

**Supreme Judicial Court  
Committee on Grand Jury Proceedings**

Final Report to the Justices

Submitted June 2018

## Table of Contents

Preface: .....	<b>3</b>
Proposed Best Practices for Use by Prosecutors Making Presentments to the Grand Jury .....	<b>11</b>
Commentary to Best Practices:	
No. 1: Target Warnings .....	<b>15</b>
No. 2: The Record of the Proceedings .....	<b>20</b>
No. 3: Prosecutor’s Instructions on the Law .....	<b>21</b>
No. 4: The Presentation of Evidence .....	<b>23</b>
No. 5: Instructions on Lesser Offenses and/or Defenses .....	<b>26</b>
No 6: Issues Concerning Evidence .....	<b>29</b>
Summary of Interviews with Prosecutors’ Offices: .....	<b>32</b>
Appendix A: Committee Members .....	<b>37</b>
Appendix B: Individuals and organizations who commented on proposed best practices.....	<b>38</b>
Appendix C: Table of Authorities .....	<b>39</b>
Appendix D: Questions for Prosecutors’ Offices .....	<b>43</b>

## **REPORT OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT COMMITTEE**

### **ON GRAND JURY PROCEEDINGS (JUNE 2018)**

#### **Preface**

The Supreme Judicial Court announced its intention to create a grand jury committee in January 2017 through language in Commonwealth v. Grassie, 476 Mass. 202 (2017). In Grassie the Court had the opportunity to extend to adults its ruling in Commonwealth v. Walczak, 463 Mass. 808 (2012), a decision involving grand jury proceedings in murder cases against juveniles<sup>1</sup>, and declined to reach the issue. In deciding not to reach the issue, the Court stated, “we will convene a committee to assist us in gaining a better understanding of current practices employed by the various district attorneys and the Attorney General before considering an extension of the rule adopted in the Walczak case to similar types of grand jury proceedings involving adults.” 476 Mass. at 219. The Court further stated that it would ask the committee “to report on the range of practices employed by the various district attorneys’ offices as well as the office of the Attorney General with respect to grand jury presentments; the reasons supporting the different practices; the substance of the instructions that grand juries receive from those district attorneys who currently provide them; and any recommended best practices.” Id. at 220, n. 20.

In March 2017, the Court appointed a committee that included two sitting judges, two retired judges, five prosecutors, three defense lawyers, and one law school professor.<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> In Walczak, the Court held that “where the Commonwealth seeks to indict a juvenile for murder and where there is substantial evidence of mitigating circumstances or defenses (other than lack of criminal responsibility) presented to the grand jury, the prosecutor shall instruct the grand jury on the elements of murder and on the significance of the mitigating circumstances and defenses.” 463 Mass. at 810 (per curiam).

<sup>2</sup> The names of the committee members are listed in Appendix A to this report.

Although the committee arose out of a decision about whether or not to extend one holding, the committee's mission statement reflected the broader role set forth in the above-quoted language from Grassie. Broadly speaking, the committee's mission had two separate components. First, the committee had to gather information about current grand jury practices at the 11 District Attorneys' offices and the Attorney General's office. Second, the committee had to decide whether it could identify "best practices" with respect to grand jury presentments.

The committee held its first meetings in the spring of 2017. Based on the committee's mission statement and discussions at these initial meetings, a consensus developed as to the scope of the committee's work. This consensus included the following:

*First*, with regard to the first part of its charge, the committee would gather information focusing on the presentation of evidence to the grand jury by prosecutors, and the instructions given to the grand jury by prosecutors when proposed indictments are presented;

*Second*, the committee would focus on, and include in the commentary, the case law and other authority supporting these practices, and not the reasons individual prosecutors might have for their practices;

*Third*, any "best practices" identified by the committee would be limited to current practices of one or more prosecutors' offices that the committee regarded as worthy of adoption by other prosecutors' offices; and

*Fourth*, the committee would consider at a later date whether or not to include in its report other “recommended practices” that were not current practices of any prosecutor’s office.

In the spring of 2017, subgroups of committee members contacted representatives of the Commonwealth’s 12 prosecutor offices and received information based on a list of questions that the committee had assembled. It became clear that, independent of the committee's work, the state's prosecutors are actively taking initiative in exploring new practices to ensure that grand jurors are adequately instructed and that the integrity of grand jury presentments is not impaired.

After the committee had gathered information from the Commonwealth’s prosecutor offices and reviewed it, the committee began the task of attempting to identify best practices. As the committee’s work progressed throughout the summer and fall of 2017, a sense of shared mission increasingly developed. The committee decided that it would not recommend any purported “best practice” that was not a current practice of any prosecutor’s office or that lacked consensus support within the committee. The committee therefore took on the challenging work of finding common ground based on careful review of existing practices, respectful debate, and principled compromise. The result was a set of six best practices with extensive commentary that was published for public review and comment in March 2018. These best practices reflect a consensus of the views of representatives of the various segments of the Massachusetts criminal justice system.

The best practices published by the committee for comment and those ultimately adopted by the committee broadly fall into two categories. The first category includes

practices that committee members believe will enhance compliance with existing law, including the rules of criminal procedure applicable to grand juries, see e.g. Mass. R. Crim. P. 5, and the case law on preserving the integrity of the grand jury, see e.g. Commonwealth v O'Dell, 392 Mass. 445 (1984). Committee members concluded that any such practices would benefit prosecutors, grand jury targets, grand jury witnesses, and others,. The second category of best practices includes practices that committee members believe will result in better decision-making by grand juries. Several best practices fall into both categories.

In response to its request for public comment, the committee received 12 sets of comments. These included comments from seven District Attorneys, the Boston Bar Association, the Committee for Public Counsel Services, and three private attorneys.<sup>3</sup> Committee members discussed and carefully considered all of the comments, resulting in numerous substantive revisions to the best practices and commentary.

Of the seven District Attorneys who responded, six expressed broad concerns about the committee's work. The most fundamental concern was the belief that having a judicially-appointed committee assess prosecutors' grand jury practices constitutes an unconstitutional infringement on the separation of powers. These District Attorneys also expressed the views that there was no need to interfere with a system that works well, that the committee was unwisely attempting to "federalize" state grand jury practice through added regulation, and that existing case law is fully sufficient to ensure appropriate grand jury practice by prosecutors. Committee members discussed and seriously considered these arguments and revised several best practices to clarify the issues and address the concerns raised in the

---

<sup>3</sup> A list of those who submitted comments is attached as Appendix B to this report.

comments. But for the below reasons the arguments did not persuade the committee that it should not recommend the best practices set forth in this report.

With regard to separation of powers, as a starting point, committee members recognized that grand jury presentment is a prosecution function that the Supreme Judicial Court has described as subject to “limited judicial review.” Commonwealth v. Noble, 429 Mass. 44, 48 (1999). However, committee members also recognized that the grand jury is “an integral part of the court,” and that judges have a “duty to prevent interference with [grand jurors] in the performance of their proper functions, to give them appropriate instructions, and to assist them in the performance of their duties.” In re Pappas, 358 Mass. 604, 613 (1971). Moreover, grand juries have the dual function of determining whether there is probable cause to believe a crime has been committed and of protecting citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions.” Lataille v. Dist. Court of E. Hampden, 366 Mass. 525, 532 (1974). The Supreme Judicial Court formed the committee to report and make recommendations to the Court regarding grand jury proceedings. The committee has no power to create new law or impose its best practices on any prosecutor’s office. Moreover, as noted above, all of its recommended best practices are currently in use by one or more prosecutor’s offices. They are intended to provide reliable guidance as to what is reasonable. They are not intended to give substantive or procedural rights to people accused or convicted of crimes or to serve as the basis for motions to dismiss indictments. The committee’s work does not infringe in any way on the role of the executive branch in presentments and charging decisions.

With regard to the concern that the committee is needlessly interfering with a well-functioning grand jury system, committee members note that the Supreme Judicial Court did not create the committee to solve any particular problem. However, after reviewing many current practices of the Commonwealth's 12 prosecutors' offices, committee members concluded that some of these practices seemed especially worthy of consideration as means of achieving the above-noted goals of helping to ensure compliance with existing law and/or promoting better decision-making by grand juries.<sup>4</sup>

With regard to concerns about "federalizing" the grand jury, the committee noted that extensive citations in the commentary to federal grand jury practice may have inadvertently conveyed the impression that the committee wanted to import federal grand jury practice into the Commonwealth's grand jury system. The committee believes each of its recommended best practices is firmly grounded in Massachusetts grand jury law and practice, acknowledges that there are some fundamental differences between federal and state practice, and does not believe federal law and practice is always a useful guide. Accordingly, we have revised the commentary in several places to clarify that we are not recommending the federalization of Massachusetts grand jury practice.

With regard to the concern that existing law is sufficient to ensure appropriate grand jury practice by prosecutors, the committee has two responses, each of which relates to one of the two categories of best practices. As for those best practices intended to enhance

---

<sup>4</sup> With regard to better decision-making by grand juries, various legal commentators have expressed the view that grand juries throughout the United States have largely lost their function as a shield against unwarranted prosecutions. See Roger A. Fairfax, Jr., Grand Jury 2.0: Modern Perspectives on the Grand Jury at 261, and articles cited therein (Carolina Academic Press 2011). Best practices ensuring that grand juries have the evidence and legal instructions they need to make well-informed charging decisions enhance the grand jury's ability to serve that function.



compliance with existing law, the committee hopes their potential value will be self-evident. As for those best practices intended to enhance decision-making by grand juries, the committee notes that existing case law operates only after-the-fact to sanction prosecutors who misuse the grand jury. The best practices in this report will have beneficial effects by ensuring that grand juries are better informed about the facts relevant to probable cause, and by preventing ill-advised charges from being brought. Furthermore, these best practices will serve as a resource for prosecutors to address difficult or unexpected issues using practices developed by other Massachusetts prosecutors.

