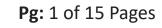
**Shield of Souls** 





## STRATEGIC TRAFFIC STOP PROTOCOLS

This document provides strategic questions, statements, and responses for use during traffic stops and other law enforcement encounters. These tools are designed to establish jurisdiction, protect rights, and create a record of the interaction that may be necessary for future proceedings. Education purposely only. All rights reserved.

**Remember:** The main thing that matters is the transcript of the conversation and how it looks on paper. So that means that simply going through this list to get their responses will indeed give you the most evidence for a successful case.

#### If Pulled Over (for Assembly members):

- 1. Give the Officer: (Assembly ID, Traffic Statement, and Property Record for your Conveyance)
  - 2. Begin your choice of the below dialog, this should be studied before hand.

## **SECTION 1: STATEMENTS**

#### **OPENING STATEMENTS:**

	1. Jurisdictional Challenge Statement:  SKIPPED  ving soul traveling privately, not engaged in any commercial activity or causing harm to others. I do o any detention without evidence of jurisdiction and an injured party. Are you detaining me?"
time at \$250 per lestablished before initial detention a	2. Fee Schedule Notice (if published your fee schedule):  It to inform you that my time is valuable. I have a published fee schedule on record that values my hour when detained without established jurisdiction or identified injured party. This schedule was bre our interaction and applies to all unwarranted detentions. The schedule begins at the time of and continues until I am released. By continuing this detention after this notice, you acknowledge reness of these terms. I'm documenting that this detention began at [specific time]."
STATED "I do not waive	3. Rights Preservation Statement:  e any of my rights, including those protected under the Constitution, common law, and universal natural law principles. I reserve all of my rights, without prejudice, UCC 1-308."
STATED  "For mutual	4. Recording Notice: SKIPPED protection and accurate documentation, I am recording this interaction. This recording will be preserved as evidence of this encounter."



# **SECTION 2: QUESTIONS**

QUESTION 1 SOVEREIGN CITI	IZEN TRAINING ASKED SKIPPED
"Do you consider someone who questions juri	isdiction or asserts constitutional rights to be
a 'sovereigr	citizen'?"
CASE LAW: UNITED STATES V. CRUIKSHANK (1876) Rights predate the Constitution and are not granted by it SHUTTLESWORTH V. BIRMINGHAM (1969) "Citizens may ignore unconstitutional statutes"  PRO TIP: FBI guidance states "Not all individuals who raise the	CONCEPT:  Questioning authority is a protected right, not evidence of extremism  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Discrimination based on political belief/expression  2. First Amendment rights to free speech and to petition for redress of grievances  ese or similar arguments are sovereign citizens or extremists"
ANSWERED IGNORED RESPONSE NOTE	S:
QUESTION 2 JURISDICTION E	STABLISHMENT   ASKED   SKIPPED
"Officer, what evidence do you have that esta	ablishes your jurisdiction over me as a living
soul, not engaged	in commerce?"
CASE LAW: THOMPSON V. WHITMAN (1873) Established that jurisdiction can always be challenged and must be proven, not presumed HAGANS V. LAVINE (1974) "Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and may not presume jurisdiction exists"  PRO TIP: Jurisdiction requires three elements: subject matter	CONCEPT:  Jurisdiction must be established with evidence, not merely claimed or presumed  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Acting under color of law without jurisdiction is a federal crime under 18 USC §242  2. Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable seizure, Fourteenth Amendment right to due process  r jurisdiction, territorial jurisdiction, and personal jurisdiction
The Thi. Jurisdiction requires three elements, subject matter	jurisdiction, territoriar jurisdiction, and personal jurisdiction
ANSWERED IGNORED RESPONSE NOTE	ES:



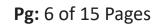
QUESTION 3	COM	MERCIAL ACTI	VITY CLARIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED		
"Are you ass	uming I'm eng	gaged in comme	erce, and if so, what evidence supports that		
7 ii e yeu des			usion?"		
		COTICIO			
CASE LAW:  MURDOCK V. PENNSYLVANIA (1943)  Established that rights cannot be converted into privileges requiring licenses  CHICAGO MOTOR COACH V. CHICAGO (1929)  "The use of highways for purposes of travel is not a mere privilege, but a common and fundamental right"			CONCEPT: Private travel is distinguished from commercial transportation under law  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Unlawful conversion of rights to privileges  2. Right to travel freely without commercial regulation when not engaged in commerce		
PRO TIP: Driver's lic	enses regulate com	mercial activity, not pr	ivate travel		
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NOT	TES:		
QUESTION 4	INJU	JRED PARTY	IDENTIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED		
"Who is t	the injure	d party clai	ming harm from my actions?"		
MARBU Established that for a LUJAN V. DEF Confirmed that "c	ENDERS OF WIL concrete and particu equired for standing	DLIFE (1992) clarized injury" is	CONCEPT:  Without an injured party, there is no legitimate basis for a complaint or charge  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Unlawful detention without probable cause of actual harm to a person or property  2. Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable seizure, Fifth Amendment right to due process  t victims, which violates common law principles		
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NOT	ΓES:		
QUESTION 5 "Is the alleg	ed violation cr	iminal or civil in	THE CHARGE ASKED SKIPPED nature, and what evidence establishes the delicti?"		
C	ASE LAW:		CONCEPT:		
Established that ther  IN I  Due process requires fact nece	RE WINSHIP (19 proof beyond reaso ssary to constitute t	elicti (body of crime) <b>70)</b>	Corpus delicti requires proof of: 1) Actual loss or injury, and 2) Criminal agency causing that injury  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Malicious prosecution if proceeding without corpus delicti 2. Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment due process rights  delicti		
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:		



QUESTION 6	0	ATH OF OFFI	CE	VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED
"Officer, can you verif	fy that y	ou have a vali	id,	properly filed oath of office as required by
,	,		w?	
CASE LA  NORTON V. SHELBY  "An officer without a valid oath  RYDER V. UNITED  Actions taken by officers not pro	Y COUNT is acting w O STATES operly appo	vithout authority" (1995) Dinted may be void		CONCEPT: Public officers must have a valid oath on file to exercise authority  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Impersonating an officer if no valid oath exists (state specific statute)  2. Due process rights under Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments not engaged in commerce
ANSWERED IGNO	ORED F	RESPONSE NO	TES	S:
<b>QUESTION 7</b> "Are you acting u			ро	IVERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED licy or constitutional authority in this ion?"
CASE LA BIVENS V. SIX UNKNOWN Created pathway for constitut official EX PARTE YOU Officials acting unconstitutional immut	NAMED A tional claim als UNG (190 ally are strip nity	os against federal  O8)  pped of sovereign		CONCEPT: Administrative authority cannot override constitutional rights  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Acting outside scope of lawful authority  2. All constitutional rights that conflict with administrative directives
PRO TIP: Many officers confus	se policy dir	rectives with constit	utio	nal authority
ANSWERED IGNO	ORED	RESPONSE NO	TES	5:
QUESTION 8	С	ONSENT C	LA	RIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED
"Does your authori	ity in thi	is matter requ	ire	my consent, or do you believe you have
·	-	•		ss of consent?"
CASE LA SCHNECKLOTH V. BU Consent cannot be presume FLORIDA V. BO Established standards for dete	USTAMOI ed and mus DSTICK (1 ermining vo	st be voluntary . <b>991)</b> oluntary consent	ma l	CONCEPT:  Many forms of authority require consent that is often presumed rather than explicitly given  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Proceeding without proper consent when required 2. Fourth Amendment rights and common law right to be free from unwanted intrusion
PRO TIP: Asking this question f	torces ackn	owledgment of the	role	of consent in the interaction
ANSWERED IGNO	ORED I	RESPONSE NO	TE:	5:



QUESTION 9	REAS	SONABLE ART	ICULABLE SUSPICION ASKED SKIPPED	
"What specif	fic, articulable	facts led you to	o believe I was engaged in criminal activity?"	
Officers must be a  DELAW  Random stops v	ASE LAW: RRY V. OHIO (19) ble to point to speci detention  ARE V. PROUSE vithout individualize unconstitutional	fic facts justifying (1979) d suspicion are	CONCEPT: Officers must have specific, articulable facts, not hunches or general suspicion LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Unlawful detention without reasonable suspicion (4th Amendment violation) 2. Fourth Amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure Amendments not engaged in commerce	
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:	
QUESTION 10 "Are you curre		g under norma	WERS VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED al law enforcement protocols or under some gency powers?"	
CASE LAW:  YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE CO. V. SAWYER (1952) Limits emergency powers of executive authority  EX PARTE MILLIGAN (1866) Emergency powers cannot override constitutional rights  Exerceding lawful authority under claim of emergency powers 2. All constitutional rights claimed to be suspended by emergency process of the constitutional protections  PRO TIP: Many officers incorrectly believe emergencies suspend constitutional protections				
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:	
		ne living man/w	VOMAN, or are you addressing a legal entity you represent?"  CONCEPT:	
Distinguished between UNITEI Established differe	een natural persons legal standing D STATES V. FOX nt legal treatments to versus legal entities	and corporations in (1876)  for natural persons	Legal distinction between the living being and the legal fiction/ person  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Mistaking jurisdiction over legal fiction for jurisdiction over living being 2. Right to proper identification and recognition of natural person status	
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	OTES:	





