

IN THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY
of the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

THE UNITED STATES OF	*	
AMERICA , ex rel., Chris-Harold	*	CIVIL ACTION FILE
Cave,	*	
	*	No. _____
Petitioner,		

PETITION TO THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY
FOR CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS

I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

COMES NOW, Petitioner and sets forth this Remonstrance and
Petition to this Honorable Grand Jury (an Independent U.S. Constitution,
Amendment V, Court of Inquiry) involving an ongoing pattern of violations
of Civil Rights, especially as to Petitioner being a victim of Prosecutorial
Misconduct and Retaliatory Prosecutions, violations of which are within this
Grand Jury's Jurisdiction, and seeks this Grand Jury's presentments,
indictments, or other relief in law or in equity.

II. STANDING OF PETITIONER

Pursuant to the contractual guarantees of the Constitution of The
United States of America, inter alia, Amendments I and XIV, it is the
prerogative of any person to Petition, Peaceably Assemble with, Responsibly
Speak to, and Be Heard by, those in this government who are vested with

the Jurisdictional Power of Government for a redress of grievances. See US Const., Amend. I, Amend. XIV, and 28 U.S.C. 1861.

This Petition is consistent with and is in the exercise of the right of Petitioners extended to him to choose that agency of government best clothed with the authority to provide the relief required. Further, this Petitioner is in compliance with the duty imposed upon him by 18 U.S.C. 4.¹

III. FEDERAL GRAND JURY JURISDICTION

A Federal Grand Jury, a contractually established Constitutional fixture in its own right, is established and functions as an independent arm of the federal judiciary and an independent adjunct to a United States Attorney². Once impaneled it has particularly defined duties imposed by both the positive Congressional Statutes and the Common Law. Pursuant to the Grand Jury's oath of office and federal statutes, it has a legal, non-discretionary, duty to exercise its inquisitorial jurisdiction upon any petition or remonstrance coming to its, or any member's, attention to diligently inquire and true presentment make of any discovery of its own, or that of any person, touching upon this Jury's present service.³ In the hierarchical power structure of government agencies the Grand Jurors may be likened to

¹ This case is controlled by the principles declared and affirmed in *Logan v. United States*, 144 U.S. 263, 283-284 (1892) and *In re Quarles*, 158 U.S. 532, 535-536 (1895).

² *US v. Caruto*, 663 F. 3rd 394, 398 (2011) [... *Marcucci*, 299 F.3d at 1163-64 (holding constitutional instructions "consistent with the historical function of the grand jury" that "informed the grand jurors that they were not merely an arm of the government, but rather an independent body").]

³ 18 U.S.C. § 3332(a) . See, also, USDOJ Justice Manual, Title 9, 9-11.010 and Criminal Resource Manual 101-158. Note: § 3332(b) limits a federal judge to only one consideration for exercising his authority to impanel a special grand jury, otherwise there is no prohibition in law, either specific or implied, for him to decline to impanel upon request.

“Kings and Queens”.⁴ There are none who are above the inquisitorial duty of this body in this Republic.

Only the Grand Jury, as an independent Amendment V Tribunal, may decide the first question of whether a petition or remonstrance touches upon its present service as it is the first duty of every Court to determine its jurisdiction.⁵ Such determination is not within the purview of any Trial or Appellate Court (U.S. Cont., Article III) or any United States Attorney to command (or deceptively advocate). The determination lies solely upon this Grand Jury.

Further, should this Grand Jury find any petition to be in the nature of an attempted threat or obstruction to any or all members of the Grand Jury, or any witness or officer before them, they have the immediate recourse to either seek contempt citations, through the assisting U.S. District Court Judge, or indictments to trial for threatening or obstructing behavior, pursuant to Chapter 73 of Title 18 of the United States Code (18 U.S.C. 1503 through 1505), without any prior intervention from the Executive or Judicial branches of this government.

IV. THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY

A. PLENARY POWER OF FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO INQUIRE INTO VIOLATIONS OF CRIMINAL STATUTES

⁴ *Blair v. United States*, 250 US 273, 279-280 (1919), “ ... as early as 1612, in the Countess of Shrewsbury's case, Lord Bacon is reported to have declared that "all subjects, without distinction of degrees, owe to the King tribute and service, not only of their deed and hand, but of their knowledge and discovery.”

⁵ *Barclay v. ICON HEALTH & FITNESS, INC.*, 19-cv-2970 (ECT/DTS), (D. C., Minn 2020), "There is no question that jurisdiction must come first when a court's jurisdiction over the entire action is in question. A federal court must always assure itself of its jurisdiction before proceeding to the merits of an action.”

