

Resource List

For Immigrants in Southern California Facing Detention and Deportation

Immigrants face many challenges when they are in detention and deportation proceedings. Families also face many problems when a loved one is taken into immigration detention or deported.

This resource list was written for immigrants in detention or in Southern California. It gives general information about where immigrants can go to solve problems that they may face.

This list is designed to help people think about legal problems related to being in detention and being deported. Our organization gives away a separate guide which describes the ways that an immigrant in detention might be able to stay lawfully in the United States, and what the requirements are to get a bond.

This resource list is not intended to give specific legal advice. Readers are encouraged to call a lawyer or a community agency to get answers to their individual legal questions. Some community agencies that can help with specific types of legal problems are listed in this resource list.

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CHILDREN’S VISITS TO A DETENTION CENTER

Q1: *How can my children visit me at the detention center?*

A1: Mira Loma: Anyone can visit you between 7:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, but they must arrive by 2:00 p.m. Visits generally can only last one hour. Children under 18 must have an adult come with them on the visit. Adults must

have a valid identification card. If more than four people (including children) wish to visit a detainee, they should call Mira Loma to make sure this is permitted.

San Pedro: Anyone can visit any detainee between 8:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m., 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., or 6:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Children must have an adult visit with them.

Santa Ana: Visiting hours are from 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. every day. Children must have an adult visit with them. Adults must have a valid, state-issued identification card.

It is always best for visitors to call the detention center before visiting to make sure that you are still being held there. You may be moved to another detention center without being told beforehand that you are being moved. People who want to visit also should call to make sure that the detention center is not closed to visitors because of illness in the detention center or other emergency situation.

People should not visit a detention center unless they are U.S. citizens, or have legal immigration papers.

The **Mira Loma Detention Center** telephone number is (661) 949-3811.

The **San Pedro SPC** telephone number is (310) 241-2300.

The **Santa Ana Jail** telephone number is (714) 245-8100.

CHILD CUSTODY ISSUES

Q2: *I lost custody of my children while I was in prison and in immigration detention. How can I legally have my children live with me again after I leave detention?*

A2: In California, the **Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)** court process decides whether parents can get their children back to live with them. A picture of the general process is in **Appendix 1** at the end of this resource list.

A list of phone numbers for **DCFS** is at the end of this resource list in **Appendix 2**. You should start by calling the office closest to the place where the mother of the children is living.

The **DCFS** process is very complicated. You should consult an attorney to see if it is possible to arrange to have their children live with you legally again. The social worker or Supervising Social Worker working with your children also may be able to give information to you.

The following papers talk about the **DCFS** system:

My Life Chose Me
A Young Mother's Guide to Surviving the System
By The Center for Young Women's Development
<http://www.cywd.org/Brochure/MyLifeChoseMe.pdf>

Incarcerated Parents Manual:
Your Legal Rights and Responsibilities
By Legal Services for Prisoners with Children
<http://www.prisonerswithchildren.org/pubs/ipm.pdf>

Detainees also may be able to get help from a community agency that specializes in helping low-income persons who have family law problems. A list of these agencies is at the end of this resource list in **Appendix 3**.

GETTING AND PAYING CHILD SUPPORT

Q3: Getting Child Support: *I'm about to be deported. My child is going to move with me to my home country. How do I make sure that my child's mother or father keeps paying child support for our child?*

A3: This depends on the State where the child is living now and the country where you and the child will be living. Many countries have agreements with the United States that help parents get child support that the court has decided that the other parent must pay. The law says that States should help parents to get child support payments even if the child is no longer living in that State.

The rules about this are complicated and you may want to ask for help from a case worker at the court where you got the child support order. It may be best to start by calling the child support agency where the child currently lives.

Phone numbers and Web sites for child support agencies in California can be found on the following list:

http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/county_locations.asp.
<http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/pub/brochures/pub251en.pdf> (English)
<http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/pub/brochures/pub251sp.pdf> (Spanish)

For more information about child support see:
Giving Hope and Support to America's Children by the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:**

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/fct/childeng.pdf> (English)
<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/fct/childspan.pdf> (Spanish)

The *Handbook on Child Support Enforcement* has information on how a person might make sure that he or she can keep getting child support even if the person must leave the United States. http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2005/handbook_on_cse.pdf

More information on how child support works even if parents are in different countries can be found on the **U.S. State Department's** Web site at:

http://travel.state.gov/family/services/support/support_2599.html

Q4: Paying Child Support: *I'm about to be deported and I know that I will not make the same wages in my home country as I have made in the United States. I currently pay child support to my child's other parent. Is it possible to change the amount I need to pay?*

A4: You must continue to pay child support even if you are deported. If your wages are low, you may be able to ask the family court judge who decided about child support to change the amount of child support that you pay. The judge will ask you to prove that you are earning less money than when the judge first told them to pay child support.

A good place to start for information on this problem is the child support agency in the area where the child is living. Agency phone numbers in California are listed at http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/county_locations.asp.

It may be possible to ask the judge to hold a hearing over the telephone where you can ask to change your child support payments. Courts in Southern California may do this for an extra fee through a service called www.courtcall.com.

These Web sites provide more information:

<http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/pub/brochures/pub252en.pdf> (English)

<http://www.childsup.cahwnet.gov/pub/brochures/pub252sp.pdf> (Spanish)

VISITS BY CHILDREN AFTER A PARENT'S DEPORTATION

Q5: *I am divorced from my child's mother or father. I am being deported and my child is staying in United States with her mother or father. How can I get to see my child when I can no longer visit her in the United States?*

A5: This is a difficult legal issue. It could involve changing the divorce agreement made by you and the other parent of the child. It is important for you to talk to a family lawyer about how to handle this situation.

Note that taking a child who lives in the United States outside of the country without an agreement by the child's other parent or legal guardian, or asking another person to do so, may be illegal. It may be considered by the police to be international child abduction. Child abduction is a serious crime. This crime can be prosecuted in many other countries even if the abduction occurs in the United States.

Information about guarding against child abduction can be found on the **U.S. State Department's** Website at:

http://travel.state.gov/family/abduction/prevention/prevention_560.html

CRIMINAL COURT ISSUES

Q6: Going to Criminal Court Hearings: *I have a criminal case going on right now. My public defender told me that I must go to court for all hearings on my criminal case. How do I go to court if I'm in immigration detention?*

A6: It is important for you to try to go to all criminal court hearings. This is particularly true if you win your immigration case and will stay in the United States. It is also important in case you do not win your immigration case, but you are able to get legal papers to return to the United States at some time in the future.

It may be possible for your public defender or criminal defense lawyer to speak to the criminal court judge and arrange for you to go to a criminal court hearing after you leave immigration detention.

