

I know my rights. I am allowed to perform here.

In the US, free speech is considered a fundamental right of every individual. Requests for tips are federally protected speech unless they cross the line into criminal behavior.

Street performance is a form of free speech. It is illegal to prevent an artist from performing in public. Under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."

Even if this space is privately owned, the presence of the public means that it is de facto public space. This includes college campuses, outdoor malls, shopping plazas, private parks, and other privately-owned spaces that are available to the public. For example: the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals awarded a performer over \$47,000 in damages after authorities removed him from a city-owned park under the guise of limiting the time, place, and number of street artists.

It is illegal for a private security guard to use force against non-aggressive buskers or their possessions.

Removing a street performer from public space under color of law is a crime.



I know my rights. I am allowed to perform here.

In the US, free speech is considered a fundamental right of every individual. Requests for tips are federally protected speech unless they cross the line into criminal behavior.

Street performance is a form of free speech. It is illegal to prevent an artist from performing in public. Under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."

Even if this space is privately owned, the presence of the public means that it is de facto public space. This includes college campuses, outdoor malls, shopping plazas, private parks, and other privately-owned spaces that are available to the public. For example: the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals awarded a performer over \$47,000 in damages after authorities removed him from a city-owned park under the guise of limiting the time, place, and number of street artists.

It is illegal for a private security guard to use force against non-aggressive buskers or their possessions.

Removing a street performer from public space under color of law is a crime.



I know my rights. I am allowed to perform here.

In the US, free speech is considered a fundamental right of every individual. Requests for tips are federally protected speech unless they cross the line into criminal behavior.

Street performance is a form of free speech. It is illegal to prevent an artist from performing in public. Under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."

Even if this space is privately owned, the presence of the public means that it is de facto public space. This includes college campuses, outdoor malls, shopping plazas, private parks, and other privately-owned spaces that are available to the public. For example: the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals awarded a performer over \$47,000 in damages after authorities removed him from a city-owned park under the guise of limiting the time, place, and number of street artists.

It is illegal for a private security guard to use force against non-aggressive buskers or their possessions.

Removing a street performer from public space under color of law is a crime.



I know my rights. I am allowed to perform here.

In the US, free speech is considered a fundamental right of every individual. Requests for tips are federally protected speech unless they cross the line into criminal behavior.

Street performance is a form of free speech. It is illegal to prevent an artist from performing in public. Under Title 18, U.S.C. Section 242:

"Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, willfully subjects any person... to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution or laws of the United States... shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than one year, or both..."

Even if this space is privately owned, the presence of the public means that it is de facto public space. This includes college campuses, outdoor malls, shopping plazas, private parks, and other privately-owned spaces that are available to the public. For example: the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals awarded a performer over \$47,000 in damages after authorities removed him from a city-owned park under the guise of limiting the time, place, and number of street artists.

It is illegal for a private security guard to use force against non-aggressive buskers or their possessions.

Removing a street performer from public space under color of law is a crime.



Court precedents:

Busking is not vending

- Goldstein vs. Town of Nantucket, 1979 •
- Village of Schaumburg vs. Citizens For A Better Env't, 1980 •
 - Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - City of Lakewood vs. Plain Dealer Pub. Co., 1988 •
 - Bery vs. New York, 1996 •
 - Harry Perry & Robert Newman vs. LAPD, 1997 •
 - Steve White vs. Sparks, Nevada, 2007 •

Busking bans, licenses, and permits are unconstitutional

- Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Jews For Jesus, Inc. vs. Mass. Bay Transit Authority, 1991 •
 - Turley vs. NYC, 1991 •
 - Sunn, Williams, & Kawelo vs. Waikiki, 2001 •
- Federal injunction vs. St. Augustine, FL, 2003 •
 - Berger vs. City of Seattle, 2005 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

Amplification is legal within normal noise limits

- Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Carew-Reid et al. vs NY MTA et al., 1990 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

"It is well settled that a speaker's rights are not lost merely because compensation is received." -District Judge Jeffrey White

"Street performances are a form of expression protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution." -District Judge Henry Lee Adams, Jr.

Court precedents:

Busking is not vending

- Goldstein vs. Town of Nantucket, 1979 •
- Village of Schaumburg vs. Citizens For A Better Env't, 1980 •
 - Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - City of Lakewood vs. Plain Dealer Pub. Co., 1988 •
 - Bery vs. New York, 1996 •
 - Harry Perry & Robert Newman vs. LAPD, 1997 •
 - Steve White vs. Sparks, Nevada, 2007 •

Busking bans, licenses, and permits are unconstitutional

- Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Jews For Jesus, Inc. vs. Mass. Bay Transit Authority, 1991 •
 - Turley vs. NYC, 1991 •
 - Sunn, Williams, & Kawelo vs. Waikiki, 2001 •
- Federal injunction vs. St. Augustine, FL, 2003 •
 - Berger vs. City of Seattle, 2005 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

Amplification is legal within normal noise limits

- Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Carew-Reid et al. vs NY MTA et al., 1990 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

"It is well settled that a speaker's rights are not lost merely because compensation is received." -District Judge Jeffrey White

"Street performances are a form of expression protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution." -District Judge Henry Lee Adams, Jr.

Court precedents:

Busking is not vending

- Goldstein vs. Town of Nantucket, 1979 •
- Village of Schaumburg vs. Citizens For A Better Env't, 1980 •
 - Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - City of Lakewood vs. Plain Dealer Pub. Co., 1988 •
 - Bery vs. New York, 1996 •
 - Harry Perry & Robert Newman vs. LAPD, 1997 •
 - Steve White vs. Sparks, Nevada, 2007 •

Busking bans, licenses, and permits are unconstitutional

- Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Jews For Jesus, Inc. vs. Mass. Bay Transit Authority, 1991 •
 - Turley vs. NYC, 1991 •
 - Sunn, Williams, & Kawelo vs. Waikiki, 2001 •
- Federal injunction vs. St. Augustine, FL, 2003 •
 - Berger vs. City of Seattle, 2005 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

Amplification is legal within normal noise limits

- Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Carew-Reid et al. vs NY MTA et al., 1990 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

"It is well settled that a speaker's rights are not lost merely because compensation is received." -District Judge Jeffrey White

"Street performances are a form of expression protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution." -District Judge Henry Lee Adams, Jr.

Court precedents:

Busking is not vending

- Goldstein vs. Town of Nantucket, 1979 •
- Village of Schaumburg vs. Citizens For A Better Env't, 1980 •
 - Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - City of Lakewood vs. Plain Dealer Pub. Co., 1988 •
 - Bery vs. New York, 1996 •
 - Harry Perry & Robert Newman vs. LAPD, 1997 •
 - Steve White vs. Sparks, Nevada, 2007 •

Busking bans, licenses, and permits are unconstitutional

- Davenport vs. City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1983 •
 - Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Jews For Jesus, Inc. vs. Mass. Bay Transit Authority, 1991 •
 - Turley vs. NYC, 1991 •
 - Sunn, Williams, & Kawelo vs. Waikiki, 2001 •
- Federal injunction vs. St. Augustine, FL, 2003 •
 - Berger vs. City of Seattle, 2005 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

Amplification is legal within normal noise limits

- Friedrich vs. Chicago, 1985 •
- Carew-Reid et al. vs NY MTA et al., 1990 •
- Federal injunction vs. Venice Beach, 2010 •

"It is well settled that a speaker's rights are not lost merely because compensation is received." -District Judge Jeffrey White

"Street performances are a form of expression protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution." -District Judge Henry Lee Adams, Jr.