

# COMMUNITY PROTECTION GUIDE

*How Ordinary Citizens Can Defend Rights, Provide Warnings, Support Neighbors, and Resist Unlawful Enforcement*

A practical guide for bystanders, neighbors, community organizers, and anyone who believes that every person in this country has rights worth protecting.

Know Your Role · Protect Your Neighbors · Document Everything · Stay Safe

## A Note on Framing

The practices in this guide are grounded in the law, the Constitution, and decades of civil rights organizing experience. Every recommendation here is legal. The goal is not confrontation — it is informed, organized, strategic community protection.

When federal enforcement agents operate without warrants, arrest bystanders, ignore court orders, and use fear as a tool of compliance, the community has both the right and the responsibility to respond — through documentation, legal support, information-sharing, and organized presence.

You do not need to be a lawyer, an organizer, or an activist to help. You need to be present, informed, and willing to show up for your neighbors.

## PART ONE: FOUNDATIONS

*What every community member needs to understand first*

### 1. Understanding the Legal Landscape

Before you can protect others, you need to understand the rules that govern federal immigration enforcement — and how those rules have been broken. This knowledge is what transforms a concerned bystander into an effective community protector.

#### What ICE Agents Are — and Are Not — Allowed to Do

ICE Agents MAY	ICE Agents MAY NOT
Arrest individuals in public spaces if they have articulable suspicion of an immigration violation	Enter your home or workplace without a judicial warrant signed by a judge

Carry and present administrative warrants (Form I-200/I-205) which are signed by ICE — not a judge	Force entry into a home with only an administrative warrant (not a judicial warrant)
Ask for identification in some circumstances	Arrest people based solely on race, ethnicity, or speaking Spanish — that is racial profiling
Detain people for immigration investigation	Deny a detained person the right to call an attorney or family member
Ask questions	Continue questioning someone who has clearly invoked their right to silence
Conduct surveillance in public	Operate in schools, churches, or hospitals without new, explicit legal authorization and a warrant
Present an administrative warrant at a door	Force a door open based on an administrative warrant — they need consent or a judicial warrant

**The Most Important Thing Every Community Member Should Know**

An ICE administrative warrant (Form I-200 or I-205) looks official and has government logos and seals. But it is NOT signed by a judge. Under the Fourth Amendment, it does NOT authorize entry into a home.

A judicial warrant is signed by a federal judge or magistrate. It will say 'United States District Court' at the top and have a judge's signature.

If agents come to a door: Do not open it. Ask through the door: 'Is this a judicial warrant signed by a judge?' If they say no, or show only an ICE warrant: 'I do not consent to entry. Please slide anything you need me to see under the door.' You have the right to do this. Your neighbor has the right to do this. Help them know it.

### Rights That Apply to EVERYONE on U.S. Soil

The following constitutional rights apply to all persons in the United States — regardless of immigration status, citizenship, national origin, or documentation:

- 5th Amendment: The right to remain silent. No one is required to answer questions about their status, identity, or the status of others.
- 4th Amendment: The right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures. This includes the right to refuse consent to a search.
- 14th Amendment: Equal protection under the law. Enforcement based on race or national origin is unconstitutional.
- Due Process: The right to a hearing before the government deprives any person of liberty. This includes the right to appear before an immigration judge.
- 6th Amendment (civil analog): The right to consult with an attorney before answering questions.
- Habeas Corpus: The right of any detained person to challenge the legality of their detention in court.

## PART TWO: KNOW YOUR RIGHTS TEACHING

*How to educate your neighbors, family, and community*

### 2. Becoming a Know Your Rights Educator

One of the most powerful things you can do is share accurate, clear information about constitutional rights — before any enforcement action occurs. A community that knows its rights is far harder to intimidate.

#### The Core Message to Share With Everyone

##### Five Things Everyone Should Know — Share This Widely

1. You have the right to REMAIN SILENT. Say: 'I am exercising my right to remain silent.' Then stop talking.
2. You have the right to REFUSE CONSENT to a search. Say: 'I do not consent to a search.' Clearly and calmly.
3. Do NOT open your door unless agents have a JUDICIAL warrant (signed by a judge). Ask through the door.
4. If detained, say: 'I want to speak with a lawyer.' Then say nothing else until you have one.
5. Do NOT sign anything without speaking to a lawyer first — even if threatened.