To state the obvious, the best practices in this report do not cover all of the important issues faced by prosecutors who make presentments to the grand jury. Much more work on best practices for grand jury presentments can be done. To note just one example of an unresolved issue, the committee discussed at length whether there is a preferred practice for the handling of voluminous evidence such as electronic records or years of jailhouse calls, but decided it did not have enough information to promulgate a best practice.

In closing, the committee wishes to thank those who took the time to study the draft recommendations that were published for comment and to respond in writing with suggestions. In particular, the committee acknowledges the cooperation we have received throughout this process from the elected District Attorneys and the Attorney General. While it is fair to say that many of the District Attorneys question the need for best practices for grand jury proceedings, and the role of a judicial committee in this area, they took the time to carefully examine these recommendations and to submit detailed comments, leading to significant improvements to the best practices and commentary set forth in this report.

The innovations of the District Attorneys' offices and the Attorney General's office identified by our committee as best practices are compelling evidence that best practices complement current law and practice, and do not impede the grand jury's ability to fulfill its dual role as both an "informing and accusing body," Lataille, 366 Mass. at 532, and as a bulwark "protecting citizens against unfounded criminal prosecutions." Ibid. The committee encourages the Commonwealth's prosecutors to continue this important endeavor, and stands ready to assist the Supreme Judicial Court if the Court wishes the committee to do further work.

**Proposed Best Practices for Use by Prosecutors**  
**Making Presentments to the Grand Jury**

**Best Practice No. 1**

**1. Target warnings**

- A. If, at the time a person appears to testify before a grand jury, the prosecutor has reason to believe that the witness either is a “target” or is likely to become one, the witness should be advised, before testifying, that**
- (1) the grand jury is conducting an investigation into certain facts and circumstances, including your own conduct, for possible violations of law;**
  - (2) you have the right to speak with a lawyer before you testify and to have a lawyer present with you in the grand jury room;**
  - (3) if you cannot afford a lawyer, and wish to speak with one before you enter the grand jury room, a judge will determine whether a lawyer will represent you at no charge to you;**
  - (4) you may refuse to answer any question if a truthful answer would tend to incriminate you; and**
  - (5) anything that you do say may be used against you in a later legal proceeding.**
- B. If a witness who has been given target warnings wishes to consult with counsel, the witness should be given a reasonable opportunity to do so.**
- C. If a witness is given target warnings and (1) informs the prosecutor that he or she intends to assert the privilege against self-incrimination, (2) invokes the privilege during testimony, or (3) requests to consult with counsel concerning the decision whether to testify, the prosecutor should not conduct any further examination of the witness before the grand jury without first giving the witness an opportunity to consult with retained counsel or bringing the matter to the attention of the presiding judge.**

## **Best Practice No. 2**

### **2. The Record of the Proceedings**

The entire grand jury proceeding — with the exception of the grand jury’s deliberations — is to be recorded in a manner that permits reproduction and transcription. This shall include any legal instructions and communications provided to the grand jury by a judge or a prosecutor during the proceeding, as well as a record of all those present during the proceeding, excluding the names of the grand jurors.

## **Best Practice No. 3**

### **3. Prosecutor’s Instructions on the Law**

- A. The prosecutor should advise the grand jury of the relevant law whenever required by law, requested by a grand juror or otherwise necessary to the grand jury’s determination whether probable cause exists with regard to the charges under consideration.**
- B. The prosecutor should also ensure that the grand jurors understand that they have the right at any time to request to be instructed on the law concerning the charges being considered, including the essential elements of the offenses.**
- C. The prosecutor should respond to jurors’ legal questions and may refer to the evidence, but should not express any opinion or views on issues of fact, participate in the deliberations or comment on or speculate concerning any matters outside the evidence.**

## **Best Practice No. 4**

### **4. The Presentation of Evidence**

In presenting evidence to a grand jury, a prosecutor should:

- A. Recognize that there is a preference for direct testimony and take**

- reasonable steps to ensure that when hearsay evidence is presented that may not be admissible at trial, it is reliable and not misleading or otherwise improper for the grand jury to consider.
- B. Ensure that the grand jury is informed, either by the judge during empanelment or otherwise, that they have the right to request the production of additional witnesses or evidence if they find it material and pertinent to their consideration.**
  - C. Recognize that testimony that consists of answers to leading questions may be treated as the “mere confirmation or denial” of an assertion posed by the questioner and thus limit any potential for the substantive use of such grand jury testimony at trial.**
  - D. Avoid, for the purpose of securing an indictment, knowingly or recklessly presenting false, misleading or deceptive evidence to the grand jury or misleading the grand jury.**
  - E. Present exculpatory evidence in the possession of the prosecution (1) that would greatly undermine the credibility of an important witness, (2) that would be likely to affect the grand jury’s decision or (3) where withholding it would distort the meaning of the evidence presented or seriously taint the presentation.**

#### **Best Practice No. 5**

#### **5. Instructions on Lesser Offenses and/or Defenses**

- A. When the Commonwealth seeks to indict a juvenile for murder, the prosecutor should consider whether there is substantial evidence of mitigating circumstances or defenses (other than lack of criminal responsibility) that should be presented to the grand jury, in which case any such evidence known to the prosecutor should be presented, and the prosecutor must instruct the grand jury on the elements of murder and on the significance of the mitigating circumstances and defenses.**
- B. In any other circumstances, as a matter of discretion the prosecutor should consider instructing the grand jury on the elements of lesser offenses and/or defenses, where such instructions would be in the interest of justice or would assist the grand jurors to understand the legal significance of mitigating circumstances and defenses.**

## Best Practice No. 6

### 6. Issues Concerning Evidence

#### A. Non-Presentation and Redaction of Grand Jury Exhibits

The best practice is to present the grand jury with all documents and physical evidence that have been obtained through the use of a grand jury subpoena, unless the presentation of such evidence would impair the integrity of the proceeding.

Where the material received is (a) non-responsive to the subpoena, irrelevant or provided in error, (b) so inflammatory that its presentation might impair the integrity of the grand jury or (c) otherwise inappropriate for presentation to the grand jury, the prosecutor should exercise discretion whether to redact material that is inappropriate for grand jury presentment, provide a limiting instruction concerning the proper use of certain evidence or seek assistance from the Court.

When the prosecutor redacts material received pursuant to a grand jury subpoena, the best practice is for the prosecutor to retain custody of the original materials, except where the materials were not responsive to the subpoena, in order to prevent any claim of prejudice to the defendant or abuse of process by the prosecutor. In such a case, appropriate notice of the fact of the redaction should be given to the defendant.

The prosecutor should recognize that the Commonwealth has a continuing obligation to reveal any exculpatory evidence it obtains, by any means, to the defense, whether or not it is presented to the grand jury.

#### B. Viewing Exhibits

When the grand jury receives evidence in a form that requires the use of another device to access it, such as a CD or DVD, the grand jury should be provided with the means to access the evidence so provided and the prosecutor should state on the record that the grand jury has the means to review such evidence during their deliberations.

**Comments on Proposed Best Practices for Use by Prosecutors**  
**Making Presentments to the Grand Jury**

**Best Practice No. 1**

**1. Target warnings**

**A. If, at the time a person appears to testify before a grand jury, the prosecutor has reason to believe that the witness either is a “target” or is likely to become one, the witness should be advised, before testifying, that**

- (1) the grand jury is conducting an investigation into certain facts and circumstances, including your own conduct, for possible violations of law;**
- (2) you have the right to speak with a lawyer before you testify and to have a lawyer present with you in the grand jury room;**
- (3) if you cannot afford a lawyer, and wish to speak with one before you enter the grand jury room, a judge will determine whether a lawyer will represent you at no charge to you;**
- (4) you may refuse to answer any question if a truthful answer would tend to incriminate you; and**
- (5) anything that you do say may be used against you in a later legal proceeding.**

**Comment**

Under *Commonwealth v. Woods*, 466 Mass. 707, 719-720 (2014), the warnings to “targets” or “likely” targets must only include an advisement concerning the privilege against self-incrimination and that any statements given may be used against the witness. The *United States Attorneys' Manual*, (USAM) § 9–11.151 goes somewhat further, providing the additional advisement that a “target” should be warned that the witness’s own conduct is being investigated. At least one District Attorney’s office provides this more specific cautionary instruction. This proposed best practice suggests that prosecutors should consider giving, in substance, a more complete cautionary instruction.

A “target” of a grand jury investigation is defined as “a person as to whom the prosecutor or the grand jury has substantial evidence linking him or her to the commission of a crime and

who, in the judgment of the prosecutor, is a putative defendant.” Id.; see Woods, 466 Mass. at 719 n.12 (2014) (adopting this definition of “target” from the USAM). A “putative” defendant could also, for example, include a person who has already been charged in District Court with crimes arising out of the same matter being investigated by the grand jury for possible indictment. However, such a witness is not considered a “target” if there is reason for the prosecutor to believe that, having obtained a grant of immunity, a non-prosecution agreement, or due to other circumstances, the witness is no longer a putative defendant.

