



We The People University

RIGHT TO BE SECURE

LEARN YOUR RIGHTS

Surviving The Police

The eBook

Always remember there are several things you can do to assure that your encounter with the police do not get out of control.

The 10 Rules to Remember When Dealing with The Police

1. Remember you do have rights, but you must know them and how to use them.
2. Stay Calm
3. **DO NOT** consent to a search
4. Always ask the police if they have a warrant
5. **DO NOT** confess to any allegations when being accused of a crime
6. **NEVER** touch the officer or put him in fear
7. Remain silent
8. Ask if you are free to go
9. Ask for your attorney
10. Always file a complaint afterward if you truly believe your rights were violated

Traffic Stop Basics

It's a good idea to keep your information such as registration, insurance, etc. over the driver side sun-visor.

Never fight with the police on the side of the road. Document your encounter and fight in court.

Understand your 4th Amendment Rights. A police officer cannot extend a stop longer than it takes for him to write the citation or warning for which he stopped you.

You are under no legal obligation to take a Field Sobriety Test when asked by the police. A Field Sobriety Test is not a pass or fail test it is only designed to collect evidence against you at trial.

TRICK QUESTIONS POLICE ASK DURING A TRAFFIC STOP

1. Do You Know why I pulled you over?

- a. This question initially seems normal; an officer of the law wants you to recognize the thing you did wrong. Unfortunately, this classic traffic stop opening is a trick question that's meant to catch drivers off guard before they have time to remember their **fifth amendment rights**.
- b. If people answer the question and suppose why officers pulled them over, their answers could be used against them in a court of law. For example, if someone were to say, "**because I ran a red light,**" the cop now has a stated confession from the accused. This kind of confession will not result in an automatic conviction, but it's not good for the defendant's case.

2. Where are you coming from?

- a. This question seems innocent, but it's a critical part of the investigative process. Officers want to know where people are coming from so they can draw conclusions about their whereabouts.
- b. Suppose an officer has a hunch that someone is intoxicated, if the person says they are coming from brunch, a bar, or a club, you can now expect the cop to be on high alert. Historically speaking, having a cop think you're guilty isn't good for your case or your traffic stop.

3. Can I search your vehicle?

- a. Many people believe cops can search cars during traffic stops, but that's only semi-true. Cops can only search vehicles during traffic stops when they establish probable cause.

Search and Seizure

Did you know police have absolutely no legal right to search you or your property without a warrant? **The only exception is they must have at least one of seven** other circumstances which must exist for them to have authority to search.

1. *Consent*
2. *Plain View*
3. *Incident to Arrest and a few more.*

Example: The Plain View Doctrine or simply put Plain View, is when police see contraband in the open which would then give them probable cause to conduct a search. This is only one of seven circumstances that will allow police to search you or your property without a warrant.

You need to learn all circumstances where police are allowed to search. If you know all circumstances that give legal rights to police to search you or your property, it then allows you to know when they do not have the legal right to search.

When stopped advise the officer that you do not answer questions. Always keep a positive attitude and ask the following questions.

1. What is your name and your badge number?
2. What is the reason for the seizure?
3. Am I detained or am I free to go?

Although you are not required by law to answer questions by police however, they are required to answer your questions

The Right to Remain Silent

You are under no legal obligation to answer questions asked by the police. For example: The police ask you, where you are coming from or where are you going. You are under no legal obligation to give an answer.

Case Law

There are several case laws (Supreme Court Rulings) that protect your rights. You must learn these case laws for your own good. Learn your basic rights.

Example: In **Florida v. Jardines** the United States Supreme Court held that police can not use a drug detection dog on the front porch of someone's home. This constitutes a search and therefore requires a warrant.

There are several case laws that I cover in my online video course titled "Surviving The Police". I teach this and much more. You can find my course at www.wethepeopleuniversity.com/courseregister Please take this opportunity to learn your rights.

You Been Arrested

After being arrested, most people instantly post bail if it is given. However, this is not the smartest thing to do. Before posting bail, you should first contact an attorney. Your attorney may be able to get your bail lowered or even removed altogether.

My course will teach you what you need to do if you are ever in this unfortunate situation. I cover this and many other topics in "Surviving The Police". You can find the course at www.wethepeopleuniversity.com/courseregister Please take this opportunity to learn your rights.

To win you must make sure you don't lose. If you don't know your basic rights and what the police can and can not do you most definitely will not come out on top. Most people have their rights violated by police. This is not because they do not have a deep knowledge of the law, but it is due to them not having a basic knowledge of the law. We are proud to say we have not found another course that is teaching the people their basic rights in this manner. Register for our course now at a discounted price for a limited time only.

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