You should write or call your criminal defense attorney or public defender *as soon as possible after you get to immigration detention*. You should tell the lawyer what your A number is, what the case number of your most recent criminal case (if known) is, your complete name and date of birth, and the name of the detention center where you are detained. If you expect to bond out of immigration detention, you should also tell that to the criminal defense lawyer.

You also should write to the criminal court judge and give all of the same information to the judge.

The main telephone number for the **Los Angeles County Public Defender** is: (213) 974-2811.

The main telephone number for the **Superior Court of Los Angeles** is: (213) 974-1234.

Q7: Going to Probation or Parole Meetings: *The criminal court judge told me that I have to meet with my probation or parole officer after I'm let out of jail or prison, or I could be put in criminal jail again. How do I go to probation or parole officer meetings if I'm in immigration detention? How do I do this if I'm deported?*

A7: It is important for you to try to do everything that the criminal court judge tells you to do. This is particularly true if you win your immigration case and will remain in the United States. It is also important in case you lose your immigration case, but you are able to get legal papers to return to the United States at some time in the future.

You must know what the judge's order says and what it requires you to do. If the judge has told you to report to a probation or parole officer, it may be possible for your criminal defense lawyer to get that order changed so that you do not need to report.

You should write or call your criminal defense attorney or public defender as soon as you are placed in immigration detention. You should tell the lawyer what your A number is, what the case number of your most recent criminal case (if known) is, your complete name and date of birth, and the name of the facility where you are detained. If the detainee expects to be able to bond out of immigration detention, the detainee also should tell this to the criminal defense lawyer.

If you have, or can get, the address or phone number for your reporting officer, you should call or write the reporting officer also and give him or her the same information.

You also should write to the criminal court judge and give him or her the same information.

The main telephone number for the **Los Angeles County Public Defender** is: (213) 974-2811.

The main telephone number for the **Superior Court of Los Angeles** is: (213) 974-1234.

The contact information for the **Los Angeles County Probation Department** is:

Probation Information Center
9150 E. Imperial Highway
Downey, CA 90242
Toll Free Phone Number: 866-931-2222
Webpage: <http://probation.co.la.ca.us/>

Q8: Paying Fees to the Criminal Court: *The criminal court judge told me that I had to pay fees to the court in addition to serving time in jail. How do I do that if I'm deported? Can I get this order changed if I will not have very much income once I'm deported?*

A8: If you are in detention, or if you have been deported, your criminal defense lawyer may be able to help you to ask the judge to change the order that says that you have to pay a fee to the court.

You should write or call your criminal defense attorney or public defender as soon as you are placed in immigration detention. You should tell the lawyer what your A number is, what the case number of your most recent criminal case (if known) is, your complete name and date of birth, and the name of the facility where you are detained. If you expect to be able to bond out of immigration detention, you also should tell this to the criminal defense lawyer.

In addition, you should write to the criminal court judge and give the judge the same information.

The main telephone number for the **Los Angeles County Public Defender** is: (213) 974-2811.

The main telephone number for the **Superior Court of Los Angeles** is: (213) 974-1234.

Q9: Getting a Copy of a Criminal Record: *How do I get a copy of my criminal record?*

A9: The clerk or administrator of the **California Superior (trial) Court** where you went to criminal court can give you records of any cases that you had in the courts in that county. If you have had a criminal case in more than one California county, *you will need to call the court in each county for information.*

The main telephone number for the **Superior Court of Los Angeles** is: (213) 974-1234.

There are hundreds of courts throughout California, so we cannot list all of their telephone numbers here. However, the “**California Courts Self-Help Information Center**” Web site has links to courts in every California County. By following the link, a detainee can get a phone number and address for the clerk or administrator of the Superior (trial) Court where he or she was convicted.

For English, see:

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/other/crimlawclean.htm#copy>

Scroll down the page to “Get a Copy of Your Criminal Records Information.”

In Spanish:

<http://www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp/espanol/mastemas/limpie.htm#obtenga>

See: “Obtenga una copia de sus antecedentes criminales.”

The following form may be used to get a copy of the criminal record for your Los Angeles County convictions. *If you have been released from detention or are held in a detention facility other than Mira Loma, you should make sure to change this form to provide the correct information.*

Los Angeles County Criminal Record Request

Attn: Correspondence Unit
Criminal Justice Center
210 W Temple St Rm 5-305
Los Angeles, CA 90012

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is _____ . My booking number is _____ . I hereby request a copy of all criminal records for all criminal charges and proceedings in my name. Please find my full last name, full first name, and date of birth below.

Full Last Name: _____

Full First Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

I am currently detained at Mira Loma Detention Center in Lancaster, California. Please send copies of my criminal proceedings to the following address as soon as possible:

B# _____
Mira Loma Detention Center
45100 60th St West
Lancaster, CA 93536

Thank you for your prompt response.

Sincerely,

Date: _____

SOCIAL SECURITY AND WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Q10: Social Security Taxes: *I was working with a false Social Security number and had no lawful immigration papers and was deported. My U.S. employer took Social Security taxes out of my paycheck before I was deported. Can I get those Social Security taxes back?*

A10. Social Security taxes pay for workers' living expenses when they retire from work. Generally, workers cannot get Social Security taxes back right away, but workers may be able to fix their records to get Social Security payments when they retire.

If you are deported, generally you cannot get Social Security payments when you retire, unless, at some time in the future, you return to the United States and get a green card (also known as "lawful permanent residence"). A lawful permanent resident then can get a lawful Social Security Number. Once you have a lawful social security number, you can apply to the **Social Security Administration** to fix your records.

Fixing your Social Security records will give you credit for Social Security taxes that were put into someone else's account, or in a false account, while you were working with an unlawful Social Security number. Once you fix your Social Security records, you should then be able to get Social Security payments when you retire.

Form SSA-7008 is used to fix Social Security records. Form SSA-7008 can be found at: <http://www.ssa.gov/online/ssa-7008.pdf>

The toll-free main information telephone number for the **Social Security Administration** is (800) 772-1213. It operates Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Some deported people are not covered by the general rule that says that deported immigrants cannot get Social Security taxes back unless they later get a green card. In addition, some people in Congress want to change immigrants' eligibility to fix their records in order to get Social Security payments when they retire.

