

AT-A-GLANCE Virginia Living Civil and Criminal Court Flow

Civil Process 1: Virginia Common Law Self-Governance

Damages only cases. No harm incurred.

It is up to YOU!!

Step 1: man/woman-to-man/woman contact

Step 2: Document the damage, incident and man/woman responsible

Step 3: Email contact FIRST NOTICE of correspondence.

Step 4: Serve your Two (2) notices & Notice of Rightful Claim for Remedy



Civil Process 2: Private Mediation

No 'Court Arbitration' will be held.

Mediation will take place in a private environment outside the Living Court. Its purpose is to continue the phase of Self Governance allowing men and women to settle their own disputes. *(More information on mediation can be found in the Virginia Common Law Court Process Handbook.)*

Mediation can have several advantages other than going to "public court".

They are:

- You can still have control over the outcome
 - *Its private, NOT public*
- It can be a road to a faster remedy than the public Living Court process
 - Having a third party to help mediate the situation can preserve relationships, offer emotional support and customized remedies
 - Free service, donations accepted or reasonably priced.



Virginia Common Law Living Civil Court

Damages only cases. No harm or trespass incurred.

Claimant visits the Court Clerk with evidence initiating the PUBLIC Court for Remedy

1. 1.The Court Clerk will have the claimant read and sign the Notice of Rightful Claim (see above)
2. The Court Clerk will provide a checklist for claimant and accused to better be prepared for Living Court. (See self-Governance?)
3. The Court Clerk will determine whether or not the claimant or the accused will require help for special needs.
4. The Court Clerk, with the Justice, will determine if there is enough evidence or is the case frivolous in nature and not accept the case.
5. The Court Guarantor, with help from the Court Clerk and Justice, sets the Assurance Guaranty. Currently ranging from \$100.00 to \$300.00 depending upon individual need and case significance.
6. Court Clerk sets a court date and time and notifies the claimant and accused for when they will both present their evidences
7. Jury of 12 peers will hear the factual evidence from both sides with “due process of law”



Civil Process 4: Virginia Common Law Living Jury

All remedies are up to the “jury of peers” and FINAL.

1. The Justice has educated the 12 jurors on proper deliberations.
2. The Lead or Head Juror ensures proper adjudication of the case during deliberations..
3. The jury will deliberate until a unanimous decision to order remedy or acquittal is determined

4. The justice will verify the outcome and the Lead Juror will announce the judgement to the Living Court.
5. The Justice and Public Notary will seal the judgement and the Justice will adjourn the court.
6. The Court Guarantor will refund the Assurance Guaranty amount to the man or woman who proved their case.



Grand Jury Empanelled

There is NO Self Governance or Private Mediation required for an investigation by Grand Jury to be convened. The County Coroner, Sheriff, or an ASN witness can initiate a Grand Jury investigation with reasonable suspicion or presented evidence

- 1: A Sheriff, Coroner or an ASN witness brings a Criminal Incident Report and an Evidence form to the Court Clerk to request a Grand Jury. The case may be forwarded to the Grand Jury Committee for an opinion.
- 2: If the Grand Jury is required, then the Court Clerk and/or the Grand Jury Committee determines a date to convene, sends out the Grand Jury Invitation and then selects 27 Jurors from the Jury pool resulting in assembling 24 jurors with 3 alternates.
- 3: Once seated, the Grand Jury will study the evidence to determine whether the evidence fits the crime and it might be strong enough to indict or acquit the suspect.
4. A Grand Jury investigation is held in secret and there is no time limit on the investigation. However, a unanimous decision must be made to indict or acquit the accused.
- 5, If the accused is 'acquitted' it is without prejudice. If 'indicted' a warrant for Arrest, Detention or Appearance to an Indictment hearing is issued and filed.
6. NOTE! If the man or woman indicted is a public official their bond number and Oath is attached to the presentment for court.



Virginia Common Law Living Criminal Court Process

This 'Criminal Jurisdiction Court' addresses Harm, Trespass, Injuries, Homicide or Corporate deceit

1: Initiating the Criminal Court:

1. An ASN witness may convene a Criminal Court with an Criminal Incident Report and/or with any evidence they have seen and documented.
2. County Sheriff or Coroner will bring evidence complete with a Criminal Incident Report, Evidence form or presentment from the Grand Jury Committee to the Court Clerk.
3. The Court Clerk confers with the Magistrate/Justice to confirm jurisdiction.
4. The Court Guarantor, with help from the Court Clerk and Justice, sets the Assurance Guaranty. Currently ranging from \$100.00 to \$300.00 depending upon individual need and case significance.
 - a. NOTE: If the case is referred to Court by a Grand Jury Indictment, Coroner Inquest or Sheriff Criminal Incident Report/Warrant for Arrest or Detain the Claimant is exempt from paying the Assurance Guaranty
5. The Court Clerk sets up the Criminal Court with the Jury of 12, claimant, accused and witnesses.
6. On the day of Court proceedings the claimant and accused present their evidence to the Jury.
7. A Jury's Decision can end 3 ways with **the decision being final**:
 - a. **Acquittal** from the claim of Harm or Trespass
 - b. **Conviction** of the crime, and/or
 - c. **Remedy** to the claimant
8. Living Court Resumes for the disclosure of the Jury's decision.
9. If the jury's decision is to convict; the sentence can include the possibility of a length of incarceration, capital punishment or in

servitude to the harmed claimant in addition to the harmed claimant's remedy.

10. Remedy can be invoked as well as a criminal sentence (TBD).
11. Acquittal is a possibility, and of course, without prejudice.
12. The Court Guarantor will refund the Assurance Guaranty to the man or woman who proved their case.