



**IMMIGRANTS
RISING**
TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH EDUCATION

Asset Protection Guide for Businesses





The purpose of this **Asset Protection Guide** is to assist businesses and employers in preparing for and safeguarding their assets. As federal immigration policies continue to evolve, businesses should stay informed and have a plan ready in case their operations are impacted.

This guide offers practical information to help businesses take steps and develop strategies to keep their operations running smoothly. It includes guidance on:

- Protecting and organizing business assets
- Creating emergency backup plans for business continuity
- Identifying trusted individuals who can help manage finances or operations
- Using legal tools such as the Power of Attorney
- Understanding business structures that help protect personal assets

Planning can help ensure that your business operations and finances remain secure during unexpected circumstances.

Disclaimer: These resources provide general guidance only and should not be construed or relied upon as legal advice. The information may change over time, and while we will work to implement timely updates and ensure accuracy, it may not always be fully accurate or up to date.

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Asset Ownership and Legal Protections

In the United States, individuals can legally own property, businesses¹, vehicles, and financial accounts² regardless of immigration status. Business owners and workers can build businesses, purchase homes, open bank accounts, and invest in their financial future.

While immigration policies may change, core legal protections related to property and business ownership remain in place. Your assets do not lose their legal protections because of your immigration status.

For many, these assets represent years of hard work and investment. Preparing and protecting your business assets can help ensure that your business remains stable even during periods of uncertainty.

The sections below provide guidance on how to protect your assets and business operations in the event of unexpected circumstances.

Legal Context

The United States Constitution and California laws generally protect property and contractual rights for everyone within the country, regardless of immigration status. Courts have also long recognized that **constitutional protections apply to all persons within the United States**, not only citizens. This includes due process and equal protection.

Relevant legal principles include:

- **U.S. Constitution, Fourteenth Amendment**
Provides that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
- **California Civil Code Section 671**
Provides that any person, regardless of their citizenship status, may take, hold, and dispose of property, real or personal, within this state.
- **U.S. Constitution, Fifth Amendment**
Protects individuals from the federal government depriving any person of life, liberty, or property without due process.
- **Plyler v. Doe, 457 U.S. 202 (1982)**
Affirms that constitutional protections, particularly under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, apply to all persons within the United States, regardless of immigration status.

These legal principles help ensure that individuals may own property, operate businesses, and participate in economic life regardless of immigration status.

1 The [California Secretary of State](#) filing procedures do not require immigration status for business entity formation.

2 31 CFR 1020.220 Under federal law, banks must implement a Customer Identification Program to verify the identity of individuals opening accounts. This typically includes collecting a person's name, date of birth, address, and taxpayer identification number (TIN). For noncitizens, the identification number may include a TIN, a passport, alien identification card number, or another government-issued document evidencing nationality or residence and bearing a photograph.

Creating an Asset Protection Plan for Your Business

Every business should have an Asset Protection Plan. If you are suddenly unavailable, someone you trust should be able to step in and keep your business running. This means identifying a backup person, ensuring they can access key information such as bank accounts, payroll, and vendor contacts, and putting basic legal protections in place. Planning helps keep your business open, ensures your employees and customers are supported, and protects your family's financial stability.

The following should be considered when creating an asset protection plan:

- Who would run the business if you were suddenly unavailable?
- Who can access payroll or pay employees?
- Who can pay rent, loans, or vendors?
- Who can access business accounts?
- Who can sign contracts if necessary?
- Where are important financial and legal documents stored?

Having clear answers to these questions reduces confusion during emergencies. The following steps can help you prepare a plan.

Step One: Take Inventory of Your Assets

Start by creating a list of all personal and business assets. Someone you trust should know what exists and where to locate key information. This section focuses on:

- Business Property & Real Estate
- Business Assets
- Vehicles
- Financial Accounts
- Insurance Policies

We included templates to help you track your assets.

Business Property and Real Estate

Property and real estate are among the most valuable assets that individuals and business owners hold. Examples include:

- Business rental properties
- Commercial property
- Land

Keep copies of property leases, deeds, or other documents confirming ownership. This can help ensure that ownership records are readily available when needed for legal, financial, or administrative purposes.

It is also important to keep financial obligations for each property up to date. These may include lease or mortgage payments, property taxes, and insurance coverage. Paying your mortgage and property taxes on time helps protect the property from penalties, liens, or other legal issues.

