

For more tips, see 2CsBOR.com ISBN 978-1-58733-261-6
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9. A sniff by a drug dog is not a search. If a drug dog alerts on your car, you may still refuse any request to search. You should also ask for a lawyer.
8. Refusal to permit a search will not justify a search without consent. Asking for a lawyer if asked, until the documents are returned, you are being detained.
7. You have the right to refuse any request to search. A request to "look inside," or "just check around the inside" or any request to inspect any part of the inside of your car is a request to search. Just say, "No."

1. Pull over as soon as you see the lights. Put car in park. Unless directed, it is not necessary to turn off the car.
2. Keep your hands visible and do not make sudden, jerky movements.
3. Don't be a jerk, but don't try to make a friend. Keep it brief.
4. Provide license and vehicle documents if asked. Until the documents are returned, you are being detained.
5. If license and registration are returned, drug dog alerts on your car, you may still refuse any request to search. You should also ask for a lawyer.
6. An officer with a search warrant doesn't need your permission to search. An officer who has to ask doesn't have a warrant, hence, see Rule #7.

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Bill of Rights

Dealing with Police

Use Your Rights

- A. You have the right to remain silent. Do not talk. So what should you say?
- B. Beyond your name and address, state clearly (and repeat to each new officer), "I want to speak with a lawyer." Then see A. and repeat.



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Amendment II: A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III: No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV: The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment V: No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment VI: In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Amendment VII: In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

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Amendment IX: The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

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