A grand jury, including a special grand jury, in all federal jurisdictions, has broad powers to investigate any federal crime committed by any person. According to federal law, it is the “duty” of a regular and special grand jury “to inquire into offenses” that violate “the criminal laws of the United States.”⁶

It is prior case law of the Courts, *stare decisis*, that both a regular and a special grand jury have the broad power to investigate crimes and the power to return presentments or find indictments, US Const., Amendment V, for signature and prosecution by a United States Attorney.⁷

In order to achieve its mandate, a grand jury also holds broad power over the charges it returns. The “investigation of crime by the grand jury” is “fundamental” to secure the safety of persons and property of all citizens.⁸ To aid this mandate and its accompanying power, this Grand Jury may exert any power contained in the Arizona Constitution pursuant to the

⁶ 18 U.S.C. § 3332(a): “(a) It shall be the duty of each such [special] grand jury impaneled within any judicial district to inquire into offenses against the criminal laws of the United States alleged to have been committed within that district.”

⁷ *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U. S. 665, 700 (1972). “[t]he investigative power of the grand jury is necessarily broad if its public responsibility is adequately to be discharged.”
U.S. v. Forsythe, 429 F. Supp. 715, 730 (W.D. Pa. 1977) (“any duly constituted federal grand jury can validly return a conventional indictment for violation of any provision of the federal criminal law”), *rev’d on other grounds, ...*
Cawley v. Warren, 216 F.2d 74, 76 (7th Cir., 1954), “The power of the grand jury is not dependent upon the court but is original and complete, and its duty is to diligently inquire into all offenses which shall come to its knowledge, whether from the court, the prosecutor, its own members or from any source, and it may make presentments of its own knowledge without any instruction or authority from the court. The court cannot limit the scope of the investigation of the grand jury.”

⁸ *In re Report and Recommendation of June 5, 1972 Grand Jury Concerning Transmission of Evidence to the House of Representatives*, 370 F. Supp. 1219, 1222 (D.D.C. 1974). See also, *Branzburg v. Hayes*, 408 U.S. at 700.

holding of *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64 (1938)⁹ applied to the power of being Judges, including the power of judging the Law.

For instance in the Federal Jurisdiction, wherein a Grand Jury is a US Constitution Amendment V Court of Inquiry; independent of any control by a District Court Judge or a US Attorney, or any other branch of this Government, when proceeding to conduct its own inquisition without regard to the desires of other governmental agencies¹⁰ it may compel the assistance of government attorneys and investigators in the furtherance of the Grand Jury's duty, even to the point of compelling a government attorney to prepare an accusation even if the attorney refuses to sign it¹¹. In other words this Grand Jury has absolute constitutional authority, in the proper discharge of their duties, to subpoena, inquire, present, or indict without any recourse whatsoever from any object of their inquiry.

As pointed out in *Branzburg*, 408 U.S. at 701, it is the Grand Jury's role to determine "whether a crime has been committed and who committed it." A society's long-term, enlightened, best self-interest is served when a Grand Jury conducts its own inquiry, or oversees public officers engaging in such an investigation under the auspices of the Jury's oversight. Again in *Branzburg*, at 701 (citing *United States v. Stone*, 249 F.2d 138, 140 (2d

⁹ *Erie*, Id. at 78, "Except in matters governed by the Federal Constitution or by Acts of Congress, the law to be applied in any case is the law of the State."

¹⁰ *In re Report and Recommendation of June 5, 1972 Grand Jury Concerning Transmission of Evidence to the House of Representatives*, 370 F. Supp. 1219, 1222 (D.D.C. 1974). The grand jury is a pre-constitutional institution given constitutional stature by the Fifth Amendment but not relegated by the Constitution to a position within any of the three branches of government, as the federal grand jury is a constitutional fixture in its own right. *U.S. v. Chanen*, 549 F.2d 1306, 1312 (9th Cir. 1977) quoting *Nixon v. Sirica*, 487 F.2d 700, 712 n.54 (D.C. Cir. 1973). Also see, *United States v. Williams*, 504 U.S. 36, 47 (1992).

¹¹ *In re Report and Recommendation of June 5, 1972 Grand Jury ...*, Id.

Cir. 1970), the Supreme Court has pointedly observed that “a grand jury investigation is not fully carried out until every available clue has been run down and all witnesses examined in every proper way to find if a crime has been committed.” *Branzburg, Id.*

B.GRAND JURY’S RIGHT AND DUTY TO CONSIDER ALL EVIDENCE¹²

Any evidence is proper for the consideration of a Grand Jury and an inquiry may begin on nothing more substantial than a rumor; there are no constitutional limitations on types of evidence.¹³ However, there are limits upon Grand Juries in the performance of their duties. They may not, as made plain by Mr. Justice Powell in *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 346 (1974), “[v]iolate a valid privilege, whether established by the Constitution, statutes, or the common law.” That admonition applies to all who come before, or are brought before, a Grand Jury.

With that thought firmly in mind, and considering the responsibilities of this Grand Jury referenced in *Calandra, Id.*, at 343,

“... to include both the determination whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and the protection of citizens against unfunded criminal prosecutions.”

