

This guide offers critical Know Your Rights (KYR) information and a guiding framework for grassroots groups, fiscally sponsored projects, and fiscal sponsors working on mutual aid, bail funds, and Palestine solidarity initiatives. This guide offers key recommendations on managing targeting, risk, and government scrutiny. It offers a framework groups can use to address infrastructure development, map potential oppositional threat targets, develop plans, crisis response, and financial record-keeping.

The guide is divided into three sections:

1. An overview of organizational infrastructure, with guiding questions and checklists.
2. Threat mapping and resilience planning for movement infrastructure.
3. KYR resources specific to mutual aid and donation management.

This guide draws on the expertise of organizers and lawyers with direct experience in executing large-scale mutual aid and bail fund projects within Muslim communities. Please note this document is not legal advice or exhaustive and does not replace consulting with an attorney.

Section 1: Foundations of Movement Infrastructure

Taking an Informed Decision on Legal Structure

Before launching a campaign or mutual aid project, we recommend groups discuss the best infrastructure model for their work. Movement efforts can be organized as nonprofit organizations (note there are 32 different types of nonprofit designations), fiscally sponsored projects, or other community models that offer different strengths and limitations. Making informed decisions about how the group's intended work aligns with the benefits and risks of utilizing a legal container is essential to avoiding vulnerabilities, such as legal challenges or misalignment of goals. To protect our organizing efforts, groups must engage in diligence practices and have clarity on entities that are being built for the long-term, and aspects of our movement infrastructure that must remain flexible enough to adapt as necessary. This includes the capacity to dissolve, pivot, transition, merge, split, or create new entities when required. We highly recommend that groups proactively integrate a question on the best legal infrastructure to carry out their mission within a proposed timeline; furthermore, we recommend groups create a culture where risk and conversations on group infrastructure is integrated into work-planning conversations. Below is a chart that features some of the most common types of legal containers movement groups utilize.

Model	Description	Key Features
Traditional 501(c)(3)	A nonprofit organization operating under IRS tax-exempt status for charitable, religious, educational, or scientific purposes.	Focus on direct programmatic work (e.g., community services, education); donations are tax-deductible; IRS restrictions on political and lobbying activities.
501(c)(3) + Fiscal Sponsorship of Groups/Projects	A 501(c)(3) that conducts its own programmatic work and also fiscally sponsors a single group or set of groups.	Provides tax-exempt status and administrative support (e.g., accounting, back-office) to a smaller group, alongside its own primary programs.
Fiscal Sponsors (501 c3) (Comprehensive Services)	Organizations structured to fiscally sponsor multiple projects under their 501(c)(3) status, offering high-level administrative services.	Offers extensive support: payroll, HR, accounting, compliance, legal; ideal for projects that need operational management without forming a new nonprofit entity.

Developing A Checklist for Decision-Making Regarding Type of Legal Infrastructure

Legal Structure and Strategy

Identify the Legal Structure

- Consider the legal structure that best aligns with your organizing, mobilizing, and mutual aid efforts at this time.
- Assess the risks associated with each structure option, including fiscal sponsorship, 501(c)(3), or 501(c)(4) designations. Recognize that you can also explore other structures outside of the nonprofit designation.
- Review the legal, financial, and operational implications of each structure for your organizing efforts, volunteers, and leadership.

Evaluate Long-Term Commitment

- Decide whether you are focused on building institutions designed for long-term sustainability (10+ years) or if your preference is to pursue shorter-term projects.

Team Competencies and Compliance

Assess Skills and Competencies

- Determine if your team possesses the necessary skills and competencies in nonprofit compliance and infrastructure development. Even in instances where your group operates as a fiscally sponsored project, having someone on the team or an advisor that can walk through legal implications to the entity, staff/volunteers/community members, and donors/funders is important.
- Identify any skill gaps and explore training or additional resources needed to strengthen compliance capacities.

Understand Local and State Compliance

- Identify the state or locality where you want your fiscal sponsor or organization to be based.
- Research local and state laws that govern nonprofit corporations to ensure optimal conditions for your group to operate under, including the presence of pro-bono legal support, law school clinics offering pro-bono support to nonprofits under attack, or local organizations. Having a solid local non-profit ecosystem that is supportive is essential to protecting nonprofits.

