

# **NOTES PERTAINING TO BEING STOPPED BY POLICE POLICE DETENTION**

**"It is an ancient principle of the Common Law that a person not under arrest has no obligation to stop for police, or answer their questions. And there is no statute that removes that right. The conferring of such a power on a police officer would be a substantial detraction from the fundamental freedoms which have been guaranteed to the citizen by the Common Law for centuries."**

Justice Stephen Kaye - Melbourne Supreme Court ruling - 25 November 2011

**"There is no common law power vested in police giving them the unfettered right to stop or detain a person and seek identification details. Nor, is s.59 of the (Road Safety) Act a statutory source of such power."**

Magistrate Duncan Reynolds - Melbourne - July 2013

**"(Police officers) have no power whatever to arrest or detain a citizen for the purpose of questioning him or of facilitating their investigations. It matters not at all whether the questioning or the investigation is for the purpose of enabling them to ascertain whether he is the person guilty of a crime known to have been committed or is for the purpose of enabling them to discover whether a crime has or has not been committed. If the police do so act in purported exercise of such a power, their conduct is not only destructive of civil liberties but it is unlawful."**

Regina v Banner (1970) VR 240 at p 249 - Full Bench of the Northern Territory Supreme Court

The Australian Government Law Reform Commission states the following:

**15.89 The common law privilege against self-incrimination entitles a person to refuse to answer any question, or produce any document, if the answer or the production would tend to incriminate that person.[123] Although broadly referred to as the privilege against self-incrimination, the concept encompasses three distinct privileges: a privilege against self-incrimination in criminal matters; a privilege against self-exposure to a civil or administrative penalty (including any monetary penalty which might be imposed by a court or an administrative authority, but excluding private civil proceedings for damages); and a privilege against self-exposure to the forfeiture of an existing right (which is less commonly invoked).**

As proven by the precedents set by various judges, **common law supersedes statutory law.** Therefore, whether there are statutory laws compelling a person to submit to providing anything that may tend to incriminate him, the fact remains that a person has the legal right to not provide any material, whether verbal or tangible, if the production of that material would tend to incriminate that person.

AND – in addition, as your signed and sealed affidavit clearly declares - you are not a ‘person’.

**DO NOT ANSWER ANY OF THEIR QUESTIONS – EVER!!!!** Unless it is to say something in alignment with, and that supports, your signed affidavit.

# **NOTES PERTAINING TO BEING STOPPED BY POLICE POLICE DETENTION**

DO NOT EVER provide an officer with any documents or other information that they demand. The legal ramifications to your protected rights are devastating.

You have the right to remain “silent,” so USE IT! Being “silent” DOES NOT mean become a DEAF MUTE! It simply means that you are not to provide ANY information or documents in response to the officer’s demands or questions, and you do that by invoking your right to refuse to do so. Questions like “Where are you coming from?,” “Where are you going?,” “Who are you meeting?” have NOTHING to do with a “transportation stop.” They are used to get information that lets the officer continue his witch hunt. STOP HELPING HIM SCREW YOU OVER!

Remember – 1. EVERYTHING YOU SAY GOES ON THE RECORD!

2. He/she who asks the questions controls the interaction.

So - ALWAYS WAIT FOR A RESPONSE to YOUR question. If you don’t get the answer – ask the question again, and again, and again until you do.

Remember YOU ARE NOT OBLIGED TO ANSWER ANY OF THEIR QUESTIONS – you have the right to remain silent at all times.

Record the entire encounter on your phone on video, or at the least audio record it.

## **RECORDING POLICE - is it ‘legal’**

### **SURVEILLANCE DEVICES ACT 2007 - Section 7 - Prohibition on installation, use and maintenance of listening devices**

- (1) A person must not knowingly install, use or cause to be used or maintain a listening device:
- (a) To overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation to which the person is not a party, or
  - (b) To record a private conversation to which the person is a party

ANALYSIS - Remember, ‘you’ are not a person so this legislation does not apply. In the alternative,

1. You, the ‘person’ recording ARE a party to the conversation.
2. A conversation on the roadside between a person and a policeman is not a private conversation. A person video recording an encounter between himself and police is doing so legally.