*Immigrants who want to fix their records to get Social Security when they retire should meet with their local **Social Security Administration** office to ask about how to fix their records. They also should ask how the **Social Security Administration** office will use information about the immigrant's past use of a false Social Security Number.*

*Immigrants also should check the **Social Security Administration** Web site, and read information from the **National Immigration Law Center** at <http://www.nilc.org/>, before they ask the **Social Security Administration** to change their records.*

Q11: Social Security Retirement Payments: *I had a green card and worked in the United States for many years. I am about to be deported. Once I reach retirement age, can I get Social Security payments?*

A11: To get Social Security payments when you retire, you generally must have worked for 40 three-month periods in the United States. These periods are called “qualifying quarters.” The 40 “qualifying quarters” must be reported to the government by your employer, together with a Social Security number that was legally given to you.

(If you had used an unlawful Social Security Number in the past, you may want to fix your records to get all your work quarters reported on a correct, lawful, Social Security number. This is explained in **Answer A10**.)

Your ability to get Social Security retirement payments usually ends when you are deported. However, your husband, wife, or children, who are U.S. citizens, or who are immigrants lawfully present in the United States, may be able to get your legally earned Social Security payments.

Some countries have agreements with the United States that let workers who paid into the U.S. Social Security system to get Social Security payments through the home country’s workers’ retirement office if they return to live in the home country. Because of the U.S. **Social Security Administration’s** policies relating to deported people, it is unlikely that workers returning to their home countries would be able to get Social Security benefits that way. You may, however, want to check out this possibility with your home country’s workers’ retirement office.

For information about deportation and Social Security, see:

<http://www.ssa.gov/pubs/10137.html#deportation>
http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/handbook/handbook.18/handbook-1841.html
http://www.nilc.org/pubs/guideupdates/tbl1_ovrvw_fed_pgms_032505.pdf

For information about agreements between various countries and the United States on Social Security payments, see:

http://www.nilc.org/pubs/guideupdates/tbl1_ovrvw_fed_pgms_032505.pdf

Q12: Social Security Disability: *I get Social Security disability payments. Can I still get disability payments if I’m deported?*

A12: Generally an immigrant cannot get Social Security Disability payments after the immigrant is deported. For more information, see:

http://www.ssa.gov/OP_Home/handbook/handbook.18/handbook-1841.html

The **Social Security Administration** Web site has information about Social Security issues, including the locations of their local offices: <http://www.ssa.gov/reach.htm>. The **Social Security Administration’s** toll-free telephone number is: (800) 772-1213.

Q13: Workers’ Compensation: *I have applied for workers’ compensation because of an injury I had at work. If I’m deported, can I still get workers’ compensation?*

A13: The answer may depend upon whether you had legal work papers when you were injured. Different states have different workers' compensation rules. Workers with legal work papers generally can apply for workers' compensation under state laws. Whether undocumented workers can apply for workers' compensation depends upon the state where the workplace injury occurred.

In California, most injured immigrants can apply for workers' compensation whether or not they have legal work papers. A lawyer whose specialty is workers' compensation, or an Information and Assistance Officer at the workers' compensation office, may be able to help you find out if you could get benefits after deportation.

Workers compensation offices are located in many cities and neighborhoods throughout California, so we do not provide a full list of them here. A list of telephone numbers for these offices is in the "government" pages of phone books under "State Government Offices," "Industrial Relations," "Workers' Compensation."

The main telephone number for the **California Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation** is (510) 622-3959.

The **California Commission on Health and Safety and Workers' Compensation** has written a Guidebook for injured workers in English and Spanish that has important information about the workers' compensation system, as well as phone numbers for workers' compensation offices:

<http://www.dir.ca.gov/CHSWC/Reports/WorkersCompGuidebook-3rdEd.pdf>
<http://www.dir.ca.gov/CHSWC/Reports/GuidebookSpanishforInjuredWorkers2006.pdf>

PROPERTY, TAX, LOAN AND DEBT ISSUES

Q14: Selling Property After Deportation: *I own real estate jointly with a family member. If I'm deported, my family member will need to sell the property. What can I do to make sure that my family member can sell this property once I'm deported?*

A14: Sales of real estate are very important. You should talk to a licensed real estate agent or real estate lawyer before you are deported. A lawyer can help you write a "power of attorney" that would give your trusted relative or friend the power to act for you to sell your property.

Although it is best to talk to a lawyer or licensed real estate agent, we have attached a model that you can use to write your own power of attorney if you cannot talk to a lawyer or licensed real estate agent. **See Appendix 4.** You should be very careful in choosing the person to whom you give the power of attorney. That person will have important powers. The powers are described in detail in the model power of attorney. Please read it carefully before signing it, and change it if there are powers listed in it that you do not want to give to the person you are designating with it.

Q15: Closing a Business After Deportation: *I am the owner of a store. If I'm deported, my family will need to sell my inventory and close the business. What can I do to make sure that they can do this?*

A15: Sales of major assets like a business are very important. You should do your best to hire a lawyer to help you with closing a business. A lawyer can help you to prepare a "power of attorney" that a detainee could give to a trusted friend or relative who could take the steps needed to close the business.

Although it is best to talk to a lawyer, a model power of attorney is included in **Appendix 4** if you cannot talk to an attorney. You should be very careful in choosing the person to whom he or she gives the power of attorney. That person will have important powers. The powers are described in detail in the model power of attorney. Please read it carefully before signing it, and change it if there are powers listed in it that you do not want to give to the person you are designating with it.

Q16: Paying Income Taxes, and Tax Refunds: *My employer withheld income taxes from my wages before I was put in detention. Do I need to pay taxes after I'm deported? What happens if I don't? Can I get the withheld money back?*

A16: You may owe federal and state income taxes on the wages that you earned before being placed in detention. This depends on how much income you earned.

If you earned income in California before you were detained, the federal **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** and the **California Franchise Tax Board (FTB)** will keep the taxes until you file a tax return for the year in which you earned the wages. When you file a tax return, these government agencies will decide whether some or all of the withheld wages should be given back to you.

If the state or federal government owes you a refund of taxes that were withheld from your wages, the agencies will send a refund check to your new address, even if you have left the United States.

Tax returns can be filed from outside the United States. Information about filing tax returns can be found on the **IRS** Web site and the **FTB** Web site. You can also call the **IRS** and **FTB** to get information about tax returns.

It is important to find out about tax returns as soon as possible. Government agencies have filing deadlines and other rules that can affect your ability to get taxes back.

To contact the **Internal Revenue Service** about federal income taxes:

Go to: <http://www.irs.gov/>

To call the **Internal Revenue Service** from *inside* the United States, call (800) 829-1040, Monday through Friday from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. in any U.S. mainland time zone.

To call the **Internal Revenue Service** from *outside* the United States, call (215) 516-2000 from 3 a.m. to 8 p.m. (California Time) Monday through Friday.

The **Internal Revenue Service** also has an “International Taxpayer Advocate” who can help persons who live outside the United States to get answers to their federal tax questions. Call: (787) 622-8930 (Spanish), or (787) 622-8940 (English).