Transition Planning and Resources

Plan for Structural Transitions

- Outline the steps and resources needed to transition effectively between different organizational structures, if necessary, including dissolving a fiscally sponsored project and nonprofit corporation.
- Consider the financial and operational resources required to support a successful transition.

Resource and Operational Needs

- Determine the level and type of resources required to sustain work, including staffing, funding, and infrastructure support.
- Budget for infrastructure needs, state targeting, and internal defense funds; being transparent with funders and donors on the outset will build a base that can be utilized in the future. We recommend a minimum of 5-10% of annual budgets or ideally an additional 33% of the full budget (direct and indirect costs for an organization).
- Set aside a \$30,000 internal legal fund
- Develop a pooled movement infrastructure defense fund for groups to access when they are under attack

Questions for Fiscal Sponsors	
Need for Fiscal Sponsorship	Does this project or initiative need to be hosted under a fiscally sponsored project, and what are the risks and benefits of doing so?
Suitability of Fiscal Sponsor	Are we the right fiscal sponsor, with the necessary resources and infrastructure, to support groups facing heightened state repression?
Internal Protocols	What internal protocols and guidance should fiscally sponsored groups establish to ensure all projects are operating from the same baseline, and how can we facilitate solidarity support for all groups?
Stakeholder Preparation	How can fiscal sponsors prepare key stakeholders, such as the board, funders, and partners, in the event the sponsor organization itself comes under attack?
Internal Alignment	What steps should fiscal sponsors take to build internal alignment before bringing on new projects, ensuring groups aren't cut off during crisis situations?
Support Structure	How can fiscal sponsors create a sustainable support structure to mitigate the risks of crises affecting multiple groups under their umbrella?
Legal and Security Support	Is there a potential for fiscal sponsors to include legal and security support as part of their service fee structure to better protect projects that are under attack?

Fiscal Sponsorship Resources:

- "Model A" Fiscal Sponsorship Agreement with in-doc guidance
- "Model C" Fiscal Sponsorship Agreement with in-doc guidance
- Readiness Checklist for Fiscal Sponsorship
- Kunreuther, F. (2003, December 21). To 501(c)(3) or not to 501(c)(3): Is that the question? Nonprofit Quarterly. <https://nonprofitquarterly.org/to-501c3-or-not-to-501c3-is-that-the-question/>
- A Board's Guide to Fiscal Sponsorship. Accessed from <https://nonprofitfinancials.org/resources/a-boards-guide-to-fiscal-sponsorship/>

Section II: Mapping Threats to Organizational Movement Infrastructure

The chart below represents a breakdown of the various sources of threats that nonprofit and movement groups face as they are engaged in their work. We recommend groups use this chart as a means to mapping out threats.

Actors	Methods of Targeting	Motivations	Impact	Suggested Response
Right-Wing Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filing complaints with federal (DHS)/ state agencies Reporting to the FBI/AG offices - Public smear campaigns - Surveillance and infiltration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Destroy movement organizing efforts/ powerbuilding -Weaponize state actors to undermine and destroy community defense and powerbuilding infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Cultivate a culture of fear and repercussions; set precedents for targeting movements -Legal repercussions; damage to reputation; increased public scrutiny 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monitoring and tracking attacks to establish if there is a pattern that exists -We recommend groups communicate and share the threats they are experiencing both internally and externally with trusted partners
Federal Government & Other State Actors (Transnational Repression)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audits or investigations (e.g., IRS); Tax revocation;Utilizing material support for terrorism laws (MST) - Surveillance - Subpoenas for documents, records, or testimonies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance and oversight; monitoring and surveillance -Harm, disrupt, and destroy movements -Suppression of dissent and freedom of speech -Further enforce state criminalization and systems of racism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Financial penalties; -administrative and operational burdens -legal costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintain thorough records; ensure compliance with tax and reporting requirements; consult legal aid on federal procedures; -Map state attorney general offices and their strategies for targeting nonprofit organizations
Local Government Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Compliance audits - Permitting and licensing scrutiny - Fines or citations for alleged violations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Enforce municipal regulations -Compliance -State repression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increased operational costs; -loss of licenses; - restricted activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Regularly review local laws; obtain all necessary permits and licenses; keep a local attorney in contact; map the leadership at local government agencies

Mapping Threats to Movement Infrastructure (Continued)