Finally, list the contact information for key individuals or organizations connected to the property. This may include mortgage lenders, property managers, insurance providers, or maintenance services. Having this information ensures that your trusted person can quickly reach the appropriate contacts if needed.

Use Figure 1 - **Property and Real Estate Tracker Template** as a guide to document key details for each of your business properties. The list can include the property account or policy number, physical address, and contact information.

Figure 1. Property and Real Estate Tracker Template

Properties and Real Estate				
Property	Address / Location/ Institution	Account / Policy Number	Contact Information	Notes

In summary, to protect these assets:

- Keep copies of property deeds or ownership documents
- Maintain current mortgage payments
- Pay property taxes on time
- Maintain homeowner or property insurance
- Store contact information for your mortgage lender or property manager

Business Assets

Business assets include resources and property used in the operation of the business.

Depending on the type of business, these assets can include:

- Equipment
- Tools or machinery
- Furniture
- Inventory
- Technology or software subscriptions
- Intellectual Property

Business assets are often significant investments, so it is important to keep clear records of what the business owns. An inventory list of major equipment and other valuable items can help you track and manage your assets.

Keep receipts, invoices, or other proof of ownership. Store these records in an organized and accessible location to make them easier to find if needed. During periods of disruption, this documentation ensures your business can continue running smoothly.

Use Figure 2 - **Business Tracker Template** as a guide to document key details for each of your business assets. This list can include details such as the item's name, purchase date, estimated value, and location.

Figure 2. Business Assets Tracker Template

Business Assets				
Asset Type (Computers, furniture, subscriptions)	Purchase Date	Location	Estimated Value (Optional)	Notes

In summary, protect your business assets by:

- Maintaining an inventory list of major equipment
- Keeping receipts or proof of ownership
- Ensuring insurance policies cover equipment when possible

Business Vehicles

Vehicles are essential for both personal transportation and business operations. Some business owners rely on vehicles to transport equipment, deliver products, travel to job sites, or meet with clients. Because vehicles may be a significant financial investment, it is important to keep clear records of ownership and use. Maintain copies of vehicle titles that confirm ownership. These documents may be needed if you sell or transfer the vehicle or need to prove ownership. Be sure to keep documentation of any vehicle financing.

Organizing your vehicle records can help you ensure that (1) insurance coverage remains active, (2) loan payments are made on time, and (3) ownership documentation is readily available. This preparation can help protect both personal and business assets and prevent disruptions if someone else needs to manage the business.

Use Figure 3 - **Vehicle Tracker Template** as a guide to document key details for each of your business vehicles. Start by documenting each vehicle that you own or use for business purposes. This information should include the vehicle's make and model, the year, and where the vehicle is registered. Copies of vehicle registration documents and proof of insurance can help ensure the vehicle remains legally compliant and protected in case of an accident or damage.

Figure 3. Vehicle Tracker Template

Vehicles				
Vehicle (Include make and model, year, etc.)	Registration	Location	Insurance Information	Notes (Include Monthly payments, registration expiration date, etc.)

In summary, to protect these assets:

- Maintain registration and insurance
- Keep copies of vehicle titles
- Record loan details when the vehicle is financed

Financial Accounts

Financial accounts are essential for paying bills, meeting payroll, running day-to-day operations, and maintaining long-term stability. Keep clear, up-to-date records of all accounts.

Because these records contain sensitive information, store them securely and share access only with trusted individuals. Use password-protected folders in your business cloud (e.g., Google Drive) for digital files, and a locked file cabinet for physical documents.

Consider setting up legal authorization so a trusted person can manage financial matters if needed. For example, a financial Power of Attorney allows a designated individual to access accounts, pay bills, and handle transactions on your behalf. More details on Power of Attorney options are provided later in this guide.

Financial accounts may include:

- Personal bank accounts
- Business bank accounts
- Savings accounts
- Investment accounts
- Retirement accounts (401(k), IRA, Roth IRA)

Recording your financial accounts helps ensure that essential financial responsibilities can continue to be handled and that your personal and business finances remain protected.

Use Figure 4 - **Financial Accounts Tracker Template** below as a guide to document key details for each of your business assets. Start by documenting the financial institutions where your accounts are held and identifying the types of accounts you maintain (e.g., checking, savings). This will help your trusted person locate and manage funds if needed with your legal authorization. It may also be helpful to note whether an account is used for personal or business-related expenses.

