Rights and Safety for Protesting.
Lone Star College-Montgomery Center for Civic Engagement.
LoneStar.edu/MontgomeryCivicEngagement

Know Your Rights.

Your rights.
Your rights are strongest in what are known as “traditional public forums,” such as streets, sidewalks, and parks. You also likely have the right to speak out on other public property, like plazas in front of government buildings, as long as you are not blocking access to the government building or interfering with other purposes the property was designed for.

Private property owners can set rules for speech on their property. The government may not restrict your speech if it is taking place on your own property or with the consent of the property owner.

Counterprotesters also have free speech rights. Police must treat protesters and counterprotesters equally. Police are permitted to keep antagonistic groups separated but should allow them to be within sight and sound of one another.

When you are lawfully present in any public space, you have the right to photograph anything in plain view, including federal buildings and the police. On private property, the owner may set rules related to photography or video.

Do I need a permit?
You don’t need a permit to march in the streets or on sidewalks, as long as marchers don’t obstruct car or pedestrian traffic. If you don’t have a permit, police officers can ask you to move to the side of a street or sidewalk to let others pass or for safety reasons.

Certain types of events may require permits. These include a march or parade that requires blocking traffic or street closure; a large rally requiring the use of sound amplifying devices; or a rally over a certain size at most parks or plazas.

While certain permit procedures require submitting an application well in advance of the planned event, police can’t use those procedures to prevent a protest in response to breaking news events.

Restrictions on the route of a march or sound equipment might violate the First Amendment if they are unnecessary for traffic control or public safety, or if they interfere significantly with effective communication to the intended audience.

A permit cannot be denied because the event is controversial or will express unpopular views.

If the permit regulations that apply to your protest require a fee for a permit, they should allow a waiver for those who cannot afford the charge.

What to do if you believe your rights have been violated.
When you can, write down everything you remember, including the officers’ badge and patrol car numbers and the agency they work for.

Get contact information for witnesses.
Take photographs of any injuries.

Once you have all of this information, you can file a written complaint with the agency’s internal affairs division or civilian complaint board.
**What happens if the police issues an order to disperse the protest?**

Shutting down a protest through a dispersal order must be law enforcement’s last resort. Police may not break up a gathering unless there is a clear and present danger of riot, disorder, interference with traffic, or other immediate threat to public safety.

If officers issue a dispersal order, they must provide a reasonable opportunity to comply, including sufficient time and a clear, unobstructed exit path.

Individuals must receive clear and detailed notice of a dispersal order, including how much time they have to disperse, the consequences of failing to disperse, and what clear exit route they can follow, before they may be arrested or charged with any crime.

**I want to take pictures or shoot video at a protest.**

When you are lawfully present in any public space, you have the right to photograph anything in plain view, including federal buildings and the police. (On private property, the owner may set rules about photography or video.)

Police officers may not confiscate or demand to view your photographs or video without a warrant, nor may they delete data under any circumstances. However, they may order citizens to cease activities that are truly interfering with legitimate law enforcement operations.

If you are videotaping, be aware that there is an important legal distinction between a visual photographic record (fully protected) and the audio portion of a videotape, which some states have tried to regulate under state wiretapping laws.

**What to do if you are stopped or detained for taking photographs.**

Always remain calm and never physically resist a police officer.

Police cannot detain you without reasonable suspicion that you have or are about to commit a crime or are in the process of doing so.

If you are stopped, ask the officer if you are free to leave. If the answer is yes, calmly walk away.

If you are detained, ask the officer what crime you are suspected of committing, and remind the officer that taking photographs is your right under the First Amendment and does not constitute reasonable suspicion of criminal activity.

**I was stopped by the police while protesting.**

Stay calm. Make sure to keep your hands visible. Don’t argue, resist, or obstruct the police, even if you believe they are violating your rights. Point out that you are not disrupting anyone else’s activity and that the First Amendment protects your actions.