These rights do not disappear if you are asked nicely, told it will be easier if you cooperate, or threatened. They are yours. Assert them calmly and clearly.

#### How to Host a Know Your Rights Session

KYR sessions can happen anywhere: a living room, a church hall, a school gym, a community center, or a library. You do not need to be a lawyer to host one — you need accurate materials and a safe, welcoming space.

1

##### Get trained materials from trusted legal organizations

Use materials from the ACLU ([aclu.org/know-your-rights/immigrants-rights](http://aclu.org/know-your-rights/immigrants-rights)), NILC ([nilc.org](http://nilc.org)), or your state's immigrant rights coalition. In NJ: the American Friends Service Committee ([afsc.org/region/newark](http://afsc.org/region/newark)), Make the Road NJ ([maketheroadnj.org](http://maketheroadnj.org)), and NJ Legal Services ([lsnjlaw.org](http://lsnjlaw.org)) all offer free KYR materials.

2

##### Partner with a legal organization or immigration attorney if possible

Many legal aid organizations will send a lawyer or paralegal to co-host a KYR session. This provides credibility and allows for Q&A on specific situations. Ask local immigrant advocacy groups for referrals.

3

**Make it language-accessible**

Provide materials in Spanish, Portuguese, Haitian Creole, and any other languages spoken in your community. In NJ: ACLU-NJ and Make the Road NJ have Spanish-language KYR materials. Bring bilingual community members to translate. Never host a KYR event without language access.

4

**Cover what to do in specific scenarios**

Do not just explain abstract rights — walk through real scenarios: What if ICE comes to your door at 6am? What if your child is approached at school? What if you see someone being detained outside? What if you are stopped while driving? Practice saying the phrases out loud.

5

**Distribute wallet cards and household materials**

Give every attendee a wallet-sized card with key phrases and phone numbers. Post a 'know your rights' sheet on the inside of front doors. Provide contact information for local rapid-response legal hotlines. Make it tangible and immediate.

6

**Follow up and expand**

Ask each attendee to host their own session with 5 people they know. Keep a contact list to share updates on enforcement activity. One session becomes ten becomes a neighborhood-wide informed community.

**What to Post in Your Home and Share Online****Phrases to Practice and Post**

At the door: 'Do you have a judicial warrant signed by a judge? Please slide it under the door.'

If stopped: 'Am I free to go? I am exercising my right to remain silent.'

If detained: 'I do not consent to a search. I want to speak with a lawyer. I am not answering questions.'

If asked about others: 'I am not going to answer questions about other people.'

If asked to sign: 'I will not sign anything without speaking to my lawyer first.'

Post these phrases on refrigerators, inside front doors, and share as phone wallpapers.

**PART THREE: REAL-TIME MONITORING AND WARNING SYSTEMS**

*How to track, document, and warn about enforcement activity*

**3. Community Alert and Rapid-Warning Networks**

One of the most effective tools a community has is real-time information. When neighbors know that enforcement activity is underway in their area, they can take protective steps: staying inside, securing documents, contacting lawyers, and alerting each other. This section describes how to build and participate in community warning systems.

**The Legal and Ethical Foundation for Monitoring**

Observing and documenting activities by law enforcement in public spaces is fully protected by the First Amendment. Courts have consistently upheld the right to record police and federal agents acting in a public capacity.

Sharing information about law enforcement activity in a community — 'ICE was seen at the corner of Main and Oak' — is constitutionally protected speech. It is not obstruction. It is not illegal. It is community communication.

What IS illegal: physically interfering with an arrest, providing false information to agents, or destroying evidence. This guide does not recommend any of those things.