### **SURVEILLANCE DEVICES ACT 2007 - Section 7 - Prohibition on installation, use and maintenance of listening devices**

- (3) Subsection (1) (b) does not apply to the use of a listening device by a party to a private conversation if:
- (a) All of the principal parties to the conversation consent, expressly or impliedly, to the listening device being so used, or
  - (b) A principal party to the conversation consents to the listening device being so used and the recording of the conversation:
    - (i) Is reasonably necessary for the protection of the lawful interests of that principal party, or
    - (ii) Is not made for the purpose of communicating or publishing the conversation, or a report of the conversation, to persons who are not parties to the conversation

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ANALYSIS - (3)(b)(i) applies as;

1. You are a principal party to the conversation.
2. A conversation on the roadside between a person and a policeman is not a private conversation.
3. A recording made to protect the lawful interests of the person recording is legal.
4. Such a conversation is not private, therefore can be published.

A person recording an encounter between himself and police is doing so legally and that person is also legally entitled to publish the recording to the public, such as on Youtube or other websites. News media do this every day, recording people and events without requiring the consent of those being recorded. The media is not subject to any special dispensation by law to do this, therefore members of the public have the same rights to record their encounters with police.

Any policeman who tries to prevent a member of the public doing this is acting illegally and can and should be prosecuted.

To the police stop.

Remember to lock your doors whenever you get pulled over, and **don't ever** open them or get out, unless threatened with physical harm and then only do so under threat of harm.

Wind down your window several inches so you can hear and be heard. **Don't** EVER roll down any window more than two (2) inches to two and a-half (2.5) inches (6cm), if they ask you to, reply;

**“We are most comfortable with the window at its current level, thank you.”**

Remember that an officer is REQUIRED to read you're your rights BEFORE questioning or searching you if they have placed you in a custodial arrest. They almost NEVER do this, and it is MANDATORY that they do so or anything they find to use against you can be suppressed as an illegal search and seizure.

Remember the cardinal rule about talking freely, SHUT UP, KEEP SHUTTING UP, and when you have done that SHUT UP SOME MORE!! Whatever you say CAN and WILL be used against you in a court of law, so SHUT UP!

**It is important that the only things you say to the officer(s) are in alignment with your signed and sealed affidavit and specifically directed at the reservation and protection of your fundamentally protected rights and nothing else.** Once you have invoked those rights NEVER waive or abandon them by ignoring the recommended procedures listed in this document.

The foremost thing to remember in these situations is to NOT engage with the officer(s) in “conversation” or “dialog.” **STICK TO THE SCRIPT.** (read it verbatim if necessary)

YOU must control the information exchange (remember EVERYTHING you say goes on the record) and especially control your emotional state.

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Do not allow yourself to become flustered, frustrated, afraid, or angry. Maintain your composure and speak in a calm and collected voice and manner at all times. You want the video evidence to show that if anyone lost self-control during the encounter it was the officer(s) and not you.

Apart from handing the 'Letter' to the office as a courtesy at the appropriate moment, DO NOT EVER attempt to "educate" the officer(s) about what they can and cannot do or the law associated with "transportation" or the Code of Criminal Procedure. Register your verbal objection to their actions for the record by following the procedures outlined below.

Napoleon had it right when he said "Never interrupt your enemy while he is busy making mistakes." Learn from this wisdom or you WILL make your own "fatal mistakes."

When the officer approaches your door, no matter what he says, reply by asking him a question (remember - the person who asks the questions controls the interaction) ....and if they don't give the answer to the question, just continue asking it until they do by saying.

**"We are sorry, were we not clear or did you not understand our question?"**

1. Ask for the Person (Officer) to identify himself/herself.

**"For the record, can you please identify yourself; may we get your name and badge number please?"**

Wait for him/her to respond. Thank him/her, then ask your next question.

**"Thank you. So you claim you are an Officer of Police Department (Vic) ABN 63 446 481 493. Is that correct?"**

Wait for him/her to respond.

**"Do you have anyone else with you?"**

Wait for him/her to respond.

**"We require him or her to please identify themselves to us as well?"**

(wait until the second – or all subsequent officers – identifies themselves)

**"Thank you. And you also claim you are an Officer of Police Department (Vic) ABN 63 446 481 493. Is that correct?"**

Wait for him/her to respond.

Once you know the officer(s) name(s), (let's call him Smith) use them as often as practicable as shown in these procedures to make him/her/them aware that they personally are being directly associated with any unlawful and illegal acts or violations of your fundamentally protected rights. While it is not fatal to the situation if you fail to do so, it is relatively important that you try to do things in the order and verbiage presented below.

