



Grand Jurors' Journal

All the CGJA news
that fits in print.

Volume 2 No. 4

An Association of Grand Jurors

July, 2001

Letter to California Judicial Council

Chief Justice Ronald M. George, Chair
Judicial Council of California

Grand Jury Reform Proposal

Gentlemen:

I write as a result of a recent conversation with Mr. Jose Guillen. As I believe you know, prior to his departure to Riverside Mr. Guillen and the California Grand Jurors' Association (CGJA) had begun working towards a joint project regarding the role of the courts and the civil oversight function of California grand juries.

The CGJA is the only statewide organization of present and former grand jurors dedicated to preserving and enhancing the civil functions of California's grand juries. In addition, we are at present the primary training vehicles for new grand jurors throughout the state. Last year we trained over 350 incoming grand jurors from 33 counties; this year we will expand our effort by 50%. We also assist county organizations to train jurors locally and we function as a form of "hot line" for juries seeking independent legal and practical advice during their terms. CGJA is a non-profit organization all of the activities of which are performed by unpaid volunteers who are or have been regular grand jurors.

Before Mr. Guillen left for Riverside he, his staff and CGJA had begun working towards a survey of Presiding Judges and Court Administrative Officers with an eye to determining whether and how the Judicial Council could assist courts in assuring adequate grand juror training and oversight. The working premise was that this might be accomplished by providing guidance in the form, for example, of Standards of Judicial Administration. To that end, in mid-April the CGJA provided to AOC staff a seven-page questionnaire intended to catalog, for the first time, the actual practices of the courts and counties in dealing with their grand juries.

You are no doubt aware that Professors Kelso and Vitiello of the University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law have released for public comment a series of grand jury reform proposals. I understand from Mr. Guillen that those proposals were the subject of discussion at the Presiding Judges'/Court Administrators' Advisory Committee meeting last week. I further understand that there was strong sentiment expressed that the Judicial Council should

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Presidents Message



I hope everyone had a splendid Fourth of July and remembered to include the grand jury on their list of liberties with which we are blessed.

Four new Chapters have recently joined the CGJA. San Mateo joined us in May and Mendocino, Napa and Placer joined in June. We look forward to working with them and to the contributions they can make to CGJA and to their local grand juries. At our Annual Conference in Costa Mesa in September we will have a place on the agenda for our Chapters and other former grand juror associations to discuss their activities and share thoughts on "best practices" with our membership. Some Chapters have ambitious programs in place and all of them are always looking for good ideas to serve their county grand juries and to help the CGJA with its state-level activities.

In the adjoining column there is a copy of a letter I sent on June 1st to the Judicial Council requesting that it convene a Task Force on grand jury reform. We have had no official response to that request as yet. However, as the letter says, we are aware that there is interest among the Presiding Judges for Judicial Council involvement relating to grand jury issues. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which is the staff of the Judicial Council, has begun work on a benchbook relating to grand jury practices for new Presiding Judges. We have been offered the opportunity to review those materials before their release, possibly this fall.

Recently Elwood Moger, our First Vice-President, and I met in Sacramento with Professor Clark Kelso, the principal author of the McGeorge School of Law grand jury reform proposals. We requested his support in our effort to avoid hasty legislation and to obtain the appointment of a Judicial Council Task Force to that end. Professor Kelso, who is well known and respected by the Judicial Council and serves as Scholar-in-Residence to the Administrative Office of the Courts, agreed with both the need to avoid hasty legislation and with the concept that a Judicial Council Task Force would be the appropriate body to carefully evaluate the need for, and details of, any grand jury reforms. In an amazing display of energy, the El Dorado and Placer

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CGJA 20th Annual Conference

September 14, 15, 2001
Costa Mesa Hilton Hotel, 1. 800. HILTONS
Registration/Details : **Rose Moreno**
Tel/fax **714.846.3219**
4821 Los Patos, Huntington Beach,
Ca. 92649.

Letter *(from Page 1)*

involve itself in a leadership role with respect to any grand jury reform activity.

I wish to add CGJA's strong support for such a concept. The CGJA recognizes that there are areas of grand jury law that ideally could be clarified. We are opposed, however, to exposing the entire body of grand jury law to the vagaries of the legislative process without, at an absolute minimum, substantial and careful analysis and drafting conducted under the auspices of the Judicial Council.

In light of the pending McGeorge proposals, which we believe lack a fully informed basis, we shall soon be sending a modified version of the questionnaire mentioned above to each of the current and immediate past forepersons in each county.