To contact the **California Franchise Tax Board** about CA state income taxes:

Go to: <http://www.ftb.ca.gov/index.shtml>

To call the **Franchise Tax Board** from *inside* the United States, call (800) 852-5711. To contact the **Franchise Tax Board** from *outside* the United States, call (916) 845-6500. Both numbers are answered from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. California Time, Monday through Friday.

Q17: Dealing with Loans or Debts: *I borrowed money for a car, and I owe money on my credit card. Do I still have to pay this money back if I'm deported?*

A17: You must still pay back loans and credit cards even if you are deported. If either you or your family is having trouble paying back loans, a nonprofit credit counseling agency may be able to help. These agencies help people to talk to the companies that loaned them money, and to work out issues about loans. *It is important for families to work on these problems quickly, before they miss one or more loan payments.*

Offices that help low-income people with loan and debt issues are listed in a booklet called “*Credit Counseling and Debtor Education.*” The booklet was written by **Public Counsel**, a law office in Los Angeles for low-income people:

In English:

[http://www.publiccounsel.org/overview/bankruptcy/Credit Counseling and Debtor Education_english.pdf](http://www.publiccounsel.org/overview/bankruptcy/Credit_Counseling_and_Debtor_Education_english.pdf)

In Spanish:

[http://www.publiccounsel.org/overview/bankruptcy/Credit Counseling and Debtor Education_spanish.pdf](http://www.publiccounsel.org/overview/bankruptcy/Credit_Counseling_and_Debtor_Education_spanish.pdf)

Public Counsel’s booklet “*Directory of Consumer and Financial Services*” gives telephone numbers and Web sites for many other offices that help with consumer fraud, insurance problems, bankruptcy, and other issues:

<http://www.publiccounsel.org/overview/bankruptcy/ConsumerFinancialServices2006.pdf>

Public Counsel’s telephone number is: (213) 385-2977, extension 100.

Another office that helps people in the Los Angeles area with credit or loan problems is:

By Design Financial Solutions

Telephone: (800) 750-2227

Web site: www.bydesignsolutions.org

Caution! Many organizations across the country claim to help people with their credit or debt problems. They do not always treat people fairly. Before a person goes to any credit counseling office for help, *it is important to know whether the office has a reputation for doing good work and being fair.* One place to check on whether the company has a reputation for treating people fairly is the **Better Business Bureau**.

The **Better Business Bureau** headquarters office that serves the Los Angeles area has telephone numbers for **Better Business Bureau** offices in many Los Angeles area neighborhoods:

Better Business Bureau of the Southland

315 North La Cadena Drive

Colton, CA 92324

Customer Service

8:00 AM - 3:00 PM

Telephone: (909) 835-6064

Fax: (909) 825-6246

Web site: www.labbb.org

People who have problems with unfair debt collection or home foreclosures may want to contact **Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA)**.

Telephone: (800) 399-4529

Web site: www.lafla.org/clientservices/consumer/index.asp

Q18: Closing a Bank Account: *I have a bank account in California. If I'm deported, how do I get the money out of the account and close it?*

A18: If you have a bank account with an ATM (automated teller machine) card, you may be able to get the rest of the money in your bank account out by using the ATM card at an ATM machine in your home country. However, this does not close the account. It also does not help you if you do not have an ATM card.

In talking to several California banks for this resource list, we found that different banks have different rules for closing accounts. We also learned that account-closing rules are not found on the Web sites of some banks. A person who wants to close a bank account should probably consider talking to the bank directly.

Some banks have a rule that they will send money from an account to the customer if the customer sends a signed letter to the bank. The letter should give the number(s) for

accounts that the customer wants to have closed. The letter also should tell the bank an address where the money should be sent.

Other banks may permit a trusted friend or relative to close the account holder's account using a power of attorney. These banks may have a rule that the account holder must use the bank's own power of attorney form. Or the bank may accept a power of attorney such as the model attached in **Appendix 4**.

A detainee may wish to call the manager of the local branch office of the bank that he or she usually uses to ask about the bank's rules. The detainee could explain that he or she wants to close the account and will not be able to come into the bank to close the account. The detainee should ask what the bank's rules are.

Q19: Property Held at the Detention Center: *How do I get back property that was lost while I was in immigration detention?*

A19: You should have been given a receipt for all property that arrived with you at the detention center. If you are at **Mira Loma**, and you were not given a property receipt, you should contact Inmate Services and ask that the Property Officer give you a receipt now. When you are released or deported, you will use the receipt to ask for your property back.

If you were held at another detention center before coming to **Mira Loma** and your property never arrived at **Mira Loma** with you, you should file a request slip through Inmate Services and ask to speak to a Deportation Officer. If your lost property has not been returned to **Mira Loma** before you are released or deported, you should call or write the deportation officer. You should give to deportation officer (1) a name, address, and phone number of a family member or friend in the United States where U.S. ICE could send your property if they find it; and (2) your address and telephone number in your home country.

If you have already been released or deported and your property has not been returned, you should start by calling Main Control at the last detention center where you were detained. At **Mira Loma** that telephone number is (661) 949-3811.

You should ask to speak to the Property Officer. If you were transferred to **Mira Loma** from another detention center, you should call main control at the first detention facility where you were held and ask to talk to the Property Officer. You may need to call the property officers at all the detention centers where you were detained to find the property.

Legal papers, such as a green card or state identification card, may be kept in the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Trial Attorney file during your deportation case. If you are deported or released without getting these papers back, you should contact the Deportation Officer. You should ask the officer to call the Trial Attorney to get the document returned. Some papers, such as a green card, or any false identification papers, will not be returned if you are deported or released.

HOUSING ISSUES

Q20: Public Housing: *I lived with my wife and family in public housing and was the only family member with legal papers before I was arrested by Immigration. If I'm deported, can my family stay in public housing?*

Q21: Preventing Eviction: *How can I help my family members to keep from being evicted while I am in detention?*

A20, 21: A number of law offices in the Los Angeles area give free help to low-income people with housing problems. Government rules about public housing are very complicated when some family members have legal papers and some do not have papers. *Family members should try to talk to a lawyer or community agency before talking to their local housing authority about their housing problem.*

Agencies that Help Low-Income People With Housing Problems:

Bet Tzedek (House of Justice) Legal Services

145 S. Fairfax Ave.
Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Telephone: (323) 939-0506

Eviction Defense Network

1930 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 208
Los Angeles, CA 90057
Telephone: (213) 385-8112

**Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles
Eviction Defense Center**

1550 W. 8th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 487-7609

Inquilinos Unidos

660 S. Bonnie Brae
Los Angeles, CA 90057
Telephone: (213) 483-7497
Fax: (213) 483-6817

Coalition for Economic Survival

514 Shatto Place, Suite 270
Los Angeles, California 90020
Telephone: (213) 252-4411

ACORN Housing Corp

3655 S. Grand Ave, Ste #250
Los Angeles, CA 90007
Phone: (213) 748-1345
Fax: (213) 747-0736

Q22: Security Deposits: *How do I get back a security deposit on rental housing after I am deported?*

A22: Many landlords will give you back a security deposit if you (the person who signed the lease) send them a signed letter asking for the security deposit to be returned. You should keep a copy of any letter that is sent to the landlord, as well as notes about the date on which the letter was sent. If possible, you should try to include in the letter proof that you moved out (for example, a receipt from dropping off the keys) and pictures that show you left the apartment in good condition. If the landlord will not return the security

deposit that you believe that you are owed, you may file a lawsuit in **Small Claims Court**.