<b>QUESTION 12</b>	ВО	ND AND LIAB	ILITY VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED	
"Do you currentl	y have a valid	d bond on file a	s required for your position, and where could I	
		verify	y that?"	
VOID VS. CO Established the impor	R V. MELO (19	onding for officials  91) stitutional violation	CONCEPT: Public officers typically require bonding to protect the public from misconduct  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Operating without required bond (state-specific) 2. Due process right to recourse for official misconduct	
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:	
"Could you he		rstand the cha	OF AUTHORITY ASKED SKIPPED in of delegation that gives you authority in fic matter?"	
CASE LAW:  MARBURY V. MADISON (1803)  Established the importance of proper delegation of authority  UNITED STATES V. GERMAINE (1879)  Defined requirements for public officers and proper authority  CONCEPT:  Authority must be properly delegated from a legitimate source  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Acting without properly delegated authority  2. Due process rights under Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments				
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:	
QUESTION 14  "Have you rece		training on con	RAINING VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED astitutional limitations to enforcement actions ais one?"	
OWEN V. CITY Established that ignore HARLOW Officers should know c	ance of constitution of a defense  V. FITZGERAL  learly established	onal requirements is  D (1982)  constitutional rights	CONCEPT: Officers have a duty to understand constitutional limitations on their authority  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Acting in violation of known constitutional limitations 2. All constitutional rights affected by the officer's action	
ANSWERED	IGNORED	<b>RESPONSE NO</b>	TES:	



QUESTION 15	LAWFUL ORDI	ER VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED			
"What specific law requires	me to perform t	the action you're requesting of me right now?"			
CASE LAW: SHUTTLESWORTH V. CITY OF BIR Citizens have right to request legal WRIGHT V. GEORGIA Orders without lawful basis can be legi PRO TIP: Many officer "orders" are act	(1963) timately questioned	CONCEPT: Officers must have legal basis for commands that restrict liberty LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME: 1. Giving unlawful orders without statutory authority 2. Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights against unreasonable seizure			
ANSWERED IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES:			
•	f the public roa	ASKED SKIPPED adway to be a right or a government-granted rilege?"			
CASE LAW: CHICAGO MOTOR COACH V. O "The use of highways for purposes of privilege, but a common and function of the common of the co	travel is not a mere lamental right"  958) " protected by Fifth	CONCEPT:  Many natural rights have been converted to privileges through licensure  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Unconstitutional conversion of rights to privileges  2. Right to travel and liberty interests under Fifth Amendment			
ANSWERED IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	OTES:			
"What evidence do you ha	ve that I've ente	ered into a contractual agreement making me ute you're enforcing?"			
CASE LAW: HALE V. HENKEL (1 Contractual obligations must be know UNITED STATES V. FOX Established the concept of knowing and rights PRO TIP: Most officers cannot articular ANSWERED IGNORED	vingly entered into  K (1876) I intelligent waiver of				



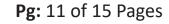
QUESTION 18	REV	ENUE GENE	ERA	ATION INQUIRY	ASKED	SKIPPED
"Does your de	epartment trad	ck the number	of (	citations officers issu	e, and does	this affect
		performance	e e	valuations?"		
CASE LAW: TUMEY V. OHIO (1927) Due process violation when officials have financial interest in outcome WARD V. VILLAGE OF MONROEVILLE (1972) Improper when enforcement is motivated by revenue generation PRO TIP: Many departments have citation quotas or perform			nance	Revenue-based enforcement LEGAL VIOLA  1. Conflict of interest 2. Right to due process and	ATION / CRIN	ME: t actions
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TES	S:		
QUESTION 19	FIN	ANCIAL INTE	RE	EST DISCLOSURE	ASKED	SKIPPED
"Does your de	partment red	ceive direct or	ind	direct funding based	d on citation	n revenue,
	as	set forfeiture,	or	arrest quotas?"		
CASE LAW: CONNALLY V. GEORGIA (1977) Financial interest in law enforcement outcomes is unconstitutional				CONCEPT: Authority must be properly delegated from a legitimate source  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:		
Due process viol	<b>MEY V. OHIO (19</b> lation when official nterest in outcome	s have financial		Conflict of interest in enforcement actions     Right to due process and impartial enforcement of laws		
PRO TIP: Many offic	ers aren't aware of	their department's fu	ındir	ng structure		
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TE:	S:		
QUESTION 20		DISCLOSURE	RE	EQUIREMENT	ASKED	SKIPPED
"Before we pro		•		nation about this inte aven't disclosed?"	raction tha	t I should be
CASE LAW:  BRADY V. MARYLAND (1963)  Government must disclose material information to defendants  CONCEPT:  Officials have ethical and sometimes legal disclose material information.				sometimes legal erial information	n	
UNITED S Established concept	TATES V. RUSSE t of "outrageous gov			LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Withholding material information that could affect rights  2. Due process rights to fair proceedings		
PRO TIP: This open-	ended question ma	y reveal information t	the c	officer was withholding		
ANSWERED	IGNORED	RESPONSE NO	TE	S:		