In addition to “targets,” warnings must be given to a person whom the prosecutor has reason to believe is “likely” to become a “target.” Id. at 719-720 (instructing that, because grand jury testimony is “compelled,” warnings should be provided both to “targets” and to any witness whom the prosecutor has reason to believe “is likely to become one”).

The giving and receipt of these warnings to targets should be memorialized by the prosecutor in the presence of the witness, such as in a writing signed by the witness, by means of an audio recording or in some other appropriate manner, prior to the witness testifying before the grand jury.

As a general matter, the questioning of a witness in the grand jury, even a target, is not considered custodial questioning, which would require Miranda warnings. See Commonwealth v. Beauchamp, 49 Mass. App. Ct. 591, 607 (2000), quoting from United States v. Washington, 431 U.S. 181, 187-188 (1977) (“testimony given under oath pursuant to grand jury subpoena is not so coercively compelled”). However, in particular circumstances, grand jury testimony and statements in a pre-grand jury interview by a witness who has invoked his Miranda rights may be suppressed as involuntary. See Commonwealth v. Tewolde, 88 Mass. App. Ct. 423 (2015)[,] (Where police officers served grand jury subpoena on defendant after he invoked Miranda rights, defendant was under misimpression that he had to speak to police before his grand jury appearance, and defendant was told by judge he had to testify, after judge received erroneous information, defendant’s interview statements and testimony before the grand jury must be suppressed as involuntary.)

The role of counsel to a witness testifying before the grand jury is limited by G. L. c. 277, § 14A. See Commonwealth v. Griffin, 404 Mass. 372, 373 (1989) (“The attorney who accompanies a client into the grand jury room has, by statute, a very limited role.”). This statute affords a grand jury witness the “right to consult with counsel and to have counsel present at every step of any criminal proceeding at which such person is present, including the presentation of evidence, questioning, or examination before the grand jury . . . .” G. L. c. 277, § 14A. While counsel may “advise her client on privileges and can consult with her client upon reasonable request for the opportunity to do so, . . . [counsel] is not entitled to discovery and may not make ‘objections or arguments or otherwise address the grand jury or



the district attorney.” In re Grand Jury Investigation, 92 Mass. App. Ct. 531, 536 n.2 (2017), quoting G. L. c. 277, § 14A.

The statutory right in Massachusetts of a grand jury witness to have counsel physically “present” during “questioning” is different from federal practice, under which counsel may not enter the grand jury room during testimony. See Fed. R. Crim. P. 6 (d) (1) (“The following persons may be present while the grand jury is in session: attorneys for the government, the witness being questioned, interpreters when needed, and a court reporter or an operator of a recording device.”).

This proposed best practice is otherwise consistent with nationally recognized standards. See American Bar Ass’n, *Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-4.6(g) (4th ed. 2015) (“Prior to taking a target’s testimony, the prosecutor should advise the target of the privilege against self-incrimination and obtain a voluntary waiver of that right.”); National Dist. Attorneys Ass’n, *National Prosecution Standards*, Standards 3-3.3 & 3-3.4 (3d ed. 2009) (recommending that prosecutors inform targets summoned to testify before grand jury of their “target” status before any grand jury appearance, and recommending that prosecutors provide these targets warnings concerning self-incrimination, the use of any testimony given, and the opportunity to consult with counsel).

In other circumstances not covered by the best practice, the prosecutor has discretion to provide a grand jury witness with “target” warnings even if such advisements are not legally required. See American Bar Association Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function (4<sup>th</sup> Edition), Standard 3-3.4 (g) (prosecutor may advise a witness “of his or her rights against self-incrimination and the right to independent counsel if the prosecutor reasonably believes the witness may provide self-incriminating information and the witness appears not to know his or her rights.”).

**B. If a witness who has been given target warnings wishes to consult with counsel, the witness should be given a reasonable opportunity to do so.**

### **Comment**

This principle expresses the prevailing practice that when a witness informs the prosecutor that he or she wishes to consult with counsel, a reasonable request for such consultation is normally granted by the prosecutor.

This principle does not detract from the vitality of Rule 5(c) of the Massachusetts Rules of Criminal Procedure or from G. L. c. 277, § 14A, which protect against a witness’s obstruction of the grand jury’s investigation through unreasonable delays. Instead, this

principle is consistent with the idea that no witness may refuse to appear because of the unavailability of that witness's counsel of choice on the date set for his or her grand jury testimony. See G. L. 277 c. § 14A ("No witness may refuse to appear for reason of unavailability of counsel for that witness"); see also Mass. R. Crim. P. 5 (c), as appearing in 442 Mass. 1505 (2004) (same).

This proposed best practice does not affect the settled law that a target, like any other witness before the grand jury, has a duty to answer questions unless the answers would violate the privilege against self-incrimination. See, e.g., Gamble v. Commonwealth, 355 Mass. 394, 397-398 (1969); Heard v. Pierce, 62 Mass. 338, 339-341 (1851). Nor does it affect the settled law that a target of a grand jury investigation may be subject to prosecution for perjury if the answers given by the target are knowingly false and material to the grand jury's investigation. See Commonwealth v. Brown, 55 Mass. App. Ct. 440, 445-446 (2002) ("[A] failure to give required warnings might be a basis for suppression of a witness's testimony in other contexts, but normally it is not a basis for suppression in a subsequent prosecution alleging that the testimony was perjured.").

**C. If a witness is given target warnings and (1) informs the prosecutor that he or she intends to assert the privilege against self-incrimination, (2) invokes the privilege during testimony, or (3) requests to consult with counsel concerning the decision whether to testify, the prosecutor should not conduct any further examination of the witness before the grand jury without first giving the witness an opportunity to consult with retained counsel or bringing the matter to the attention of the presiding judge.**

### Comment

This recommended best practice is consistent with prevailing Massachusetts practice, where the supervising judge exercises the power to appoint counsel for grand jury witnesses/targets who may be indigent and state either that they want counsel or that they intend to invoke the privilege against self-incrimination. Its purpose is to protect against an inadvertent waiver of the privilege against self-incrimination by a witness who is not represented by counsel solely by reason of the witness's indigence. These situations present challenging legal issues. Witnesses who are given target warnings and who choose to testify without consulting with a lawyer are at risk of inadvertently waiving the privilege against self-incrimination and incriminating themselves.

In addition to being consistent with prevailing practice, this proposed best practice is consistent with the Superior Court's supervisory authority over the grand jury. See In re

Pappas, 358 Mass. 603, 613 (1971) (“In exercising supervision over the grand jury, the presiding judge has discretion (1) to act in aid of effective judicial administration and (2) to prevent excessive or unnecessary interference with the legitimate interests of witnesses. . .”). The question of a witness’s indigence can always be brought before the presiding judge.

The Supreme Judicial Court has not addressed the issue of whether G.L. c. 277 § 14A confers a “statutory right” to appointed counsel, beyond observing that it “does not expressly or impliedly require the appointment of counsel for indigents. Neither does it forbid such an appointment.” Opinion of the Justices, 373 Mass. 915, 921 (1977). One noted Massachusetts authority has stated that, in practice, “a witness who is indigent has the right to have counsel appointed to assist him or her as the witness testifies before the grand jury.” E.B. Cypher, *Criminal Practice and Procedure* § 17:42 (4th ed. 2014), citing Commonwealth v. Gilliard, 36 Mass. App. Ct. 183, 186-187 (1994) (noting that prosecutor advised defendant-grand jury witness “of her right to have counsel appointed at no expense to her.”) Cf. Commonwealth v. Fisher, 433 Mass. 340, 350 n.12 (2001) (at trial, when it is clear that a witness intends to exercise the privilege against self-incrimination, the witness should not be permitted to do so before the jury and the judge should conduct a *voir dire* outside the presence of the jury; the Court noted that where it appears that the witness may have some valid privilege, “counsel should be appointed to advise the witness with respect to any applicable privileges.”). The function of counsel for a grand jury witness is to provide advice. See G. L. c. 277, §14A; S.S. Beale et al., *Grand Jury Law and Practice* § 6:26 (West 2d ed. Supp. 2013). Counsel for grand jury witnesses is not constitutionally mandated. See United States v. Washington, 431 U.S. 181, n.5 (1977) (“All Miranda’s safeguards, which are designed to avoid the coercive atmosphere, rest on the overbearing compulsion which the Court thought was caused by isolation of a suspect in police custody.”).

This recommended best practice also tends to facilitate inquiry by the Court into whether any claim of privilege is or is not valid, an inquiry in which it is understood that counsel for the witness may play a role. See, e.g., Commonwealth v. Martin, 423 Mass. 496, 504-505 (1996) (describing procedure under which judge may assess the validity of a grand jury witness’s invocation of the privilege and, if appropriate, “discuss with the witness and the witness’s counsel limits on the privilege against self-incrimination that may apply to the witness in the circumstances of the particular case”). Having counsel appointed to represent the witness before the supervisory judge tends to protect the integrity of the judicial system.