For more information on security deposits and other landlord/tenant issues, see the Web site for the **Los Angeles Department of Consumer Affairs**:

<http://consumer-affairs.co.la.ca.us/mnRenters.htm>

Telephone: (800) 593-8222

Outside of Southern California, call (213) 974-1452

Persons who want help with **Small Claims Court** also can contact the **Los Angeles County Department of Consumer Affairs Small Claims Court Information and Advisor**:

Small Claims Court Information and Advisor

Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration

500 West Temple Street, Room B96

Los Angeles, CA 90012

Telephone: (213) 974-9759

The **State Bar of California** also has information in English and Spanish about going to Small Claims Court.

http://www.calbar.ca.gov/state/calbar/calbar_generic.jsp?cid=10581&id=2175

The renter must go to the **Small Claims Court** hearing. Small Claims Court will not permit a friend or relative to go to **Small Claims Court** for the renter. If a second person also signed lease as a renter or lessee, the second renter could go to **Small Claims Court** and ask to get the deposit back. If a renter files a lawsuit in **Small Claims Court**, but the renter loses his or her case because he or she is detained and cannot appear in court, the renter may be able to hire a lawyer to appeal the decision for him or her.

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

Q23: Help for Immigration Problems: *Where can my family go for help with immigration legal problems?*

A23: The law offices listed here help low-income people with immigration problems.

Note that most of the agencies on this list do not help people in immigration detention. To look for help with his or her deportation case, a detainee should ask the Immigration Judge for the "Free Legal Service Provider List" when the detainee goes to immigration court.

Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

1550 W. 8th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 640-3881
Web site: www.lafla.org

Public Counsel

601 S. Ardmore Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Telephone: (213) 385-2977, extension
100
Web site: www.publiccounsel.org

Neighborhood Legal Services

13327 Van Nuys Boulevard
Pacoima, CA 91331
Telephone: (800) 433-6251
Web site: www.nls-la.org

**Central American Resource Center
(CARECEN)**

2845 W. 7th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Telephone: (213) 385-7800
Web site: www.carecen-la.org

**Los Angeles County Bar
Association: Immigration Legal
Assistance Project**

300 N. Los Angeles St., #3107
Los Angeles, CA 90012
Telephone: (213) 485-1872
Web site: www.lacba.org

El Rescate Legal Services

1501 W. 8th Street Ste. # 100
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 387-3284

**Catholic Charities
of Los Angeles**

Immigration Services
1530 James M. Wood Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90015
Telephone: (213) 251-3411
Web site: www.catholiccharitiesla.org

Q24: Who Not to Ask for Help on Immigration Problems: *My friend says she went to an “immigration consultant” for help in fixing her papers. She said that the consultant promised to get her papers fixed quickly. Can this be true?*

A24: You should use common sense when looking for help with immigration problems. The process for getting immigration papers can be complicated. A person who promises fast and easy immigration papers may not be telling the truth.

The law does not let “immigration consultants” or “notarios” help people to fix their immigration papers. In California, an “immigration consultant” can only help with things like translating answers to questions on immigration forms, or getting copies of documents such as birth certificates. A consultant or notario *cannot legally help you decide what papers you need to file with Immigration.*

Before talking to someone about immigration problems, do your best to make sure that they have the right under the law to give legal advice. Only a licensed lawyer (attorney) or an Accredited Representative can help you decide what papers to file with immigration. Before you ask someone for immigration help, make sure to find out that he or she is a licensed lawyer or an Accredited Representative.

For more information, see *Immigration Services: Protecting Your Consumer Rights*, from the **Office of Immigrant Assistance** of the **Office of Attorney General of the State of California**:

In English:

<http://ag.ca.gov/immigrant/publications/ImmAsst-English.pdf>

In Spanish:

<http://ag.ca.gov/immigrant/publications/ImmAsst-Spanish.pdf>

The Office of Immigration Assistance can be contacted at:

Telephone: (888) 587-0557

Web site: <http://ag.ca.gov/immigrant/index.php>

(Do not call the **Office of Immigration Assistance** for help with an immigration case.

For help with immigration cases, call the offices listed in **Answer 23**.)

Q25: Coming Back to the United States Legally After Deportation: *If I'm deported, can I come back to live in the United States?*

A25: Sometimes people who have been deported can never come back legally to the United States, and sometimes people who have been deported can come back legally. Whether you can or cannot lawfully return depends on a lot of factors. *This resource list cannot give you information about your specific case. If you want to return to the United States with legal papers after you are deported, you should talk to an experienced immigration lawyer or Accredited Representative for advice about whether this might be possible.*

The following is a general list of things of things that a person *may need to do* in order to return to live in the United States with legal papers after deportation:

(a) *The person must apply for lawful immigration papers and have that application approved.* For many people, this means having an application for permanent residence (a “green card”) made for them by a close family member who is a green card holder or U.S. Citizen.

(b) *The person must wait until his or her papers are approved.* This could take up to several years – speak to an immigration lawyer or Accredited Representative about your specific case.

(c) *The person may need a special permission, known as a “permission to reapply,” to forgive or pardon deportation, even once his or her papers have come to the top of the waiting list.* Many people who were ordered deported cannot return to the United States without this permission until they have lived outside the United States for 10 years, 20 years, or longer.

(d) *The person also may need other special permissions, known as “waivers,” if he or she spent time in the U.S. without papers before being deported, or if he or she was convicted of certain crimes.* To get a “waiver,” the person generally must show that a

close relative who is a U.S. citizen or green card holder would suffer “extreme hardship” if the waiver is not granted.