In addition, consider documenting important details such as account numbers, the name of the financial institution, and the contact information for any financial advisors or account managers you work with. Keeping this information organized can make it easier for a trusted individual to communicate with financial institutions if questions arise.

Figure 4. Financial Accounts Tracker Template

Financial Accounts			
Institution (Bank name, other lending organization, etc.)	Account Type	Account Number	Notes

In summary, to protect these accounts:

- Maintain secure records of account numbers and institutions
- Document financial advisors or account managers
- Consider identifying someone who can help access accounts if needed through legal authorization

Insurance Policies

Insurance can help protect both personal and business assets from unexpected loss. While not all businesses are required to carry insurance, business owners should review local government requirements and consider coverage that aligns with their operations and risk levels. Appropriate insurance coverage can help reduce financial strain if property is damaged, equipment or inventory is lost or stolen, a business-related incident occurs, or an unexpected life event affects financial responsibilities. As a best practice, business owners should regularly review their insurance policies to better understand what assets and activities are covered and identify any potential gaps in coverage.

Examples of insurance include:

- Business insurance
- Liability insurance
- Property insurance
- Health insurance
- Life insurance

Maintaining copies of your insurance policies, including specific terms, coverage limits, and renewal periods, allows you or a trusted individual to quickly review the coverage details if a claim needs to be filed or if questions arise about the policy.

Use Figure 5 - **Insurance Policies Tracker Template** below as a guide to document key details for each of your insurance policies. It is also helpful to track policy renewal dates and document the contact information for the insurance provider or agent who manages the policy. Having this information readily available can make it easier to maintain coverage, renew policies on time, and communicate with insurers if assistance is needed.

Figure 5. Insurance Policies Tracker Template

Insurance Policies				
Policy Type	Provider	Policy Number	Renewal Date	Notes

In summary, insurance records help ensure that important protection remains in place and that your assets can be safeguarded during unexpected events. Make sure to:

- Keep copies of insurance policies
- Track renewal dates
- Document contact information for insurance providers

Step Two: Documenting Business Operations and Financial Responsibilities

Business Operations and Financial Responsibilities

If you own a business, it is important to keep key information organized so operations can continue smoothly if you are unavailable. Having everything in one place makes it easier for a trusted person to step in and manage both day-to-day operations and financial obligations.

Start by documenting your **business's essential information**, including:

- Business name and structure

- Business entity formation documents (e.g., articles of incorporation, operating agreement, bylaws)
- Employer Identification Number (EIN)
- Business licenses and permits
- Vendor contracts
- Lease agreements
- Insurance policies
- Intellectual property filings (if any)

These documents and information help ensure the business can continue meeting its obligations and stay compliant.

Next, create a clear record of your **monthly financial responsibilities**. This helps prevent missed payments, which can lead to penalties, service disruptions, or damage to your credit.

Include all recurring expenses related to your business, such as:

- Rent or mortgage
- Business credit cards, loans, or equipment financing
- Payroll
- Insurance payments
- Vendor payments
- Utilities
- Software subscriptions

A simple monthly payment list can include:

- Bill or Payee Name
- Payment amount
- Due date
- Account or payment details
- Contact information for questions

Use Figure 6 - **Monthly Financial Responsibilities Tracker Template** as a guide to document business operations and financial responsibilities. Keeping this information in a single document or spreadsheet makes it easier for someone you trust to manage payments and keep the business running without interruption. Be sure to update it regularly as things change.

Figure 6. Monthly Financial Responsibilities Tracker Template

Monthly Financial Responsibilities					
Recurring Expense	Bill/Payee Name	Payment Amount	Due Date	Contact	Notes

Tax and Financial Records

Taxes and financial documentation are essential for both individuals and businesses. Keeping organized records ensures tax obligations are fulfilled and helps manage financial affairs efficiently if you are unable to do so temporarily.

Start by identifying the key people and information involved in your tax and financial management. This may include the contact information for your Certified Public Accountant, tax preparer, or bookkeeper, or electronic system, as well as the location of your most recent tax filings and related documents. This will allow your trusted person to communicate with financial professionals if assistance is needed.

You should also keep records of important tax identifiers and filings associated with your business. This can include your business tax identification number, payroll taxes documentation, and records of recent tax payments or filings.