## Best Practice No. 2

### **2. The Record of the Proceedings**

**The entire grand jury proceeding — with the exception of the grand jury’s deliberations — is to be recorded in a manner that permits reproduction and transcription. This shall include any legal instructions and communications provided to the grand jury by a judge or a prosecutor during the proceeding, as well as a record of all those present during the proceeding, excluding the names of the grand jurors.<sup>5</sup>**

#### Comment

This best practice is based upon Commonwealth v. Grassie, 476 Mass. 202, 220 (2017) (“[W]e decide today that the entire grand jury proceeding—with the exception of the grand jury’s own deliberations—is to be recorded in a manner that permits reproduction and transcription. This shall include any legal instructions provided to the grand jury by a judge or a prosecutor in connection with the proceeding....”). It is consistent with nationally recognized standards. See American Bar Ass’n, *Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-4.5(d) (4th ed. 2015) (“The entirety of the proceedings occurring before a grand jury, including the prosecutor’s communications with and presentations and instructions to the grand jury, should be recorded in some manner, and that record should be preserved. The prosecutor should avoid off-the-record communications with the grand jury and with individual grand jurors.”); National Dist. Attorneys Ass’n, *National Prosecution Standards*, Standard 4-8.5 (3d ed. 2009) (“In jurisdictions where grand jury proceedings are recorded, a prosecutor’s advice, recommendations, and other communications with the grand jurors should be of record except as otherwise provided by law.”).

Grand jury proceedings should never go “off the record.” E.B. Cypher, *Criminal Practice and Procedure* § 26.13 (4th ed. 2014); see Commonwealth v. Carpenter, 22 Mass. App. Ct. 911, 912913 (1986) (condemning as “a mistake scrupulously to be avoided in the future,” certain off-the-record comments by the prosecutor that related to the manner of the presentation of evidence); see also Commonwealth v. Qualter, 19 Mass. App. Ct. 970, 971 (1985) (noting defendant had accused prosecutor of impairing the integrity of the grand jury proceedings during a recess by improperly urging grand jurors to curtail further questioning). The grand jury’s own deliberations may not be recorded, but all questions posed by a prosecutor or a member of the grand jury, as well as any comment of the prosecutor or any instruction relating to a question of law, along with the testimony, should be recorded. See Grassie, 476 Mass. at 220.

---

<sup>5</sup> The committee is not addressing discovery matters that occur after the completion of the grand jury proceedings.

The *recording* of instructions is to be distinguished from the *production* of instructions to persons other than the prosecutor. See G.L. c. 221, § 86. See also Rule 63 of the Rules of the Superior Court (“Stenographic notes of all testimony given before any grand jury shall be taken by a court reporter, who shall be appointed by a justice of the superior court and who shall be sworn. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the court reporter shall furnish transcripts of said notes only as required by the district attorney or attorney general.”).

### **Best Practice No. 3**

#### **3. Prosecutor’s Instructions on the Law**

- A. The prosecutor should advise the grand jury of the relevant law whenever required by law, requested by a grand juror or otherwise necessary to the grand jury’s determination whether probable cause exists with regard to the charges under consideration.**
  
- B. The prosecutor should also ensure that the grand jurors understand that they have the right at any time to request to be instructed on the law concerning the charges being considered, including the essential elements of the offenses.**
  
- C. The prosecutor should respond to jurors’ legal questions and may refer to the evidence, but should not express any opinion or views on issues of fact, participate in the deliberations or comment on or speculate concerning any matters outside the evidence.**

#### **Comment**

This proposed best practice is based upon Commonwealth v. Coleman, 434 Mass. 165, 172 (2001) (stating that a prosecutor’s duty “is to present the evidence, and explain the meaning of the law.”). See E.B. Cypher, *Criminal Practice and Procedure* § 17.33 (4th ed. 2014) (“It is the duty of the District Attorney, in appropriate circumstances, to advise the Grand Jury of the relevant law.”).

The prosecutor is not legally required to inform a grand jury of the elements of the offense (or of any lesser offenses) for which it seeks an indictment, Commonwealth v. Noble, 429 Mass. 44, 48 (1999), except in limited circumstances involving certain charges against juveniles, see Commonwealth v. Walczak, 463 Mass. 808, 809-810, 832-833 (2012), or

where there is a specific request from the grand jury, see Noble, 429 Mass. at 48. The prosecutor retains discretion to do so in all cases where the prosecutor deems it appropriate or proper, and many prosecutors in Massachusetts do instruct the grand jury on the elements of offenses from time to time. Commonwealth v. Kelcourse, 404 Mass. 466, 468 (1989), quoting Attorney Gen. v. Pelletier, 240 Mass. 264, 307 (1922) (“A prosecutor may advise a grand jury on the law ‘in appropriate instances.’”).

The prosecuting attorney is authorized by rule to be present during grand jury deliberations at their request, Mass. R. Crim. P. 5(g), and may provide legal instructions in the course of answering the grand jury’s questions. Commonwealth v. Smith, 414 Mass. 437, 439-441 (1993) (approving, pursuant to Rule 5[g], “the prosecutor's presence at grand jury deliberations pursuant to the grand jury's request, to assist the grand jury with respect to questions they may have concerning the law.”).

The traditional role of the prosecutor as the legal advisor to the grand jury is well-established not only in Massachusetts but in the vast majority of states. See generally A. Beale, et al., *Grand Jury Law and Practice*, § 4:15 at pp.4, 66-72 (West 2009 2d ed. & 2002 update). Whether the prosecutor making the presentation also serves as the grand jury’s legal advisor or whether that is a responsibility assigned to another prosecutor is a matter for the District Attorney’s discretion. Cf. American Bar Ass’n, *Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-4.5(b) (4th ed. 2015) (“Where the prosecutor is authorized to act as a legal advisor to the grand jury, the prosecutor should appropriately explain the law and may, if permitted by law, express an opinion on the legal significance of the evidence, but should give due deference to the grand jury as an independent legal body.”).

This proposed best practice is also consistent with established Massachusetts law concerning the prosecutor’s duty to protect the independence of the grand jury. By providing legal instructions the prosecutor enables the grand jury to meaningfully apply the facts to the law, thus assisting the grand jury to fulfill its role as a “bulwark of individual liberty and a fundamental protection against despotism and persecution.” Commonwealth v. Wilcox, 437 Mass. 33, 34 (2002). See Commonwealth v. Beneficial Fin. Co., 360 Mass. 188, 209 (1971), quoting Commonwealth v. Favulli, 352 Mass. 95, 106 (1967) (“In presenting cases to the grand jury the prosecutor and his assistants must scrupulously refrain from words or conduct that will invade the province of the grand jury or tend to induce action other than that which the jurors in their uninfluenced judgment deem warranted on the evidence fairly presented before them.”); Pelletier, 240 Mass. at 307-310 (explaining that a prosecutor present during grand jury deliberations “cannot participate in the deliberations or express opinions on questions of fact or attempt in any way to influence the action.”).

It is also consistent with nationally recognized standards. See American Bar Ass'n, *Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-4.5(a) (4th ed. 2015) (“In presenting a matter to a criminal grand jury, and in light of its *ex parte* character, the prosecutor should respect the independence of the grand jury and should not preempt a function of the grand jury, mislead the grand jury, or abuse the processes of the grand jury.”); National Dist. Attorneys Ass'n, *National Prosecution Standards*, Standard 4-8.3 (3d ed. 2009) (“A prosecutor should take no action and should make no statements that have the potential to improperly undermine the grand jury’s independence.”)

#### **Best Practice No. 4**

#### **4. The Presentation of Evidence**

**In presenting evidence to a grand jury, a prosecutor should:**

- A. Recognize that there is a preference for direct testimony and take reasonable steps to ensure that when hearsay evidence is presented that may not be admissible at trial, it is reliable and not misleading or otherwise improper for the grand jury to consider.**
- B. Ensure that the grand jury is informed, either by the judge during empanelment or otherwise, that they have the right to request the production of additional witnesses or evidence if they find it material and pertinent to their consideration.**
- C. Recognize that testimony that consists of answers to leading questions may be treated as the “mere confirmation or denial” of an assertion posed by the questioner and thus limit any potential for the substantive use of such grand jury testimony at trial.**
- D. Avoid, for the purpose of securing an indictment, knowingly or recklessly presenting false, misleading or deceptive evidence to the grand jury or misleading the grand jury.**
- E. Present exculpatory evidence in the possession of the prosecution (1) that would greatly undermine the credibility of an important witness, (2) that would be likely to affect the grand jury’s decision or (3) where withholding it would distort the meaning of the evidence presented or seriously taint the presentation.**

#### **Comment**

Section A strikes a balance between the rule expressed in Mass. R. Crim. P. 4 (c) (“An

indictment shall not be dismissed on the grounds that ... hearsay evidence was presented before the grand jury.”) and Commonwealth v. Stevenson, 474 Mass. 372, 377-380 & n.5 (2016) (“Our affirmation of the policy that allows for indictments before the grand jury to rely solely on hearsay evidence dates back more than a century”) and the nuanced prescription expressed in Commonwealth v. St. Pierre, 377 Mass. 650, 656 (1979) (“[S]ound policy dictates a preference for the use of direct testimony before grand juries.”). Accord, Commonwealth v. Walczak, 463 Mass. at 845 (2012) (Spina, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part); Commonwealth v. LaVelle, 414 Mass. 146, 149 (1993); Commonwealth v. O’Dell, 392 Mass. 445, 451 n.1 (1984); Commonwealth v. Lincoln, 368 Mass. 281, 285 n.2 (1975); Commonwealth v. Ortiz-Peguero, 51 Mass. App. Ct. 90, 96, n.9 (2001).