QUESTION 21	LAWFUL CAUS	E FOR DETENTION	ASKED	SKIPPED						
•	"What lawful cause do you have for extending this detention beyond the time needed to									
CASE LAW:  RODRIGUEZ V. UNITED STATES (2015) Extending traffic stop without reasonable suspicion is unconstitutional  ILLINOIS V. CABALLES (2005) Traffic stops cannot be prolonged beyond time needed to address stop reason  PRO TIP: Many officers improperly extend stops to conduct fishing expeditions  ANSWERED IGNORED RESPONSE NOTES:  QUESTION 22 MIRANDA RIGHTS CLARIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED  "Am I being detained or am I free to go? If detained, am I under arrest, and if so, what										
	are the	charges?"								
CASE LAW MIRANDA V. ARIZO Established rights notification require interrogation TERRY V. OHIO Distinguished between stops, de  PRO TIP: Forces officer to clarify the	NA (1966) ements during custodial 1968) entions, and arrests	CONCEPT: Different levels of detention trigger different rights and requirements  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Ambiguous detention status to avoid Miranda requirements  2. Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimination and to due process								
ANSWERED IGNORE	RESPONSE NO	OTES:								
"Are you asking for my cor	sent to search, o without r	my consent?"		SKIPPED ity to search						
CASE LAW SCHNECKLOTH V. BUSTA Consent must be voluntary and car  COOLIDGE V. NEW HAW Warrantless searches are "per se uni exceptions  PRO TIP: Forces clarification between	MONTE (1973) be limited or revoked  PSHIRE (1971) easonable" with limited	Many searches require co warrant <b>LEGAL VIOL</b> 1. Illegal search without 2. Fourth Amendment pr	requirement ATION / CRII	ME:						
ANSWERED IGNORE	RESPONSE NO	OTES:								



QUESTION 24	RECORDING	RIGHT	S VERIFICATION ASKED SKIPPED
"Am I legally per	mitted to record	this inte	raction for my protection and accurate
	do	ocument	ation?"
CASE LAW: GLIK V. CUNNIFFE (2011) First Amendment protects right to record police in public  ACLU V. ALVAREZ (2012) Recording police is protected First Amendment activity  PRO TIP: Establishes your right to document the interaction of		vity	CONCEPT: Recording interactions with officials is generally protected  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Interference with lawful documentation of police activities 2. First Amendment right to gather and publish information  the beginning
ANSWERED IGN	IORED RESPONS	SE NOTES	S:
QUESTION 25 "May I call a wit	ness or third pa	rty to ol	REQUEST ASKED SKIPPED bserve this interaction for safety and purposes?"
CASE LAW:  KENTUCKY V. KING (2011)  Discussed rights during police encounters including witness presence  WILSON V. ARKANSAS (1995)  Established importance of third-party verification in encounters  PRO TIP: Reasonable requests for safety measures should in			CONCEPT: Witnesses provide verification of events and accountability  LEGAL VIOLATION / CRIME:  1. Unnecessary isolation to prevent independent verification 2. Due process right to gather evidence and ensure safety  grounds for escalation
ANSWERED IGN	NORED RESPONS	SE NOTES	S:
NOTES:			





## **SECTION 3: COUNTER RESPONSES**

#### WHEN OFFICER DEMANDS IDENTIFICATION:

#### **OFFICER STATEMENT:**

"I need to see your license and registration."

#### **STRATEGIC RESPONSE:**

"Officer, before I consider that request, can you please articulate your reasonable suspicion that I've committed a crime? Under Brown v. Texas, you need reasonable suspicion of criminal activity before demanding identification."

## WHEN OFFICER CLAIMS "THE LAW REQUIRES":

#### **OFFICER STATEMENT:**

"The law requires you to identify yourself/show your license."

#### **STRATEGIC RESPONSE:**

"Which specific law are you referring to, and does that law apply to me as a private traveler not engaged in commerce? I'd like you to cite the specific statute and how it establishes jurisdiction over me as a living soul."