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“Officer (‘Smith’), we are recording this encounter for our records and to protect our lawful rights, are you also making a recording of this encounter?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), is that recording comprised of both audio and video?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), are you relatively certain that your recording equipment is functioning properly for the purposes of making this recording?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), is your body microphone and camera, if any, turned on and functioning properly to the best of your knowledge?”

Then ask the officers to provide written evidence that they are in fact who they claim to be (they will not supply anything, or just give a business card)

“Can you both please supply us with written and signed evidence that you are in fact who you claim to be?”

Wait for him/her/them to respond AND provide something in writing (a business card is not what you asked for).

Note: **Victoria Police Act 2013 Section 53.**

### **53 Proof of office**

If a question arises as to a person's identity as a police officer or protective services officer, or to a person's entitlement to perform the duties or exercise the powers of a police officer or protective services officer—

- (a) the common reputation of a person who is a police officer or protective services officer as being a police officer or protective services officer is evidence of that identity and entitlement; and
- (b) the absence of, or failure to produce, any written appointment or other documentary proof to establish that identity or entitlement does not prejudice or otherwise affect the performance of the duties or exercise of the powers by a person who is a police officer or protective services officer

Note: This is not Law, it is Legislation, it is a colour of, and/or presumption of law.

As they will not be able to provide a signed anything, either ask them to sign their business card or write out their name and sign it. Eg

“Can you both please sign each of your business cards confirming that you are in fact who you claim to be?”

This is important as they have now conceded they are part of a ‘business’.

“Officer (‘Smith’), you used flashing lights to indicate for us to pull over, is that correct?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

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“Officer (‘Smith’), what is the emergency and how can we be of assistance to you?”

Wait for him/her to respond. He will most likely make reference to no number plates, speeding or some other ‘statutory offence’.

“Officer (‘Smith’), so there is no emergency, is that correct?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), are we under arrest?”

Wait for him/her to respond. He/she should say either “yes” or “no”. They should say “no”. If they don’t answer yes or no, respond with:

“Officer (‘Smith’), We are sorry, were we not clear or did you not understand our question? Are we under arrest, yes or no?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (the answer should be, “No”. If they do not reply, continue to ask the question until they do, NO MATTER WHAT THEY ASK OR SAY)

When they say “No”, you are NOT under custodial arrest, rather simply being detained,” then, you are NOT required to answer any questions or provide them with any information. According to their ‘legislation’ which we have rebutted in the affidavit, you must give ONLY your ‘name’ and ‘address’.

Then say:

“Officer (‘Smith’), then we are free to go on our way. Is that correct?”

They will most likely say no, or something to that matter like you are being detained etc. Repeat “Are we under arrest?” “Then we are free to go on our way.” Keep repeating it.

“Officer (‘Smith’), what is the articulable probable cause that leads you to believe that we have committed, or are about to commit, a common law crime that gives you any claimed authority to you to stop and detain or arrest us?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

Note: **Victoria Police Act 2013, Section 51.**

A police officer who has taken and subscribed the oath or made and subscribed the affirmation under section 50 has—

- (a) the duties and powers of a constable at common law; and
- (b) any duties and powers imposed or conferred on a police officer by or under this or any other Act or by or under any subordinate instrument.

There being no Common law ‘crime’ only (b) can apply, so now we eliminate that power.

“Officer (‘Smith’), as we understand it, you have detained us on some claim you make that there has been an alleged breach of a statutory offence, is that correct?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

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From this point they will most likely ask for your name and or ID or “drivers licence”.

“Before we continue, I think perhaps you should read this.”

Hand the officer the ‘Letter to police officer’.

“Please take as long as you need to read it.”

Wait for him/her to respond.

After he/she has read it.

“Officer (‘Smith’), do you understand the contents of that letter?”

Wait for him/her to respond. He/she will probably make some comment about it not being relevant.

“Officer (‘Smith’), I am not asking whether or not you agree with the contents of the letter, that is not relevant, I am asking do you understand the contents of that letter?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), for the record, please make a note in your day book that you read and understand that letter.”

Wait for him/her to make the note.

“Officer (‘Smith’), am I free to go?”

Wait for him/her to respond. If they say yes, thank them and go. Most likely they will say “No.”

Hand them your copy of your signed and sealed Affidavit.

