

*PROVEN WAYS OF BEATING
SPEEDING FINES*

STOP **SPEED TICKET** **SYSTEM**



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FOREWORD

Speeding tickets. What's the first thing you think when you read those two little words? If you're like most people, then chances are that you just spewed some un-printable phrases or hurled something at the nearest wall.

We all have bad experiences with speeding tickets. No matter how safely you drive, sometimes you just need to speed to get somewhere fast, whether you've got a real emergency or if you're just running late. Or maybe you didn't notice that the speed limit was a little lower than in most neighborhoods, and you got busted. Maybe you were spacing out, enjoying the view, and just lost sight of your speedometer for a few seconds. Maybe you weren't even speeding, and got busted by a cop who needed to meet his monthly quota.

Regardless of your specific circumstances, what do you remember feeling when you got stuck with the ticket? Do you remember thinking "Well, I was speeding, so I deserve to pay this fine and accept the consequences of my actions"? Probably not.

The fact is, unless you're a chronic speeder who neglects the law and the safety of others, you didn't deserve the hefty fine that you were forced to pay. You probably thought "I'm a law-abiding, decent member of society who had the need to go exceed the limit for just a few minutes or made a silly mistake. Money is too tight for me to pay so egregiously for my small offense!"

If you're one of these people, then I have great news! When you get caught speeding, the legal system will tell you to pay up. They will tell you that these fines are necessary in order to keep roads safe, and that you must contribute to the system. There's no way around it, and there's no way to argue your case. If you were speeding, then that's it. Cough it up.

I'm here to tell you that this doesn't have to be the case! I have developed a system that allows hardworking, law-abiding citizens such as yourself to avoid paying those nasty tickets, even if you were guilty! What's more, it won't cost you a penny outside of the cost of this book. No lawyers, no clinics, no services that end up being just as pricey as your ticket (after all, the idea is to save money!)

"How is this possible?" you may ask. Well, it's simple. There are quite a number of trial-tested, proven-effective legal arguments that can greatly increase your chances of getting out of that ticket. You've never heard of it because it's in the best interest of the court system, the cities, the police officers, and the lawyers to keep it a total secret. After all, they rely on you paying your ticket as a huge source of revenue! That's just not fair. Sure, the law should be in effect to protect people, but when other people can make money off of your mistakes, then there's just no way to trust the integrity of the system.

I've done my share of speeding. I'm not one of those jerks who drive around in their cars, looking to blast away the speed limit whenever I get behind the wheel. All of my tickets resulted from me being very unlucky. I was speeding away from crowded areas, wasn't endangering anyone, and had very good reasons to speed. If the system is fair, I figured, then I should be able to explain my circumstances to the court. They will let me go.

But, after a few tickets, I learned that they aren't interested in fairness. They are interested in money, and with so many people profiting from your hard-earned dollars through fines, there's just no way you can get them to be sympathetic.

You just have to beat them. So I spent all of my energy researching the best possible ways to beat this demon for months. This book is my results, and my labor of love. You may be

surprised how easy it is to get your case dismissed. I certainly was, and I regret blindly paying those tickets!

In this book, I'll share with you some of the things I've learned related to speeding. I'll explain how the system works (which may infuriate you to learn!), why it's worth beating, and how to beat it. I'll share some strategies to avoid being pulled over in the first place. Then, I'll share my system. It's based entirely on sound legal reasoning, research, evidence, and applicable case law. Nothing illegal, nothing shady, and nothing that costs even a penny!

This book will arm you with peace of mind when you drive. Imagine how much more relaxed you'll feel if you aren't always checking your rear-view mirror for police officers? You'll be secure in the knowledge that, if you get pulled over, you won't have to pull out your hair in frustration. Instead, you can simply beat the ticket, with no points on your license or driving school requirements. You can simply walk into the courtroom and walk out with your record and your wallet intact.

Speeding tickets are a reality for almost everyone, but they sure don't have to be. Read on, and happy driving!

CHAPTER ONE- THE SPEEDING TICKET MYTH

Think about what you know regarding speeding tickets. When was the first time that you ever heard of them? Maybe you were in your car with your parents when they got pulled over. Maybe you were taught them in kindergarten or in grade school. Maybe a local friendly police officer came to your school to deliver a lecture about not speeding. What do you remember learning? **SPEEDING IS BAD!**

Now, try and remember back to those days right before you got your license. Do you remember going through a Driver's Ed class from your high school? Did you take a class from a local DMV or read a manual? What did they tell you? **SPEEDING IS BAD!**

Think about the last time you received a speeding ticket. Did the officer lecture you? Did the judge scold you? Did the insurance company raise your rates? What information does this reinforce? **SPEEDING IS BAD!**

We are conditioned to think that speeding is unlawful and unethical from a very early age, and this knowledge is constantly reinforced throughout our lives. Two questions immediately come to mind:

1. Is speeding actually bad?

2. Why are we conditioned to think this way?

In regards to the first question, the honest answer is yes and no. Obviously, driving at a higher speed increases your chances of suffering a fatal injury if you collide with another car or a roadside object. Faster vehicles are harder to control and take longer to come to a halt in case something suddenly jumps in front of you. Generally, the faster you drive, the more dangerous driving is.

Obviously, this is not something that I advocate. Driving at an unsafe speed is pointless, only saves you a few minutes of time, and can endanger the lives of other drivers.

