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Claiming California's **NEW \$1,083** Foster Youth Tax Credit

TAX FILING GUIDE FOR TRANSITION AGE FOSTER YOUTH



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INTRODUCTION

USING THIS GUIDE

This publication is designed to help transition-age youth file their taxes and claim a cash back refund. The publication outlines information about tax laws, tax credits and deductions, including the new foster youth tax credit, tax filing requirements, documentation needed to file, key terms to know, and free tax preparation services.

KEY TERMS TO KNOW

CalEITC: California's state Earned Income Tax Credit

California Franchise Tax Board: The state tax collection department

COA: Cost of attendance, total amount that it costs to attend college in a year (items include school tuition, books, transportation, room and board)

DACA: Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals

EITC: Federal Earned Income Tax Credit

FAFSA: Free Application for Federal Student Aid

Form 540: Form for California state income taxes

Forms 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ: Three types of Federal individual income tax return forms

Form 1098-T: Form generated by schools that documents payments remaining and received from students

Form 1099: Form used to report income other than wages, salaries and tips, such as money from independent contracts, rental properties, etc.

Form 1099-G: Form to report unemployment payments

Form 3519: Form that allows for state tax filing extension

Form 4852: Form that is a substitute for your W-2 if your workplace refuses to provide you with one

Form 4868: Form that allows for federal tax filing extension

FYTC: "Foster Youth Tax Credit," A \$1,083 Tax Credit that is available for current and former foster youth who were 18-25 but not yet 26 years old in 2022.

IRS: Internal Revenue Service, the US tax collection department

ITIN: Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, a tax processing number issued by the IRS to individuals who do not have and are not eligible for a Social Security Number

Pell Grants: Federal grants given to students from the government to pay for college

SILP: Supervised Independent Living Placement

SSN: Social Security Number

Tax Credit: Reduces the amount of money you owe the government (some are refundable, meaning you receive money back from the government)

Tax Deduction: Lowers your taxable income

THP-NMD: Transitional Housing Placement for Non-Minor Dependents

THP-Plus: Transitional Housing Placement-Plus

VITA: Volunteer Income Tax Assistance program, offers free tax help to people who make less than \$50,000, disabled persons, or people with limited knowledge of English

W-2: Form used to report income from salary, wages, and tips

YCTC: California's Young Child Tax Credit

CASH BACK CREDITS EXPLAINED

California Cash Back Credits!

WHAT IS THE FOSTER YOUTH TAX CREDIT (FYTC)?

Were you in foster care on or after your 13th birthday and earn at least \$1 in 2022? You may be eligible for the **Foster Youth Tax Credit worth up to \$1,083** in cash back!

To claim the credit you must do the following:

- File your federal and state tax return.
- You must check the box stating yes you were in care on or after age 13.
- After you check the box you can also, but do not have to, provide proof of your time in foster care by uploading a verification letter or ward of the court letter.

Proof of Foster Care

- If you have proof**, you can upload a PDF copy of the proof or letter when you file your California state tax return. You'll be provided with an option to upload a PDF document verifying your time in care.
- If you do not have proof**, you can still claim the FYTC when you file your California state tax return. You'll need to check the box stating yes you were in care on or after age 13. Then you'll need to provide consent to the Franchise Tax Board to confirm your eligibility with the California Department of Social Services to claim the credit. After you submit your return your name will be checked in a database. If for some reason you cannot be verified you will receive a letter in the mail from the Franchise Tax Board requesting you provide proof of foster care status. **To request a verification letter to submit to the Franchise Tax Board:**

- **If you are 18, 19 or 20** – You can contact your case manager, Independent Living Program, piar@dss.ca.gov.
- **If you are 21-26** – You can contact the Office of the Foster Care Ombudsperson at (877) 846-1602 or fosteryouthhelp@dss.ca.gov.