### Tools and Platforms for Community Alerts

Platform / Tool	How to Use It for Alerts
Rave Guardian / Rave Alert	Used by many NJ municipalities for emergency alerts; contact your city to add immigration alert capability
Signal (encrypted messaging)	Create neighborhood Signal groups for real-time, private, encrypted alerts. Agents cannot easily access Signal messages.
WhatsApp Group Chats	Widely used in immigrant communities; create neighborhood or building-level WhatsApp groups for rapid alerts
Telegram Channels	Good for one-way broadcast to large groups; use for neighborhood-wide alerts that don't require two-way chat
Nextdoor (cautiously)	Reaches neighbors broadly but is less private and has been used for racial profiling reports — use only for verified, neutral factual reports
Twitter/X and Facebook (for public alerts)	Good for broadcasting verified information publicly; be factual and specific (time, location, what was observed)
Rapid Response Hotlines	In NJ: WIND (Worker and Immigrant Network Defense): 1-844-235-WIND. ACLU-NJ: (973) 642-2086. Make the Road NJ: (908) 245-2110

### Building a Neighborhood Alert Tree

A phone/text alert tree is one of the most reliable systems for rapid community warning. It does not depend on any platform, app, or internet connection.

- Identify 5–10 trusted people in your neighborhood or building who agree to participate
- Each person is responsible for immediately relaying any verified alert to 5 others
- Each of those 5 people relay to 5 more — 25 households reached in two relays
- Establish a code word or phrase so recipients know the alert is real and urgent
- Pre-assign roles: one person calls the rapid-response legal hotline; one person assists households with vulnerable members; one documents and records
- Practice the tree before any emergency — run a test alert
- Keep a laminated card with the tree contacts and hotline numbers posted inside front doors

### What a Verified Alert Should Say

GOOD: 'ICE activity reported at [intersection/block] as of [time]. Agents in unmarked SUVs. Approx. 4 vehicles. No warrants confirmed. Stay inside if possible. Call [hotline] if you witness an arrest.'

NOT GOOD: Unverified rumors, names of specific individuals, or speculation about who was targeted.

Always include: Time, Location, What was observed (vehicles, uniforms, number of agents), Whether arrests occurred, Hotline number. Never include: personal information about community members.

## ICE Activity Reporting Portals and Apps

- NJ Attorney General's ICE Reporting Portal: [njoag.gov/portal](http://njoag.gov/portal) — upload video footage and report activity; actively monitored by the AG's office
- ACLU Mobile Justice App: Records video that uploads simultaneously to the ACLU so it cannot be deleted from your phone
- Witness (witness.org): International org providing training and tools for documenting human rights violations
- ICE Out of NJ Coalition rapid response: [iceoutofnj.org](http://iceoutofnj.org)
- Mijente's 'Stop LAPD Spying' model: [mijentemedia.org](http://mijentemedia.org) — tech tools adapted for immigration monitoring

## PART FOUR: BYSTANDER INTERVENTION AND DIRECT SUPPORT

*How to help when you witness enforcement activity*

### 4. Safe and Effective Bystander Action

Bystanders who are present, calm, and informed are one of the most powerful deterrents to unconstitutional enforcement. Federal agents are less likely to violate rights when they know they are being observed, recorded, and that the community knows its rights. This section tells you exactly what to do — and what not to do.

**The Non-Negotiable Rule: Do Not Physically Interfere**

Physical interference with an arrest — even an unlawful one — is a federal crime. It puts you at risk of arrest and prosecution, and it can make things worse for the person being detained.

Your power as a bystander is in your presence, your camera, your voice (used carefully), and your ability to connect people to legal help immediately. This is not passivity — it is strategic protection.

**The 5-D Bystander Method (Adapted for ICE Encounters)**

Developed by the organization Right To Be, the 5-D method works for immigration enforcement encounters:

**1****DOCUMENT — Record Everything**

Start recording immediately and visibly. Use your phone. Say clearly: 'I am recording this interaction as a witness.' Record the agents' faces, badge numbers, vehicle plates, what is said, and what happens. Do NOT delete the footage under any circumstances. Upload immediately to the ACLU Mobile Justice app so it cannot be taken from you.