“Do you know what an affidavit is?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (Yes)

“Do you understand both the lawful and legal implications of an affidavit?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (Yes)

“You will see by the cover letter attached, that this affidavit was served on both the Minister for Police and the Chief Commissioner of Police Department (Vic), and received by them around 14 August 2019, both of whom are your superiors, is that correct?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (Yes)

“We specifically direct you to paragraphs 5, 20-22, 27, 31, 32, 38-41, 44, 45, 52 and 53. Please take the time to read those paragraphs, and let us know once you have read those paragraphs.”

Wait for him/her to respond. (Yes)

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“Do you understand those paragraphs?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (The word ‘Understand’ does not mean ‘comprehend’ as one might think, it means ‘stand under’ i.e. submit) (wait for Yes or repeat the question)

“For the record, please make a note in your day book that you read and understand those paragraphs.”

Wait for him/her to make the note.

“Officer (‘Smith’), do you agree we are living beings?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“For the record, please make a note of that in your day book.”

“Neither the Minister for Police nor the Chief Commissioner of Police Department (Vic), have challenged this affidavit, and, until an affidavit is successfully challenged in a lawful court, that signed and sealed affidavit in your hands stands as truth. Do you agree?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (Yes)

“Please return the copy of the affidavit, if you require a copy you can obtain one from the Minister for Police or your commissioner.”

Wait for him/her to return the copy

“We ask you again, as we are not under arrest, are we free to go on our way?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Can you please supply us with written and signed evidence to support your claim that you have authority over living beings?”

(they will not supply anything)

“As our affidavit has not been rebutted and proved false in a lawful court and you have read and understood our rebuttal of any claimed authority of Police Department (Vic) ABN and/or any and/or all of its employees, which includes you, Officer Smith, under what authority do you personally and in the private claim the right to detain us against our will?”

Wait for him/her to respond. He will most likely quote legislation.

“Officer (‘Smith’), legislation is not Law, it is a colour of, and/or presumption of law which, as you will see from our affidavit paragraphs 27, 31, 38 and 40, we rebut. Therefore we ask you one final time, as we are not under arrest, are we free to go on our way?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (If he continues....)



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“Officer (‘Smith’), we inform you that, as you cannot supply any written evidence to confirm your authority over living beings, and as we rebut any and all claims that Police Department (Vic), and/or any and all of its employees, has any authority over us, you, Officer (‘Smith’), are now acting as a citizen and you are now unlawfully detaining us. And that you, Officer (‘Jones’), are complicit in that unlawful detention and any subsequent actions.”

“Do you, Officer (‘Smith’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Do you, Officer (‘Jones’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Further, Officer (‘Smith’), you only have authority to carry a loaded weapon whilst on duty AND when you have authority. As you have not provided any written authority over us, you are now an armed civilian, carrying a weapon not registered privately to you, and unlawfully detaining us, and, as such, any actions you may take from this point onward makes you liable to, depending on your actions, the potential of criminal and civil charges, such as, but not limited to, breeches of the Victoria Police Act 2013, Division 8, liability for tortious conduct, sections 72, 73 and 74, as well as, conspiring to defraud, extortion, kidnap, unlawful detention, and armed robbery. And that you, Officer (‘Jones’), would be complicit in any and/or all of these subsequent actions.”

“Do you, Officer (‘Smith’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Do you, Officer (‘Jones’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“For the record, Officer (‘Smith’), as we have been unlawfully detained by you, an armed civilian, we feel threatened and unsafe in your presence, and we do not consent to any of your actions or to being forced to exit our transportation for any purpose.”

“Further, in order to protect our rights, and not waive any by error or accident, we wish to clarify our lawful and legal understanding of the present situation:

1. Officer (‘Smith’), you said that we are not free to go, so, we must conclude that we are in some form of unlawful custodial arrest and not simply an investigative detention. Therefore,
2. Officer (‘Smith’), we are invoking all of our fundamentally protected rights, including our right to remain silent.

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3. From this point forward we do not consent to providing you with any information or documents that could or will be used against us in a court of law or to possibly incriminate us, so please do not ask us to produce anything and give it to you.”

“Do you, Officer (‘Smith’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Do you, Officer (‘Jones’), understand what we are saying?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Smith’), do you intend to harm, injure, or punish us by any method of assault, arrest and/or incarceration because we have invoked these fundamentally protected rights?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

“Officer (‘Jones’), do you intend to harm, injure, or punish us by any method of assault, arrest and/or incarceration because we have invoked these fundamentally protected rights?”