California Return

CA Foster Youth Tax Credit

Foster Youth Tax Credit Eligibility 2022 ↓

A qualified taxpayer that is at least 18 years old and younger than 26 years old as of the last day of the taxable year and is one who was in foster care while 13 years of age or older in an AFDC-FC placement, as described in Section 11402 of the Welfare and Institutions Code (AFDC-FC placements include an approved home a relative, a nonrelative extended family member, a licensed family home of a nonrelative, a licensed group home or short-term residential therapeutic placement, the home of a nonrelated legal guardian, a transitional housing placement for minors or a transitional housing placement for nonminor dependents, an out of state group home, a supervised independent living placement), including a tribally approved home, as defined in subdivision (r) of Section 224.1 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or Approved Relative Caregiver Funding Program eligible placement, as described in Article 6 (commencing with Section 11430) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 9 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, by a Title IV-E agency, pursuant to a voluntary placement agreement or a juvenile court order.

Is the Taxpayer eligible for the Foster Youth Tax Credit?

Yes **YOU MUST CHECK THIS "YES" CIRCLE**

No

Taxpayer - Do you give consent and authorize the California Department of Social Services to share limited information about you with the California Franchise Tax Board for purposes of verifying your eligibility for the FYTC?

Yes **YOU MUST CHECK THIS "YES" CIRCLE**

No

If the Taxpayer's name was different while in foster care than name on tax return (FTB relies on the information entered on the tax return to verify taxpayer eligibility for the credit), enter that information below:

Taxpayer's First Name while in foster care if different than what is on the tax return

Taxpayer's Middle Initial while in foster care if different than what is on the tax return

Taxpayer's Last Name while in foster care if different than what is on the tax return



The good news is, once you are verified you will remain on the FTB's list for future years!

CASH BACK CREDITS EXPLAINED

California Cash Back Credits!

CALIFORNIA EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (CALEITC)

The CalEITC helps low-income workers and families get a cash refund. The maximum amount of money you can get from the CalEITC ranges from **\$275 to \$3,417** depending on the number of children you have and your income.

Who is eligible for the CalEITC in 2023? See how much money you may qualify for [online](#) [see Key Resource 2].

- Are age 18 or older at the end of the tax year or are any age and have a qualifying child;
- Have an income of at least \$1 and less than \$30,000;
- Have a Social Security Number or Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN); and
- Live in California for more than half of the tax year.

YOUNG CHILD TAX CREDIT (YCTC)

YCTC is an additional **\$1,083** provided to parents who earned less than \$30,000 and who have one or more children who were under the age of 6 in 2022.



CASH BACK CREDITS EXPLAINED

Federal Tax Cash Back Credits!

WHAT IS THE EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)?

The EITC helps low-to-moderate-income workers and families get a tax break. If you are eligible, you could qualify for a cash back refund. The maximum amount of credit you could get from the EITC ranges from **\$560 to \$6,935** depending on the number of children you have and your income.

Below is a list of who is eligible for the EITC in 2022. See how much you may qualify for [online](#) [see Key Resource 1]. You are eligible if you meet at least one of the following conditions:

- Were age 25 and older in 2022 or
- Are a parent at any age filing as the head of household with a qualifying child.

AND all three of the following conditions:

- Have a Social Security Number;
- Have an income of at least \$1 in 2022, but less than \$59,187;
- Are not claimed as another person's qualifying child or dependent.

CHILD TAX CREDIT (CTC)

The CTC helps parents with the costs of raising a child. A parent can receive up to **\$2,000** for each child under the age of 17. You do not need to have earned income to qualify.

AMERICAN OPPORTUNITY TAX CREDIT (AOTC)

The AOTC is a tax credit of up to **\$2,500** per student, calculated as 100% of the first \$2,000 in college costs and 25% of the next \$2,000.

