

I, Ray Southwell, was on a Kenai Court Grand Jury from the first Wednesday of January 2018 until the last Wednesday of March 2018.

During this time, I attempted to present evidence to my fellow Grand Jurors, so we could investigate it and write a report with our recommendations. Much came from David Haeg; evidence of crimes by district attorney Scot Leaders, judge investigator Marla Greenstein, judges, and troopers. Agencies overseeing these individuals were implicated. It was clear Mr. Haeg was victimized by an unlawful judicial process followed by a coverup. I also obtained evidence implicating the Office of Children's Services in crime and coverup. All evidence pointed to systemic corruption concerning the public's welfare and safety.

Before I could present the evidence to my fellow Grand Jurors, and before we could investigate it, DA Leaders personally stopped the process, gathered up my documents, and obtained an order from Judge Jennifer Wells prohibiting me from disclosing my concerns and evidence to my fellow Grand Jurors.

I believe DA Leaders and Judge Wells violated Article 1, Section 8 of Alaska's Constitution, AS 12.40.030, AS 12.40.040, and pages 16/26 of the Alaska Grand Jury Handbook.

Link to Ray Southwell's Affidavit:

<https://www.alaskastateofcorruption.com/Southwell%20Affidavit.pdf>

Alaska Constitution, Article 1, Section 8 *The power of grand juries to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety shall never be suspended.*

AS 12.40.030 Duty of inquiry into crimes and general powers. *The grand jury shall inquire into all crimes committed or triable within the jurisdiction of the court and present them to the court. The grand jury shall have the power to investigate and make recommendations concerning the public welfare or safety.*

AS 12.40.040 Juror to disclose knowledge of crime. *If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe that a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it.*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 16: Can a grand juror ask the grand jury to investigate a crime that the district attorney has not presented to them? *Yes. The Alaska Statutes state: 'If an individual grand juror knows or has reason to believe a crime has been committed that is triable by the court, the juror shall disclose it to the other jurors, who shall investigate it.'*

Alaska Grand Jury Handbook, Page 26: Who decides that the grand jury should investigate something? *Generally, grand jury investigations are initiated by the district attorney. They can also be initiated by the presiding judge or by members of the grand jury. Prosecutors also sometimes receive letters from the public, addressed to the grand jury, requesting investigations. In these situations, the prosecutor will probably conduct a preliminary investigation and make a recommendation to the grand jury about whether to take action. It will be up to the grand jury to decide whether to investigate the matter requested in the letter.*

The Investigative Grand Jury in Alaska (Alaska Judicial Council Report on Alaska Grand Jury Power), page 9: *State grand juries have often exercised investigative powers to battle political corruption. At times, they have acted on their own initiative in the face of opposition from a district attorney.*

Alaska Constitutional Convention (1307-1409): *The power of grand juries to inquire into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and to find indictments in connection therewith, shall never be suspended. The grand jury in its investigative power as well as for the fact it is sitting there as a panel sometimes is the only recourse for a citizen to get justice, to get redress from abuse in lower courts. The grand jury can be appealed to directly, which is an invaluable right to the citizen.*