Use Figure 7 - **Tax and Financial Records Tracker Template** as a guide to document important tax and financial records.

Figure 7. Tax and Financial Records Tracker Template

Tax and Financial Records					
Tax Contact	Tax System (if any)	Tax Year	Business Identification Number	Tax Payment Schedule (if any)	Notes

Keeping tax and financial records organized in one location can help prevent delays or confusion if someone needs to review financial information or work with your accountant. Most tax and financial records are digital and should ideally be stored in a business cloud folder. You should update these records regularly (e.g., quarterly, annually) to ensure your information remains accurate and complete over time.

By maintaining clear and accessible tax documentation, you help ensure that both personal and business tax responsibilities can be managed even during unexpected situations.

Document Storage

Important documents should be stored safely and in a way that allows trusted individuals to access them, if necessary. Organizing these materials in advance can help ensure that key financial and business information is available if you are temporarily unable to manage your affairs.

Consider keeping both physical and digital copies of your documents. Physical copies can be stored in a secure location such as a locked file cabinet, safe, hard drive, or organized binder. Digital copies can be stored in a secure online storage system (e.g., Google Drive or Microsoft) or in a password-protected folder, allowing remote access if needed.

It is also helpful to keep related documents organized together. For example, you may want to maintain separate folders for property records, business documents, and financial or tax records. Clearly labeling these files can make it easier for a trusted person to locate the information they may need.

Make sure that at least one trusted individual knows where they are located and how to access them if necessary. Consider sharing the location of physical files, providing instructions for accessing digital records, and identifying who to contact for financial or legal matters.

Taking the time to organize and securely store these documents can help your trusted individual manage important responsibilities without confusion or delay.

Step Three: Identify a Trusted Person Who Can Help Implement Your Plan

Once you have organized your assets, financial information, and important documents, the next step is to identify a trusted person who can help carry out your plan if necessary. This individual may be asked to assist with managing certain financial or business responsibilities if you are temporarily unavailable.

When choosing a trusted individual, select someone responsible and reliable, and whom you will feel comfortable granting legal authority through a **Power of Attorney**, as discussed below. This person should feel comfortable handling sensitive financial matters and managing important documents. The individual should also be someone you trust who will act in your best interest.

Depending on your situation, this person may ensure that bills are paid, communicate with employees or vendors, work with accountants or attorneys, or help maintain basic business operations. Identifying this person in advance allows them to become familiar with your plan and prepare adequately in case of an emergency.

Types of Responsibilities

You and the trusted person can coordinate which responsibilities they are expected to do, such as knowing where files and information are stored, developing an emergency preparedness plan together, and granting access to important business financial documents and accounts. A trusted person can be a manager, supervisor, co-owner, or family member.

In some cases, business owners may choose more than one trusted person to share responsibilities. For example, **Person A** can assist with managing business assets, while **Person B** can help manage business operations. Clearly defining each person's role can help avoid confusion and ensure that responsibilities are handled effectively.

Once you have identified the appropriate individual(s), talk to them directly about your plan. Share a brief overview of your financial responsibilities, business operations, and where important documents are stored, so that they are ready to assist if necessary.

Power of Attorney (POA)

For business owners, the Power of Attorney (POA) is a critical planning tool. The POA formalizes the role of the trusted person mentioned in the previous section. The POA is a legal document through which a person or entity (also known as the "principal") may grant authority to another person (also known as the "agent") to act and make decisions on its behalf.

If you become temporarily unavailable, detained, or unable to manage your affairs, a designated agent can step in immediately to handle essential financial and business responsibilities, such as paying employees, managing accounts, and keeping operations running, so your business remains stable and protected.

What the Power of Attorney Authorizes

Depending on the type of POA and how it is written, the person given authority under the POA may:

- Pay personal or business bills
- Access bank accounts
- Manage business finances
- Sign contracts or agreements
- Handle tax matters
- Communicate with financial institutions
- Manage payroll or vendor payments

Selecting the right type of POA depends on your specific needs and the level of authority you want to grant to another person.

When the Power of Attorney Takes Effect

A Power of Attorney can be written to take effect at different times depending on your needs.

Some POAs take effect **immediately upon signing**, allowing the trusted person to begin assisting with financial matters right away.

Other POAs are written as **“springing” powers of attorney**, meaning they only take effect after a specific event occurs. For example, a POA could be activated if you are incapacitated, detained, deported, or otherwise unable to manage your affairs. To avoid confusion, you can designate someone to determine when the triggering event has occurred, and the power of attorney is in place.