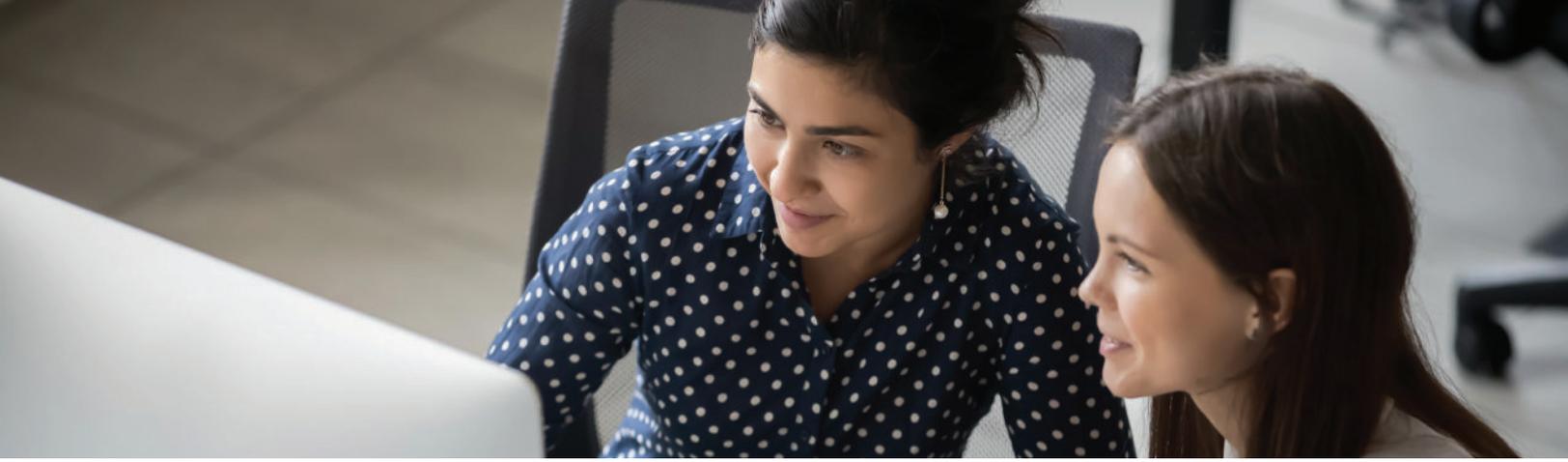
ECONOMIC IMPACT PAYMENT OR STIMULUS CHECK

You can still file up to three years prior tax returns to claim missing stimulus credits.

A stimulus check is a cash payment designed to help financially during the time of the Covid-19 pandemic. In 2020, two stimulus checks were disbursed, first in the amounts of **\$1,200 per adult and \$500 per child**, then in the amounts of **\$600 per adult and \$600 per child**. In 2021, a third stimulus check was disbursed worth **\$1,400 per individual and per child**.

Individuals eligible for stimulus payments are:

- A U.S. Citizen or Resident Alien;
- Not claimed as a dependent on someone else's taxes;
- Single earning \$75,000 or less; or
- A parent earning \$112,000 or less; or
- Married earning \$150,000 or less.



IT'S NOT TOO LATE TO FILE PRIOR YEAR RETURNS!

YOU CAN FILE UP TO THREE PRIOR YEARS AND CLAIM MISSING STIMULUS PAYMENTS.

Table 1. Federal Stimulus Amounts in 2020 and 2021

HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?	FEDERAL STIMULUS			
	DID YOU EARN LESS THAN \$75,000?	DID YOU RECEIVE THE FIRST PAYMENT IN 2020?	DID YOU RECEIVE THE SECOND PAYMENT IN 2020?	DID YOU RECEIVE THE THIRD PAYMENT IN 2021?
None	\$75,000	\$1,200	\$600	\$1,400
1	\$75,000	\$1,700	\$1,100	\$2,800
2	\$75,000	\$2,200	\$1,700	\$4,200
3	\$75,000	\$2,700	\$2,300	\$5,600

DO YOU QUALIFY FOR THE EITC AND CALEITC?