We encourage the AOC to survey the Presiding Judges and Court Administrative Officers with a similar questionnaire so that they, we and others can approach the subject of possible reform with the best, most current, information possible. We believe that a golden opportunity exists for the Judicial Council to lead a process of careful and full consideration, by and among the various interests that will be affected, of any proposed reform of the grand jury system.

As the largest representative of present and former grand jurors, the CGJA commits its substantial experience and expertise to such a process, and requests that the Judicial Council convene a Task Force for that purpose. We thank you in advance for your consideration of this request and look forward to working with Judicial Council representatives in this important endeavor.

Fredric J. Zepp, President

Visit our website at
www.cgja.org

Message *(from Page 1)*

sitting grand juries managed to prepare extensive critiques of the McGeorge reform proposals before the end of their terms. Each has been sent to Professor Kelso and others. CGJA has been authorized to make copies available on request. If you wish a copy please let me know. My personal thanks to these two juries for their effort in responding so quickly and informatively. We encourage any and all past or present grand jurors with thoughts on the proposals to make them known to Professor Kelso and us, and will welcome input from all sources. His current deadline for receipt of comments is November 1, 2001.

At our Annual Conference this year we will try out a new event, the Excellence in Reporting Award. The intent is to honor an example of an excellent grand jury report and an example of excellent media coverage of a grand jury activity from the prior year(s). Now is the time to be thinking of next year's candidates. Almost all grand juries have just issued their compilations of Final Reports. If you worked on, or read, one that you think was especially good please let us know. If, over the next year you see media coverage of a grand jury activity that you think warrants recognition please call it to our attention. We are especially interested in media coverage that credits a grand jury with causing something to happen, as opposed to simply reporting that the grand jury itself did something, such as issuing a report. If you have a submission please send a copy to Linda Baker, 2203 Greenfield Dr., Pittsburg, CA 94565 or, if it is on the web, send it to her at < lindabakerathome@aol.com >

Thanks to those grand juries that sent me the URLs for their recent reports that are on the web. If you know of a URL where your county grand jury report(s) may be found please email it to me at < jack.zepp@LW.com >

Membership in the CGJA expired on June 30. If you haven't yet done so, please be sure to renew now. We expect an interesting and exciting 2001-02 year.

Committee Reports

Government Relations

The CGJA Government Relations Committee reports that as of July 3, 2001, AB 1161 (Papan), Grand Juries: Compensation, is now scheduled for hearing on Tuesday July 10, 2001 in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The author (Assembly member Papan), through a spokesperson, has acknowledged that the bill will be **amended** to reflect a lower \$15 minimum per session pay rate. Counties are free to set their rate at a higher level. The mileage rate increase will reportedly remain as written in the bill. This amendment is offered to meet the standards (juror pay equity) related in discussions between the author and the office of Governor Gray Davis.

The CGJA Board of Directors has not met to consider a position vis-à-vis this amended bill. It remains vital that all members and other interested persons continue to check our Association web-site at < www.cgja.org > for the latest information and updates on this important legislation and on the continuing dialogue regarding grand jury reform proposals, once again discussed elsewhere in this issue of the Grand Jurors' Journal.

Les Daye, Chair

Operations

The Operations Committee reviewed a cost analysis developed by Jane Naify for establishing an 800-telephone number for the Association. Action to establish an 800 number was deferred until further needs for a central number develop.

Roger Loper presented a first draft of the 2001 update to the Association's Policies and Procedures at the June meeting of the Operations Committee. Roger heads a subcommittee dedicated to reviewing our Policies and

Procedures each year. A second draft will be reviewed in July with recommendations to the Board of Directors planned for August.

I am pleased to report that Jodie Harrod has returned to her leadership role as 2001 Annual Conference Chair. Conference Registration forms and information is being mailed to all members in June. Please mark your calendars now for our Annual Conference on September 14th and 15th at the Costa Mesa Hilton in Orange County. With seven current Chapters growing to 10 or more by September, we are setting time aside at this year's conference for all Chapters and Independent Grand Juror Associations to update us on their activities and issues.

We are looking forward to an exciting conference this year with many excellent speakers. With our large membership in Southern California we are planning on record attendance and ask all to register early.

Clif Poole has put extensive time into establishing CGJA's first internal database with information entered on all CGJA Members, County Court Executive Officers, plus Current and Immediate Prior Forepersons from all Counties. Our plans are to expand our internal database as we expand our outreach and educational programs on the California Grand Jury.