**2****DISTRACT — Create a Pause (Carefully)**

If safe to do so, a calm, non-confrontational verbal interruption can give the person being detained a moment to reclaim their composure and assert their rights. 'Excuse me, do you need a phone number for a lawyer?' or 'I'm just a witness — I'm going to stand here.' Do not escalate.

**3****DELEGATE — Get Others and Get Help**

If you are alone, call someone immediately. Alert your community network. Call the rapid-response legal hotline. Text a lawyer or legal aid contact. Assign someone to stay and record while another calls for help. Never be the only witness if you can help it.

**4****DELAY — Stay Present as Long as Safe**

Stay at the scene. Document the outcome. Note the names of agents if visible. Stay until the detained person has been released or taken away. If taken away, note which direction, what the vehicle looked like, and any visible ID on the vehicle. This information is critical for legal follow-up.

**5****DIRECT — Tell the Person Their Rights**

If it is safe to do so, clearly and calmly tell the person being detained: 'You have the right to remain silent.' 'You do not have to answer questions.' 'Ask to speak with a lawyer.' You can shout these phrases from a safe distance if needed. This information can change outcomes.

**What to Say as a Witness — Sample Phrases****Witness Phrases You Can Use in an Encounter**

Calmly and clearly — not aggressively:

'I am a witness. I am recording this encounter.'

'Can you show your badge and identification, please?' (You have the right to ask.)

'Do you have a judicial warrant signed by a judge?'

(To the detained person): 'You have the right to remain silent.'

(To the detained person): 'Do you want me to call a lawyer for you?'

'What is the person's name so we can contact legal help?'

'I am documenting this. I will be following up with legal authorities.'

If agents tell you to leave a public space: 'Am I being detained?' If no: you may stay if you are not obstructing. If yes: comply and contact a lawyer immediately.

## Recognizing Racial Profiling — and What to Do

Racial profiling — stopping, questioning, or arresting someone based on their race, ethnicity, appearance, or perceived national origin, without individual articulable suspicion — is unconstitutional under the Equal Protection Clause and has been directly condemned by federal courts reviewing ICE enforcement in California and Colorado.

- Signs of racial profiling: agents stop someone who was simply walking, driving, or present in a public space; the only apparent basis is appearance, language, or ethnicity; no individual action prompted the stop
- What to do: Record everything. Note who was stopped, what they looked like, what the agents' stated basis was (if any), and what happened. Report to the ACLU, the AG's portal, and the NAACP if race was a factor.
- In NJ: contact the NJ Division on Civil Rights ([nj.gov/oag/dcr](http://nj.gov/oag/dcr)) which has jurisdiction over civil rights violations including profiling by any person or agency
- Document any pattern: if the same agents repeatedly stop only people of one ethnicity or nationality in an area, that pattern documentation is powerful evidence for legal challenges
- Connect documented incidents to your congressional representatives and the AG's office — pattern evidence is what drives enforcement-level change

## PART FIVE: LEGAL AID — SEEKING AND PROVIDING IT

*How to connect people to lawyers and support legal defense*

### 5. Connecting People to Legal Help

Access to legal representation is one of the single most powerful determinants of whether a detained immigrant is deported or not. Studies show that detained immigrants with legal representation are 10 times more likely to prevail in removal proceedings than those without. Legal aid is not a luxury — it is a lifeline. You can help provide it.

## What to Do in the First Hours After an Arrest

### The First-Hours Checklist — Critical

1. Get the person's full legal name and A-number (Alien Registration Number) if known.
2. Call a rapid-response immigration legal hotline IMMEDIATELY — do not wait.
3. Note the time, location, and direction the vehicle carrying the detained person went.
4. Note any ICE vehicle numbers, badge numbers, or agent descriptions.
5. Contact the family — they need a lawyer, not just information.
6. Begin the 'find them' process: call ICE detainee locator (1-888-351-4024) or check [ice.gov/detain/detainee-locator](https://ice.gov/detain/detainee-locator)
7. If a U.S. citizen or LPR (legal permanent resident) was detained: contact a lawyer AND your congressional representative's constituent services line immediately — this is a priority escalation case.
8. Document everything in writing while your memory is fresh.