It can be very difficult to return to the United States after being deported. *People who are in immigration detention should try to talk with an immigration lawyer or Accredited Representative about whether it is possible to fight their deportation cases now, before they are ordered deported.*

Q26: Coming Back to the United States Illegally After Deportation: *What can happen to me if I return to the United States after my deportation without permission from the U.S. government?*

A26: If you come back to the United States without permission from the U.S. government after having been deported, you will have committed a federal crime. You may be deported immediately. You also may go to criminal court and be given 6 months to 20 years in prison for this crime. In recent years, the U.S. government has arrested more people for illegally re-entering the U.S. after deportation and taken them to criminal court. If you are placed in prison for re-entering after deportation, you will almost certainly be deported again after serving time in prison.

Q27: Applications for Legal Papers for Family Members: *I filed applications for green cards for my husband/children. If I am deported, what will happen to those green card applications?*

A27: If your family members have already received their green cards, they will get to keep their green cards, even if you are deported.

If you are deported before your relatives are actually told by the government that they are permanent residents, the relatives can no longer get their green cards. They will lose the opportunity to get their green cards through your application.

If you have applied to help your relatives fix their papers, you should talk to your relatives right away. The relatives should consider talking quickly to an immigration lawyer or a community agency that helps people with green card applications. The lawyer or community agency can discuss what the family members might be able to do in this situation.

See the answer to **Question 23** for a list of offices that help low-income persons with immigration legal problems.

Q28: Affidavits of Support: *I have a green card and I filed an “affidavit of support” for my husband to help him to get a green card. He is now living in the United States with a green card. What happens to that affidavit of support if I’m deported?*

A28: An affidavit of support is an agreement or contract that a green card holder or U.S. citizen makes with the U.S. government if he or she wishes to help a family member or other person get a green card.

If you signed an affidavit of support, you made a commitment to the U.S. government that you would economically support the person(s) listed in the affidavit of support *if the person is unable to support him or herself* for ten years after you signed the affidavit of support. Your obligation to support the person in the affidavit of support does not end if you are deported. If anything happens in the ten years after you signed the affidavit of support, so that the person you agreed to support cannot work, you would still be required to support them, even if you are deported. If the person you agreed to support takes benefits (like welfare) from the government, you would be required to pay the government back the cost of the benefits.

There is some possibility that your chances to get a green card in the future will be harmed if you do not live up to promises made in the affidavit of support. *It is important for immigrants to talk to an immigration lawyer about how to handle this situation.*

HEALTH CARE ISSUES

Q28: Health Insurance: *My wife and children had health insurance through my job. If I'm deported, where will they be able to find health insurance?*

A28: You may wish to contact your former employer to ask whether family members can still receive health insurance through your employer once you are deported. Family members also could ask whether health care may be available through their employer(s), unions, or schools.

If family members cannot get or cannot afford health care through their work or schools, they may be able to get health care through the government. Whether the government will give family members health care depends upon the type of immigration papers they have, and what their income is.

Family members in California may be able to get medical care through **Medi-Cal**. This depends upon the family member's age and type of immigration papers. It also depends upon whether the family member can enter a government program such as **CalWORKS**.

Information on **CalWORKS** is available at:

<http://www.ladpss.org/dpss/calworks/eligibility.cfm>. Phone numbers and directions for **CalWORKS** offices in Los Angeles are found at:
http://www.ladpss.org/dpss/maps/calworks_map.cfm.

Family members also may be able to get health care through **Healthy Families**.

Healthy Families is described at:

<http://www.healthyfamilies.ca.gov/English/faqs.html#eligible>

Q29: Emotional Support: *My family is suffering a lot emotionally since I've been arrested. Where can I find help for my family?*

A29: Los Angeles County has established a special telephone number to help people who are suffering emotionally. The telephone number is “**211**.”

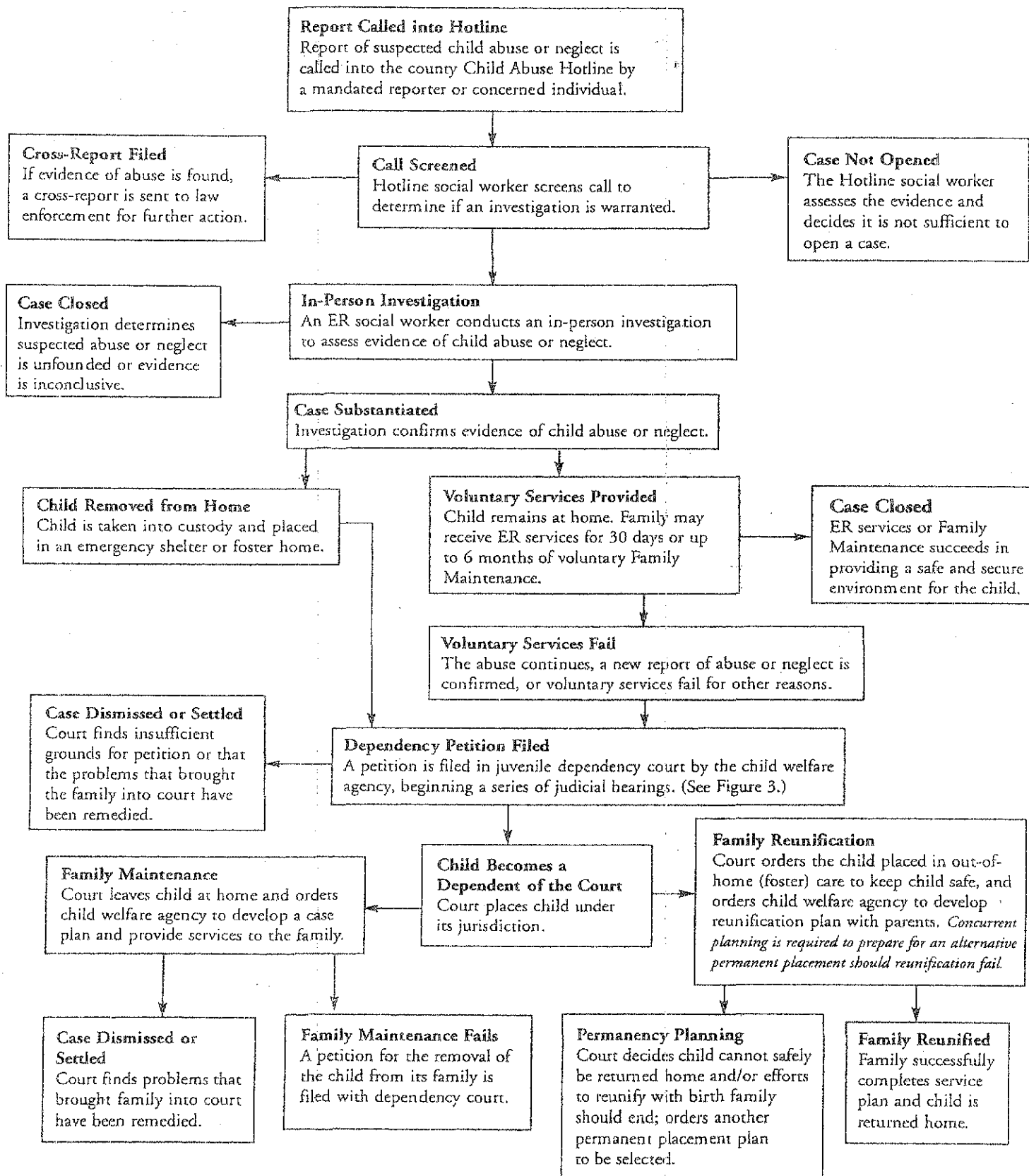
Persons who dial **211** can be given information about counseling and social services. The Los Angeles “**211**” Web site says that a person currently can dial the “**211**” service from most “land-line” telephones, and from cellular phones that carry service through T-Mobile, Cingular, Sprint/Nextel and Verizon.