But we need to consider the terminology here. Let's say that driving in a way that increases the danger level of the driver and other drivers is unsafe driving. But is speeding always unsafe driving? Speeding is defined as exceeding the posted speed limit, not being unsafe.

Is the speed limit always the best indicator of what speeds are safe? Absolutely Not! If you drive 45 mph on an empty road where the speed limit is 30 mph, are you driving unsafely? The chances are that you aren't. So, when you see those red and blue lights come on behind you, you will end up feeling picked-on and ripped off.

So, unsafe driving is certainly bad, but if speeding doesn't consist of unsafe driving, then it's harmless. Still, we were conditioned from a very early age to think that all speeding is bad. Why?

The answer is very complicated and hard to pin down. On one hand, ingrained knowledge of the possible consequences of unsafe driving can save lives and reduce property damage. You can't really argue with that.

On the other hand, however, this ingrained knowledge can be used against you to justify charging you with outrageous speeding fines and penalties that are then used to fund private companies, city governments, and lawyers' extravagant lifestyles! Because you've had the idea that speeding is bad hammered into your head year after year, you won't think

twice about writing that check.

But maybe you should! Are you aware of how many other people benefit from your cost?

Insurance companies: Besides paying the cost of the ticket, your insurance company will greatly raise the cost of your coverage. The average speeder gets a rate increase of 25% per year for a single offense! That can be well over \$600 per year in some cases! Now, you may be thinking "That's only fair. People who drive faster get into more accidents." That's true.

But what about all of those speeders who aren't driving unsafely? Does going ten miles over that speed limit really make you more of a liability? Probably not. So, even if you aren't increasing their risk, you are filling out their coffers with ludicrous premiums. The point of an insurance company is not to ensure the safety of your property or body; it's to make a profit. Nothing helps an insurance company meet their bottom line better than a speeder who doesn't increase their risk but is forced to pay a higher rate. What's worse, these companies know this very well! Just last year, the Geico Insurance Company gave United States police forces over twenty million dollars to upgrade their speed detection equipment and to supply additional radar guns. Why would they do this? Do you think a private company would give this kind of money away out of legitimate concern for your safety? Certainly not. Geico knew that it could cut a larger profit margin if police forces caught more speeders!

City Governments: Many cities do not charge a sales tax. Often times, these city governments are under-funded and cannot meet all of their citizen's needs without another way to come up with the funds. Where do you think that ridiculous speeding fine goes after you pay it? No matter how you spin it, the simple fact of the matter is that the more speeders the city catches, the more money they will have! With the corrupt nature of many city governments, do you really want to cut a check to help some politician buy another flashy car (so HE can speed and get away with it?)

Police Officers: City governments believe that, without setting a quota, many officers won't pull in enough speeders to generate the appropriate amount of revenue. Sure, they'll still catch the really bad ones, the ones driving unsafely, and the ones that deserve to be caught. But they won't catch enough people like you and me! The city depends on minor speeding offenders for funding, so they set quotas for officers to fill per months, or they can lose their salary and become disqualified for promotions. That means, at the end of each month, officers who are behind on their quotas are going to need to pull people over for frivolous speeding charges! Did you put anyone else's life in danger for going eight miles per hour over the speed limit? No! But they have a quota to meet, so they'll pull you over anyway.

Lawyers: Most lawyers do not like being involved with traffic law because the amount of money involved is relatively small compared to what they can pull for larger cases. However, lawyers who are new to the business will often need to take these kinds of cases in order to make ends meet. While these lawyers can usually get your ticket dismissed (often using the same methods I will share later in this book), they will charge you essentially the price of the ticket, claiming that it was worth it because they don't get points on your license or raise your insurance rates. But isn't the point of getting a ticket dismissed to save money?

Considering the amount of people who depend on you to pay your ticket in order to gain in some way or another, doesn't it seem pretty hard to simply believe that the system exists to protect drivers? **How can this system claim to be totally honest when so many people benefit from you getting caught speeding?!?!?**

The simple answer is that it can't. While the system works well enough to catch drivers that are driving recklessly, drunk, or aggressively, it taxes honest people like ourselves way too often.

This is the myth of the speeding ticket: if you're caught speeding, you did something wrong and you must pay. It's very black and white. But we in the real world know that there are just too many shades of grey for this to be fair.

That's why I designed this system. My techniques can help people like ourselves break the cycle and avoid paying out of our ears for fines that we don't deserve.

The Cost of Tickets

Since the global economic collapse, the average American is struggling to make ends meet. Unemployment is near ten percent, and foreclosures are on the rise. It's never been more important to save money in every little way that we can.

Are you aware of how badly a speeding ticket can set you back in this process?

The average cost of a speeding ticket today is almost Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars! And the sad part is that's just the cost of the ticket. You will need to add the increase in your insurance premiums to that amount as well. So, let's say you pay \$1600 per year for your insurance, and your rate takes a 25% hike after the ticket. This will increase the total cost of your ticket to \$850. You can lose sight of your speedometer, harmlessly go a little faster than the posted limit, and suddenly find yourself \$850 in the hole. Let's take a minute to think about what that money could have been spent on instead of needlessly paying your ticket:

- You could have put yourself and your family up in a hotel room for over a week
- You could have paid for two plane tickets to almost anywhere in the world
- You could have upgraded your car with a new sound system or paint job
- You could have bought groceries for well over two months
- You could have invested it in the stock market, which means you're also losing whatever that stock would have yielded
- You could have bought a new TV or paid the cable bill for up to a year
- You could have paid off part of your credit card debt

And so on. I'm sure you can think of literally thousands of things you would rather have spent your money on than paying that speeding fine. So why pay it? Later in this text, I'll show you a way to get around the system that the courts desperately don't want you to know.