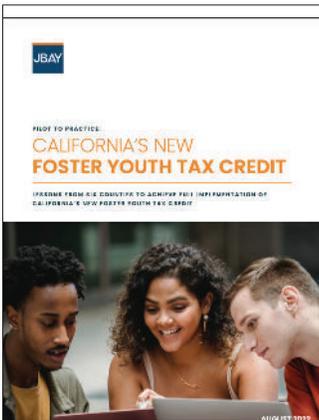
Table 2. State and Federal Earned Income Tax Credit Amounts for 2022 Tax YEAR

HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?	STATE			FEDERAL	
	DID YOU EARN \$30,000 OR LESS?	CALEITC (CASH BACK UP TO)	YOUNG CHILD TAX CREDIT (FOR PARENTS WITH CHILDREN YOUNGER THAN 6 IN 2021)	DID YOU EARN LESS THAN THE INCOME LIMIT BELOW?	FEDERAL EITC (CASH BACK UP TO)
None	\$30,000	\$275	\$0	\$16,480	\$560
1	\$30,000	\$1,843	\$1,083	\$43,492	\$3,733
2	\$30,000	\$3,037	\$1,083	\$49,399	\$6,164
3	\$30,000	\$3,417	\$1,083	\$53,057	\$6,935



REPORT: MONEY IN THE POCKET DURING THE PANDEMIC - TAX PILOT PROGRAM

- Youth who filed through the VITA program at Santa Clara’s Youth Center, “The Hub,” received an average tax refund and stimulus payment of \$2,822. This increased youths’ annual income by 17% on average, based on their AGI.
- The average return for parent filers was \$6,605, nearly triple the average return of single filers.
- 60% found they could access federal stimulus payments.



REPORT: “PILOT TO PRACTICE: LESSONS FROM SIX COUNTIES TO ACHIEVE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF CALIFORNIA’S NEW FOSTER YOUTH TAX CREDIT”

- Specialized VITA sites in six counties filed current and previous year taxes for 250 current and former foster youth who collectively received \$638,538 in tax refunds by June 30, 2022.
- Overall, tax filing increased the average adjusted gross income for youth who participated in the project by 15%.
- Parenting youth yielded the greatest benefit from filing, increasing their adjusted gross income by an average of 31%.
- Half of the youth who filed recovered their missing 2021 stimulus payment and 63% qualified for the federal Earned Income Tax Credit.



GETTING YOUR REFUND(S)

The 2023 tax filing season begins January 24, 2023 and people who owe taxes must file or request an extension by April 18, 2023. Most transition-aged youth do not owe taxes and can file between January 24, 2023 and October 16, 2023.

Once you file your taxes, you will likely be eligible for a cash back tax refund. You can choose whether you would like to receive the money by direct deposit (in up to three different bank accounts), or on a prepaid debit card, or in a CashApp, PayPal, or Chime account, or as a paper check. Usually, you will receive a tax refund electronically within 10 days and a paper check within 4–6 weeks.

TAX PREPARATION

HOW DO I FILE? WHAT DO I NEED?

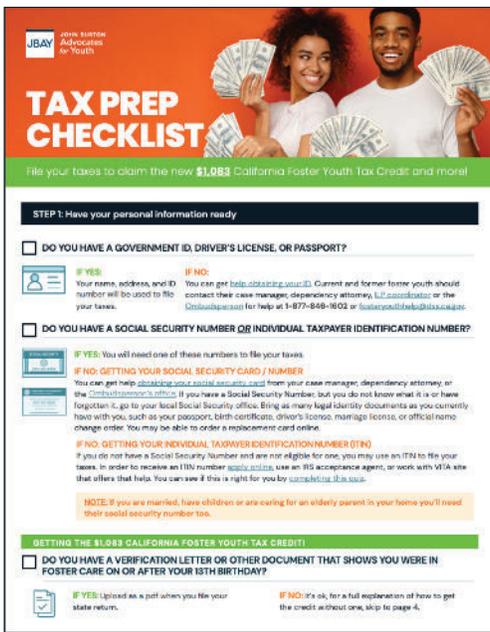
In order to get the FYTC, CalEITC, and other tax benefits you have to file your taxes. John Burton Advocates for Youth (JBAY) has created a [worksheet](#) to help walk you through what you need [see Key Resource 5]. Gathering the information below will help you file your taxes with confidence:

Primary Documents to File

- Identification document(s): license, passport, government issued ID
- Foster youth verification letter (optional)
- Mailing address (permanent, shelter, clinic, etc.)
- Social Security Number or Individual Taxpayer Identification Number
- Bank Account and Routing Number
- Last Year's tax return (if available)
- W-2 or 1099s from each job / employment
- Proof of unemployment compensation (Form 1099-G if you received it)
- 1099-INT form if you had a savings account that gained interest last year
- Students with education expenses, tuition & fees (1098-T form from school)

Deductions & Credits

- Foster Youth Tax Credit
- Federal Earned Income Tax Credit and California Earned Income Tax Credit
- Child Tax Credit, Child Care and Dependent Tax Credit
- Students with education expenses, tuition & fees (1098-T form from school)
- American Opportunity & Lifetime Learning Credits
- Renters Credit
- Excessive medical bills / expenses
- Retirement Savings Contribution Credit
- Retirement account contributions to IRA or self-employed account
- Charitable contributions or donations



Tax Prep Checklist For Transition-Age Youth

- Step 1:** Have your personal information ready
- Step 2:** Gather work, scholarships, income, and earnings documents
- Step 3:** See if you qualify for cash back tax credits
- Step 4:** File prior year returns to get any missed federal stimulus checks
- Step 5:** Get the most cash back possible by reviewing your deductions
- Step 6:** Schedule a free tax appointment or file yourself for free

WHERE CAN I FILE FOR FREE?

You should file both your state and federal taxes between January 24, 2023 and October 16, 2023. If you earned less than \$57,000 you qualify for free tax help [see Key Resources 6 and 7]. Paying for tax services is not recommended.

Free In-Person or Virtual Support

- [JBAY's Monthly Free Self-Filing Tax Events](#)
- [VITA site roster for our tax sites](#)
- [GetYourRefund.Org](#)
- Call 2-1-1

Other Do-it-Yourself options are:

- [MyFreeTaxes.org](#)
- [JBAY's Guide to Filing Your Own Taxes](#)
- [Cash App Free Filing](#)
- Get Your Refund [GetYourRefund.org](#)
- EZ Tax: [EZTaxReturn.com](#)
- IRS e-file: [UDStax.com](#)



SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES TO CONSIDER



01

Which public benefits count as taxable income? Which do not?

For both federal and state taxes, taxable income includes salary, tips, and vacation and sick pay. Federally, unemployment and disability are taxable, whereas child support is not taxable.

For California state taxes, Social Security, unemployment, CalWORKs, CalFresh payments, foster care payments, welfare payments, Social Security benefits, disability, and state income tax refunds are not taxable. Do not include these payments as part of your income and earnings when you file your taxes.



02

How do undocumented immigrants file taxes to claim the CalEITC and YCTC?

You must have lived in California for more than half of the last tax year and file your taxes using either a Social Security Number or an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number.



03

What do college and technical trade students need to claim education tax credits?

Education credits can save students up to \$2,500. You'll need to get your Form 1098-T to claim the credit from your financial aid account online or from your school's financial aid office. Keep your education receipts for books, supplies, and expenses, they're called qualified expenses. You subtract expenses from grants and scholarships to maximize your cash back education credits. It may be helpful to ask for an account statement from your educational institution.



04

How do people who are homeless or do not have a permanent address file their taxes?

If you don't have a permanent address for a paper refund to be mailed to you, choose direct deposit to your bank account. If you don't have an address or bank account you can still file your taxes and get your refund! With their permission, you can use a health care clinic, shelter, or drop-in center's address as your permanent address and have your tax refund check mailed there.

05



How do people without a bank account file their taxes?

You can receive a paper check by mail or you can ask for the tax refund in the form of a prepaid debit card instead of in the form of a check. To do so, order a prepaid debit card, which you can receive in the mail in 5–7 business days. If you do not have an address, ask a health care clinic, shelter, or drop-in center if the debit card can be sent to their address. Once you have the card, you will see that the card comes with a routing and an account number. On your tax forms, use the card's routing and account numbers to request that the refund be deposited onto that prepaid debit card.

06



How do people who are in juvenile hall file their taxes?

You can file your taxes if you are in juvenile hall. A friend, social worker, lawyer, or family member can bring the required tax documents and forms for you to fill out or request an online appointment and access to computer to file your taxes with staff in the hall. Any wages earned while incarcerated or on work release are not income that can be considered earned income for the EITC. Having a conviction on your record does not affect your ability to claim the CalEITC.