Family members also may want to talk to the principal at their children’s school, union representatives, or clergy at their church, temple, or mosque, to ask about counseling services. Many schools provide free counseling for children and sometimes also for adults.

For more information on **211**, see:

<http://www.211lacounty.org/>

Figure 2: Going Through the Child Welfare System



Appendix 2

Los Angeles County CPS (Department of Children and Family Services) Contact Information

Los Angeles Child Protective Hotline: This is a free line open 24 hours per day. It has operators who speak different languages. A person may report child abuse using this phone number. Parents may inform social workers of their whereabouts and other changes relating to their detention.

Telephone: (800) 540-4000

Parents may give information about their children or ask about a specific child custody problem by writing to:

Michael Watroski
DCFS
425 Shatto Place
Room 600
Los Angeles, CA 90020
Telephone: (213) 351-5594

Department of Children and Family Services Los Angeles office locations. A person should contact the DCFS office that is closest to the last known address of the mother of the child in Los Angeles County.

Palmdale Office

39959 Sierra Highway
Palmdale, CA 93550
Telephone: (661) 223-4200

San Fernando Valley Office

20151 Nordhoff Street
Chatsworth, CA 91311
Telephone: (818) 717-4000

Glendora Office

725 S. Grand Avenue
Glendora, CA 91740
Telephone: (626) 691-1700

Pomona Office

100 W. Second Street, Suite 500
Pomona, CA 91766
Telephone: (909) 868-4321

West LA Office

11390 W. Olympic Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Telephone: (310) 312-7127

Compton Office

921 E. Compton Boulevard
Compton, CA 90221
Telephone: (310) 668-6600

Wateridge Office

5110 W. Goldleaf Circle
Los Angeles, CA 90056
Telephone: (323) 290-8500

Santa Fe Springs Office

10355 Slusher Drive
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

(562) 903-5000

Lakewood Office

4060 Watson Plaza Drive
Lakewood, CA 90712
Telephone: (562) 497-3500

Lancaster Office

1150 W. Avenue J
Lancaster, CA 93534
Telephone: (661) 951-4107

Santa Clarita Office

28490 Avenue Stanford
Suite 100
Santa Clarita, CA 91355
Telephone: (661) 702-6262

Pasadena Office

532 E. Colorado Boulevard
Pasadena, CA 91101
Telephone: (626) 229-3500

Metro North Office

3075 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90010
Telephone: (213) 639-4100

Vermont Corridor Office

8300 South Vermont Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90044
Telephone: (323) 965-5173

El Monte Office

4024 Durfee Avenue
El Monte, CA 91732
Telephone: (626) 455-4660

Belvedere Office

5835 S. Eastern Avenue
Commerce, CA 90040
Telephone: (323) 725-4401

Torrance Office

2325 South Crenshaw Boulevard
Torrance, CA 90501
Telephone: (310) 972-3111

Latino Family Preservation Program

2525 Corporate Place
Suite # 150
Monterey Park, CA 91754
Telephone: (323) 881-1326

Appendix 3

Offices that Help Low-Income People with Family Law Problems

**Asian Pacific American Legal Center
of Southern California**

1145 Wilshire, Second floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017
Telephone: (213) 977-7500

Community Legal Services

11834 E. Firestone Blvd., Norwalk, CA
90650
725 W. Rosecrans Ave., Compton, CA
90222
Telephone: (800) 834-5001

Harriet Buhai Center for Family Law

3250 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 710
Los Angeles, CA 90010
Telephone: (213) 388-7515

Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles

West Office
1102 Crenshaw Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
Tel: (323) 801-7989
Fax: (323) 801-7921
Telephone: (800) 399-4529

Levitt & Quinn Family Law Center

1557 Beverly Blvd., L.A., CA 90026
Telephone: (213) 482-1800 ext. 300

**Los Angeles Center for Law and
Justice**

1241 South Soto, Suite 102
Los Angeles, CA 90023
Telephone: (323) 980-3500

Los Angeles County Bar Association

P.O. Box 55020
Los Angeles, CA 90055-2020
(213) 243-1525

**Los Angeles County Neighborhood
Legal Services**

13327 Van Nuys Blvd.
Pacoima, CA 91331
Telephone: (818) 896-5211
Telephone: (800) 433-6251

Appendix 4

Model Power of Attorney

A “power of attorney” is a legal paper that people write and give to someone who they ask to do certain important things for them, such as close a bank account, sell property, or run a business. When a person makes a power of attorney, the person giving the power of attorney is known as the “principal,” and the person to whom the power is given is known as an “agent.”

In some legal documents, an “agent” also is called an “attorney-in-fact.” Although the word “attorney” is used, the agent does not need to be a lawyer. The agent just needs to be a person who the person is well-known and well-trusted by the person giving the powers. A person who makes a power of attorney should choose carefully! His or her agent will have important responsibilities.

There are two model powers of attorney here:

- A “**general**” power of attorney. This gives powers to an agent to do many kinds of things, including selling real estate.
- A **power of attorney for real estate** that only gives powers relating to real estate.

Several important words of caution:

(1) *A power-of-attorney is a legal document that gives broad powers to another person to act on matters that are important. It is best to meet with a lawyer before the power-of-attorney is needed to have the document written by a professional. **Whether a lawyer writes the power-of-attorney or a person does it him- or herself, a person should never sign papers unless he or she is certain that he or she understands what they say and what they mean.***

(2) Many businesses and government agencies where powers-of-attorney regularly are used have a “model” power-of-attorney form that they want you to use in your dealings with them. *It is always a good idea to contact the agency or company beforehand to get the power-of-attorney form that they prefer, and fill out that form.*

Power-of-attorney models are included here only for situations where a person cannot get a lawyer to write the power-of-attorney, and the person cannot contact the business or agency to get the business’s or agency’s own form.