Some Anecdotes

Before I started writing this book, I went around and asked people for their most frustrating stories regarding getting pulled over for speeding. Here are two of my favorites. I believe that they're useful for illustrating the type of situation that my system is designed to remedy.

Margaret from Fort Worth, TX: "I was driving my child to school one day. My son has a particularly difficult teacher (he's in the seventh grade) who automatically fails students for more than ten tardy marks. Because of auto troubles that my family has historically had, he was at his ninth. We can't really afford fixing our car at this moment, not on our budget. The thing refused to start again, and when I finally got it running, we only had ten minutes to get him into class before he would fail for the year. I decided to step on it a little, and went 45 down a back road that would have gotten us there on time. Sure enough, I see a cop turn the corner after me and turn on his lights. I pleaded with the officer and shared my story, but he didn't buy it, and issued me a three hundred dollar ticket. He must have had to meet his

quota or had absolutely no heart. Thankfully, my son passed, but only after several parent-teacher conferences. We had to cancel the family vacation to compensate for the cost of the ticket and the insurance hike, though."

Do you really think Margaret deserved all of those consequences? I don't think so, and if you've bought this book, then I would guess you don't think so either. Here's another:

Thomas from Boston, MA: "My brother has diabetes. When he had an episode, my wife and I tried to speed to the hospital to see if he was OK. I was so focused on his health that I didn't even bother looking at how fast I was driving. Needless to say, I was very frustrated when the police pulled me over for speeding. When I explained my situation, he hurried with the writing of the ticket but still decided to issue one. I went to court and argued my case, but the judge did not dismiss my case."

Examples of innocent, hardworking people with emergencies or slight lapses in concentration being billed and treated as criminal offenders are rampant. They happened to me, and they'll probably happen to you at one point in your life. After all, it's what the system was designed to do!

"Other Methods"

One question a lot of people asked me when I told them that I was writing this book was "Aren't there already plenty of effective methods for getting out of tickets? Why shouldn't I just use one of those?"

Well, the simple answer is that these methods simply don't work as well as my system. The courts and the police are bound to obey and enforce one thing: the law. Because I use a sound, legal argument that uses precedent case law and evidence rules of procedure against the ticket-givers, I regain the power and am able to dismiss tickets at a much higher rate!

Let's go over some of the more common myths about how to get out of speeding tickets and precisely why they do not work.

Ticket Lawyers: While these people usually do a pretty good job of getting you out of your ticket situation, my system holds several advantages over using a lawyer. One, my system essentially includes the same tactics that lawyers would use to get the case dismissed, but without the expensive fee. Lawyers often charge around the same price as the ticket for their service fee. While this means that you'll get no points on your license and no hike in your insurance policy, it doesn't do much to save you money for the cost of the ticket. My system will allow you to get your case dropped for absolutely no additional charges. No professionals, no lawyers, and no more money coming out of your pocket.

Paying the Ticket: Many people, upon being ticketed, simply just write a check and send it on in. Why would you do this? Remember that it's not just a fine that you're paying. If the only consequence for speeding was the fine, then I wouldn't need to be writing this book. The auxiliary consequences of tickets are often more painful and more costly than the upfront expenses. Your insurance rates will rise by at least 25% (on average), and "points" will be put on your license. In some states, all it takes is three or four speeding tickets to accumulate enough points to have your license suspended for up to a year or more! I can't tell you how many people have told me that they weren't paying attention to their point totals and suddenly found themselves incapable of driving. **Don't pay that ticket!** Simply use the system that I explain later in this text.

Using a Good Excuse: If you think you can walk in to court and tell the judge a pity-story

about how you were in an emergency and needed to speed, then I've got some sad news for you, my friend. Unless you can back up your story with some serious evidence, he's going to assume you're lying. He has to! Think about it. If excuses frequently worked for getting out of tickets, then everyone who was pulled over would be bending over backwards, making up ridiculous tales about how their child has a serious disease, etc. Because excuses are so easily fabricated, any judge in their right mind simply can't heed them. They'll tell you that they're sorry about your situation, and tell you to pay up. Plus, there's just too much money to be made to listen or care about your potentially legitimate excuse.

Try to Reschedule the Court Date: Many people try this sneaky tactic, which involves rescheduling the court date to the ticketing officer's day off under the assumption that he won't show up. While this can work occasionally, it is by no means foolproof and can backfire in several ugly ways. First of all, it can be very difficult to even get the officer's schedule, which means you may have to guess. Even if you do successfully move the date, the prosecutor will ask the judge to reschedule the date again once he sees that the officer isn't there (it would only be fair, since he moved the date for you!) Finally, this trick has been tried so many times that most judges and prosecutors are savvy to it. Once they see that you're trying to pull a fast one, they'll be sure to throw the book at you.

Questioning the Officer's Judgment: One little trick that many people try to pull is to question whether or not the officer tagged the right car with the radar gun. People try to suggest that a truck or another car was driving much faster than them in their vicinity, and that the officer made a mistake and pulled over the wrong person. This method **doesn't work, ever**. In this situation, it's just the officer's word versus yours, and the officer always wins, always. They can simply say that they have received training on using the equipment and do not believe that they made a mistake, and that will kill your argument immediately.