It is consistent with nationally recognized standards. See National District Attorney’s Association, *National Prosecution Standards*, 3d ed. (2009). Standard 4-8.4 (“The prosecutor may present reliable hearsay evidence to the grand jury in accordance with applicable law or court rule. However, when hearsay evidence is presented, the grand jury should be informed that it is hearsay evidence.”); USAM § 9-11.232 (“Each United States Attorney should be assured that hearsay evidence presented to the grand jury will be presented on its merits so that jurors are not misled into believing that the witness is giving his or her personal account.”).

Massachusetts law specifically authorizes the prosecutor to decide what witnesses and evidence to subpoena to the grand jury. G.L. c. 277, § 68. See Commonwealth v. Odgren, 455 Mass. 171, 179 & n.18 (2009).

Section B however recognizes the well-established principle that grand jurors have the right to request the production of additional witnesses if they find it necessary to their full consideration of a case. This rule is based upon Commonwealth v. McNary, 246 Mass. 46, 51 (1923) (although as a general principle “the grand jury, in the regular discharge of their duty, cannot admit, or hear any testimony, but such as is properly produced to them in support of the prosecution,” if it appears that there are witnesses other than those produced by the prosecutor and the grand jury is “convinced that their testimony may be material and pertinent, and of such a nature as would elucidate or explain the evidence for the government, and lead them to a more perfect knowledge of the merits of the case, it is said they may require the testimony of such witnesses.”) and Stevenson, 474 Mass. at 380, n.9 (“It would be helpful if the Superior Court would craft a model instruction for use by judges who are empanelling grand jurors. Among other things, the instruction could inform them that they may request the production of additional witnesses if they find it necessary to their full consideration of a case presented to them by the prosecutor.”). This is consistent with *American Bar Association Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function*, Standard 3-4.6(d) (2015) (“When a new grand jury is empanelled, a prosecutor should ensure



that the grand jurors are appropriately instructed, consistent with the law of the jurisdiction, on the grand jury's right and ability to seek evidence, ask questions, and hear directly from any available witnesses, including eyewitnesses.”)

Section C is derived from Commonwealth v. Daye, 393 Mass. 55, 75 (1984), overruled on other grounds, and Commonwealth v. Le, 444 Mass. 431 (2005), where the court explained that a grand jury statement should be admitted in evidence only if it is clear “that the statement was that of the witness, rather than the interrogator” and that judges therefore have discretion to exclude “yes” or “no” answers to leading questions posed before the grand jury. See also Commonwealth v. DePina, 476 Mass. 614, 621-622 (2017) (grand jury testimony offered substantively where witness feigned lack of memory at trial); Commonwealth v. Maldonado, 466 Mass. 742, 754-756 (2014) (grand jury testimony offered substantively where witness gave inconsistent statement at trial).

Sections D and E address the related issues of avoiding the knowing or reckless presentation of false or misleading evidence, and requiring the presentation of exculpatory evidence when its absence would present a distorted view of the evidence. These principles are expressed in cases such as Commonwealth v. Clemmey, 447 Mass. 121, 130 (2006) (“While prosecutors are not required in every instance to reveal all exculpatory evidence to a grand jury, they must present exculpatory evidence that would greatly undermine either the credibility of an important witness or evidence likely to affect the grand jury’s decision, as well as evidence the withholding of which would cause the presentation to be seriously tainted”); Commonwealth v. Arroyo, 442 Mass. 135, 143 (2004) (“[W]e require that prosecutors not ‘distort the meaning’ of the evidence that they present by withholding certain portions of it”); Commonwealth v. Good, 409 Mass. 612, 618-620 (1991) (It was improper for the prosecutor to present a “wanted poster” for the defendant to the grand jury; “in addition to being highly inflammatory, the poster was devoid of evidentiary value”); Commonwealth v. Reddington, 395 Mass. 315, 319 (1985) (“[T]he knowing use of false testimony by the Commonwealth or one of its agents may impair the integrity of grand jury proceedings and is a ground for dismissing the indictments”); O’Dell, 392 Mass. at 448-449 (“Our affirmance of the dismissal of the indictment results from our conclusion that the integrity of the grand jury proceeding was impaired by an unfair and misleading presentation to the grand jury of a portion of a statement attributed to the defendant without revealing that an exculpatory portion of the purported statement had been excised”); Commonwealth v. Hunt, 84 Mass. App. Ct. 643, 652-653 (2013) (“The deception inherent in the Commonwealth’s failure to make a full disclosure of Fernanda’s exculpatory statement was exacerbated by the prosecutor’s careful scripting of Trooper Robertson’s testimony to create the impression that Fernanda’s identification was consistent and reliable”); and Commonwealth v. Callagy, 33 Mass. App. Ct. 85, 88 (1992) (improper for

the prosecutor to inform the grand jury that a suspect had invoked his right to remain silent when confronted by the police).

Although the defendant “bears a heavy burden” to show impairment of the grand jury proceeding, LaVelle, 414 Mass. at 150, and inaccurate testimony made in good faith does not require dismissal of an indictment, dismissal is appropriate where (1) the Commonwealth knowingly or recklessly presented false or deceptive evidence to the grand jury; (2) the evidence was presented for the purpose of obtaining an indictment; and (3) the evidence probably influenced the grand jury’s decision to indict. Commonwealth v. Mayfield, 398 Mass. 615, 620– 622 (1986). See Commonwealth v. Silva, 455 Mass. 503, 509 (2009) (citing cases).

There are occasions when the integrity of the grand jury is not impaired by the presentation of evidence that the prosecutor believes to be false, for example, when a witness provides an alibi that the prosecutor knows to be contradicted by other reliable evidence. However, if a prosecutor subpoenas a witness with the intent to indict the witness for perjury or obstruction of justice based upon the witness’s expected testimony, that witness is a “target” and must be given the warnings required under *Commonwealth v. Woods*, 466 Mass. 707, 719-720 (2014). It should be further noted that Best Practice No. 1 includes warnings that go beyond those legally required under Woods.

### **Best Practice No. 5**

#### **5. Instructions on Lesser Offenses and/or Defenses**

- A. When the Commonwealth seeks to indict a juvenile for murder, the prosecutor should consider whether there is substantial evidence of mitigating circumstances or defenses (other than lack of criminal responsibility) that should be presented to the grand jury, in which case any such evidence known to the prosecutor should be presented, and the prosecutor must instruct the grand jury on the elements of murder and on the significance of the mitigating circumstances and defenses.**
- B. In any other circumstances, as a matter of discretion the prosecutor should consider instructing the grand jury on the elements of lesser offenses and/or defenses, where such instructions would be in the interest of justice or would assist the grand jurors to understand the legal significance of mitigating circumstances and defenses.**

#### **Comment**

The instruction contemplated in Section A is not required except where the prosecutor seeks to indict a juvenile for murder and where substantial evidence of mitigating circumstances or defenses (other than lack of criminal responsibility) has been presented to the grand jury. Walczak, 463 Mass. at 810.

Three Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, concurring in the Walczak judgment, concluded that such instructions should be given in cases where the prosecutor seeks to indict an adult for murder as well. Id. at 837 (Gants, Botsford, & Duffly, JJ., concurring). These Justices reasoned that where the evidence of mitigating circumstances presented to the grand jury is so substantial that concealing it would impair the integrity of the grand jury, instructions on the elements of murder in the second degree and on the legal significance of the mitigating circumstances should be given. Such instructions must be given so that the grand jury can understand the legal significance of the evidence as it might pertain to the decision to indict. Id.

Conversely, three other Justices, also concurring with the judgment in Walczak but dissenting in part, rejected any requirement that the Commonwealth present evidence to the grand jury concerning mitigating circumstances or defenses. Id. at 844 (Spina, J., Ireland, C.J., & Cordy, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part). These Justices also rejected any requirement, even where a prosecutor seeks to indict a juvenile for murder, that the grand jury be instructed as to such mitigating circumstances or defenses absent a specific request from the grand jury. Id.

Section B provides that the prosecutor may instruct the grand jury on the elements of offenses that can be viewed as “lesser” than the offense for which the prosecutor seeks indictment. Section B also gives the prosecutor discretion to instruct on the significance of legal defenses that may be raised by the evidence. These proposed best practices relate to one of the core principles of constitutional separation of powers under which the prosecutor has broad discretion in deciding whether to prosecute. See Shepard v. Attorney Gen., 409 Mass. 398, 401 (1991), quoting Ames v. Attorney Gen., 332 Mass. 246, 253 (1955) (“Judicial review of decisions which are within the executive discretion of the [prosecutor] ‘would constitute an intolerable interference by the judiciary in the executive department of the government and would be in violation of art. 30 of the Declaration of Rights.’”); see also Burlington v. District Attorney for the Northern Dist., 381 Mass. 717, 721 (1980) (“The virtual exclusion of judicial intervention to check or correct the district attorney [in choosing whether to prosecute] . . . follows from Part I, art. 30, of the Massachusetts Constitution declaring a separation of powers.”); See also Commonwealth v. Dascalakis, 246 Mass. 12, 18 (1923) (overruled on other grounds) (“Power to enter a *nolle prosequi* is absolute in the prosecuting officer from the return of the indictment up to the beginning of trial, except possibly in instances of scandalous abuse of authority.”).

