

a beam of energy. It strikes the target and reflects back and the receiver picks it up and determines what change occurred in the beam going out and the one coming back. And it determines the speed by that means. Since the mass of the truck is greater than that of the car, the car might be going faster but the truck reflects more of the energy so the truck speed is what the radar will pick up. These are some of the things that would be given to an officer in his training. These are questions that are put to him when he is testifying in court. If he does not know these things, he cannot obtain a conviction. Another thing that is necessary to be known is what the range of the unit is so he can determine when a target is within distance that will allow the radar to read it correctly. So now I can proceed. The officer makes the visual determination that a car is speeding, then he puts the radar on it and if the radar confirms his suspicions, that can be offered in evidence if these other factors are met. I will tell you why the visual observation is necessary. You can set a certain speed or numbers on this device, any number you want. If you want to start ticketing people when they exceed 69 miles an hour, you set the device for 68. As soon as anything affects that radar in such a way that a number 69 would come up, a buzzer goes off. Well, many times the officers are not monitoring the traffic and when the buzzer goes off, they look up and the first car they see is the one that they ticket. Tests have been undertaken to show that radars can give a reading where no target is present... where no target is present. These are called ghost readings. They can be caused by high tension wires, by atmospheric conditions, by roadside signs which will cause the beam to bounce and maybe hit something other than the target that the officer is looking at. So the radar is reading something but it may not be the car. So the visual observation, then the officer aims at the car that he is trying to check and if these other things are met that can be offered. Here are the things that must be met. In line 22 we begin talking about the working order of the device, and I don't think anybody would disagree with the idea that they should have to establish that the device is properly working. The way that these things are determined is through testing, but we will get to that. The area that the officer makes his clockings should be where there is not a possibility of distortion, in the presence of high tension wires, radio microwave transmitters, these large lights on the highway, other things that can cause electronic interference. If you are in a site like that, the officer should not make a reading. So he would have to establish in court that he was making the reading in an area where outside interference cannot be given as the cause of the reading that he obtained. When you go to