Wait for him/her to respond.

Note: The federal **Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)**, which contains provisions that apply to both federal and state and territory law enforcement officers, provides that

(1) A person must not, in the course of arresting another person for an offence, use more force, or subject the other person to greater indignity, than is necessary and reasonable to make the arrest or to prevent the escape of the other person after the arrest.

(2) Without limiting the operation of subsection (1), a constable must not, in the course of arresting a person for an offence:

(a) do anything that is likely to cause the death of, or grievous bodily harm to, the person unless the constable believes on reasonable grounds that doing that thing is necessary to protect life or to prevent serious injury to another person (including the constable); or

(b) if the person is attempting to escape arrest by fleeing—do such a thing unless:

(i) the constable believes on reasonable grounds that doing that thing is necessary to protect life or to prevent serious injury to another person (including the constable); and

(ii) the person has, if practicable, been called on to surrender and the constable believes on reasonable grounds that the person cannot be apprehended in any other manner.

“Officer (‘Smith’), do you still intend to detain us?”

Wait for him/her to respond. (if he/she says “no”, thank him/her, wish them a nice day and drive away)

Most likely they will go back to asking your name, address, driver licence and/or refer to the allegation – no number plates, driving an unregistered ‘vehicle’ etc. When they do, take out the Notice and schedule fill in the officers name and the date and time.

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“Officer (‘Smith’), if after all we have said you now insist on unlawfully detaining us, a living being, we serve you with this notice and schedule of our fees.”

Hand the officer your filled out Notice & Schedule document

“For the record, please make a note in your day book that you were served the Notice and schedule.”

Wait for him/her to make the note.

“The time of serving was ..... For the record, please make a note in your day book of that time, the time when you were served which is thus the time of the commencement of the calculation of all fees.”

Wait for him/her to make the note.

Now sit back, think of the clock ticking over at the rate of \$100 per minute and only respond with the following when relevant.

If they mention any ‘legislation’ your response is.

“Officer (‘Smith’), Legislation is not Law, it is a colour of law, a presumption of law, which we have rebutted.”

When they ask to see your “drivers license” or “license”, or if you HAVE a license, DO NOT SHOW THEM ONE as showing a ‘license’ WILL incriminate you and bring you under their authority.

There is no such thing as a ‘DRIVERS LICENSE’ or ‘DRIVER’S LICENCE’ only a ‘DRIVER LICENCE’, which is a fraudulent document – they have taken a photo of you, joindered it to a CAPITAL-LETTERED Corporate non-living entity, then attached a copy of your signature – that is Fraud! Also CAPITAL LETTERS are not English, they are symbols (even though then can be read as English), they are a GLOSSA.

Simply respond:

Officer (‘Smith’), we remind you we have invoked all of our fundamentally protected rights, including our right to remain silent. And, from that point forward we did not consent to providing you with any information or documents that could or will be used against us in a court of law or to possibly incriminate us, and we asked you not to ask us to produce anything and give it to you. We asked if you understood what we were saying and you responded that you did. So, we must respectfully decline to provide you with any information or possible evidence that can or would be used against us for those purposes.”

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“However, Officer (‘Smith’), for the record, a “driver is someone employed by a corporation to drive a corporate registered vehicle for the purpose of commerce. I am not a driver. I am not “operating” in a “for hire” capacity by engaging in any form of “transportation” or other commercial use of the highways. I do not have a fee paying passenger nor am I am carrying "paid" good for delivery? Officer (‘Smith’) please acknowledge that you have been so informed.”

When you refuse to produce the demanded documents or answer any questions, the officer is going to begin to get upset and continuously state that *“the law REQUIRES that you produce a driver’s license and other information on demand of a law enforcement officer.”*

Respond with;

“Officer (‘Smith’), Legislation is not Law, it is a colour of law, a presumption of law, which we have rebutted.”

They are also prone to falsely accusing you of obstructing or interfering with a public duty/officer. DON’T FALL FOR THIS, IT IS A SCARE TACTIC! Invoking and refusing to waive your fundamental rights is not and cannot be converted into a crime.

And if they DO arrest and charge you falsely for interfering/obstructing then you get to sue the crap out of them.