07



How does a parent who shares custody of a child with someone else file their taxes?

For both federal and state taxes, only one of the parents can claim the tax benefits relating to the child. The person who claims the child must be the custodial parent. To be the custodial parent, the parent must have the child living with them for more than six months of the year. If the amount of time that the child lived with the two parents is split equally over the last year, then the parent with the highest gross income can claim the child. If the child does not live with parents, then a person may claim tax benefits relating to the child if that person has legal guardianship over the child and if the child lived with the claiming adult for more than half of the days of the last tax year.

08



What if someone claimed me or my children on their taxes and received my tax refund or stimulus check(s)?

To find out if someone has claimed you as a dependent, the first step is to file your taxes electronically. If someone claimed you as a dependent, the IRS will decline your return. The IRS does not accept a tax return from someone who has already been claimed as a dependent on another tax return. You will not have to pay a fee. Next, file your taxes by mail. The IRS will begin investigating. You will receive a letter in the mail from the IRS that asks for more information, and so will the other tax filer. The IRS will not tell you who claimed you as a dependent, but one of you will need to amend your tax return [see Key Resource 8]. If fraud is found, then there are penalties that result for the fraudulent party. If you think that someone is claiming you as a dependent that should not be legally doing so, call the IRS Identity Theft hotline number at **1-800-908-4490**.

- A public number is available **(800) 883-5910** for taxpayers to contact the Department to request advocate assistance.
- [Low Income Taxpayer Clinics in California](#)
- [Contact a Local IRS Office for federal tax filing issues](#)
- [Contact the Franchise Tax Board Advocate for state tax filing issues](#)

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Monthly Foster Care AND Infant Supplement Payments are NOT counted as taxable income.

Do **NOT** include these when you file your taxes:

- FOSTER YOUTH IN SILP:** The monthly SILP payment you receive from the county is not counted as income according to the IRS and should not be included on your taxes as income.
- FOSTER YOUTH IN THP-NMD:** The monthly THP-NMD payment you receive from your program to assist with expenses is not counted as income and should not be included on your taxes as income.
- THP-Plus, Parent Support Plan, and Basic Income payments** should not be included as taxable income.
- PARENTING YOUTH:** The monthly Expectant Parent Payment and Infant Supplement payment is a foster care maintenance payment and should not be included on your taxes as income.
- GUARANTEED INCOME PAYMENTS:** Guaranteed income payments are not counted as income and should not be included on your taxes as income unless you receive a tax document saying otherwise.
- TAX REFUNDS DO NOT COUNT AS INCOME TOWARDS OTHER PUBLIC BENEFITS.**



TAX OUTREACH



HOW CAN I SPREAD THE WORD?

This [Social Media Toolkit](#) assists in getting the word out to transition-age youth about the California Earned Income Tax Credit, Young Child Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit, Foster Youth Tax Credit and the Federal Earned Income Tax Credit.

GENERAL ADVICE FOR HELPING TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH FILE THEIR TAXES AND CLAIM THE FOSTER YOUTH TAX CREDIT

- 01 Review & circulate all County Information Notices on the CalEITC, FYTC, and YCTC
- 02 Review and share JBAY's Tax Filing Guide
- 03 Share informational materials about the CalEITC, FYTC, and YCTC and taxes with TAY and partners
- 04 Help TAY prepare to file with the Tax Prep Checklist
- 05 Direct TAY to free tax prep services
- 06 Teach tax and financial literacy during TAY programs and services
- 07 Help TAY file previous year's taxes
- 08 Help TAY save important tax documents securely

LEGAL CHANGES TO TAX CREDITS THAT BENEFIT TRANSITION-AGE YOUTH

INCOME ELIGIBILITY, CREDITS, INCREASED ACCESS & STIMULUS

The 3.8 million 18- to 24-year-olds who live in California could get cash back if they file their federal and state tax returns. Several federal and state legal changes have the potential to significantly boost the income of youth. Certain populations of transition-age youth are particularly likely to benefit from the CalEITC. These include the nearly 9,000 youth in foster care between the ages of 18 and 21, approximately 900 of whom are custodial parents. California's college students, including undocumented students, are also likely to benefit from the expanded CalEITC as well as youth involved in the juvenile probation system, youth experiencing homelessness, and young adults who are low-income.

