



No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation. Amendment V, Constitution of the United States.

Pursuant to First Amendment (*The right of the people peaceably to assemble*), the Fifth Amendment (*The right of Grand Jury review*), the Ninth Amendment (*The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people*), and the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution for the United States of America (*The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people*), this National Grand Jury is convened by natural born citizens of the fifty several states and of the United States of America, seating 50 jurors pursuant to the duties, powers, responsibilities, qualifications as established hereunder for the following purposes:

- To examine all aspects of the federal government by initiating its own investigations.
- To serve as ombudsmen for the citizens of the country in respect to constitutional rights and privileges established under the organic documents of the United States of America, as properly amended from time to time.
- To conduct criminal investigations of members of the federal government, and, if the evidence is sufficient, issue criminal indictments.

The National Grand Jury Process

The National Grand Jury, although a part of the judicial system, *is an entirely independent body*. Judges of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the District Courts of the United States, United States Attorneys, and Congress of the United States may act only as advisors. They

cannot prevent National Grand Jury action unless that action violates the duly enacted laws as originally created in the United States.

The National Grand Jury shall review and evaluate procedures, methods and systems used by federal governmental agencies to determine whether they comply with the stated objectives of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution for the United States of America as properly amended.

The National Grand Jury shall review the officers of the federal government to determine whether they are constitutionally qualified to hold office, and to determine if their actions and behavior are consistent with stated objectives of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution for the United States of America as properly amended, and the criminal law as recognized in any of the several states.

No individual grand juror, acting alone, has any power or authority. Meetings of the National Grand Jury are not open to the public. All matters discussed before the National Grand Jury and votes taken are to be kept private and confidential. The end result of inquiries into civil matters are released to the public in the form of a final report which is approved, prior to release, by the Foreperson of the National Grand Jury.

The National Grand Jury is empowered to:

- Inquire into the condition and management of branches of the federal government and its agencies.
- Investigate and report on the operations, accounts and records of federal officers, departments, and functions.
- Inquire into the willful or corrupt misconduct in office of public officers.
- Submit a final report of its findings and recommendations, no later than the end of its term, to the Presiding Juror of the National Grand Jury.

Requirements to Become a Grand Juror

National Grand Juror candidates must meet all of the following qualifications:

- Be a natural born citizen of the United States (born in one of the fifty states of the United States to parents both of whom were U.S Citizens and resident in the United States at that time).
- Be at least 18 years old.
- Be a resident of the state that the Juror represents for at least one year immediately prior to selection.
- Exhibit intelligence, sound judgment, and good character.
- Cannot have been convicted of malfeasance in office, any felony or other high crime.
- Cannot be serving as a public official.

Grand Jury Selection Process

There shall be 50 members of the Grand Jury with 50 alternates. Candidates are to be selected from a pool of nominees who shall submit their nomination to the nominating committee. Nominees will be appointed by the affirmative vote of the nominating committee, who shall base their nomination on the following criteria expressed in priority:

- First - an affidavit of qualification where the nominee asserts that the nominee:
 - is a natural born citizen of the United States, setting forth the place of birth, the date of birth, the place of birth of the nominee's father, the place of birth of the nominee's mother, and the residency of the parents at the time of birth;
 - is at least 18 years of age;
 - is and has been a resident of the state the nominee seeks to represent for at least one year prior to the application;
 - is intelligent (demonstrating the ability to read and to write), uses sound judgment (exhibits ability to reason) and is a person of good character (does not engage in misconduct, interpersonal attacks, foul language or disruptive behavior);
 - is not serving as a public official.
- Second – the ability to serve as a Juror, where the nominee asserts that the nominee
 - Can and will attend each meeting of the National Grand Jury without absence
 - Can and will render decisions according to the rule of law without prejudice or bias
 - Can and will prepare decisions and recommendations in writing
 - Can and will use electronic technology such as email, blog posting, text messaging, teleconferencing and so on.
- Third – order in which the application is received

Potential grand jurors will be given information about National Grand Jury duties and the time commitment required.

The committee shall interview each candidate, usually twice, to reduce the number to 100, two from each of the several states. The final selection is made by the affirmative vote of the majority of the nominating committee.

Grand Jury Officers

Grand Jury officers and duties are:

- **Foreperson** recognizes that the most important responsibility lies in seeing that the Grand Jury as a whole and each of the committees function effectively and efficiently.
- **Foreperson Pro Tem**, in absence of the foreperson, assumes all functions of foreperson.
- **Recording Secretary** is general assistant to the foreperson in all matters, keeps an accurate record (minutes) of the proceedings of each meeting.
- **Corresponding Secretary** is responsible for incoming and outgoing mail.
- **Treasurer** provides jurors with reimbursement forms and collects these forms at the end of each quarter, handles all bills received by the Grand Jury.