Just remember, when the officer(s) continue to demand that you produce a license, registration, proof of financial responsibility, or any other information or document(s), despite their threats, repeat the following ad nauseum:

“For the record Officer (‘Smith’), no law is valid if it requires us to waive any fundamentally protected right in order to exercise any other right or an alleged privilege, or that attempts to convert the free exercise of any right into a crime. Officer (‘Smith’), you are fully aware that we have already chosen not to waive any of our fundamentally protected rights and invoked our fundamentally protected right to remain silent. We believe that the information you are demanding may possibly be used against us in a court of law or in an attempt to incriminate us. Do you intend to continue in your unlawful efforts to violate our rights?”

Wait for a response.

“So, we ask you again Officer (‘Smith’) do you intend to harm, injure, or punish us for invoking our fundamentally protected rights?”

Wait for a response.

“We ask you again Officer (‘Jones’) do you intend to harm, injure, or punish us for invoking our fundamentally protected rights?”

Wait for a response.

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“Officer (‘Smith’), are we free to go?”

Wait for a response.

When they ask “What is your name?”

“Officer (‘Smith’), ‘WHAT’ is not our name. We have no ‘name’ as is stated in the signed and sealed Affidavit at paragraph 5 which you said you read and understood, noting that fact in your day book.”

If they ask for your address, reply;

“Officer (‘Smith’), we have no address, the soul is currently incarnate on the planet known as earth”

If they ask where you live, reply;

“Officer (‘Smith’), the soul lives in this body where ever it is until such time as the soul leaves the body and/or the body ceases to live, currently that is right here.”

Can they insist on a name and address?

**Note: CRIMES ACT 1958 - SECT 456AA - Requirement to give name and address**

(1) A police officer or a protective services officer on duty at a designated place may request a person to state his or her name and address if the police officer or the protective services officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person—

(a) has committed or is about to commit an offence, whether indictable or summary; or

(b) may be able to assist in the investigation of an indictable offence which has been committed or is suspected of having been committed.

(2) A police officer or a protective services officer who makes a request under subsection (1) must inform the person of the grounds for his or her belief in sufficient detail to allow the person to understand the nature of the offence or suspected offence.

(3) A person who, in response to a request made by a police officer or a protective services officer in accordance with this section—

(a) refuses or fails to comply with the request; or

(b) states a name that is false in a material particular; or

(c) states an address other than the full and correct address of his or her ordinary place of residence or business—

is guilty of a summary offence punishable on conviction by a level 11 fine (5 penalty units maximum).

(7) In this section—

"designated place" has the same meaning as in the **Victoria Police Act 2013** .

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ANALYSIS – (1) a ‘designated place’ is actually the police station the officer operates out of, NOT the side of the road.

(1)(a) you have ‘committed’ nothing, innocence until proven guilty. It is an allegation only. An allegation can only be proven in a court before a jury of 12 good men/women, they are the ones who determine if the ‘crime’ was committed, not the police officer.

(2) allow the ‘person’ to understand. As your signed and sealed Affidavit states - you are NOT a ‘person, and NEVER “Under-stand” (remember that means to submit to it, to stand under it, not to comprehend it)

(3) As your signed and sealed Affidavit states - you are not a ‘person’

**If any officer makes ANY statement resembling the following, to get you to step out of the car, **BEWARE!!****

**OFFICER: “Sir/Ma’am, I smell alcohol/marijuana and I am going to have to ask you to step out of the vehicle.”**

“Officer (‘Smith’), your statement is patently false and an outright lie. I put it to you that you are now trying to fabricate probable cause by making false statements into the record and false allegations against us. As I have already invoked my fundamentally protected rights to remain silent, therefore, I must respectfully decline to comply with your orders or provide you with any information or possible evidence that can or would be used against me in a court of law.

“Given your belligerent attitude and actions, I demand you call a superior officer to continue and supervise this unlawful detention, and ,that when he or she arrives, I also demand that you submit to a drug and alcohol test within 30 minutes in the presence of that superior officer.”

If they do say you ARE under arrest, ask:

“Officer (‘Smith’), what Common Law crime do you claim I have committed?” (make them specifically state it – The Act, AND the section.)

“Officer (‘Smith’), what facts or information are you alleging gave you probable cause to stop and accost me?”

**THEN SHUT UP AND DONT SAY A WORD!**

**Don’t EVER give your consent to an officer to search your car, for any reason. JUST SAY NO TO WARRANTLESS SEARCHES!! Demand a warrant, and if one is produced check that the warrant is properly filled out to the soul name and/or living being.**