Your Operations Committee continues to seek members with an interest in working on its many functions. Please contact me if you have talents or interests to contribute to CGJA Operations.

Elwood Moger, Chair

Training

This final month prior to the seminars is a very busy time for the Training Committee and all the volunteers who help us. A registration packet with all the information about the program, registration forms, Hotel information and maps for each of the three seminars, was

mailed to each county grand jury on July 1. The Grand Jury Training Seminar Manuals are currently being printed. It is over 180 pages and includes all the workshops and presentations, a glossary, reference section and a section with sample letters and forms used by various grand juries. A copy of this manual is given to each juror who attends the seminar. CGJA does not sell the manual as a publication.

We have a group of local volunteers at each of the three seminars who help with the preparations and provide support staff during the seminars. The Solano County Chapter of CGJA is having a pot luck to assemble their manuals and will also provide volunteer staff to work at the Concord Seminar. The Tulare County Chapter of CGJA and the Kern County Past Grand Juror's Association are joining together to help with the Bakersfield Seminar. Placer County Chapter which was just formed and was recognized by vote of the CGJA Board of Directors on June 25 will be helping with the Sacramento seminar. They will be assembling the manuals for the Sacramento Seminar at their next Chapter meeting on July 10. We sincerely appreciate this volunteer help and support from our CGJA Chapters and we are looking forward to three successful training seminars.

Sherry Chesny, Chair



Clip and Save

Sacramento, August 6-7
at the American River
College

Bakersfield, August 9-10
at the Holiday Inn Select

Concord, August 13-14
at the Concord Hilton

Chapter News

Current CGJA Chapters

Los Angeles County Chapter Maycie Herrington,
President Tel/Fax 562.498.1761.

Marin County Chapter Susan Haas, President,
email < suealhaas@aol.com >

Mendocino County Chapter James Kenney
email < jim-denny@saber.net >

Monterey County Chapter Joe Tacker, President,
email < Jct5@redshift.com >

Napa County Chapter Ed Scarboro, Chairperson
email < emscarbo@napanet.net >

Placer County Chapter Alice Crotty, Contact Person
email < alicevz@rcsis.com >

San Mateo County Chapter Angelo Carmassi,
email < alcarmassi@aol.com >

Solano County Chapter Don Enneking, President,
email < dbenneking@aol.com >

Sutter-Butte Counties Chapter Diane Westmoreland,
President email < diane@yubacoe.k12.ca.us >

Tulare County Chapter Jack Mann, President
Tel 559.627.1550

Napa County Chapter

The Napa County Chapter was approved by the Board of Directors of the California Grand Jurors' Association within the last few days, so we have a few follow up details to work out to finish up the process.

On the operational side, we are establishing a working relationship with the Napa County Court system, and will be introduced to the new Grand Jury on the night of its impanelment on July 10th, 2001.

Ed Scarboro, Chairperson

Placer County Chapter

I attended the CGJA's 19th Annual Conference last year in Sacramento. While at the conference I was very surprised to learn that there was no Chapter in Placer County. In April we met and discussed forming the chapter. I was asked to talk to the current Grand Jurors and explain what we had in mind, and then passed

around a clipboard and had those that were interested sign up. I had requested from CGJA the packet on forming a chapter, so I knew what needed to be done. I was lucky enough to get the list of names from the last five grand juries and started my phone campaign.

A suggestion from one interested party put me in touch with the local library where I was able to reserve a meeting room free. Now that we had a place to meet, my goal was to get more people involved. We had 23 people attend the first meeting, which we thought was a great turn out. Copies of items that were included in the startup information packet were passed out, and we also talked about some of our possible goals.

A summary of the happenings of our first meeting was sent to all interested people. By that time we had around 45 names. Then I contacted two people that I had met at a CGJA training seminar. They had just recently started up their chapter in Solano County. They were Ourania Riddle, editor of the Grand Jurors' Journal and John Woods, foreperson of the 2000-2001 Solano County Grand Jury.

Ourania and John were good enough to come up to Placer County for our second meeting to talk about the formation of their chapter. We had 20 people in attendance. We formed a nomination committee and decided that at the July meeting we will be selecting officers. We also decided on the name for the Chapter, which would be different than the usual. (CGJA Chapter of Placer County) That proposal was then sent to the CGJA President, Jack Zepp, for approval at the next quarterly meeting. I sent out a summary of the second meeting as before. It is good to keep all informed especially so that those who could not attend feel some kind of contact with the group during the formation.