This best practice proposed in Section B would encourage the exercise of prosecutorial discretion to provide instructions (such as the instructions required in Section A) in cases other than those involving juveniles, where substantial evidence of mitigating circumstances or defenses (other than lack of criminal responsibility) has been presented to the grand jury. It would also encourage the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in cases where there may be a viable defense, such as where the target of the grand jury investigation did not retreat from an unlawful intruder in his home before resorting to self-defense. See G. L. c. 278, § 8A (“In the prosecution of a person who is an occupant of a dwelling charged with killing or injuring one who was unlawfully in said dwelling, it shall be a defense that the occupant was in his dwelling at the time of the offense and that he acted in the reasonable belief that the person unlawfully in said dwelling was about to inflict great bodily injury or death upon said occupant or upon another person lawfully in said dwelling, and that said occupant used reasonable means to defend himself or such other person lawfully in said dwelling. There shall be no duty on said occupant to retreat from such person unlawfully in said dwelling.”); contra Commonwealth v. Sosa, 79 Mass. App. Ct. 106, 115-116 (2011) (“A person may not use force in self-defense until he has availed himself of all proper means to avoid physical combat.”). There might be many other circumstances in which a prosecutor, exercising discretion in the interest of justice, might instruct the grand jury on alternative charging options in light of “mitigating” evidence and this proposed best practice would encourage the exercise of such discretion. Additionally, although the prosecutor “is not required to inform the jury of the elements of the offense for which it seeks an indictment or of any lesser included offenses,” Noble, 429 Mass. at 48, if the grand jury requests instructions, the prosecutor should provide appropriate and accurate instructions. Many District Attorney offices currently instruct the grand jury on the elements of the offense, especially where the elements are not apparent from the language of the indictment or are not offenses commonly presented to the grand jury.

For example, in some circumstances a prosecutor may believe that charging a lesser offense is more consonant with justice, in light of the facts of the individual case, the existence of mitigating or potentially exculpatory evidence, and any potential difficulty of proving an essential element of the offense at trial. In such a scenario, the prosecutor should consider whether to present a lesser offense, in lieu of or as an alternative to a more serious proposed charge (even if the prosecutor believes that the prospective defendant is guilty of the more serious charge).

This proposed best practice acknowledges that the prosecutor’s discretion goes beyond the baseline ethical requirement for seeking an indictment in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. See Mass. R. Prof. C. 3.8(a), as appearing in 473 Mass. 1301 (2016) (“The prosecutor in a criminal case shall . . . refrain from prosecuting where the prosecutor lacks a good faith belief that probable cause to support the charge exists.”). The National District Attorney’s Association has adopted a more stringent standard that charges should be brought

only if the charges “adequately encompass the accused’s criminal activity and . . . [the prosecutor] reasonably believes [the charges] can be substantiated by admissible evidence at trial.” National Dist. Attorneys Ass’n, *National Prosecution Standards*, Standard 4-2.2 (3d ed. 2009). Similarly, the *United States Attorneys’ Manual* states that, to indict on any charge, the prosecutor must believe that the “admissible evidence will probably be sufficient to sustain a conviction.” USAM § 927.220 (emphasis added). The manual further states that, while the most serious provable charges should generally be brought, “the decision to bring such charges always should reflect an individualized assessment and should fairly reflect the defendant’s criminal conduct.” USAM § 9-27.300.

## **Best Practice No. 6**

### **6. Issues Concerning Evidence**

#### **A. Non-Presentation and Redaction of Grand Jury Exhibits**

**The best practice is to present the grand jury with all documents and physical evidence that have been obtained through the use of a grand jury subpoena, unless the presentation of such evidence would impair the integrity of the proceeding.**

**Where the material received is (a) non-responsive to the subpoena, irrelevant or provided in error, (b) so inflammatory that its presentation might impair the integrity of the grand jury or (c) otherwise inappropriate for presentation to the grand jury, the prosecutor should exercise discretion whether to redact material that is inappropriate for grand jury presentment, provide a limiting instruction concerning the proper use of certain evidence or seek assistance from the Court.**

**When the prosecutor redacts material received pursuant to a grand jury subpoena, the best practice is for the prosecutor to retain custody of the original materials, except where the materials were not responsive to the subpoena, in order to prevent any claim of prejudice to the defendant or abuse of process by the prosecutor. In such a case, appropriate notice of the fact of the redaction should be given to the defendant.**

**The prosecutor should recognize that the Commonwealth has a continuing obligation to reveal any exculpatory evidence it obtains, by any means, to the defense, whether or not it is presented to the grand jury.**

### **Comment**

The prosecutor is authorized by G.L. c. 277, § 68 to issue a grand jury subpoena duces tecum for the production of documents. Commonwealth v. Mitchell, 444 Mass. 786, 798 n.17

(2005). Ordinarily documents received pursuant to a grand jury subpoena should be returned to the grand jury. See Commonwealth v. Cote, 407 Mass. 827, 832 (1990) (prosecutor exceeded authority by not returning documents received pursuant to a grand jury subpoena to the grand jury, but rather presenting them at trial). Cf. Commonwealth v. Smallwood, 379 Mass. 878, 887 & n.3 (1980) (prosecutor exceeded authority by issuing grand jury subpoena to witness with no intention of placing the witness before the grand jury). Courts recognize that in modern practice the prosecutor must take a “leadership role” in assembling and presenting documentary evidence to the grand jury and allow prosecutors time to review documents produced pursuant to a grand jury subpoena for later presentation. Commonwealth v. Abbott, 21 Mass.L.Rptr. 588, 2006 WL 3268969, at \*4-5 (proper for prosecutor to issue grand jury subpoena for documents to be produced to prosecutor’s office for future presentation to a grand jury) (Billings, J.), citing United States v. Kleen Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., 381 F. Supp. 519, 520-523 (E.D.N.Y. 1974) (recognizing and approving this “common” practice).

Not everything that is produced in response to a grand jury subpoena should necessarily be presented to the grand jury, especially where the material is irrelevant and/or unduly prejudicial to the target of the investigation. The grand jury plays a “unique role” in our criminal justice system and possesses “broad powers and substantial discretion to ‘inquire into all information that might possibly bear on its investigation until it has identified an offense or has satisfied itself that none has occurred’.” In the Matter of a Grand Jury Subpoena, 454 Mass. 685, 692 (2009), quoting Commonwealth v. Williams, 439 Mass. 678, 683 (2003), quoting Matter of a Grand Jury Investigation, 427 Mass. 221, 226, *cert. denied sub nom. A.R. v. Massachusetts*, 525 U.S. 873 (1998). However, the Supreme Judicial Court has recognized, for example, that reference to a defendant’s criminal record before a grand jury is “undesirable.” Commonwealth v. Champagne, 399 Mass. 80, 84 (1987). This can be the case even if such information is reasonably pertinent to the grand jury’s inquiry on the question of credibility. Commonwealth v. Saya, 14 Mass. App. Ct. 509, 515 (1982). Similarly, questions of privilege sometimes arise which the prosecutor has discretion to consider, although many rules of privilege do not apply to grand jury investigations. See, e.g., In the Matter of a Grand Jury Subpoena, 447 Mass. 88, 99 (2006) (spousal privilege in general is not applicable before grand jury).

Recognizing this, prosecutors routinely use best efforts to shield the grand jury from knowledge that the target of a grand jury investigation has been convicted of other crimes and commonly limit a grand jury’s consideration of evidence of unrelated misconduct to proper purposes, in order to prevent the grand jury from improperly indicting a person on the basis of a propensity to commit crime. See Commonwealth v. Vinnie, 428 Mass. 161, 175, *cert. denied* 525 U.S. 1007 (1998) (prosecutor elicited evidence of unrelated criminal conduct). Compare Commonwealth v. Freeman, 407 Mass. 279, 281-284 (1990) (evidence of the target’s outstanding warrant for an unrelated rape charge came in response to a grand juror’s question). To this end, the prosecutor may properly instruct a witness not to answer a question, properly instruct the grand jury to disregard irrelevant material that might be part of an exhibit or properly provide limiting instructions on the use of “prior bad act” evidence similar to such as may be found in the Massachusetts Superior Court Criminal Practice Jury Instructions, §7.7 (MCLE 2013).

Seeking judicial guidance regarding whether to present to the grand jury subpoenaed evidence that may be improper for the grand jury to consider is consistent with the court's supervisory role over the grand jury. See In re: Pappas, 358 Mass. at 613.

The Commonwealth always has the constitutional obligation to reveal any exculpatory evidence it obtains, by any means, to the defense. See Commonwealth v. Healey, 438 Mass. 672, 678-679 (2003), citing Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83, 87 (1963).

## **B. Viewing Exhibits**

**When the grand jury receives evidence in a form that requires the use of another device to access it, such as a CD or DVD, the grand jury should be provided with the means to access the evidence so provided and the prosecutor should state on the record that the grand jury has the means to review such evidence during their deliberations.**

### **Comment**

This best practice is based upon prevailing current practice and is not intended to direct the grand jury in its consideration of the evidence before it. Rather, it is only intended to make a record that the grand jury has the ability to review all of the evidence that has been presented.