I'll say it again: the only way to definitively beat the system, every time, is to use its own rules against it. No bull, no sappy stories, and no he-said-she-said arguments or sneaky tricks will ever pull you out of a ticket like my system will because my system is based on the law. Period.

You now know why my system is the best method for getting out of tickets (as compared to other "methods" which don't reflect my hours and hours of research). You also know that it's OK to get out of your ticket. If you aren't a habitual speeder, then you don't deserve the multiple penalties and fines that come with getting cited for speeding. Keep reading on to the next chapter for the definitive list of tips on how to avoid being pulled over in the first place (for future emergencies, of course.)

CHAPTER TWO - AVOIDING TICKETS

It's inevitable that you'll be pulled over for speeding and ticketed at least a few times in your life. After all, that's why I developed this system!

After getting pulled over a couple times, however, you can start to get sick of it. Even though my system can get your case dismissed with ease, it's still a huge hassle to have to report to the courthouse, wait for your name to be called from the docket (which can be hours and hours) and miss valuable work or family time. In my experience, the best way to never pay a speeding ticket again is to never get pulled over in the first place. It's something that I trained myself to do after my first four or five tickets, and I've only had one since.

The most obvious way to prevent being pulled over is not to speed. If you follow the speed limit exactly, then you'll never get a ticket! Simple!

But let's be realistic. You aren't reading this book because you intend to never speed again in your life. Speed limits are often a conservative estimate of the speed that will cause the least accidents and injuries, and they have to be. It's the best way to keep everyone safe, especially during hours where the streets are busy and cars can enter from any direction.

I've got some good news. As part of my definitive work on how to stop paying speeding fines, I've included some easy tips in this chapter to avoid the police and speed traps when it's absolutely necessary that you put on the gas. After all, our lives are filled with emergencies and reasons to rush, and sometimes it's just the only way. Following these tips will make you a "careful speeder", insuring that you aren't driving dangerously or making yourself vulnerable to radar attention.

What is Speeding?

You may think this question to have a very obvious answer: speeding is driving faster than the speed limit, right? Not necessarily.

The rules are different depending on where you are, but one rule of thumb is that police officers generally won't pull you over unless you are driving 7-10 MPH over the speed limit. Do some simple internet research to determine how strict your area is on enforcing speeding laws. Another handy principle to observe is that nicer, more upscale neighborhoods will often have stricter enforcement.

If you're driving ten to fifteen MPH over the speed limit, then it depends on where you are and when you're driving. If it's the middle of the day and you're in residential neighborhood with a speed trap, then you're going to get pulled over and ticketed. If you're driving on back-roads or on an interstate, then you are much less likely to be pulled over. This is especially true if you avoid speed traps, as cars driving at these speeds aren't easy to identify as speeders by just looking at them.

If you're driving more than fifteen MPH over the speed limit, then you're really asking for it. I don't recommend that you do this except in the most extreme of emergencies. The ticket cost will be expensive, and you will have a hard time arguing your way out of receiving a ticket.

If you're driving twenty five MPH or more over the speed limit, then you're going to be caught by any officer within three miles. This can put you in danger of a serious speeding

charge that can result in the immediate suspension of your license. You should never be so blatantly disrespectful of the posted number.

Radar Detectors

Many people who often find themselves in a rush invest in radar detection equipment. This technology sends out a signal beam of its own that detects the presence of police radar activity. There are pros and cons to this method.

The upside of this device is somewhat obvious. Because these can usually detect radar from one to three miles away, you can simply adjust your speed when it goes off and wait until the coast is clear once again. The more advanced devices will inform you as to how close the radar is to your location, by displaying a number or beeping more faintly or loudly, so it will be difficult for them to catch you off your guard.

There are a few drawbacks to this system. First of all, these can be somewhat expensive, and cost a few hundred dollars each (about the price of a single ticket, so many argue that it pays for itself.) Secondly, in the case that you are still pulled over for speeding, these devices are very difficult to hide, and the officer will notice that you are in possession of one. In my experience, this will automatically lead to the highest degree of ticket possible because he will assume that you are a belligerent speed-hound.

A simple internet search will inform you of all that you need to know regarding the range of prices, size, and installation of these devices. I'm not here to promote any specific model, but I will say that what you pay for is often what you get when you're dealing with this technology, so be ready to make an investment if you're serious about avoiding radar.

Read the Road

Police and highway patrolmen try to disguise their location as best as they can in order to meet that quota. Even though they usually do a pretty sneaky job, they change the pattern of traffic in such a way that you can guess where they're hiding. After a few weeks of simply paying greater attention, I gained the ability to spot probable hiding places and alter my speed accordingly, and you can too. All you need to do is train yourself to pay closer attention to the following items and you'll drastically cut down the number of tickets you receive.

1. Pay Attention to Other Drivers: Study the road ahead of you. Do you see a bunch of brake lights, or have the other drivers slowed down for no apparent reason? If so, then there's a good chance that they've spotted an officer and are trying to slow down. Instead of hitting the brakes after he's spotted you, watch the road for signs that other people are spotting him and reduce your speed before you get into his radar range.