Actors	Methods of Targeting	Motivations	Impact	Suggested Response
Law Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surveillance - Presence at events - Arrests related to protests - Raids - Infiltration and Incitement 	- Monitor and surveil movements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrests - Fear - Breakdown and mistrust within group dynamics - Shutting down organizing and mobilization efforts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know Your Rights Materials - Legal observers at events; educate members on legal rights; ensure bail funds for detained members - Community Participatory defense
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Racist and biased reporting - Framing organizing and communities as unlawful or dangerous - Highlighting the opposition's viewpoint and perspectives - Attacking movement public media speakers or not platforming them 	Build a public narrative through the media to influence public opinion; gather public support; strip away public support and solidarity for movements and groups	Reputational Damage; additional targeting by promoting public targeting through doxxing; diminished support and loss of funding	Build a strong narrative arm of the work; build a communication plan that is public; build with journalists and publish narrative work in independent media, movement media, and community media to gather support.
Private/ Corporate Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal challenges - Counter-campaigning - Financial pressure (influencing funding sources) 	Offer an oppositional strategy that isn't constrained to the limits of the government/public sector	Resource, labor, and time drain; fear; panic; isolation	Build relationships and partner with groups that have a history of engaging in corporate accountability; map out investors and place pressure on sources of financing; build movement relationships with people in the private sector.

Mapping Threats: Material Support for Terrorism (MST) Laws

Method of Targeting	Description	Actions & Recommendations
Designation of Groups	<p>Elected officials call for groups to be designated as Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs), fueling a narrative of "support for terrorism." This is bolstered by private law firms utilizing "lawfare" strategies, frivolous lawsuits, right-wing blogs, law enforcement, mainstream media, and elected officials.</p> <p>-Mislabeling humanitarian aid, zakat, and solidarity efforts</p>	<p>Actively engage in advocacy against such designations and promote a counter-narrative. The continuous monitoring of these threats and developing a robust ecosystem response is crucial. For groups directly targeted, having an internal legal fund, a legal team, and contingency plans in place that take into account frozen financial assets, potential raids on actual workplaces, the targeting of individual organizers and visible leaders is important. Furthermore, ensure diligent record-keeping practices and conduct regular audits for compliance and transparency.</p>
Public Hearings & Media Presence	<p>Congressional hearings and media coverage can amplify mischaracterizations of groups.</p>	<p>Monitor media representation and developing strong public messaging and counter narratives.</p>
Loss of Funding/Resourcing/Being Dropped by Fiscal Sponsors	<p>Mischaracterization can result in funding loss, decreased community support, and increased isolation.</p>	<p>Maintain transparent fundraising practices and engage the community to sustain support.</p>
Targeting by Attorney General Offices and expanded use of surveillance, such as FISA, against groups	<p>State AG offices may call for investigations and shutdowns of targeted groups.</p>	<p>Build state and local coalitions; identify areas where cross-movement solidarity can be strengthened to demonstrate a pattern in targeting. While an individual legal strategy may require a focus on specific legal defense, holding a broader movement response that names the patterns in targeting could offer support.</p>
Isolation and Internal Conflicts	<p>Targeted groups may experience social isolation, hindering their ability to mobilize support. External pressure may create divisions within organizations and disagreement within movements on how to proceed.</p>	<p>Create communication channels and build a network of trusted partners for mutual support. In addition, ensure there are processes in place to address internal and movement conflict. Move swiftly to address internal issues when presented.</p>

Section III: This section of the guide is a Know Your Rights (KYR) focused on mutual aid projects & sending funds.

What is mutual aid?

Mutual aid is a phrase that was developed by a variety of marginalized and oppressed community groups, primarily Black, Brown, immigrant, and queer. It generally references the use of funds and resources collectively and in non-hierarchical fashion to build connections and power. It often refers to the nature of a direct transfer of funds from person to person, rather than through a larger structure. The political goal of mutual aid is to develop modes of self-sufficiency that do not rely on the state, or where the state has failed to provide resources. In recent years there has been a rise in mutual aid funds raised for individuals, jail and bail support, and aid sent internationally.



