



## Grand Jury Primer—16 Facts

1. When serving on your Grand Jury, you are the highest authority in the courthouse and are to have free use of the courthouse for your panel deliberations.
2. While serving on your county Grand Jury, you are not required to take directions or instructions from the judge or prosecutor. In fact, the Grand Jury may require that all court staff leave the chamber while your panel is in deliberations.
3. After empaneling a Grand Jury, a judge has no further business with, or influence over, that Grand Jury panel.
4. A notice to a Grand Jury of a potential crime being committed is referred to as a *presentment*. Members of the Grand Jury themselves may create presentments based on their own knowledge, citizen tips, or referrals.
5. State and County Grand Juries are not required to honor or abide by federal rules of criminal procedure. Those rules are for federal employees, not for free citizens serving on a Grand Jury outside the federal system.
6. While serving on your County Grand Jury you may have your associated constitutional Militia, conduct a 'raid' on any public office within your jurisdiction and demand *immediate* access to records, computers, files, cell phones, or any other potential evidence associated with a criminal presentment.
7. The Grand Jury is independent of the court. If a judge or district attorney attempts to tamper with, direct, or otherwise influence your Grand Jury panel's evidence collection, witness/suspect depositions or other investigation, that is "contempt of Grand Jury", and constitutes grounds for a new criminal presentment against that public servant.
8. A County Grand Jury is only as effective as its education, briefing and support. The most important support is joint deployment of the duly constituted State Militia unit of that county, when required by the Grand Jury to conduct investigations of public servants' offices.
9. In most states, a person can be charged with a crime by accusation or indictment. An *indictment* is issued by a Grand Jury after receiving a presentment and/or evidence sufficient to determine that sufficient *probable cause* exists to send the case to trial.

10. If a criminal suspect has not yet been arrested for the crime for which the Grand Jury returns an indictment, they also issue a *Grand Jury arrest order* to the sheriff. In any case where the sheriff is not cooperative, the arrest order is executed by the Militia and the Grand Jury has the option to investigate the sheriff for conspiracy or obstruction of justice.
11. America's three unique blessings are the U.S. Constitution by which We The People create, define, and limit the government; and our two core law enforcement institutions: Grand Jury and Militia. Since the Grand Jury is stipulated in the Constitution, it is a violation of that supreme law for any State to abolish its Grand Jury. Yet, Connecticut and Pennsylvania did so.
12. *"Rooted in long centuries of Anglo American history...the Grand Jury is mentioned in the Bill of Rights but not in the body of the Constitution...It is a constitutional fixture in its own right...it belongs to no branch of the institutional government."* — U.S. v Williams (1992)
13. *"Although the Grand Jury normally operates...in the courthouse and under judicial auspices, its institutional relationship with the judicial branch has traditionally been...arm's length. Judges' direct involvement in the functioning of the Grand Jury has generally been confined to...calling the grand jurors together and administering their oaths of office".* — U.S. v Williams
14. *"The Grand Jury requires no authorization from its constituting court to initiate an investigation... the Grand Jury generally operates without the interference of a presiding judge...It swears in its own witnesses... the whole history of the Grand Jury institution, in which laymen conduct their inquiries unfettered by technical rules."* — U.S. v Williams
15. *"The Fifth Amendment's constitutional guarantee presupposes that it [the Grand Jury] is independent of either prosecuting attorney or judge..."* — U.S. v Williams
16. *"The Sixth Amendment right to counsel does not [apply for] an individual...summoned to appear before a Grand Jury, even if he is the subject of the investigation."* — U.S. v Williams