

WHAT IS A GRAND JURY ?

A grand jury is 25 people of We the People, who come together to accomplish 3 primary tasks in our system of government:

- A) Protect the common people from unjust charges by those in power
- B) From evidence given to it from the People, and evidence from its own investigations, make sure the right bad actors are standing trial
- C) Investigate every operation of government to root out corruption, including anything repugnant to our Constitution

The grand jury operates in ALL jurisdictions including common law, statutory law, admiralty law, and even martial law. The grand jury is one of the primary ways We the People give or withdraw our "consent of the governed" to our public servants. The grand jury operates free of any involvement by any branch of government or any government employees.

From US v Williams(1992) Supreme Court opinion: " The grand jury's functional independence from the judicial branch is evident both in the scope of its power to investigate criminal wrongdoing, and in the manner that it is exercised. "unlike a court, whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a specific case or controversy, the grand jury can investigate merely on suspicion that the law is being violated, or even because it wants assurance that it is not".

WHY DO WE URGENTLY NEED A GRAND JURY TODAY ?

**DUE TO THE EPIDEMIC OF LAWLESSNESS IN OUR GOVERNMENT,
WE MUST ACT NOW TO RESTORE THE RULE OF LAW, INCLUDING
OUR STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONS**

The grand jury is needed to recenter our governments lawfully under our Constitutions.

WHERE DOES THE GRAND JURY CONCEPT ORIGINATE ?

**THE GRAND JURY COMES TO US PRIMARILY FROM ARTICLE 61 OF
THE MAGNA CARTA**

Below is the link to a downloadable (FREE) book published in 1914 in Glasgow, Scotland by author William McKechnie, titled The Magna Carta with Commentary.

The commentary for Article 52 and Article 61 of Magna Carta, which is part of our Common Law, is very important as the foundation for our grand jury because it clearly explains how the corrective action by the barons is to work.

<http://oll.libertyfund.org/titles/mckechnie-magna-carta-a-commentary>

The book *The People's Panel*, by Richard Younger (available to read online), covers the history of the grand jury from 1640 to 1940 in the United States. We know from this book that during the industrial revolution, many of our major cities became corrupt and it was only *We the People*, using our grand juries, that were able to effectively address the root causes and take appropriate correction action.

WHAT IS THE AUTHORITY OF THE GRAND JURY ?

There are many reasons why the grand juries are sometimes called the "SURETIES of the peace" but certainly a primary reason is that within the borders of the county or the borders of the state for a statewide grand jury, the grand jury decisions are supreme.

For example, no politician, including even the President of the United States, can override a decision of the grand jury. No legislative body, including the Congress, the State legislature, and of course the Board of County Commissioners can override a decision by the grand jury. No court, including even the U.S. Supreme Court can override a decision by the grand jury of the county unless the grand jury acts to deprive someone's rights. This simply means that no one nor any group can impress their will on a county if the grand jury says no.

This leads to a society happily and peaceably living by its own rules and customs so long as it observes the Organic Law of our country, including the Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, The Constitution for the united States of America, the State Constitution, and the Common Law.

WHAT IS THE GRAND JURY WORK PROCESS?

Remember that the Grand Jury is the highest ranking court of record in the land, so the grand jury decides its own processes. Nobody can dictate to the grand jury what process to follow. Although within our Constitutional Judiciary System our grand jury choses it's own work processes, here is the primary process that any grand jury uses to accomplish its work:

CIPIDD is simply an acronym to abbreviate the 7 steps of the work process of the Grand Jury:

C = COMPLAINT RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM AN INJURED PARTY

Victim or representative files a Complaint in the form of a signed notarized affidavit
An administrator reviews the form and, if judged sufficiently completed, assigns a case number.
Administrators prioritize cases against all complaints
Administrators select the vital few highest priority cases to work.

Alternatively, if a Grand Juror or the Administrator learns about unlawful behavior, they can choose to file the complaint themselves.

I = INVESTIGATION BY ADMINISTRATORS

Validate the injury to the injured party.
Validate the economic value of the injury, if appropriate.
Validate the root cause(s) of the injury
Validate the Defendants connection to the root cause(s) of the injuries.

P= PRESENTMENT CREATED BY THE ADMINISTRATORS, NAMING THE VICTIM, THE INJURY, AND THE DEFENDANTS THAT NEED TO RESTORE THE VICTIM

The 4 Investigative Administrators of the grand jury cause the Presentment, a document summarizing their findings regarding the complaint, to be created and delivered by certified mail with return receipt requested, to the defendants and attempt to reach an agreement where the defendant agrees to stop the behavior that is causing injury and to fully restore the victim(s). Note that the document used is called the Presentment because it "PRESENTS" the charges to the defendants publicly.