For an introduction to Mutual Aid, please see this Zine by Josie Sparrow: bit.ly/3WKkx3

A collection of resources on mutual aid by Mutual Aid Disaster Relief: bit.ly/4ftdEGP

Check where you send your funds



Communities of color should be aware that they are under the scrutiny, and sometimes the surveillance of state actors. This applies to donations or transfers you make domestically and internationally. In either instance, it is safest to donate to an organization registered with a state authority to avoid additional scrutiny.

You should ask if the organization is registered with the IRS as a 501c3 or fiscally sponsored by a 501c3 organization, or you can search for an organization's nonprofit status here: bit.ly/3A7G3C6

If you send or receive funds utilizing an online transfer like Venmo, Paypal, or Cash App, be wary of your memo or the comments that you leave about the transfer. Your transactions are monitored by these companies, sometimes automatically. Leaving payment memos or comments like "Cuba" may flag your payment, and company representatives may request additional information about the transfer. The terms of service these applications may reserve the right to pause your transfers and seize the funds as they make additional inquiries and determine if they are compliant with U.S. law. They may also close your account.

Similarly, banks may opt to close your account without appeal if they deem your transfers "suspicious." Some "de-risking" practices by payment transfer applications and banks have been under investigation by members of Congress for targeting Muslim and Middle Eastern consumers. In light of these issues, groups raising mutual aid funds may consider opening accounts with smaller banks or credit unions that don't use such measures.

Sending funds internationally



When making donations to recipients outside of the United States, the Treasury Department maintains databases of foreign organizations and entities barred by the United States through the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"): sanctionssearch.ofac.treas.gov

If you are sending funds to an entity or individual with a name similar to what is on the sanctions list, the Treasury Department's OFAC list may show a match, even if it isn't the same person. It's best to double check. In all cases, keep records of any donations you made, the purpose of the donation, and consult with an attorney if you have any questions.

You are permitted to send funds to authorized organizations in Palestine. In November 2023, OFAC clarified that people based in the United States may lawfully provide assistance to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. Individuals may "donate funds to, and raise funds on behalf of, U.S. and third-country NGOs that provide permissible or authorized humanitarian assistance," including through the United Nations, the Red Crescent, and the Red Cross.

When sending funds internationally, it is vital to know where that money is going. Knowingly contributing to a "foreign terrorist organization" is a violation of material support laws of the United States, even if your monetary contributions are for a charitable purpose. 18 U.S.C. §2339.

There are additional laws that prohibit providing "material support" to foreign terrorist organizations in the form of "service," "training," "expert advice or assistance" or "personnel"—not just money. U.S. law does not permit you to pair with Foreign Terrorist Organizations to distribute assistance (barring special exceptions). Violations of these laws can result in civil fines of hundreds of thousands of dollars, criminal penalties, and open individuals to lawsuits by third parties. If you plan to coordinate international assistance with a person or group based outside of the country, it is best to consult with an attorney.

Fundraising for Mutual Aid



It is very important that you are precise about the language used when soliciting funds. Even though you may have a specific need for which you are fundraising, make sure the language encapsulates everything those funds may be used for.

For example: If you want to raise bail funds for someone, make sure to use language that encapsulates everything those funds could be spent on, like bus fare or money for a hotel after their release. Instead of saying, "These funds will go to paying for the bail for our friend, Cat in the Hat," try, "These funds will be going to pay for bail and other support for Cat in the Hat."

The National Bail Fund Network has created a guide to fundraising for direct aid: bit.ly/4fuY3qc

Recordkeeping for Mutual Aid Groups



Maintain all information about both the funds you have raised, and how the funds were spent. This will prepare you if there is ever an audit by a governmental agency about the money you raised and whether it was used for its intended purpose. At minimum you should keep a list of all cash you spent or raised, the date of the transaction, and the purpose of each transaction. You can keep this in a spreadsheet or other chart.

Here is a sample record keeping checklist by the Sustainable Economies Law Center: bit.ly/3SxAV0F

For advice on how to maintain digital security in Mutual Aid efforts, please see this primer created by the Electronic Frontier Foundation: bit.ly/3ymtJxh

For more information on proper bookkeeping, A BookKeeping Cooperative offers resources here: bookkeeping.coop/resources

Here is a micro training on mutual aid and the law by the Sustainable Economies Law Center: bit.ly/4d7lgw0

Handling money



Groups and individuals have different options for ways to gather and disperse mutual aid funds. Funds can be handled through an individual's account, an account associated with a group, or for an incorporated entity. Any group can apply for an Employee Identification Number ("EIN") but depending on the answers you give to the IRS as part of that registration and how you are structured, there may be certain taxes you will have to pay.