Because the timing and scope of authority can vary, it is important to consider how and when a POA should take effect carefully.

Types of Power of Attorney

General Power of Attorney

A General Power of Attorney (POA) gives your trusted person broad authority to act on your behalf in financial and legal matters.

This type of POA allows your trusted person to manage a wide range of responsibilities. Examples include managing bank accounts, paying debts, handling financial transactions, and making certain business decisions.

A General Power of Attorney is often used when someone wants another person to temporarily handle financial or business responsibilities, such as during travel, illness, or other circumstances that prevent them from managing their affairs.

However, a General Power of Attorney typically ends if you are incapacitated, unless it is specifically written as a “Durable Power of Attorney,” which remains in effect even if the principal becomes incapacitated.

Financial Power of Attorney

Financial Power of Attorney focuses specifically on financial matters. It gives your trusted person the authority to manage financial responsibilities without broader legal authority in other areas. It can grant broad financial authority or be limited to specific financial tasks.

For business owners, this type of POA is often useful because it allows a trusted person to handle important financial tasks while keeping the scope of authority limited.

Under the Financial Power of Attorney, your trusted person may be authorized to:

- Access personal or business bank accounts
- Pay bills and expenses
- Manage business income or payments
- File or handle tax matters
- Work with accountants or financial advisors
- Pay vendors or manage payroll

Business owners should consult with their financial institutions, as many may require their own POA form.

Durable Power of Attorney

A **Durable Power of Attorney** is designed to remain valid even if you become incapacitated or unable to make decisions.

Unlike a General Power of Attorney, which may end if you become mentally or physically unable to manage your affairs, a Durable POA continues to allow your trusted person to act on your behalf.

This type of POA is often used for long-term financial planning because it ensures that someone trusted can manage financial responsibilities in the event of serious illness, incapacity, or other unexpected circumstances.

The Durable Power of Attorney generally remains in effect until:

- The person granting authority revokes the document,
- A set expiration is reached, or
- The person granting authority passes away.

Choosing the Right Agent

The person you grant authority to through the POA should be someone you trust to act responsibly and in your best interest.

The person you grant authority to must be at least 18 years old and need not be an attorney. However, the role carries significant responsibility because the person you grant authority to may have access to financial accounts and important legal documents.

When selecting who to select as your trusted person and grant authority to, consider someone who is:

- Trustworthy and reliable
- Organized and responsible with finances
- Comfortable handling paperwork and financial decisions
- Able to communicate with banks, vendors, or employees

Depending on your situation, it may also be helpful if the person you grant authority to lives in the same state where the POA will be used.

Agent's Duties

On a general basis, an agent must³:

- Act solely in the interest of the principal, and avoid conflicts of interest

³ Cal. Prob. Code §§ 4230 to 4238.

- Keep in regular contact with the principal and follow their instructions
- Keep records of all transactions entered by the agent on behalf of the principal

Execution formalities

To be valid, the Power of Attorney generally must:

- Contain the date of execution
- Be signed by:
 - The principal, or
 - Another adult in the principal's presence at the principal's direction in the principal's name
- Be either
 - Acknowledged by a notary public (a statutory power of attorney must be acknowledged), or
 - Signed by at least two witnesses, and each witness must witness the principal signing the instrument or must witness the principal's acknowledgment of the signature or the power of attorney

Sample Power of Attorney Form

You can find a sample California Power of Attorney [here](#). Legal requirements can vary. It is recommended to consult a qualified attorney or legal service provider before completing a POA.

Please note that the State of California has not endorsed the referenced material.

Options for Business Structure

Choosing the right business structure is one of the most important decisions a business owner can make. While a sole proprietorship is simple to set up, it leaves the owner personally responsible for all debts, legal claims, and financial risks. For many business owners, exploring other structures, such as a Limited Liability Company (LLC), corporation, or cooperative, can provide stronger protection and long-term advantages.

To learn more about business structures, review the [Public Counsel's Choosing Your Business Entity](#) guide that provides an overview of the most common types of California business entities and key issues to consider when making decisions about which legal structure to choose for your business.

If you create a formal business structure, such as an LLC or corporation, your business becomes its own legal entity. This creates a layer of protection between your personal assets and your business. In many cases, this means that if the business runs into financial or legal trouble, your personal assets are not at risk.