## Key Legal Hotlines and Resources — New Jersey

Organization	Phone / Contact	What They Provide
<b>WIND Rapid Response Hotline (NJ)</b>	1-844-235-WIND (9463)	Real-time response to ICE activity; dispatch of legal observers; immediate legal advice
<b>ACLU-NJ Immigrants' Rights Project</b>	(973) 642-2086   <a href="https://aclu-nj.org">aclu-nj.org</a>	Legal representation for civil rights violations; pattern-and-practice challenges
<b>Make the Road NJ</b>	(908) 245-2110   <a href="https://maketheroadnj.org">maketheroadnj.org</a>	Rapid response, legal aid, KYR sessions, community organizing
<b>NJ Legal Services (LSNJ)</b>	1-888-LSNJ-LAW   <a href="https://lsnjlaw.org">lsnjlaw.org</a>	Free civil legal aid; immigration representation for low-income clients
<b>American Friends Service Committee — Newark</b>	(973) 643-1924   <a href="https://afsc.org/newark">afsc.org/newark</a>	Deportation defense, detainee support, family navigation assistance
<b>Casa Esperanza (Plainfield)</b>	(908) 757-0553   <a href="https://casaesperanza.net">casaesperanza.net</a>	Immigration legal services, Plainfield/Union County area
<b>Catholic Charities of NJ</b>	(732) 562-2989   <a href="https://catholiccharitiesmet.org">catholiccharitiesmet.org</a>	Immigration legal services statewide; DACA, asylum, deportation defense
<b>Volunteers of America-NJ Legal Help</b>	<a href="https://njoag.gov/portal">njoag.gov/portal</a> (report + request referral)	AG portal connects reporters with legal referrals
<b>National Immigration Law Center</b>	<a href="https://nilc.org">nilc.org</a>   (213) 639-3900 (national)	Legal strategy, policy tracking, crisis response coordination

## How Non-Lawyers Can Support Legal Defense

You do not have to be a lawyer to support legal defense efforts. Here are concrete roles any community member can fill:

### Financial Support

- Donate to or fundraise for local immigration legal aid organizations — NJ Legal Services and Make the Road NJ both accept donations and use them directly for deportation defense
- Contribute to a community bail or bond fund — immigration bonds can run \$5,000–\$25,000; collective community funds can secure people's release while their cases proceed
- Help families navigate the bond process — bonding out a detained family member requires specific paperwork and procedures; help connect families to bond fund organizations

### Administrative and Logistical Support

- Help document cases: gather the person's name, A-number, detention location, family contacts, and any existing court dates — this information is critical for lawyers
- Accompany family members to immigration court hearings as a support person and witness
- Drive family members to detention facilities for visitation
- Help locate and prepare character reference letters for detained community members
- Help gather documentation of a detainee's community ties, employment history, family connections, and home ownership — evidence courts use in bond and case decisions

### Pro Bono Recruitment

- If you know lawyers in any field: ask them to take pro bono immigration cases through the NJ State Bar Association's volunteer attorney program or through Catholic Charities' pro bono referral network
- Ask your employer if they have a pro bono legal program and request they direct it to immigration cases
- Contact local law school clinics — Rutgers Law, Seton Hall Law, and NJCU School of Law all have immigration clinics that take cases

## PART SIX: ORGANIZING A COMMUNITY RAPID RESPONSE TEAM

*Building organized, sustained community protection infrastructure*

### 6. The Community Rapid Response Team Model

A Community Rapid Response Team (CRRT) is a pre-organized, trained group of neighbors who are ready to act quickly and effectively when ICE activity is reported. This is not a confrontation squad — it is a coordinated community support and documentation network. Many immigrant communities across the country have built CRRTs that have demonstrably reduced rights violations in their neighborhoods.