For a comparison of these approaches, please see this handout developed by Barnard's Center for Research on Women: bit.ly/3WWfFnX

The IRS has instructions on applying for an EIN here: bit.ly/3LJwzj8

When you transfer funds to an individual, this can be counted as a gift for tax purposes. As of 2024, you can gift up to \$18,000 tax free for each gift.⁶ To qualify as a gift, the money gifted cannot be in exchange for any good or service. In addition, we recommend using secure channels to email bank account information, and generally saving financial records securely.

For more information on different methods to deal with mutual aid formations please see this resource by the Sustainable Economies Law Center: bit.ly/4c7V4RF

See slides from the Sustainable Economies Law Center summarizing the options: bit.ly/4dtOTIZ

In order to qualify as a tax deduction, the funds must be given to an organization qualified for such a deduction by the Internal Revenue Code. You can reach out to the organizer to identify if the donation is tax deductible, or search for Tax Exempt Organizations on the IRS website here: <https://apps.irs.gov/app/eos/>.

IRS Audit Process and Prep

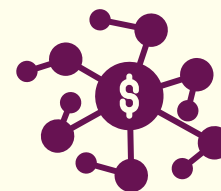
<https://charityandsecurity.org/know-your-rights/irs-audit-process/>

Obligations

Donate or gift funds you have raised within a single fiscal year. That means if you collected the money on June 15 of one year, make sure those funds are donated by June 14 of the subsequent year. For simplicity's sake you can also choose to spend down all funds by December 31st.

If you plan to spend the money on a bail fund, first make sure that you have complied with all local rules and requirements. Make sure you log the donation so that you can collect the bail funds once the legal case concludes.

Distributing Mutual Aid Funds in an Emergency



Below is a very short overview of federally tax-exempt activities that 501c3 organizations can undertake in the case of emergencies or disasters. This section does not provide information about individual state regulations.

A disaster or an emergency is defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and can be declared by the President. Covid-19 was declared such a disaster. According to the IRS, during such events organizations may provide assistance in the form of "funds, services, or goods to ensure that victims have the basic necessities, such as food, clothing, housing (including repairs), transportation, and medical assistance (including psychological counseling)."

A tax-exempt organization must provide assistance to a "charitable class," as in, a group of individuals that is indefinite. A specific set of people (like a single family) is not a "charitable class" because it is not an indefinite set of people affected by an emergency. In addition, the recipients of aid must be in financial need, they cannot merely be affected by a disaster.

Tax exempt organizations must provide documentation of the aid distributed, and the assessment of their financial need. The individual who receives this assistance should be taxed on the amount they receive.

If an organization is distributing aid in the short-term, an organization must document:

- type of assistance provided,
- the organization's criteria for disbursing assistance,
- the date, the place, and estimated number of victims assisted,
- the charitable purpose intended to be accomplished, and
- cost of the aid.

For long-term aid, the IRS may request documentation that includes:

- a complete description of the assistance provided,
- costs associated with providing the assistance,
- the purpose for which the aid was given,
- the charity's objective criteria for disbursing assistance under each program,
- how the recipients were selected,
- the name, address, and amount distributed to each recipient,
- any relationship between a recipient and officers, directors, or key employees of, or substantial contributors to, the charitable organization, and,
- the composition of the selection committee approving the assistance.

If providing mutual aid is among the top three of an organization's programs, you will have to describe it in a Form 990 to the IRS. If you provide individual grants to individuals, you may have to complete additional tax documentation.

Mutual aid organizations can provide funds to undocumented individuals, however, you may not want to provide long-term aid if you are a tax-exempt organization and if you do not wish to complete the required additional documentation that specifies the identities of each recipient. The best way to safeguard the privacy of individuals, is to not have to collect their information at all.

Questions to consider when establishing a mutual aid fund



1. Have you developed clear roles for your collective in carrying out mutual aid?
 - a. Is there a person or persons in your collective that will take lead on managing the accounts?
 - b. Is there someone in your collective enabling good data practice and record keeping?
2. Who is doing the fundraising? Is it an individual? Is this housed in another project? Do you want to develop a new entity?
3. Does this effort already exist? Can you merge with more groups to build capacity and focus on the work, instead of the regulations?
4. Do you know where to go if you need legal advice, or if you receive an investigative demand from a government entity?