This document also gets filed into the Official Public Record either directly or through certified mail, return receipt requested. The Administrator gets a book and page number for reference. This is considered the first step of a "public and speedy trial" as required in the 6th Amendment.

The delivery of the Presentment to the Defendant(s) starts a 40 day timer. Usually, one of 3 outcomes is likely from the delivery of a Presentment:

1. The Defendant(s) agree with the Presentment and recognize their responsibility for causing the injury and agree to restore the victim to the victim's satisfaction right away. This agreement, sometimes referred to as the Corrective Action Plan, is memorialized in writing, and signed by the victim and the Defendants, both swearing under penalty of perjury. In this case, the Administrator responsible for the case monitors the progress towards the agreed upon deadlines in the Corrective Action Plan to stop the injurious behavior and restore the victim. If the Defendant fails to execute without good cause, the Administrator brings the case evidence to the 25 in the form of a draft of a True Bill of Indictment.
2. The Defendants contest the Presentment and rebut the Presentment with their alternative set of facts in the form of a notarized affidavit, with specificity and whatever other evidence they have that supports their case. The Administrator validates the defendant's affidavit, and lays all the evidence in the case in front of the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury agrees that the Defendant's sworn affidavit exonerates the defendant, the Grand Jury votes for a "No Bill" or Ignoramus. If the Grand Jury does not agree that the affidavit exonerates the

Defendant, then a True Bill of Indictment is handed down and the case will go to a trial by petite jury of 12 independent jurors without a judge .

3. The Defendants do nothing in the 40 day period. That is to say the Defendants did not implement corrective action nor did they rebut the Presentment. This means that the Defendants have acquiesced and, by default, have agreed that the charges against them contained in the Presentment are true. By acquiescing, the Defendants automatically convert their status from accused to being convicted criminals of the charges. The Administrator of the case brings all the available evidence together and creates a Default Judgement and a True Bill of Indictment to be considered by the Grand Jury.

Alternatively, if the evidence is so complete and solid, the Administrators may skip the Presentment phase and put the evidence in front of the 21(+ the 4 Administrative Investigators= 25) seeking directly an Indictment of the accused.

I= INDICTMENT OF NAMED DEFENDANTS

The Administrator updates the grand jury which considers the evidence, including a completed ledger of Defendants. The ledger is a column of names of the defendants, the crimes charges against each, the jail time for each crime according to the U.S. Criminal Code, the fines according to the U.S. Criminal Code, and the economic damages suffered by the victim. The Administrators present the evidence, the ledger, and the draft indictment. After reviewing the evidence in the case, the grand jury votes on the draft Indictment with any changes they determine necessary. With a minimum of 13 grand jurors present, if more than 50% of the Grand Jurors present vote positively , a True Bill of Indictment against the Defendants is handed down. The Administrators again file the document into the Official Public Record in person or by certified mail return receipt and deliver copies to all defendants certified mail return receipt.

The handing down of a True Bill of Indictment by the grand jury requires the accused to stand trial in front of a petit jury of 12 peers. Peers are to be We the People who know the accused character.

Because the grand jury files the True Bill of Indictment into the public record, this filing represents another step in the public and speedy trial called for in our 6th amendment.

Only the cases that have been acquiesced to enter the following last two steps:

D= ORDER TO DISTRAIN

An Order to Distrain encumbers all property and assets available, including real estate, financial assets, salaries and paychecks, etc., of Defendants and spouses necessary to restore the victims.

D= ORDER TO DISTRESS

Like the bees attacking the " defendant" who disturbed their nest, the Administrators will mobilize We the People to take enough of defendants assets to restore the victim.

If necessary, Administrators advertise the upcoming auction of the defendants assets, hold an auction, use proceeds to restore the victims, and return any unused assets to the defendant(s).

Alternatively, in the case of unlawful or unconstitutional behavior by a government official, the Ledger can be attached to the True Bill of Indictment with its stamp showing it was filed into the relevant official public record or court record, and a cover letter drafted demanding that the insurance company that underwrote either the surety bond for the Government official or the liability insurance for the county and state to fully compensate the victim according to the damages detailed on the ledger within 30 days.

Usually the insurance company will consider withdrawing the bond of an official who acts unlawfully, thereby causing the official to have to vacate the office.

References:

Books:

Consent of the Governed by Jason W. Hoyt

The People's Panel by Richard Younger(out of print but readable online)

Web sites

www.taskforceliberty.org

www.4-cd.com

www.ccsus1.com

www.1215.org

US Supreme Court case US v Williams (1992)