2. Watch for Friendly Signals: Look at the cars travelling in the other direction. Are any of them flashing their lights (usually two or three times) or their brights (if it's already dark and their lights are on)? This is a universal signal for "cop ahead, watch your speed." Heed their warnings, as they've probably seen an officer parked in the median or off the side of the road and are telling you what's to come.

3. Guess their Hiding Spots: Ask yourself this question: if you were a police officer and you needed to start racking up numbers, where would you hide your vehicle? Sharp and sudden curves, breaks in the forestry, and areas that provide cover that disguises them are the most common places. If you learn to pay attention to the road, then you greatly reduce your

chances of zipping right on by his speed trap and seeing the red and blue lights in your rear-view mirror.

4. Study the Median: On interstates and highways, police officers will often simply park their cars on the median that separates the two directions. They do this for two reasons: so they can monitor both sides of the road, and because they know that most people don't look at the median when they're driving. If you need to get somewhere fast, don't lose sight of the median. Check it every time there's a curve in the road to make sure that there aren't any officers lying in wait.

5. Use a Decoy: If there's someone in front of you that is really zooming along, then it's easy to get away with driving at an elevated speed. Simply ensure that you aren't driving any faster than the other car is. If you both enter a speed trap, the cop will tag your decoy and let you go by untouched! This method is most effective when you're behind a large commercial truck (which tend to confuse radars) or a sports car (especially a red one, these are the most ticketed cars on the road.) Train yourself to study the behavior of other drivers and use it to your advantage by driving in close proximity to someone who's really asking for it.

6. Know your Area: Usually, cities are too large and there are just too many roads for officers to effectively catch everyone who speeds. This is why we speed: because we know that the odds are in our favor that we won't get caught. The simple fear of getting a ticket is often enough to dissuade people from driving too fast, even if there isn't a patrol car for many miles. In order to instill this fear, law enforcement officials will often select a few busy streets and a few speeding-prone intersections and set up speed traps there. If you've lived in the same area for a long period of time, you should start to notice which streets the cops patrol and which ones they neglect. If you monitor your speed on the streets where you know you're at risk, then you greatly reduce your chances of being ticketed.

7. Know the Schedule: While there are always police officers on duty, there are substantially less of them at night or early in the morning. They'll still try to catch you, but their range will be that much more limited. If you must speed, try to do it in the hours when you know your risk of encountering a law enforcement unit is lower. You'll find that you're able to speed in more areas during these hours, and that many of the streets that are frequently patrolled in the daytime are completely neglected at night. Just be sure to be careful, as the darkness makes it harder to see impending obstacles and increase your risk of getting into a dangerous accident.

If you're Pulled Over

Even if you implement all of my methods, there will still be times when you'll get caught. While it's certainly possible to talk an officer out of giving you a ticket, it isn't very likely. Most officers already decide whether or not to issue a citation by the time they've looked up your record. However, there are a few things that you can do to increase the likelihood that they'll let you off easy.

- **Be Polite:** Don't act surprised or incredulous that you got pulled over. Instead, treat the officer with kindness and respect. Do not, do not admit to speeding or going a certain MPH. Just apologize without saying anything that can be used against you in court as evidence of speeding (I'll discuss why a little later in the book.)
- **Be Patient:** Don't cut him off or rush him if he's in the mood to give you a lecture. Let him say his piece, and act attentive the entire time. Respond to pauses in his speech with small acknowledgements ("yes sir" or "I understand, sir") and don't seem fake or overly

friendly (as they'll think you're trying to get away) and you may just come away with a warning.

- **Don't Exceed Fifteen MPH Over the Speed Limit:** If you're caught driving at ludicrous speeds, then no amount of smooth-talk is going to save you. You're going to get a ticket.
- **Turn on the Dome Light:** Officers are more likely to dish out punishment if they aren't totally relaxed. Remember, every time an officer pulls someone over, they have to be fully aware of their situation, as any minor traffic stop could result in a potentially dangerous situation. Let them know that you aren't hiding anything by turning on your dome light, and don't reach for anything unless they specifically direct you to do so (for all they know, you could be reaching for a weapon.) If they realize that they're in no danger, then they will be less uptight and more open-minded to the possibility of letting you slide.
- **Don't Make Excuses (Unless they're true):** Unless you've actually got an emergency situation worth addressing, don't bother trying to make up a story. Police are pretty good at recognizing liars, and they've literally heard every excuse in the book. They won't work, and they'll be offended that you think they're stupid.

If you incorporate my tips into your driving routine, you will learn to see the road differently, and you'll wake up one morning to discover that you haven't been ticketed in years. If you're unlucky and you still get cited, or you already have a citation and want to know how to avoid paying for it, then read on to the next chapter.

CHAPTER THREE - WHY DOES MY SYSTEM WORK?

It may seem incredible or absurd to you that there's an easy system that enables you to beat speeding tickets, even if you were actually guilty.

"How is it that this system exists? How come I haven't heard of it? Why don't more people use it?" you may ask yourself. The reason this system works, and the reason people don't know about it, relates to the nature of our legal system, which I will explain below.

The Systemic Glut of Courts

Our court system is based on innocence until further proof of guilt. This credo is in our very Constitution and cannot be broken in any way by the court system. However, with traffic violations, this is a bit of a myth. While it is true that this standard should be upheld when addressing more serious crimes, traffic offenders are usually automatically assumed to be guilty because of the nature of the offense. After all, the officer didn't know what you looked like or who you were before he pulled you over; the Court (the judge, the final authority on the law) will assume that you were stopped because the arresting officer noticed a traffic violation. **(Note: even traffic citations are considered "arrests.")** In order to gain a conviction (a "guilty" verdict), the prosecution must present evidence that suggests that you are guilty **beyond a reasonable doubt**. In layman's terms, if the evidence suggests that you are most likely guilty, then you will be found so.