Ask if you are free to leave. If the officer says yes, calmly walk away.

If you are under arrest, you have a right to ask why. Otherwise, say you wish to remain silent and ask for a lawyer immediately. Don’t say anything or sign anything without a lawyer.

You have the right to make a local phone call, and if you’re calling your lawyer, police are not allowed to listen. You never have to consent to a search of yourself or your belongings. If you do explicitly consent, it can affect you later in court.

Police may “pat down” your clothing if they suspect you have a weapon and may search you after an arrest. Police officers may not confiscate or demand to view your photographs or video without a warrant, nor may they delete data under any circumstances. However, they may order citizens to cease activities that are truly interfering with legitimate law enforcement operations.

Information provided by: [ACLU.org](https://www.aclu.org)
Safety During Protest.

What to do.
Plan ahead: For essential needs, care and supplies. Know what to expect. Know how to get assistance. Plan for how to re-contact your buddies if separated.
Be calm and focused: when things get most intense, react to danger or warning signs sooner, not later.
Watch for signs of physical and mental problems in yourself and others. Cool down others who exhibit panic behavior.
Document: film or write down police actions, brutality, and injuries.

What not to do.
Don’t put vaseline, mineral oil, oil-based sunscreen or moisturizers on skin as they can trap chemicals.
Don’t wear contact lenses, which can trap irritating chemicals underneath.
Don’t wear things which can easily be grabbed (i.e. jewelry, ties, loose hair).
Don’t go alone, if you can help it - go with an affinity group or some friends who know you well.
Don’t forget to eat food and drink lots of water.

What to bring.
Water in a plastic bottle with squirt top, to drink and to wash off your skin or eyes.
Energy snacks.
Identification and/or emergency contact information.
Enough money for pay-phone, food, transportation.
Watch, paper, pen for accurate documentation of events.
Inhaler, epipen, insulin & several days of prescription medication.
Menstrual pads. Avoid using tampons - if you’re arrested you may not have a chance to change.
Basic First Aid Kit.
Wet Wipes and tissues.

What to wear.
Shatter resistant Swimming Googles and a N95 Facemask.
Comfortable, protective shoes that you can run in.
Clothing covering all your skin to protect from sun and pepper spray exposure.
Shatter-resistant eye protection (i.e. sunglasses, swim goggles, or gas mask).
Bandana to cover nose and mouth soaked in water, lemon juice or vinegar, it can aid in breathing during chemical exposure.
Fresh clothes in plastic bag (in case yours get contaminated by chemical weapons).
A hat to protect you from the sun and from chemical weapons.

Dealing with teargas.
Avoid use of oils & lotions because they can trap the chemicals and thereby prolong exposure.
Gas masks provide the best facial protection, if properly fitted and sealed. Alternatively, goggles, respirators, or a wet bandana over the nose & mouth will help.
STAY CALM. Panicking increases the irritation. Breathe slowly and remember it is only temporary.
Blow your nose, rinse your mouth, cough & spit. Try not to swallow.
Wearing contacts: you must remove the lenses or get someone to remove them for you, with CLEAN, uncontaminated fingers. Destroy the lenses after exposure.
DO NOT RUB IT IN. Use an eye flush using a solution of half liquid antacid and half water. This only applies to aluminum hydroxide or magnesium hydroxide.
Know your rights.

Freedom of Expression and Assembly: Everyone has the right to carry their opinion to the streets.

Protection of the Right to Freedom of Assembly: Law enforcement must facilitate and not restrict a peaceful public assembly.

Freedom from excessive use of force: In the policing of non-violent protests, police must avoid the use of force.

Right to Medical Assistance: If you are injured you have a right to medical assistance without delay.

Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention: If you are arrested you have a right to be told of the reason for your arrest, you also have the right promptly after your arrest to have access to a lawyer and to your family.

Right to Complain: If your rights have been violated you have a right to file a complaint and to be provided information on how to do so.

Information provided by: AmnestyUSA.org