Example:

Imagine you run a small catering business from home as a sole proprietor. If a client claims they got sick from your food and sues you, you could be personally responsible. That might mean using your personal savings, or even selling your car, to cover legal costs or damages.

If you instead create a formal business structure, such as a Limited Liability Company (LLC) or a corporation, your business becomes a legal entity. This creates a layer of protection between your personal finances and your business.

For many small business owners, setting up a formal business entity is a key step toward protecting their personal property and financial stability.

A formal structure also helps:

- Clearly define who owns the business
- Keep personal and business funds separate
- Make taxes and financial reporting more organized

There are different types of business structures, and the right one depends on your situation, such as the size of your business, whether you have partners and/or investors, and your long-term goals. Note that LLCs and corporations are required to pay an annual minimum franchise tax of \$800 regardless of whether the business makes any income.

Corporation	Limited Liability Company (LLC)	Worker Cooperative
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A separate legal entity from owners, therefore, separate assets and liabilities• Requires a board of directors, regular meetings, and specific reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most used by small business owners• Flexible and simpler to manage than a corporation• Separates business assets and liabilities from the owner's• May have tax-saving benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All employees own the business and share in financial success and the benefits of business ownership• Employees have direct decision-making power and influence in their working environment• Strengthens community economic development

What is a Corporation?

A corporation is a legal entity created under state law by filing incorporation documents with the state government. Once formed, the corporation is treated as a separate legal entity from its owners.

Because the corporation exists independently, it can enter into contracts, own property, and assume financial responsibilities in its own name. This structure can provide significant protection for owners because personal assets are generally separated from business debts and liabilities.

Corporations require a board of directors, regular meetings, and specific reporting requirements. This structure can provide strong legal protection, but it may also require more oversight.

What is a Limited Liability Company (LLC)?

A Limited Liability Company, or LLC, is one of the most common business structures used by small business owners. An LLC provides many of the liability protections of a corporation while offering greater flexibility and simpler management requirements.

One of the key benefits of an LLC is that it helps protect the owners' personal assets. If the business incurs debts or faces legal claims, the owners' personal finances are generally separated from the business's financial obligations.

Another advantage of an LLC is its tax structure. In many cases, profits and losses from the business pass directly through to the owners' personal tax returns. This allows the business to avoid certain taxes that corporations may face at the entity level.

LLCs are also often easier and less expensive to form and maintain than corporations, making them an attractive option for many entrepreneurs.

What are Worker Cooperatives?

Worker cooperatives are businesses owned and governed by their workers. In this model, employees are also owners of the business and share in their financial success. Worker cooperatives can also be formed as corporations or LLCs.

Worker cooperatives are built on principles of shared ownership and democratic decision-making. Workers typically participate in major business decisions and may elect or serve on the board of directors.

Cooperatives can create opportunities for employees to build wealth, develop leadership skills, and participate directly in the business's direction. This model can also strengthen community economic development by ensuring that the benefits of business ownership are shared among workers.

Helpful Business Resources

As a business owner, you do not have to navigate these challenges alone. Many organizations and public programs offer guidance, technical assistance, and support to help businesses. This includes support for compliance, financial management, and continuing operations during times of uncertainty. The following resources provide information, advice, and tools that may be helpful for small business owners.

The California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) has launched a centralized resource hub to support employers with immigration-related information and guidance. The digital PDF resources are available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#). For additional resources, visit the [GO-Biz website](#).

The GO-Biz Employer Rights provides an overview of how employers can respond to an immigration enforcement encounter at the workplace. The digital PDF resources are available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#).

[California Office of the Small Business Advocate \(CalOSBA\)](#)

Get Help for Your Business, including access to no-cost business advising, funding support, low-cost training, and multilingual assistance through California's network of small business support centers.

[Public Counsel](#)

Provides pro bono legal services to children, families, veterans, students, immigrants, nonprofits, and small businesses.

[Small Business Development Centers \(SBDC\)](#)

Provide free advice for business planning, finances, and compliance.

[Immigrants Rising](#)

Empowers undocumented people to achieve their educational and career goals through personal, institutional, and policy transformation.



CALIFORNIA
BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development



California Office of the Small Business Advocate

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For inquiries regarding this resource, please contact us at info@immigrantsrising.org with the title of the resource included in the email subject line.