¹² *US v. Knight*, 490 F. 3d 1268, 1271 (11th Cir. 2007)

While you would perform a disservice if you did not indict where the evidence justifies an indictment, you would violate your oath if you merely rubber stamped the indictment brought before you by the government representatives.

These instructions were based upon the Model Jury Instructions.

¹³ *United States v. Calandra*, 414 U.S. 338, 344 (1974) citing *Branzburg* at 700 and *Costello v. United States*, 350 U.S. 359, 364 (1956).

it is not arguable that any citizen, possessing evidence of crimes against federal law, should be summarily excluded by others not clothed with the authority of law from presenting his evidence before that Grand Jury for their determination of the question of probable cause. Congress has not clothed any other with such authority and it may not be heard to be argued, as a matter of law, that a citizen lacks a judicially cognizable interest in the prosecution or non-prosecution of another; for any attempt to affirm or enforce such an argument would be a violation of the law and the fundamental free speech, petition, and peaceful assembly prerogatives of persons within this Nation. See, *US v. Knight*, 490 F. 3d 1268, 1272 (11th Cir. 2007) (en banc) holding as to jury instructions stating,

The grand jury could easily understand it was independent from the court and could indict or not based upon the evidence.

C. PERSONS' RIGHT OF ACCESS

Although crimes and allegations of crimes are usually brought by a federal prosecutor, there is no constitutionally valid admonishment in law to specifically prevent a citizen from standing in the place of a state's prosecutor before a Grand Jury in compliance with his rights of petition, remonstrance, peaceable assembly, responsible use of speech, and the right of being heard. If he does not wish to prosecute, there is no prohibition as to his voluntarily seeking merely to provide sworn or unsworn testimony, or present evidence, to a Grand Jury. It is the *right* of a Grand Jury to the evidence of any man and the *right* of all citizens to have a Grand Jury hear

that testimony and see that evidence in order that the Grand Jury may fulfill their paramount duty of protection to the person and property of persons and the prosecution of offenders which was espoused in Blair v. United States, 250 US 273, 279-280 (1919),

“Long before the separation of the American Colonies from the mother country, compulsion of witnesses to appear and testify had become established in England. ... as early as 1612, in the Countess of Shrewsbury's case, Lord Bacon is reported to have declared that "all subjects, without distinction of degrees, owe to the King tribute and service, not only of their deed and hand, but of their knowledge and discovery." 2 How. St. Tr. 769, 778.

This holding in Blair is a statutorily mandated duty to all US Attorneys in the third sentence of 18 U.S.C. 3332 (a) which commands,

Any such attorney receiving information concerning such an alleged offense from any other person shall, if requested by such other person, inform the grand jury of such alleged offense, the identity of such other person, and such attorney's action or recommendation.;

however, that command may not be permitted to allow a U.S. Attorney or any judge to interpret such language as exclusive so as to prevent a person's access before a Grand Jury as such would be an abridgment of Amend. I prerogatives and violate the right announced in 28 U.S.C. 1861.

V. PRAYERS

WHEREFORE, Petitioner desires that this Grand Jury start and take managerial and supervisory control of a civil and criminal inquiry into this claim of Prosecutorial Misconduct and retaliatory prosecutions, returning indictments or presentments as seems proper

to these Grand Jurors upon a finding of Probable Cause as to any and all persons, natural or artificial. Additionally, that Petitioner be heard on other criminal matters to be made known to this Court of Inquiry.

Petitioner requests notice of receipt of this Petition and its filing into the Record of this Court of Inquiry, signed by the Forman (both name and title) and that subpoenas issue for a date and time certain for a hearing.

Respectfully submitted this ___ day of _____, 2021.

Address
Las Vegas, Nevada
Phone: 702-528-2469

/s _____
Chris-Harold Cave

IN THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY
of the
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ex rel., Chris-Harold Cave,

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*

CIVIL ACTION FILE

No. _____

Petitioner,

I. IDENTITY OF PERPETRATORS AND CONSPIRATORS

MICHAEL BRINKLEY, *(you must designate his employment)*,

JASON ALSWANG: CCCI’s Chief Director of Zoning Enforcement” and of Animal Control / Dog- Catcher,

MATTHEW SCHAEFFER: an FBI Agent,

BARRY HOLMES: CCCI’s Public Trust Enforcement Agent, and

LEONCE JEAN-SIMON an FBI Agent,

JOSEPH P LOMBARDO: CCCI’s Administrative Director.

KENNETH MEAD an FBI Agent,

PETE MARWITZ, *(you must designate his employment)*,

**II. Time Line of Events
Factual Allegations**

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On (date), who (in what capacity) did what, when, where, and how. 2. 3. 4. |
|--|

/s _____
Chris-Harold Cave