#### WHEN OFFICER THREATENS ARREST:

#### **OFFICER STATEMENT:**

"If you don't comply, I'll have to place you under arrest."

#### **STRATEGIC RESPONSE:**

"I want to be clear that I'm not refusing to cooperate, I'm simply requesting clarification on jurisdiction and the nature of this detention. An arrest without proper jurisdiction would constitute false imprisonment. Are you willing to proceed with that potential liability after being informed?"

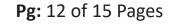
## WHEN OFFICER CLAIMS "EVERYONE MUST COMPLY":

#### **OFFICER STATEMENT:**

"Everyone has to follow these laws/procedures."

#### **STRATEGIC RESPONSE:**

"I understand that's your position, but the Supreme Court has consistently held that rights cannot be subject to majority vote or general application without proper jurisdiction. I'm specifically challenging your jurisdiction in this matter."





#### **OFFICER STATEMENT:**

"I'm asking the questions here."

#### STRATEGIC RESPONSE:

"I understand you have questions, and I'm willing to have a respectful dialogue. However, jurisdiction is always subject to challenge, and I am exercising my right to challenge jurisdiction before proceeding further. My questions go directly to the foundation of your authority in this matter."

#### WHEN OFFICER BECOMES CONFRONTATIONAL:

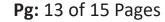
#### **OFFICER BEHAVIOR:**

[Shows signs of escalating tension or threatening behavior]

#### **STRATEGIC RESPONSE:**

"Officer, I notice this conversation is becoming tense. I want to be clear that I'm not being argumentative, just exercising my rights in a peaceful manner. I'm documenting this interaction and would prefer to keep it professional and respectful on both sides."

NOTES:			





## **SECTION 4: WHERE TO FILE PUBLIC NOTICES**

#### 1. COUNTY RECORDER'S OFFICE

Purpose: Official public notice with legal standingProcess: Submit original signed document with filing feeBenefits: Creates permanent public record with date stamp

**Recommendation:** File your fee schedule and rights declarations here first

#### 2. NEWSPAPER LEGAL NOTICES

**Purpose:** Establishes constructive notice to all parties **Process:** Contact newspaper's legal notice department

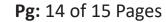
**Publication Requirements:** Typically must run 1-3 consecutive weeks **Benefits:** Creates presumption of notice to all public officials

#### 3. SECRETARY OF STATE OFFICE

Purpose: Notice to highest state administrative authority
 Process: Send via certified mail with return receipt
 Department: Usually Business Services or UCC Filing Division
 Benefits: Establishes notice to executive branch entities

#### 4. SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Purpose: Direct notice to law enforcement
Process: Hand deliver or send certified mail to Sheriff
Documentation: Request signed acknowledgment of receipt
Benefits: Prevents claims of lack of notice by enforcement personnel





### 5. STATE POLICE / HIGHWAY PATROL HEADQUARTERS

Purpose: Notice to state-level enforcement agencies

**Process:** Certified mail with return receipt

**Addressing:** Direct to Superintendent or Commissioner **Benefits:** Establishes notice for traffic stop scenarios

#### 6. LOCAL POLICE DEPARTMENT

**Purpose:** Notice to municipal enforcement

**Process:** Hand deliver or certified mail to Chief of Police

**Documentation:** Request stamped copy or delivery confirmation

**Benefits:** Establishes notice for local interactions

#### 7. ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

**Purpose:** Notice to chief legal officer of the state **Process:** Certified mail with detailed cover letter

**Department:** Constitutional Law Division or Civil Rights Section

**Benefits:** Creates record with state's top legal authority

#### 8. DIGITAL PUBLICATION

Purpose: Accessible permanent record

**Process:** Publish on personal website or public forum **Requirements:** Clear timestamp and accessibility **Benefits:** Easy reference during encounters

#### 9. PRIVATE MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION REGISTRY

**Purpose:** Protection under private association laws

**Process:** File with Shield of Souls Assembly registry

**Documentation:** Include in member identification package **Benefits:** Adds association protections to individual rights



#### **FILING STRATEGY:**

For maximum effectiveness, employ a multi-layered filing approach:

- 1. First Layer: County Recorder's Office (official legal notice)
- 2. Second Layer: Direct notice to relevant agencies (certified mail)
  - 3. Third Layer: Public notice (newspaper publication)
  - 4. Fourth Layer: Accessible reference (digital publication)
- 5. Fifth Layer: Private association protection (Shield of Souls registry)

Maintain copies of all filing receipts, certified mail receipts, and acknowledgments as evidence of proper notice having been provided.

NOTES:			

For more information go to ShieldofSouls.com