## Summary of Interviews with Prosecutors' Offices

As directed by the Supreme Judicial Court in Commonwealth v. Grassie, 476 Mass. 202 (2017), the committee collected information regarding grand jury practices currently employed by the eleven District Attorneys and the Office of the Attorney General. The focus of the committee's inquiry was on instructions to the grand jury and other prosecutors' interactions with the grand jury. The members drafted a questionnaire and conducted interviews, in small teams, with representatives of prosecutors' offices during June 2017.<sup>6</sup>

This summary provides an overview of the responses the committee received regarding current grand jury practices across the Commonwealth. All information gathered reflects post-Grassie practices. It notes areas of common practice, as well as areas where practices vary considerably among offices.<sup>7</sup>

**I. Sittings of the grand jury:** The overwhelming majority of the twelve offices reported that grand juries sit for three-month periods, with the number of sittings per week varying from five times a week to an "as needed" basis.

**II. Recording of instructions to the grand jury:** All twelve offices reported that they **record all instructions to the grand jury**. Ten offices **record introductory remarks to a new grand jury**<sup>8</sup>

**III. Content of instructions:**

---

<sup>6</sup> Most interviews were conducted in person; some offices submitted written responses to the committee's questions. The questions are listed in Appendix D.

<sup>7</sup> In analyzing their findings, members have noted that some variations from office to office may result, at least in part, from the particulars of the interviews and may not represent the practice of all prosecutors in that office.

<sup>8</sup> In nine offices, the grand jury coordinator or supervisor gives introductory remarks. In four offices the Judge participates, either by video or in person. In three, the District Attorney participates, either by video or in person.



- Eleven of the twelve offices **use model trial instructions adopted for the grand jury**; two offices added that they are creating model instructions for use in the grand jury.
- Eleven of the twelve offices **use special instructions for cases against juveniles**.<sup>9</sup> None of the offices **instruct grand jurors on adolescent brain development** in the context of criminal intent.
- In four offices, the **elements of common crimes are described** only at the outset of the grand jury's term. In two offices, the prosecutor provides individual instructions as to the elements of offenses in every case, regardless of whether the grand jury had been instructed on the offense in another case. Two rely on the indictment to describe the elements of offenses. One has "no set practice." In two counties, since Grassie, no instructions are given except when required under Commonwealth v. Walczak, 463 Mass. 808 (2012) or when requested by the grand jury.
- Asked whether they ever **instruct the grand jury on lesser offenses**, four offices said no, except when required by Walczak. Three other offices said no, with no qualification. Of those three offices, one rarely has cases involving juveniles; another has not had any juvenile murders since Walczak; and the third indicated in response to other questions that, if an affirmative defense or mitigating defense presents itself, it would be instructed upon.<sup>10</sup> Others indicated that their approach depended on the circumstances of the case, on the facts as established by testimony, or on whether the grand jury inquired. One said they gave such instructions only in murder cases and another said that they did so "sometimes", but not typically and not unless asked.

---

<sup>9</sup> Seven offices mentioned that they provide the elements for a youthful offender indictment where appropriate.

<sup>10</sup> Since Walczak requires an instruction on affirmative defenses or mitigating circumstances only in juvenile cases and only when there is substantial evidence of such defense or mitigation, this office's practice goes beyond what is mandated by Walczak because it applies to all cases.

- Six offices **instruct the grand jury on affirmative defenses or mitigating circumstances** only when required under Walczak or Noble. Other offices responded that:
  - They do provide instructions on affirmative defenses, primarily self-defense;
  - If an affirmative defense or mitigating circumstance presented itself, it would be instructed upon;
  - They would in murder cases;
  - It depends on the circumstances; they always instruct on self-defense, defense of another, and provocation.

Only one office, which reports that it rarely has cases involving juveniles, responded “no” without qualification; they do not instruct on affirmative defenses or mitigating circumstances.

- There is no common practice regarding **instructions given at the end of the presentment**, right before the grand jury deliberates. Two offices instruct on the elements of offenses that are new to the grand jury. One instructs on the elements of the proposed charges and gives limiting instructions as necessary. Others simply read the indictment unless the grand jury asks for instructions or guidance on legal questions.
- There is no common practice with respect to **instructions regarding records and other exhibits**, although several offices indicated that they give limiting instructions when appropriate.
- Asked whether their **practices regarding instructions differ for murder presentments**, seven offices reported that they do not, except to comply with the requirements of Walczak. Two said there were no differences in their practices with respect to murder presentments and did not mention Walczak. One reported that a different ADA gave the instructions in murder presentments. Another noted that their office had adopted the model jury instructions for homicide. One office rarely has murder investigations arise.

- Eight offices follow no uniform practice with respect to whether individual prosecutors give an **initial description of the case** to the grand jury before testimony is taken.

**IV. Provision of written instructions to the grand jurors:** Ten offices reported that they **do not routinely provide written instructions** to the grand jury, but two of them added that they would do so if requested.

**V. Practices when the grand jurors have factual or legal questions:**

- Eleven of the twelve offices **record questions asked of, and answers given by, prosecutors during deliberations.**
- In nine offices, **if jurors have factual questions that a testifying witness is unable to answer**, prosecutors inform the grand jury that the question from the grand jury will be addressed in the testimony of a different witness who is expected to testify at a later time, if this is the case.
- When asked about their practices **when jurors have legal questions that the prosecutor is not able to answer**, nine offices reported simply that the prosecutor would find the answer and report back to the grand jury. Five of those offices specified that the answers would be put on the record. Two offices indicated that the situation (the prosecutor being unable to answer a legal question) had not arisen, but if it did, they would present the option of asking the Judge.<sup>11</sup>

**VI. Target warnings:** Eleven of twelve offices reported **that they give “target warnings”** when a target of an investigation testifies, pursuant to Commonwealth v. Woods, 466 Mass. 707 (2014). The remaining office has not had any occasion to present the grand jury testimony of a target of an investigation

---

<sup>11</sup> By contrast, another county specifically noted that the question would not be taken to the Judge.

**VII. Prosecutor’s presence in the grand jury room during deliberations:** Seven offices report that the prosecutor is not present in the grand jury room during deliberations. Of the other five offices, three said that a vote is taken, or the grand jurors are polled, in every case to determine if they wish the prosecutor to remain in the room. Another said that the prosecutor is not present unless asked by the grand jurors to answer a legal question. In another county, the uniform practice is to ask the grand jury, at the beginning of the term, whether it wishes formally to request, pursuant to Mass. R. Crim. P. 5(g) and Commonwealth v. Smith, 414 Mass. 437, 440-441 (1993), that the prosecutor who is the grand jury director (or another designated prosecutor) be available from time to time to answer their legal questions.<sup>12</sup>

**VIII. Written guidelines for prosecutors presenting cases to the grand jury:**

**None of the offices uses written guidelines for prosecutors** presenting cases to the grand jury, although three refer to a Grand Jury Manual for guidance.

**Conclusion:**

This description of current practices provides a snapshot of grand jury proceedings in the Commonwealth during the post-Grassie era. It is not intended to propose uniformity in grand jury proceedings across the Commonwealth. It is intended to acknowledge both the common ground and the distinctive approaches utilized by different offices in their general handling of such proceedings, although each grand jury investigation is as different and unique as the suspects, witnesses, victims, and facts in each case.

---

<sup>12</sup> It is explained to the grand jury in a writing that is part of the clerk’s records that this request may be revoked at any time without cause, at the grand jury’s pleasure.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Committee Members**

Honorable Robert L. Ullmann, Superior Court, Chair

Honorable Peter W. Agnes, Jr., Appeals Court

Janice Bassil, Esq., Bassil & Budreau, Boston

Berkshire County District Attorney Paul J. Caccaviello

Honorable Judd J. Carhart, Appeals Court (retired)

Assistant Attorney General David E. Clayton, Office of the Attorney General

Assistant District Attorney Kevin J. Curtin, Middlesex County District Attorney's Office

Randy Gioia, Esq., Committee for Public Counsel Services

Honorable Bertha Josephson, Superior Court (retired)

Clinical Professor Diane S. Juliar, Suffolk University Law School

Assistant District Attorney Mary E. Lee, Bristol County District Attorney's Office

Kevin M. Mitchell, Esq., Law Office of Kevin M. Mitchell, Chelsea

Assistant District Attorney Donna Jalbert Patalano, Suffolk County District Attorney's Office\*

\*prior to departure from district attorney's office page

## **APPENDIX B**

The committee received public comments on the Proposed Best Practices for Use by Prosecutors Making Presentments to the Grand Jury from the following organizations and individuals:

- Boston Bar Association
- Committee for Public Counsel Services
- District Attorney Jonathan W. Blodgett
- District Attorney Daniel F. Conley
- District Attorney Timothy J. Cruz
- District Attorney Michael D. O’Keefe
- District Attorney Michael W. Morrissey
- District Attorney Marian T. Ryan
- District Attorney Thomas M. Quinn III
- John Hayes, CPCS Boston Superior Court Trial Unit (on his own behalf)
- Wendy Murphy, New England Law/Boston
- Theodore Riordan, Bates & Riordan, Quincy