- **In the 2018 tax year**, a California resident aged 18 years and older may qualify to receive the CalEITC.
- **In 2019**, the budget for the CalEITC was expanded to raise the maximum income eligibility to \$30,000 and increased the maximum credit to \$3,027.
- **In 2019**, the Young Child Tax Credit was added, which is an additional credit of up to \$1,000 for tax filers who meet CalEITC requirements and have a child under the age of 6.
- **In 2020**, Governor Newsom signed Assembly Bill 1876 and further expanded access to the CalEITC for undocumented Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) filers who may now qualify for the CalEITC and the Young Child Tax Credit.
- **In 2020 and 2021**, three federal stimulus checks were issued by the IRS. Transition-age youth who did not receive their checks can file a 2020 and 2021 tax return to recover all three stimulus payments worth thousands of dollars.
- **In 2021**, the American Rescue Plan Act included the expansion of the federal Earned Income Tax Credit so current and former foster youth and youth experiencing homelessness can qualify at age 18. The Child Tax Credit was also modified to further support parents.
- **In 2022**, California became the first state in the nation to establish a tax credit specifically for current and former foster youth. Effective January 1, 2022, and beginning during the 2023 tax season, eligible current and former foster youth who file their California state tax return and claim the FYTC will receive up to \$1,083 from a refundable tax credit.
- **Beginning in 2022**, youth may qualify for the YCTC even if they have no income, zero income, or negative income if eligibility requirements are met.