Specific Questions for Fiscally Sponsored Projects Running Mutual Aid Projects

1. How should we structure an internal plan that outlines the roles and responsibilities for the fiscally sponsored project during a potential crisis?
2. How can we coordinate with other fiscally sponsored projects to ensure mutual support and collective defense in the event of a threat or attack?
3. What contingency strategies should be developed for both the fiscally sponsored project and the fiscal sponsor in case of heightened legal, financial, or reputational risks?
4. How do our individual fiscally sponsored projects impact one another, and are we collectively assessing risks and potential impacts across all projects?
5. Does the fiscal sponsor have a clear understanding on how Islamophobia, anti-Palestinian racism, anti-Arab racism, and the national security infrastructure target Palestinian, Muslim, and Arab groups, as well as those in solidarity?
6. What movement resources and community support can be shared with fiscal sponsors from the inception of the fiscal sponsorship relationship to help them navigate such attacks?
7. Include language in fiscally sponsored project contracts that explicitly outlines expectations for solidarity and infrastructure support in the event of attacks on any fiscally sponsored projects.

Develop A Plan to Navigate State Repression

Action Plan	Steps	Designated Leads	Timeline
1. Internal Action, Wellness and Communication Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate lead volunteers/staff for crisis response. - Clarify roles and establish a contact protocol for urgent situations. - Being under attack will overwhelm a team, and people will have trauma-based responses. Having a point person to manage the fears, trauma, conflict, and the range of responses will help support a group move through the attack. 	Lead volunteer/ staff coordinator/ Healing Justice/ Wellness/HR coordinator	Immediate setup
2. Establish a Legal Point of Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify a legal expert or movement-aligned lawyer with relevant experience. - Ensure they are prepared for quick activation during crises. 	Legal team lead	Immediate setup
3. Develop a Contingency Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create a plan to guide both organizational and individual member responses to crises. - Outline scenarios and actions required for common risks. 	Contingency planning team	1-3 months
4. Create Financial Safety Nets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up contingency funds or support mechanisms for financial disruptions (e.g., frozen accounts/closed bank accounts/loss of funds and donors). - Define criteria and procedures for accessing these funds. 	Financial coordinator Operations Lead	1-3 months
5. Implement Data Security Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce encrypted communication tools and secure data storage. - Conduct digital security training for all team members. 	Operations Lead	2-3 months
6. Build Community Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish and maintain connections with community defense, mutual aid groups, and legal defense networks. - Set up communication for mutual support, including identifying trusted movement partners for confidential matters. 	Community outreach lead	2-3 months

Additional Resources for Movement Repression	
Tools/Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision Change Win https://visionchangewin.org/ • Progressive Safety Alliance https://visionchangewin.org/psa/ • Interrupting Criminalization https://www.interruptingcriminalization.com/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ When We All Fall Apart https://www.interruptingcriminalization.com/resources-all/when-we-fall-apart • The Ruckus Society https://ruckus.org/ • Defending Rights and Dissent: https://www.rightsanddissent.org • Tall Poppy https://www.tallpoppy.com • Electronic Frontier Foundation, Keeping Each Other Safe When Virtually Organizing Mutual Aid: https://www.eff.org/deeplinks/2020/03/keeping-each-other-safe-when-virtually-organizing-mutual-aid • Haber, M. (n.d.). Legal Issues in Mutual Aid Operations: A Preliminary Guide. Hofstra University.
Legal Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance for Nonprofits: Bolder Advocacy https://afj.org/bolder-advocacy/ • Center for Constitutional Rights https://ccrjustice.org/ • CUNY CLEAR https://www.cunyclear.org/ • Charity & Security Network https://charityandsecurity.org/ • Palestine Legal https://palestinelegal.org/ • Muslim Legal Fund of America: https://mlfa.org
Resources for Individuals Targeted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Participatory Defense Network - https://www.participatorydefense.org

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4. See Holder v. Humanitarian L. Project, 561 U.S. 1 (2010); see also Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act; International Emergency Economic Powers Act; Immigration and Nationality Act.
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