It is the prosecution's job to present evidence that casts you in this light, and build a case based on that evidence. Because the judge, police officer, and prosecutor all assume that you are guilty and that you will not spend money hiring a lawyer, they will often not even bother building a sound case against you. This assumption causes the Court and the Prosecution to act in certain ways that they would not normally act, and is the very core of my system.

Consider your average city. On any given day, there may be hundreds and hundreds of traffic-related offenses. Because of the rules that govern our judicial system, even the smallest offense must be given a day in court. Therefore, if hundreds of offenses must be scheduled per day, then we're looking at thousands or tens of thousands of cases per month. Each of these cases costs money, takes up time, and consumes valuable resources.

This is the central idea behind my system: **The court doesn't have the resources to properly prepare a case against every traffic violation! It would be IMPOSSIBLE.** It just isn't worth the time and money to fully present all of the proper evidence against your case. Why do they get away with this?

Because people don't challenge it. This system is constructed in such a way that it encourages people to blindly put a check in the mail or plead guilty to the charges and pay up. In fact, the court assumes that you are going to do this. The overwhelming majority of people stopped for traffic offenses plead nolo contendere or not guilty, and the court doesn't have to get its hands dirty proving you guilty.

In this way, the court is able to process the swarm of ticket cases that enter its docket every month. These cases are scheduled in bulk and decided on within mere minutes because nobody tries to object to anything that is said. The system depends on you heading in to trial and accepting your fine without fully understanding what's going on. The judge and the prosecutor expect to handle each case, without contest, within a matter of minutes or even seconds. It's like a factory.

What this means is that the prosecution doesn't bother doing their homework! They'll assume you don't know what you're talking about.

This isn't you! You need your money and can't afford an insurance rate hike, so you're going to protect your dollars at every possible opportunity. If the prosecution gets lazy and doesn't bring all of the necessary evidence to get a conviction, then you aren't going to let them sweep you under the rug. You are going to get your case dismissed.

The Principles of Speeding Evidence

If you've been caught speeding, chances are that the arresting officer logged your speed either through his or her own speedometer or through the use of a radar gun system. While both systems are likely to be accurate, it can be difficult to fully prove that these systems work on a case-by-case basis, within a court of law, beyond a reasonable doubt.

When you go to court, it is the job of the prosecution to present evidence against you. Their evidence will come in two forms: the arresting officer's testimony, and the technology (speedometer or radar gun) he used to clock you. The prosecution assumes, if they put an officer that is trained with the equipment on the stand, that this is sufficient evidence to remove all reasonable doubt that you were driving X miles per hour (it's important to note that you aren't charged with simply exceeding the speed limit; you are charged with driving a specific MPH above the speed limit, which is quite important.)

Judicial Notice is the concept that the court recognizes that certain things are true and do not need to be constantly re-proven. The accuracy of radar guns and speedometers has received judicial notice, which means that the court assumes that these tools are accurate AS LONG AS:

- It was operated by an individual with training on the device
- The device is in good condition
- The device is properly tested
- The calibration device used to test the device was in equally good condition

This is where you will strike. My system will show you how to punch a hole in one of these conditions, which makes the use of their device no longer count as admissible evidence. If you throw out their ability to prove that you were guilty through the use of such a device, then they will have absolutely no evidence against you, and your case will be sent packing.

You'd figure that the prosecution would be able to prove all of these things, right? After all, they use this equipment to catch people speeding every single day! Well, because they assume that you will be unprepared, they usually don't bother bringing all of the requisite proof because it's too time-consuming or too expensive to do this for every case.

This is why my system works: You will ask the prosecution to produce evidence of the fact that the equipment has been properly tested. When they are unable to produce the documentation, their case will collapse and you will have beaten your ticket. There's nothing they can do!

Imagine how much work and effort maintaining accurate testing records for every single radar gun would be! They're supposed to do it, but it would be a waste, because they usually don't need it. I'll show you exactly what to do and say and walk you through the process step-by-step in the following chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR - THE SYSTEM

So you've got a ticket and you don't want to pay it. You aren't a dangerous driver or a criminal, and you can't afford to have your insurance hiked or to get any points on your license. You don't want spend money on a ticket lawyer, and your perfectly good excuse for speeding simply won't work in court. What do you do?

In this chapter, I'll cover my step-by-step method of beating your case. While I can't promise that it works every time, the odds are overwhelmingly in your favor because the prosecution rarely brings the documents that would provide the foundation of their evidence.

This method can be nerve-wracking for people who have never been in court before, and requires you to carefully side-step common tricks and traps that the district attorney will throw at you, but if you remain strong and stick to the system, you will probably beat the case.

It's that simple. I've beaten well over five tickets with this method myself, and have shared my system with countless others. All of these people managed to get their cases dismissed without paying out of their noses for fines. I guarantee that the system works.

You need to carefully follow every step in order to maximize your effectiveness and increase your chances of walking out of the courtroom with a smile on your face, so feel free to print this chapter and consult it as a reference, especially on trial day.