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Table of Authorities**

#### **Cases**

A.R. v. Massachusetts, 525 U.S. 873 (1998)  
Ames v. Attorney Gen., 332 Mass. 246 (1955)  
Attorney Gen. v. Pelletier, 240 Mass. 264 (1922)  
Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)  
Burlington v. District Attorney for the N. Dist., 381 Mass. 717 (1980)  
Commonwealth v. Abbott, 21 Mass. L. Rptr. 588, (2006) WL 3268969, at \*4-5  
Commonwealth v. Arroyo, 442 Mass. 135 (2004)  
Commonwealth v. Beauchamp, 49 Mass. App. Ct. 591 (2000)  
Commonwealth v. Beneficial Fin. Co., 360 Mass. 188 (1971)  
Commonwealth v. Borans, 379 Mass. 117 (1979)  
Commonwealth v. Brown, 55 Mass. App. Ct. 440 (2002)  
Commonwealth v. Callagy, 33 Mass. App. Ct. 85 (1992)  
Commonwealth v. Carpenter, 22 Mass. App. Ct. 911 (1986)  
Commonwealth v. Champagne, 399 Mass. 80 (1987)  
Commonwealth v. Clemmey, 447 Mass. 121 (2006)  
Commonwealth v. Coleman, 434 Mass. 165 (2001)  
Commonwealth v. Cote, 407 Mass. 827 (1990)  
Commonwealth v. Dascalakis, 246 Mass. 12 (1923)  
Commonwealth v. Daye, 393 Mass. 55 (1984)  
Commonwealth v. DePina, 476 Mass. 614 (2017)  
Commonwealth v. Dwyer, 448 Mass. 122 (2006)  
Commonwealth v. Favullj, 352 Mass. 95 (1967)  
Commonwealth v. Fernandes, SJC-12429 (Mass. filed Nov. 16, 2017)  
Commonwealth v. Freeman, 407 Mass. 279 (1990)  
Commonwealth v. Gilliard, 36 Mass. App. Ct. 183 (1994)  
Commonwealth v. Good, 409 Mass. 612 (1991)  
Commonwealth v. Grassie, 476 Mass. 202 (2017)  
Commonwealth v. Griffin, 404 Mass. 372 (1989)  
Commonwealth v. Healey, 438 Mass. 672 (2003)  
Commonwealth v. Hunt, 84 Mass. App. Ct. 643 (2013)  
Commonwealth vs. Kaplan, Norfolk Super. Ct., No. 1582CR00580 (Aug. 21, 2017)

Commonwealth v. Kelcourse, 404 Mass. 466 (1989)  
Commonwealth v. LaVelle, 414 Mass. 146 (1993)  
Commonwealth v. Le, 444 Mass. 431 (2005)  
Commonwealth v. Lincoln, 368 Mass. 281 (1975)  
Commonwealth v. Maldonado, 466 Mass. 742 (2014)  
Commonwealth v. Martin, 423 Mass. 496 (1996)  
Commonwealth v. Mayfield, 398 Mass. 615 (1986)  
Commonwealth v. McNary, 246 Mass. 46 (1923)  
Commonwealth v. Mitchell, 444 Mass. 786 (2005)  
Commonwealth v. Noble, 429 Mass. 44 (1999)  
Commonwealth v. O'Dell, 392 Mass. 445 (1984)  
Commonwealth v. Odogren, 455 Mass. 171 (2009)  
Commonwealth v. Ortiz-Peguero, 51 Mass. App. Ct. 90 (2001)  
Commonwealth v. Pfeiffer, SJC-12431 (Mass. filed Nov. 16, 2017)  
Commonwealth v. Qualter, 19 Mass. App. Ct. 970 (1985)  
Commonwealth v. Reddington, 395 Mass. 315 (1985)  
Commonwealth v. Saya, 14 Mass. App. Ct. 509 (1982)  
Commonwealth v. Silva, 455 Mass. 503 (2009)  
Commonwealth v. Smallwood, 379 Mass. 878 (1980)  
Commonwealth v. Smith, 414 Mass. 437 (1993)  
Commonwealth v. Sosa, 79 Mass. App. Ct. 106 (2011)  
Commonwealth v. St. Pierre, 377 Mass. 650 (1979)  
Commonwealth v. Stevenson, 474 Mass. 372 (2016)  
Commonwealth v. Tewolde, 88 Mass. App. Ct. 423 (2015)  
Commonwealth v. Vinnie, 428 Mass. 161 (1998), *cert. denied*, 525 U.S. 1007 (1998)  
Commonwealth v. Walczak, 463 Mass. 808 (2012)  
Commonwealth v. Williams, 439 Mass. 678, 683 (2003)  
Commonwealth v. Woods, 466 Mass. 707 (2014)  
Connecticut v. Gabbert, 526 U.S. 286 (1999)  
Gamble v. Commonwealth, 355 Mass. 394 (1969)  
Heard v. Pierce, 62 Mass. 338 (1851)  
In re Grand Jury Investigation, 427 Mass. 221, (1998), *cert. denied sub nom. A.R. v. Massachusetts*, 525 U.S. 873 (1998).  
In re Grand Jury Investigation, 92 Mass. App. Ct. 531 (2017)  
In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 411 Mass. 489 (1992)  
In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 442 Mass. 1029 (2004)  
In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 447 Mass. 88 (2006)  
In re Grand Jury Subpoena, 454 Mass. 685 (2009)



In re Motions of Dow Jones & Co., 142 F.3d 496 (D.C. Cir. 1998)  
In re Pappas, 358 Mass. 604 (1971)  
In re Rhode Island Grand Jury Subpoena, 414 Mass. 104 (1993)  
Lataille v. Dist. Court of E. Hampden, 366 Mass. 525 (1974)  
Opinion of the Justices, 373 Mass. 915 (1977).  
Preventive Med. Assocs. v. Commonwealth, 465 Mass. 810 (2013)  
Shepard v. Attorney Gen., 409 Mass. 398 (1991)  
Society of Jesus of New Eng. v. Commonwealth, 442 Mass. 1049 (2004)  
United States v. Kleen Laundry & Cleaners, Inc., 381 F. Supp. 519 (E.D.N.Y. 1974)  
United States v. Mandujano, 425 U.S. 564 (1976)  
United States v. Washington, 431 U.S. 181 (1977)  
United States v. Williston, 862 F.3d 1023 (10th Cir. 2017)

### **Constitutional Provisions**

Art. 12 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights  
Art. 30 of the Massachusetts Declaration of Rights  
U.S. Const. amend. V  
U.S. Const. amend. VI

### **Statutes**

G. L. c 221, §86  
G. L. c. 233, § 20B  
G. L. c. 233, § 21B  
G. L. c. 277, § 14A  
G. L. c. 278, § 8A

### **Rules**

Fed. R. Crim. P. 6 (d) (1)  
Mass. R. Crim. P. 4 (c), 378 Mass. 849 (1979)  
Mass. R. Crim. P. 5, as appearing in 442 Mass. 1505 (2004)  
Mass. R. Crim. P. 17, 378 Mass. 885 (1979)  
Mass. R. Prof. C. 3.8(a), as appearing in 473 Mass. 1301 (2016)  
Mass. R. Prof. C. 3.8(e), as appearing in 473 Mass. 1301 (2016)  
Rule 63 of the Rules of the Superior Court

### **Other Authorities**

American Bar Ass'n, *Criminal Justice Standards for the Prosecution Function* (4th ed. 2015)  
E.B. Cypher, *Criminal Practice and Procedure* (4th ed. 2014)

Roger A. Fairfax, Jr., *Grand Jury 2.0: Modern Perspectives on the Grand Jury* (Carolina Academic Press 2011)

*Massachusetts Superior Court Criminal Practice Jury Instructions*, §7.7 (MCLE 2013)

Mass. G. Evid. § 801 (2017 ed.)

National Dist. Attorneys Ass'n, *National Prosecution Standards* (3d ed. 2009)

S.S. Beale et al., *Grand Jury Law and Practice* (West 2d ed. Supp. 2013)

U.S. Dep't of Justice, *United States Attorneys' Manual* (2009)

## **APPENDIX D**

### **Questions for Prosecutors' Offices**

#### **A. General Background**

1. How many grand juries typically sit at one time? For how long do they typically sit?
2. Who in your office gives the introductory remarks to a new grand jury? Are these remarks recorded or otherwise preserved?
3. Do you have written guidelines for prosecutors who present cases to the grand jury?

*For the remaining questions, please let us know whether the practices you are describing are the uniform practice, the prevailing practice, or the practice of only some prosecutors in your office.*

#### **B. Instructions in General**

4. Does your office use model grand jury instructions or model trial instructions adapted for the grand jury? If so, what instructions?
5. Does the prosecutor give an initial description of the case?
6. What instructions, if any, are given about records and other exhibits?
7. Does the prosecutor describe the elements of the proposed charges every time an indictment is sought, only the first time the grand jury considers a particular offense, or never?
8. What instructions, if any, are given when a target of an investigation testifies?
9. Are the instructions recorded? If only at times, under what circumstances?
10. Do you ever provide written instructions? If so, when?
11. Do you ever instruct the grand jury on lesser included offenses? If so, when?
12. Do you ever instruct the grand jury on affirmative defenses or mitigating circumstances? If so, when?
13. Do your practices differ in any way for murder presentments? If so, how?

14. What instructions do prosecutors give at the end of the presentment, right before the grand jury deliberates?
15. What is your practice when jurors have factual questions to witnesses that the witness is not able to answer?
16. What is your practice when jurors have legal questions for the prosecutor that the prosecutor is not able to answer?

C. Cases Against Juveniles

17. Do you use any special instructions for cases against juveniles?
18. Do you ever instruct jurors on adolescent brain development in the context of criminal intent? If so, under what circumstances, and what information do you provide?

D. Deliberations and Voting

19. Are prosecutors ever present in the grand jury room during deliberations? If so, is this done by vote at the beginning of the term, or on a case-by-case basis?
20. Is any record made of the questions asked of prosecutors during deliberations, and the answers?