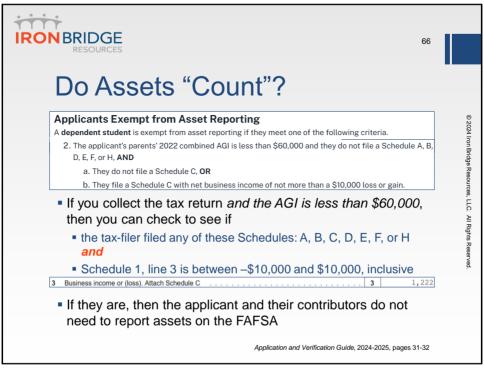


















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- 2024-2025 Application and Verification Guide
 - https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/fsa-handbook/2024-2025/application-and-verification-guide
- Federal Register: 2024-2025 FAFSA Information to be Verified
 - https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2023-09-19/pdf/2023-
- FAFSA Simplification Questions and Answers Page
 - https://www2.ed.gov/policy/highered/reg/hearulemaking/2009/fafsa-
- Better FAFSA, Better Future Webinar Recordings and Transcripts (requires sign in credentials but not an FSA ID)
 - https://fsatraining.ed.gov/login/index.php
- FSA FAFSA Simplification Resource Page
 - https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/topics/fafsasimplification-information

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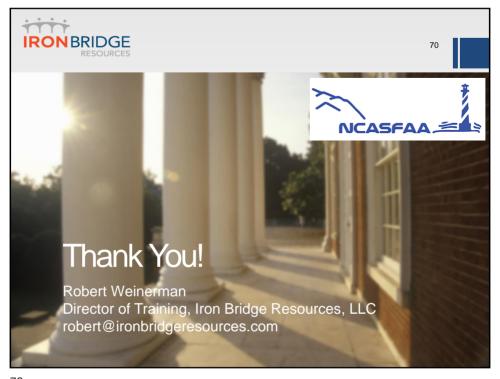
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- Health and Human Services (HHS) 2022 Poverty Guideline Multiples
 - https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/4b515876c467446 6423975826ac57583/Guidelines-2022.pdf
- FAFSA Simplification Act (begins on page 1956)
 - https://www.congress.gov/116/bills/hr133/BILLS-116hr133enr.pdf
- FSA Conference Session B10, Data Use and Considerations Information Under the FUTURE Act and FAFSA ® Simplification Act
 - Log into the FSA Conference website where you can find the recording and slide deck for this vital training
 - (GENERAL-23-34) Access and Use of Federal Tax Information (FTI) for Federal Student Aid Programs Beginning with the 2024-25 FAFSA Processing Cycle
 - https://fsapartners.ed.gov/knowledge-center/library/electronicannouncements/2023-05-12/access-and-use-federal-tax-informationfti-federal-student-aid-programs-beginning-2024-25-fafsaprocessing-cycle







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