#### Core CRRT Roles

Role	What They Do
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Alert Coordinator	Receives and verifies reports of ICE activity; sends out community alerts via the alert tree and Signal/WhatsApp groups
Legal Hotline Caller	Has all legal hotline numbers memorized and on speed dial; calls immediately when any arrest is reported
Field Observer / Documenter	Goes to the scene to record, observe, and bear witness — trained in safe bystander practices
Family Support Liaison	Reaches out to the family of any detained person; walks them through first-hours steps; connects to legal aid
Know Your Rights Trainer	Leads KYR sessions; maintains supply of wallet cards and door materials; updates training as law changes
Congressional Liaison	When citizens or LPRs are wrongly detained: immediately calls the congressional constituent services lines
Social Media / Documentation Manager	Coordinates public documentation; ensures footage is uploaded and preserved; drafts factual public alerts
Community Chaplain / Support Person	Provides emotional support to families; accompanies people to hearings and visits; maintains community morale

### Setting Up Your CRRT — Step by Step

1. Identify 8–12 trusted community members across a range of backgrounds, availability, and skills. Diversity in language ability, schedule, and neighborhood location is an asset.
2. Attend a training by an established organization. Make the Road NJ, WIND, and ACLU-NJ all offer community training for rapid-response teams.
3. Assign roles and create a written response protocol — what happens when the alert coordinator gets a call? Who does what in what order?
4. Build your contact tree and communication infrastructure: Signal group, shared document with all hotlines and contacts, and a physical binder kept at a central location.
5. Conduct a tabletop exercise — walk through a hypothetical ICE enforcement scenario from the first report to the final documentation. Identify gaps before a real event.
6. Connect formally with legal organizations — establish a relationship with at least one legal aid organization so you have a direct contact, not just a hotline.
7. Hold a community KYR session to introduce the CRRT, recruit additional members, and distribute materials.
8. Maintain the team: meet monthly; update training as law and tactics evolve; rotate leadership to prevent burnout.

### When U.S. Citizens or Legal Residents Are Detained

**Priority Escalation: Citizen or LPR Detention**

The wrongful detention of a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident is an emergency requiring immediate multi-track escalation. Do all of the following simultaneously:

**LEGAL TRACK:** Call immigration legal hotline immediately. Contact an immigration attorney. File a habeas corpus petition if not released within 24 hours.

**CONGRESSIONAL TRACK:** Call your U.S. Representative's district constituent services line and your U.S. Senators' state offices directly. Constituent services staff have direct lines to DHS and can intervene quickly. Say: 'A constituent who is a U.S. citizen [or LPR] has been detained by ICE. I need emergency constituent assistance.'

**DOCUMENTATION TRACK:** Contact ACLU-NJ and file a complaint with the NJ AG's portal. Document everything and share with media contacts if not resolved within hours.

**MEDIA TRACK:** Contact local TV stations, radio stations, and newspapers. Wrongful citizen detention is newsworthy. Public attention creates accountability pressure.

## PART SEVEN: DIGITAL SECURITY AND PERSONAL SAFETY

*How to protect yourself and others while doing this work*

### 7. Protecting Yourself and Your Community

Engaging in community protection work carries real risks. Federal authorities have targeted community monitors, retaliated against activists, and used data obtained from social media and other digital sources. Taking basic security precautions protects you, your team, and most importantly, the people you are trying to help.

#### Digital Security Basics

- Use Signal for all sensitive community coordination. Signal is end-to-end encrypted and does not retain message metadata. Do not use regular SMS/text for alert coordination.
- Do not post information that identifies specific undocumented individuals by name, address, or workplace — even in a private group. This information can be subpoenaed, hacked, or accidentally disclosed.
- When sharing ICE activity reports publicly: include only location, time, and what was observed. Never include the names of people who are undocumented or who have pending immigration cases.
- If you record ICE activity: upload immediately to the ACLU Mobile Justice app. This uploads a simultaneous copy to ACLU servers that cannot be deleted from your phone by anyone who takes or destroys it.
- Use a VPN on public WiFi. Disable location tracking on your phone when doing field observation work.

- Know your own rights as a documenter: you cannot be compelled to delete footage taken in a public space. If an agent demands you delete footage, say 'I will not delete this footage.' If they take your phone, do not provide the passcode without a warrant.