The Method

1. Set the Stage: Depending on where you were cited, you may have to ensure that several elements will be present at trial. You will need to find out if the arresting officer will need to be there (or whether you will need to subpoena him), what method was used to tag you, how many MPH you are listed as driving when tagged, and whether or not you will need to submit a request for discovery.

You see, in order to make it even more difficult for the prepared person to beat his ticket, some counties and jurisdictions make some special requirements in the small print. You'll need to ensure that you do not fall victim to these tricks, and set the stage properly.

Examine the ticket. In the instructions section, there may be a sentence or two telling you how to request the presence of the arresting officer. If it says anything like this, then follow the instructions carefully and make sure the officer is there, or else you will be facing off against written testimony, which will result in you losing the case. If it states that you need to subpoena the officer, do it. Call the clerk, do whatever you need to do.

If the ticket says something about discovery, they are trying to force you to show your hand. Simply respond by saying "The Defendant requests that the prosecution present the foundation of evidence for the charges." This will cover you when the prosecution asks for a delay in order to retrieve the appropriate documentation, without being specific enough to tip your hand.

Next, look for and record any indication of how fast you were driving. Remember, you aren't charged with speeding, you're charged with driving X MPH specifically. In order to convict you, the opposing side will have to provide concrete evidence that you were driving exactly

that fast, and that's what you're going to undercut.

Finally, you will need to find out which device was used to measure your exact speed. Often times, it will be printed right on the ticket. If not, call the clerk of the court and find out yourself. If they still don't tell you, then don't fret. You will simply have to be prepared for whatever technology they state was in use at the trial.

1. Find Applicable Case Law: In order to beat your ticket, you're going to have to let the judge know of the precedent case law. What this does is inform the judge of rulings of the Supreme Courts in certain states regarding the necessity of strict testing and documentation of radar guns and speedometers. The case law is what prevents the judge from simply dismissing your argument on the grounds that he doesn't feel the equipment needs to be tested in order to be accurate.

Every state in the Union is its own sovereign entity, and only case law from that state's Supreme Court or from the United States Supreme Court is binding. This can pose a bit of a problem, as there are no speeding cases in the Supreme Court's history and only seventeen states have Supreme Court rulings on the subject. Technically, the case law isn't binding unless you happen to live in one of these states. However, the case law is very persuasive, and will still provide an excellent foundation for your case. If the judge rules against you, then you will almost certainly win your appeal.

Go to your local law library (these are generally open to the public and can be found in universities with law schools) and have the attendant help you locate the following cases:

- In Kentucky case law, *Honeycutt vs. Com.*
- In New York case law, *People vs. Perlman*
- In Missouri case law, *St. Louis vs. Boecker*
- In Minnesota case law, *State vs. Gerdes*

Enlist the services of the clerk, as this can take years of training to locate and is the focus of the entire first year of law school. Once you have found all of these cases, print them out and keep them safe until your trial date.

3. Go to Court: When your trial date arrives, you need to be as mentally prepared as possible. Read this chapter all the way through several times, practice in front of friends and family, and be sure to dress sharply.

The courtroom setting can be very intimidating. If this is your first time fighting a case, I recommend that you visit a traffic courtroom on another date to see what it's like. The prosecutor will be pressuring defendants to cut plea bargains and is very adept at making you feel uncomfortable or unknowledgeable in order to get you to pay up, so study his or her techniques before your case is called. You will notice how the judge is spiteful of excuses or pity-stories. The only thing that will convince him is an argument of law, which is exactly what you are armed with. The trial will also move very quickly, in order to give you less time to think and keep you nervous.

When your name is called, you will need to take the following steps:

1. Is the arresting officer present? If the arresting officer isn't present, and you haven't already tried to move the date yourself, then there's a good chance that the prosecution will move to reschedule the date. The judge will reschedule it unless you object. Object at the first possible opportunity (the judge will always give you a chance to respond) and say the following:

"Your Honor, this trial is scheduled for today. If the prosecution does not have proper evidence, then this is not my responsibility. I motion that this case be dismissed on the grounds of no evidence."

As long as you haven't already rescheduled, your case will be dismissed here. The prosecutor will know that they are stuck, and won't even bother trying to object.

2. If the officer is present, then you will need for the prosecution to say that they rest their case. Do not take any action before you hear these exact words, or they will have time to fetch the appropriate documentation. The prosecutor will interview the officer, and ask him for the specific circumstances of the arrest, the condition of his equipment, and whether or not it was tested. After the prosecution rests, ask the judge if you can approach the bench. He will grant you permission. Go up to the bench and present the judge with your case law, stating "This is pertinent case law that I will use as the foundation of my argument." You will then take the following actions, depending on whether you were caught via speedometer or via radar:

If you were caught via radar: You will be cross-examining the arresting officer. Ask him the following: "Officer, how exactly is it that you tested this radar device for correct functionality?" He will describe how he tested it, either with tuning forks at 30,50, and 70 MPH or against the speedometer of another police car, or he will say that he pressed the automatic internal check button.

If he only responds with the internal self-check, then you will ask "Officer, is it true that you also need to check these devices with the appropriate tuning fork?" If he says "no", then ask for dismissal on the grounds that the officer is not properly trained to use the unit, as every one of these devices has tuning forks that the manual (and the case law) insists upon.

