

# 2019-2020 Verification of 2017 Income Information for Parent Nontax Filers

Student's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student's ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

The instructions and certifications below apply to each parent included in the household. Complete this section if the parents will not file and are not required to file a 2017 income tax return with the IRS.

**Check the box that applies:**

- Neither parent was employed, and neither had income earned from work in 2017.
- One or both parents were employed in 2017 and have listed below the names of all employers, the amount earned from each employer in 2017, and whether an IRS W-2 form or an equivalent document is provided. **[Provide copies of all 2017 IRS W-2 forms issued to the parents by their employers]**. List every employer even if the employer did not issue an IRS W-2 form.

If more space is needed, provide a separate page with the student's name and ID number at the top.

Parent Name	Employer's Name	Annual Amount Earned in 2017	Check if self-employed income i.e. babysitting, mowing, etc.
<i>(Example) John Smith</i>	<i>(Example) ABC's Auto Body Shop</i>	<i>\$4,500.00</i>	

Submit an IRS Verification of Nonfiling Letter. You can order a Verification of Nonfiling Letter on the [IRS Web site](#) or by submitting Form [4506-T](#) to the IRS and checking box 7. Specify which tax year(s) you need, and mail or fax the completed form to the IRS at the address or fax number provided in the instructions.

- Check here if confirmation of nonfiling is provided.
- Check here if confirmation of nonfiling will be provided later.

**Certifications and Signatures**

Each person signing below certifies that all of the information reported is complete and correct. The student and one parent whose information was reported on the FAFSA must sign and date.  
**A hand written signature, not typed, is required.**

**WARNING: If you purposely give false or misleading information, you may be fined, sent to prison, or both.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Student's Signature (Required) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Parent's Signature (Required) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date

If you're unable to provide your 2017 Form W-2

The quickest way to obtain a copy of your current year Form W-2 is through your employer. If you can't get your Form W-2 from your employer, you can get a wage and income transcript by using Get Transcript Online at [www.irs.gov/Individuals/Get-Transcript](http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Get-Transcript). You can also use [Form 4506-T, Request for Transcript of Tax Return](#). Check the box for Form W-2, specify which tax year(s) you need, and mail or fax the completed form to the IRS at the address or fax number provided in the instructions. Allow 5 to 10 days from the IRS received date to receive the transcript.

**2017 Filing Requirements Chart for Most Taxpayers**

**Note.** You must file a return if your gross income was at least the amount shown in the last column.

IF your filing status is. . .	AND at the end of 2017 you were* . . .	THEN file a return if your gross income** was at least. . .
Single	under 65	\$10,400
	65 or older	\$11,950
Head of household	under 65	\$13,400
	65 or older	\$14,950
Married filing jointly***	under 65 (both spouses)	\$20,800
	65 or older (one spouse)	\$22,050
	65 or older (both spouses)	\$23,300
Married filing separately	any age (if your spouse itemizes deductions)	\$ 4,050
Qualifying widow(er)	under 65	\$16,750
	65 or older	\$18,000

\* If you were born before January 2, 1953, you are considered to be 65 or older at the end of 2017. (If your spouse died in 2017 or if you are preparing a return for someone who died in 2017, see Pub. 501.)

\*\* Gross income means all income you receive in the form of money, goods, property, and services that isn't exempt from tax, including any income from sources outside the United States or from the sale of your main home (even if you can exclude part or all of it). It also includes gains, but not losses, reported on Form 8949 or Schedule D. Gross income from a business means, for example, the amount on Schedule C, line 7, or Schedule F, line 9. But, in figuring gross income, don't reduce your income by any losses, including any loss on Schedule C, line 7, or Schedule F, line 9. **Don't** include any social security benefits unless (a) you are married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time in 2017 or (b) one-half of your social security benefits plus your other gross income and any tax-exempt interest is more than \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly). If (a) or (b) applies, see the Instructions for Form 1040 or Pub. 915, Social Security and Equivalent Railroad Retirement Benefits, to figure the taxable part of social security benefits you must include in gross income.

\*\*\* If you didn't live with your spouse at the end of 2017 (or on the date your spouse died) and your gross income was at least \$4,050, you must file a return regardless of your age.