I have now been able to get a few more names from Sherry Chesny, who was on the 1988-1990 Grand Juries. Again I have started the phone campaign to see about interest from people who were on the Grand Jury many years ago. There is a strong interest.

We, the new official group, are very excited about helping out at the up and coming training seminar in Sacramento on August 6-7. We will be assembling the training manual at the July meeting and also provide volunteers. We'll keep you posted on the new chapter, ongoing projects and our goals.

Alice Crotty, Chapter Contact Person

Jurat ... In case you didn't know.

ju-rat (joor' at') *n.* [*< Lat. juratum, p. part of jurare, to swear < jus, law. >*] A certification on an affidavit declaring when, where, and before whom it was sworn.

Webster's II ... University Dictionary



Join the team

The Financial Development Committee is seeking energetic, resourceful, motivated volunteers who want to ensure the financial stability of the California Grand Jurors' Association. You will become an important part of the committee that seeks grants, develops a donor base, participates in an annual event and much, much more!!

Experience great but not necessary.

APPLY NOW - IMMEDIATE OPENINGS!!

Contact: Janet Praria
 PO Box 364
 Monterey, California 93942
 Phone 831.633.0759
 Fax 831.632.0730
 e-mail jpraria@aol.com

Recent Contributions

Contributions to the CGJA from Feb16, through May 31, 2001

* denotes member of the Board of Directors.

\$20-24

Catherine Telford

\$25-50

*Dian Picone **

*Christine Michelet**

Norma Cooney

*Jane Naify** Celebration Fund
 "For a good friendship."

*Jane Forbes **

*Les Daye** Celebration Fund
 "In honor of the Board of Directors and their service."

*Sherry Chesny** Celebration Fund
 "In honor of Roger Loper's 80th Birthday."

\$100+

Donald Giacomini
*Donald Enneking**

Grand jury in the news

School District Breakup Backers Find Ammo in Grand Jury Report

Excerpts from the LA Times
 By Massie Riitsch

A grand jury report that says the Los Angeles Unified School District's central leadership is out of touch with parents and students provides more evidence that the district should be split up, school secessionists said recently.

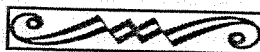
A grand jury report stops short of endorsing a school district breakup, but "it's another entity expressing many of the same things that we've said," said Stephanie carter, a leader of FREE, a group working to break off San Fernando Valley schools from Los Angeles Unified.

An accountant hired by the Los Angeles County Civil Grand Jury concluded that reorganizing the district last year into 11 minidistricts only created more bureaucracy. Schools are over crowded, experienced teachers are leaving poorly performing schools, and multi-track, year-round schedules appear to have contributed to lower student achievement, the grand jury's education committee concluded.

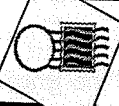
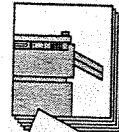
The grand jury, an appointed panel of county residents, who serve as government watchdogs found "that in general a district is most successful when it is part of a well-defined community and its policy makers are close to that community." Furthermore, "the more homogeneous the district, the greater the opportunities for the success of the educational mission."

"I don't think the secessionists have an argument in this [grand jury report] to break up the district," Superintendent Roy Romer said.

The State Board of Education is scheduled to evaluate the breakup plan in September and decide whether to put it to a public vote.



From the mailbox



Dear Editor,

I would like to know where in the law it is that the Judge approves the final report and also, what if he doesn't?

Can he strike sections of a report or the whole report?

A juror

Dear juror:

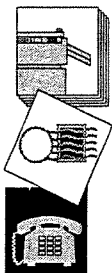
The authority for the judge to approve a final report is in Penal Code section 933: "A final report may be [made public] upon finding of the presiding judge that the report is in compliance with this title."

Implicit in that statement is that the presiding judge must make that determination and release the report if it is "in compliance" and not release it, or those parts of it that are not in compliance. The question then is what does "in compliance" mean? The law is murky in this area because for decades courts have acted as though grand juries, even performing their civil functions, were "arms of the court" and the courts had a lot of discretionary authority over "their" grand juries. Courts would have felt relatively unconstrained in determining what "in compliance" meant. In 1999 the California Supreme Court rejected that broad view of authority.

