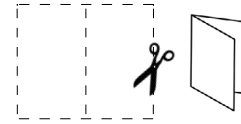



For Allies: How to Record and Report an Interaction with ICE


Each palmcard is 3x5 inches. To print at home, use heavy weight paper or card stock. Cut out the card along the dotted lines. Print pages 1 & 2 for double-sided printing. If you're unable to print on both sides, print page 3. You can simply fold on the center line to make a 2-sided card using page 3.





ALLIES: KNOW YOUR RIGHTS


This guidance reflects rights that are afforded to you by United States federal law.

 You have the right, regardless of immigration status, to **film the police and/or immigration officers if they are in a public place** and if it does not impede the performance of their duties.

 You generally have the right to remain silent, and if you choose to do so, you should announce it out loud (e.g. **"I am choosing to remain silent."**). Some states may require you to give your name, but not more than that. If you choose to speak, remember not to lie.

 You have the **right to refuse consent for ICE or the police to search** yourself, your car, or your home absent a valid warrant, but police may pat down your clothing if they suspect a weapon.

 Stay at a safe distance. If you're asked to move back, do so while repeating, **"I am exercising my right to record and document."**

 If officers get too close, say, **"I am stepping back and have the right to record"** in a calm, clear voice.

Legal Citations

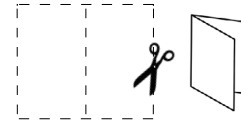
1. *Frasier v. Evans*, No. 19-1015 (10th Cir. 2021). ("[T]he public has the right to photograph or videotape law enforcement personnel and activities in public fora.")
2. *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966). (The foremost requirement, upon which later admissibility of a confession depends, is that a four-fold warning be given to a person in custody before he is questioned, namely, that he has a right to remain silent, that anything he says may be used against him, that he has a right to have present an attorney during the questioning, and that, if indigent he has a right to a lawyer without charge.)
3. *Katz v. United States*, 389 U.S. 347 (1967). (It is unconstitutional under the Fourth Amendment to conduct a search and seizure without a warrant anywhere that a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, unless certain exceptions apply.)
4. *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968). (Under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, a police officer may stop a suspect on the street and frisk him or her without probable cause to arrest, if the police officer has a reasonable suspicion that the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime and has a reasonable belief that the person "may be armed and presently dangerous.")

Sources

1. https://unitedwedream.org/resources/know-your-rights/#elementor-toc_heading-anchor-9
2. <https://waisn.org/bystander-and-observer-guidelines/>

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STEP BY STEP



RECORDING

Step 1: Turn audio and video on and make sure it will be shared to your cloud storage like iCloud or Google Photos.

Step 2: Politely, but firmly request the officer's name, badge number, and agency.

Step 3: Narrate what you are seeing. Say the date, time, and location outloud, with the specific address of where you are interacting with ICE.

Step 4: Record all the way through the incident and pay special attention to any hate speech, unproven statements, violence, or physical force from the agents.



REPORTING

Be cautious about sharing this encounter with others to avoid spreading mass panic.

Report any ICE incidents to a national hotline like CASA at **1-888-214-6016** or visit <https://WeAreCasa.org/>.



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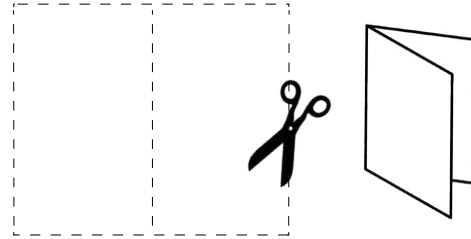
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