If the officer says "yes", then ask him the following question: "You are aware, sir, that in order to record a speed with legal certainty, the manual of these devices requires you to calibrate the device both before and after an arrest?" If he says "no", then ask for dismissal on the basis of lack of training. If he says "Yes" then ask the following question:

"Officer, can you show us the log on where you recorded that the device was working properly both before and shortly after the arrest?"

He will probably not have the logs with him. If he doesn't, ask him the following:

"Sir, is it true that, if the device is tested before and shortly after the fact, one can assume that the device was working properly?" He will say yes. Continue with: "Sir, because you cannot prove that you tested the device before and after the arrest, can you say with 100 percent certainty that the device was getting an accurate reading?" He will be forced to say "no." If he does, ask the judge for dismissal (use the statement in bold below.)

If he says yes, ask him to provide evidence to back up his claim that the device was in working order. He will not be able to provide any, so ask for dismissal.

If he says something along the lines of "I tested it against other cars and it was accurate" say "Sir, can you prove via testing that the device was accurate for these other readings on the log?" He will say no.

Say to the judge: "Your Honor, I ask that this case be dismissed based on lack of evidence. If the officer cannot prove, with legal certainty, that the device was in working order, then there is no verifiable way for the prosecution to prove that I was driving at the alleged speed."

You will likely have your case dismissed.

If the officer came prepared with the logs which show the readings, you must change your strategy and attack the tuning forks. Ask the officer if he is aware that the tuning forks used to test the device need to be sent to the manufacturer every six months for testing. If he is not aware, ask for dismissal based on his lack of training. If he is aware, ask the following:

"Officer, can you provide the proper documentation that these forks were sent in for the proper maintenance?" He will not have this documentation, so ask for dismissal.

If you were caught via speedometer: Approach the officer and cross-examine him as follows: "Officer, was the speedometer used to clock this speed checked recently? If so, how?"

If he answers that he personally checked it, ask him if he has any training in speedometer maintenance. He will say no. Ask him the following question: "Officer, if you have no training in this matter, can you say, with 100% legal certainty, that the speedometer was in proper working order?" He will say no. If he does, ask for dismissal as listed in bold below.

If he says yes, say "Officer, you just went on the record saying that you have no training in this matter. Do you have any documentation from a trained professional to back up this claim?" He will not. Ask for dismissal.

If he answers that the Maintenance department checked the equipment (to the first question) then ask the following: Can you provide documentation of the last time this speedometer was checked? If he doesn't have the documentation, then ask for dismissal. He probably won't.

If he does, ask the following: "Can you provide the vehicle history of this specific vehicle, showing that it was not involved in an accident, had its tires changed, or any other act of maintenance that can affect speedometer readings since the last time this speedometer was tested?" He will not be able to provide this. Ask for dismissal in the following manner:

"Your Honor, I motion for dismissal based on the fact that the prosecution cannot prove with legal certainty the working order of the device and therefore cannot prove the exact alleged speed."

That's literally all it takes to get your case dismissed. Often times, when prosecutors see you set this up, they will simply give up and ask for dismissal themselves.

Common Objections

Of course, the prosecutor or judge may try to object to your methods.

If the Prosecutor tries to reschedule the trial date in order to procure the documentation, say: "Your Honor, this trial is scheduled for today. If the prosecution does not have proper evidence, then this is not my responsibility. I motion that this case be dismissed on the grounds of a lack of foundation of the evidence." The judge will side with you.

If the judge tells you that he doesn't believe that the records are necessary to prove the device is in working order: **"Your Honor, the case law that I have provided you clearly**

establishes precedent. These devices are required to be tested, and such testing is to be documented and provided as evidence.”

If the prosecutor states that you did not subpoena the correct documentation before the trial date: **“Your Honor, it isn’t my responsibility to request that the prosecution provide the proper foundation for their evidence.”**

What NOT to Do

There are certain pitfalls that certain people commit that can ruin even the best of cases. Avoid the following like the plague:

Do NOT testify against yourself: Do not allow the prosecutor to bring you to the stand. Simply say that you would prefer not to testify against yourself, because he or she WILL trap you.

Do NOT admit to speeding: During the proceedings, don’t even talk about how fast you were driving, as this can be used against you.

Do NOT motion the prosecution to provide evidence before the trial: The element of surprise is your greatest weapon. Don’t show your hand too early; act like everyone else until you’re ready to pounce.

Do NOT ask for a jury trial: This will allow the prosecution to prepare and tip your hand. If you avoid these mistakes and follow my system, then chances are that you’ll avoid that ticket altogether. No points, no fees, and no insurance hikes.

AFTERWORD

This system really works! All you need to do is print out my system, study it, bring it with you, and you will be successful.

What does this mean? Simply put, this system enables you to avoid the ridiculous penalties involved with paying off a speeding ticket. I understand that everyone needs to speed sometimes. Whether it's an emergency or you simply had a lapse in concentration, nobody deserves the long laundry list of punishments that go hand-in-hand with being pulled over.

The state and insurance companies depend on this money to thrive. People tend to assume that speeding fines are fair without fully questioning the ulterior motive that insurance companies and city governments have when you get issued a ticket.

This method is the only foolproof way to legally avoid paying your ticket. You now know that, through the use of my system, there is a way to avoid being one of the sheep in the flock and protect your hard-earned money and record. My system teaches you how to catch the legal system off-guard and take full advantage of your preparedness.

What are you waiting for? Spread the word, and beat your ticket today!