Although it will take a long time to get fleshed out and to seep down to the trial courts, the Supreme Court said trial courts have only the authority over grand juries that the legislature has given them and can't exercise "inherent" powers. As a result, I think the argument today would be that the only power the court has is to determine if the report "is in compliance" in the narrowest sense of having been properly voted upon, covering a subject

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From the mailbox



(Continued from page 5)

of authorized inquiry, not containing libel. In the words of one Supreme Court Justice "the grand jury has the right to

be wrong," so I should think a judge's decision to withhold or redact a report because he thought it was wrong, intemperate, silly or whatever would be wrong. Of course, as a practical matter there's not much the grand jury can do in such a case: try to get a writ from another court; release the report themselves and suffer the consequences; or take their beef to the voters at election time or in a recall campaign. None of which is a very appealing alternative.

Sherry Chesny

Dear Editor

Can you explain the term "Juror Nullification?" I've heard the term bandied about and don't have a clear understanding what it means.

A sitting grand juror

Dear Grand Juror

In addition, some CGJA members are also interested in the concept of "juror nullification," the premise of which is that trial (and grand) jurors have the right not to follow the law if they disagree with it. California court ruled that juror does not have a right to engage in juror nullification. [PEOPLE v. WILLIAMS, No S066106 (Cal. May 07, 2001)] A juror in a criminal case expressly refused to follow the trial court's instructions regarding the crime of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor, because the juror disagreed

with the law criminalizing such behavior.

The trial court dismissed the juror and replaced him with an alternate juror. On appeal following conviction, defendant claims the juror should not have been discharged, because the juror's refusal to follow the law was proper under the concept of "jury nullification." The Court of Appeal rejected that contention and affirmed the judgment of conviction. The supreme court of California agreed with the Court of Appeal and affirmed the judgment.

Jack Zepp

Confidentiality Is Forever

By Mickey Strang

A question in the minds of most grand jurors is "When can I talk completely freely about how we did an investigation?" "Is there a magic period of years when we can tell all?" There's a simple answer to such questions: "Never." Even though a final report is published, the investigated officials have responded and the situation discussed, or the problem described has been solved, the answer still is "Never."

The Department of Defense (DoD) often lists classified documents as being downgradable - meaning that after a certain number of years a document that is "Secret" may become "Confidential" or one that is "Confidential" may become "Unclassified."

No auto-matic downgrading exists for grand jury investigations, and even many DoD documents remain classified and restricted after decades. Just as there is no statute of limitations on lawyer-client confidentiality (even though the client may have died), there is equally no statute of limitation in the law about the secrecy of regular grand jury proceedings. Actually, such a policy makes good sense.

How else can whistle blowers be protected? Courage is often defined as a soldier being willing to risk his life on the battlefield, a firefighter going into a burning building or others involved in other hazardous services such as helicopter search-and-rescues. Anyone involved with such life-threatening jobs has received training to know what to expect and probable outcomes.

These people are trained to work as a team with others on whom they can depend. No one doubts their bravery. What, in my opinion, takes equal courage is to be a whistle blower, to risk one's job and livelihood by reporting to a regular grand jury that something is wrong in the governmental scene where that individual is employed. These brave souls see a problem. They believe it's a situation, an action, or a development that might not be unlawful but is certainly threatening to the good of the people they serve. And, generally, they know they risk being fired, transferred or harassed if anyone discovers who has blown the whistle. Yet, they have the moral conviction to take action. And, by telling the regular grand jury their concerns, they show their trust that what is said in grand jury chambers is indeed confidential and sources are protected.

Since government employees - especially at lower levels - tend to remain in their jobs for years, the only assurance they have they will be protected when speaking up is to be sure their identities will be forever unknown.

CGJA Membership Fee!!

If you are reading this, you probably have neglected to mail in your Membership fee which was due on June 30th, 2001
Do it now!!

Witness admonition

By Jack Zepp

In an effort to maintain confidentiality about certain aspects of the grand jury proceedings, some grand juries "admonish" witnesses in the course of civil investigations. The grand juries that follow this practice do not necessarily admonish with respect to the same thing. Some require confidentiality as to everything that occurs during the interview. Others only require that what the grand jurors, as opposed to the witness, say is confidential, and there are other variations. Are these admonishments enforceable?

Both technically and practically it seems likely that they are not. In 1983 the California Attorney General issued an Opinion (66 Ops. Atty. En 85), that concluded:

"1. A California grand jury has authority to admonish witnesses appearing before it not to reveal what questions were asked or responses given or other matters concerning the nature or subject of the grand jury's investigation which the witness learned during his or her grand jury appearance unless and until such time as the grand jury transcript is made public and except as directed by the court.