## Personal Safety During Observations

- Never observe alone — always have a partner or be in constant contact with a remote person who knows your location
- Keep a safe distance from active enforcement operations — across the street, from a doorway, or from your vehicle
- Do not wear anything that could be confused with law enforcement — no badges, no tactical gear, no uniforms
- Have your own ID with you at all times when doing field observation — you are a U.S. resident exercising First Amendment rights, and your ID establishes that quickly
- If agents approach and order you to leave a public area: ask 'Am I being detained?' If no, you may stay. If yes, comply and call a lawyer immediately. Do not argue — leave safely and then take legal action.
- Have the WIND and ACLU-NJ numbers in your phone before you go out

## Protecting Community Members Who Seek Your Help

- Never keep written lists of undocumented community members or their addresses on digital devices or in places that could be searched
- Do not share information about individuals' immigration status with anyone — even other community helpers — without that person's explicit consent
- Maintain strict confidentiality about specific cases you assist with. What you learn helping one family stays with you.
- If you are subpoenaed or questioned by federal authorities about your activities: contact a lawyer before answering anything. Civil liberties attorneys regularly represent community activists.
- Know that community protection work is legal. You have the absolute right to organize, educate, document, and advocate. Anyone who tells you otherwise is misinformed or trying to intimidate you.

## PART EIGHT: QUICK REFERENCE

*Everything you need in one place*

## 8. The Community Protector's Quick-Start Checklist

### This Week — Five Actions Anyone Can Take Right Now

1. Download the ACLU Mobile Justice app on your phone. Enable automatic upload.
2. Save these numbers in your phone NOW: WIND: 1-844-235-9463 | ACLU-NJ: (973) 642-2086 | Make the Road NJ: (908) 245-2110

3. Share the 'Five Things Everyone Should Know' box from Part 2 with 5 people you care about today.
4. Identify one trusted neighbor to start an alert tree with. Tell them you want to be each other's first call.
5. Learn the difference between an administrative ICE warrant and a judicial warrant — and make sure your household knows not to open the door for the former.

## 9. Master Quick-Reference Card

Situation	Do This
ICE at someone's door	Remind them: Don't open. Ask through door for judicial warrant. Record if safe. Call WIND hotline.
ICE stops someone in public	Record immediately. Call WIND. Tell the person: 'You have the right to remain silent.' Stay visible.
Someone is arrested	Get name + A-number. Call WIND & ACLU-NJ. Note vehicle/direction. Contact family. Call congressional office if citizen/LPR.
ICE activity in area	Send verified alert (time, location, what observed) via Signal/WhatsApp tree. Post to AG portal: <a href="https://njoag.gov/portal">njoag.gov/portal</a> .
You're ordered to stop recording	Say: 'I am exercising my First Amendment right to record in a public space.' Do not delete. Upload via Mobile Justice app.
Someone needs a lawyer fast	WIND: 1-844-235-9463   ACLU-NJ: (973) 642-2086   Make the Road NJ: (908) 245-2110   ICE Detainee Locator: 1-888-351-4024
Racial profiling observed	Document everything. Report to AG portal. File complaint with NJ Division on Civil Rights: <a href="https://nj.gov/oag/dcr">nj.gov/oag/dcr</a> .
U.S. citizen or LPR detained	IMMEDIATE: Call congressional constituent services. Call immigration lawyer. File AG report. Contact local media.
Someone needs to sign ICE paperwork	Tell them: Do not sign anything without speaking to a lawyer first. Call WIND immediately.
Someone is being deported without a hearing	Call a lawyer NOW — habeas corpus petition can be filed. Contact your U.S. senators' offices immediately.

### ***Rights are not self-enforcing.***

They require people — neighbors, witnesses, organizers, ordinary citizens — who are present, informed, and willing to show up.

### ***You are enough. Start today.***

*This guide is for civic and educational purposes. It is not legal advice. Share it freely. Verify all phone numbers before distributing. Laws and tactics change — stay connected to local legal organizations for updates.*