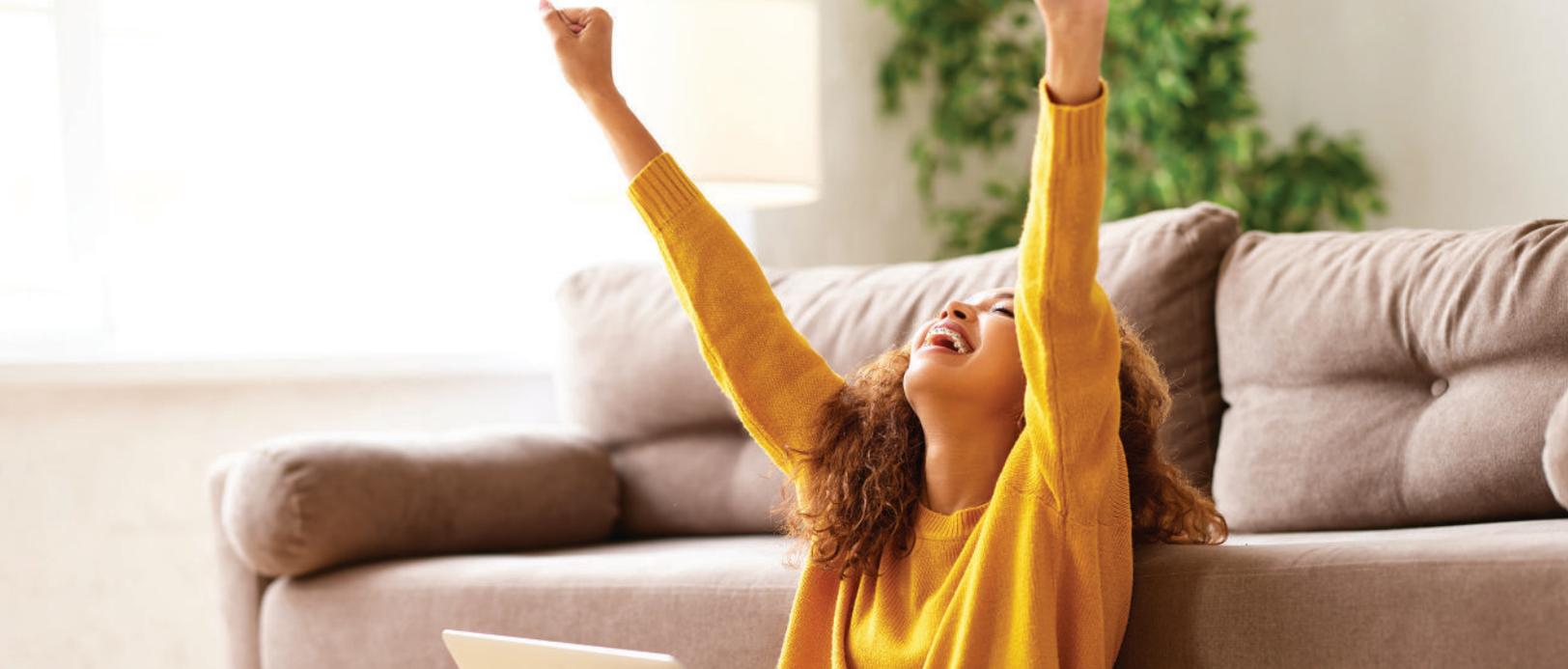
KEY RESOURCES

1. This IRS website outlines whether or not you qualify for the federal EITC. www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/individuals/earned-income-tax-credit-eitc
2. This CalEITC website provides information on CalEITC eligibility and how much you could receive as a credit. <http://caleitc4me.org/earn-it/>
3. This IRS website details whether or not you need to file federal taxes. www.irs.gov/help/ita/do-i-need-to-file-a-tax-return
4. This California Franchise Tax Board website details whether or not you need to file California state taxes. <https://www.ftb.ca.gov/file/personal/do-you-need-to-file.html>
5. John Burton Advocates for Youth (JBAY) created a checklist to help you prepare to file your taxes. <https://jbay.org/resources/tax-prep-checklist-for-transition-age-youth-2/>
6. **Free tax filing online is offered by several services:**
 - Getyourrefund.org provides free virtual tax filing appointments and a free self-filing option in many languages.
 - Other free services include cash.app/taxes, ezTaxReturn.com, UDStax.com, JBAY self-filing events, myfreetaxes.org, and Cash App self-filing.
7. Set up your free tax appointment using this IRS website that provides locations of the nearest VITA sites to receive free tax preparation help. irs.treasury.gov/freetaxprep/
8. This Franchise Tax Board website shows you how to amend previous tax returns if you believe you may qualify for additional credits from previous tax years. www.ftb.ca.gov/file/after-you-file/amend-a-return/index.html



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS & EMAILS

- **California Department of Social Services:** 1-916-651-8848
- **CA Foster Care Ombudsperson:** 1-877-846-1602 or fosteryouthhelp@dss.ca.gov
- **IRS:** 1-800-829-1040
- **IRS Identity Theft Hotline:** 1-800-908-4490
- **VITA (Volunteer Income Tax Assistance):** 1-800-906-9887
- **Call 2-1-1:** Ask the operator for information about local free tax filing services
- **JBAY:** 415-348-0011 or anna@jbay.org



FEEDBACK FROM YOUTH WHO FILED WITH OUR PILOT TAX ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

"I thought doing taxes was scary. Turns out it's not that bad and pretty easy. I'm so happy I attended and finished my return because I'm going to be getting back a decent amount of money!" *-Brianna*

"I learned how I can get the money that I can use to help with my future schooling. I was truly lost before, and now there is a group of people who can help me to file my taxes--I believe this is a good skill to learn and revisit since I hadn't been taught this." *-Alicia*

"I was so nervous and scared because I did not know how to file taxes because no one teaches or guides you on it. But now I feel confident and guided because JBAY was able to guide me and many others with patience and kindness." *-Ashley*

John Burton Advocates for Youth improves the quality of life for youth in California who have been in foster care or homeless by advocating for better laws, training communities to strengthen local practices and conducting research to inform policy solutions.

Thank you to Governor Gavin Newsom, State Controller Betty T. Yee, and Senator Anna Caballero for your leadership to establish the Foster Youth Tax Credit.



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