2. A violation of such an admonition by a grand jury witness is punishable as a contempt of court."

In 2000 the California Attorney General issued an Opinion (66 Ops. Atty Gen 85), that concluded:

"A secrecy admonition order issued to a grand jury witness by the superior court on behalf of the grand jury may not contain a notice to third persons advising such persons that they may be held in contempt of court if they induce or attempt to induce the witness to disclose anything that took place in the grand jury room." That Opinion assumed the correctness of the 1983 Opinion. However, in both Opinions, the Attorney General acknowledged that there is no statute prohibiting witnesses from disclosing the

subject or content of grand jury proceedings nor is any statute authorizing grand juries to admonish witnesses against such disclosure.

There are, however, statutes prohibiting certain classes of persons (other than grand jurors) from disclosing grand jury matters (PC 924.1b; interpreters) and authorizing a foreperson to admonish a person attending in support of a minor witness that grand jury proceedings are confidential and may not be discussed with anyone not in attendance at the proceedings (PC 939.21).

As the California Supreme Court stated in *Daily Journal Corp. v. Superior Court* (1999) 20 Cal. 4th 1117: "By enacting the statutes governing the 'exceptional cases' (ibid.) in which a court may order disclosure of grand jury materials, the Legislature has, in effect, occupied the field..."

It can be argued then that the Legislature has left no room for judicial engrafting of rules regarding confidentiality and admonishment where the Legislature has chosen not to do so by statute. A common form of legal analysis is based on the premise that if the Legislature knows how to say something, and has occupied the field and said nothing, it did not mean to say what it did not say and the gap cannot be filled by the courts.

On that reasoning, witnesses may not be validly admonished not to disclose the subject or content of a grand jury inquiry. But even if they could be so admonished, it is unclear what the punishment would be for failing to follow the admonishment. Despite the 1983 expression of the Attorney General that contempt of court would be a proper enforcement mechanism, that too is questionable. As the Attorney General conceded in the 2000 Opinion: "Whether, and to what extent, a court may punish as contempt of court an unlawful interference with grand jury proceedings by non-parties without issuance of an order in a particular matter is beyond the scope of this opinion."

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Witness Admonition

(Continued from page 8)

Despite that dodge, it is this author's opinion that it is unlikely a court could properly enforce a mere admonishment, as opposed to a direct court order, with contempt of court. Rather, the court would have to bring the witness before it and order the witness to maintain confidentiality.

Even if the witness violated the order there are First Amendments strictures against suppressing free speech absent truly compelling reasons and, in any event, an attempt at enforcement via contempt of court gives the witness the rights: to receive formal charges, to an opportunity to refute them, to recuse the judge who issued the order and to a full hearing with appellate review.

As a practical matter, then, are Superior Court Judges likely to utilize a cumbersome and lengthy contempt proceeding to attempt to enforce a witness admonition? One such judge, Quentin Kopp (who as a State Senator won a CGJA Certificate of Recognition as a Friend of the California Regular Grand Jury System) stated at the CGJA 2000 Annual Conference that he did not believe any judge would use a contempt of court proceeding to enforce a witness admonishment given by a grand jury in a civil proceeding.

The admonishment may have value in that it may have morale suasion, emphasize to the witness the desirability of confidentiality and may even have an in terrorem effect; however it is highly unlikely to be enforceable.



Callifornia Grand Jurors' Association
 20th Annual Conference
 September 14th - 15th, 2001
 Costa Mesa, California

Some "Official" Merchandise offered by CGJA

* **Baseball Cap** (One size fits all)
 Indicate Color; Red, Navy, Black, Royal Blue, Purple, Dark Green
 \$15 x _____ = \$ _____

* **Bumper Sticker** (2.5" x 12")
 ("Grand Jurors Do it in Secret")
 \$2 x _____ = \$ _____

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 ("Grand Jurors' Assn")
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* **Neat Logo Sticker**
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 \$0.25 x _____ = \$ _____

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 Pittsburg, Ca 94565

Grand Jurors' Journal

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Publisher:

California Grand Jurors' Association

The Grand Jurors' Journal is published about every six weeks. Next issue will be out at the end of August.

Deadline: Articles are due *to the editor* no later than Monday, August 16, 2001.

Opinions: The views expressed in the Grand Jurors' Journal are those of the writers, unless otherwise stated.

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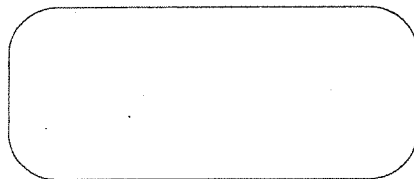
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