(3) A power-of-attorney must be signed *in front of a notary public* by the “principal.” A person should not sign the form until he or she is with the notary. Persons who are in a detention center should contact Inmate Services or their deportation officer and tell the officer that he or she needs a notary in order to sign an important legal document.

GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

NOTICE: THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND SWEEPING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE POWERS, OBTAIN COMPETENT LEGAL ADVICE. THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANYONE TO MAKE MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IF YOU LATER WISH TO DO SO.

I, _____, residing at _____

hereby appoint _____ residing at _____

as my Attorney-in-Fact ("Agent").

I hereby revoke any and all general powers of attorney that previously have been signed by me. However, the preceding sentence shall not have the effect of revoking any powers of attorney that are directly related to my health care that previously have been signed by me.

My Agent shall have full power and authority to act on my behalf. This power and authority shall authorize my Agent to manage and conduct all of my affairs and to exercise all of my legal rights and powers, including all rights and powers that I may acquire in the future. My Agent's powers shall include, but not be limited to, the power to:

1. Open, maintain or close bank accounts (including, but not limited to, checking accounts, savings accounts, and certificates of deposit), and other similar accounts with financial institutions.
Conduct any business with any banking or financial institution with respect to any of my accounts, including, but not limited to, making deposits and withdrawals, obtaining bank statements, passbooks, drafts, money orders, warrants, credit card accounts, and certificates or vouchers payable to me by any person, firm, corporation or political entity.
 - a. Perform any act necessary to deposit, negotiate, sell or transfer any note, security, or draft of the United States of America, including U.S. Treasury Securities.
 - b. Have access to any safe deposit box that I might own, including its contents.
2. Sell, exchange, buy, invest, or reinvest any assets or property owned by me. Such assets or property may include income producing or non-income producing assets and property.
3. Take any and all legal steps necessary to collect any amount or debt owed to me, or to settle any claim, whether made against me or asserted on my behalf against any other person or entity.
4. Enter into binding contracts on my behalf.
5. Maintain and/or operate any business that I may own.
6. Employ professional and business assistance as may be appropriate, including attorneys, accountants, and real estate agents.
7. Sell, convey, lease, mortgage, insure, improve, repair, or perform any other act with respect to any of my property (now owned or later acquired) including, but not limited to, real estate and real estate rights (including the right to remove tenants and to recover possession). This includes the right to sell or encumber any homestead that I now own or may own in the future.

This Power of Attorney shall be construed broadly as a General Power of Attorney. The listing of specific powers is not intended to limit or restrict the general powers granted in this Power of Attorney in any manner.

Any power or authority granted my Agent under this document shall be limited to the extent necessary to prevent this Power of Attorney from causing: (i) my income to be taxable to my Agent, (ii) my assets to be subject to a general power of appointment by my Agent, and (iii) my Agent to have any incidents of ownership with respect to any property of mine.

My Agent shall not be liable for any loss that results from a judgment error that was made in good faith. However, my Agent shall be liable for willful misconduct or the failure to act in good faith while acting under the authority of this Power of Attorney.

I authorize my Agent to indemnify and hold harmless any third party who accepts and acts under this document.

My Agent shall be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with this Power of Attorney.

My Agent shall provide an accounting for all funds handled and all acts performed as my Agent, if I so request or if such a request is made by any authorized personal representative or fiduciary acting on my behalf.

This Power of Attorney shall become effective immediately and shall not be affected by my disability or lack of mental competence, except as may be provided otherwise by any applicable state statute. This is a Durable Power of Attorney. This Power of Attorney may be revoked by me at any time by providing written notice to my Agent. If not revoked, this Power of Attorney shall continue in effect until my death.

Dated _____ at _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ON _____ before me _____

personally appeared and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence, to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her authorized capacity and that by his/her signature on the instrument, the person executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Signature of Notary

Name (Type or Print)

Area above for official seal

Date

POWER OF ATTORNEY FOR REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

NOTICE: THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND SWEEPING. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE POWERS, OBTAIN COMPETENT LEGAL ADVICE. THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANYONE TO MAKE MEDICAL OR OTHER HEALTH-CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IF YOU LATER WISH TO DO SO.

I, _____ residing at _____

hereby appoint _____ residing at _____ as my Attorney-in-Fact (“Agent”).

I hereby revoke any and all general powers of attorney that previously have been signed by me. However, the preceding sentence shall not have the effect of revoking any powers of attorney that are directly related to my health care that previously have been signed by me.

My Agent shall have full power and authority to act on my behalf. This power and authority shall authorize my Agent to manage and conduct all of my affairs and to exercise all of my legal rights and powers, including all rights and powers that I may acquire in the future with regard to my real property. My Agent’s powers shall include, but not be limited to, the power to:

1. Sell, convey, lease, mortgage, insure, improve, repair, or perform any other act with respect to any of my property (now owned or later acquired) including, but not limited to, real estate and real estate rights (including the right to remove tenants and to recover possession). This includes the right to sell or encumber any homestead that I now own or may own in the future.
2. To enter into binding contracts on my behalf.
3. Employ professional and business assistance as may be appropriate, including attorneys, accountants, and real estate agents.

Any power or authority granted my Agent under this document shall be limited to the extent necessary to prevent this Power of Attorney from causing: (i) my income to be taxable to my Agent, (ii) my assets to be subject to a general power of appointment by my Agent, and (iii) my Agent to have any incidents of ownership with respect to any property of mine.

My Agent shall not be liable for any loss that results from a judgment error that was made in good faith. However, my Agent shall be liable for willful misconduct or the failure to act in good faith while acting under the authority of this Power of Attorney.

I authorize my Agent to indemnify and hold harmless any third party who accepts and acts under this document.

My agent shall be entitled to reimbursement of all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with this Power of Attorney.

My Agent shall provide an accounting for all funds handled and all acts performed as my Agent, if I so request or if such a request is made by any authorized personal representative or fiduciary acting on my behalf.

This Power of Attorney shall become effective immediately and shall not be affected by my disability or lack of mental competence, except as may be provided otherwise by any applicable state statute. This Power of Attorney may be revoked by me at any time by providing written notice to my Agent. If not revoked, this Power of Attorney shall continue in effect until my death.

Dated _____ at _____

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

ON _____ before me _____

Personally appeared and proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence, to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same in his/her authorized capacity and that by his/her signature on the instrument, the person executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal

Signature of Notary

Name (Type or Print)

Area above for official Seal

Date