



King County

Department of Executive Services

Inquest Program

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**INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF ALBERT WAYNE FREDERICKS, JR.
17IQ427069**

INTRODUCTORY INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INQUEST JURY

DATED this _____ day of _____, ____.

Marcine Anderson
Inquest Administrator
She/her

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS

Members of the jury you have been selected to serve as the jurors who will hear this inquest. Please rise and raise your right hand as you take the jurors' oath.

Do you swear or affirm that you and each of you will well and truly listen to the matters at issue in this case and give a true Answer to each of the Interrogatories that you will be asked at the end of the proceeding, according to the evidence and the law that applies to this Inquest Hearing?

An inquest is a proceeding authorized by the King County Charter to review the manner, facts and circumstances surrounding the death of an individual in which law enforcement officers are involved.

This inquest involves the death of Albert Wayne Fredericks, Jr., who died shortly after midnight on November 18, 2017, near the intersection of Aurora Ave. North and 105th Street in Seattle, WA. Approximately, an hour or so before his death, Mr. Fredericks came into contact with members of the Seattle Police Department when they responded to 911 calls reporting that a man was walking and yelling in the roadway where Aurora Ave. North intersects with N. 105th St. The man, later identified as Albert Wayne Fredericks, Jr., was in danger of being struck by passing cars. Seattle Police Department Officer Timothy Oliverson and Officer Jacob Rogers contacted Mr. Fredericks twice to ask him to leave the roadway. The first time he agreed and went to the sidewalk. But after the officers left, Mr. Fredericks returned to the roadway. When the officers saw that he had returned to the roadway, they called for backup, approached Mr. Fredericks, and escorted him back to the sidewalk. When Mr. Fredericks attempted to return to the roadway, the officers took Mr. Fredericks to the ground. The officers called for an ambulance and along with Seattle Police Department Officers Nathan Jerome, Andrew Swartz, and Garret Hay, restrained Mr. Fredericks until the American Medical Response (AMR) ambulance with Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) arrived. After Mr. Fredericks had been placed in the AMR ambulance, an EMT could not find a pulse from Mr. Fredericks and observed that Mr. Fredericks was not breathing. The EMTs began CPR, and the Seattle Fire Department was called and dispatched to

the scene. Upon their arrival, firefighters and fire department paramedics continued CPR for several minutes until Mr. Fredericks was declared deceased.

[IPC will display photo of Mr. Fredericks]

Albert Fredericks, Jr. was born to Shirley Shaishnikoff and Albert Fredericks, Sr. who both are deceased. Albert was born in Anchorage, Alaska and grew up in Unalaska, Alaska. He was the oldest of his siblings, his brothers Barry, Scott (deceased) and his sister Genee. Albert is survived by two sons and one great grandson. He is a member of the Qawalangin Tribe and Ounalashka Corporation Shareholder. Albert was a fisherman and loved fishing. He loved to tell stories, play guitar, cook, and loved his family very much.

The family of Mr. Fredericks has a right to participate in this Inquest. In a motion and declaration filed on January 27, 2023, the Family of Mr. Fredericks informed the Inquest Administrator that the Family “no longer wish[ed] to participate as a party in the Inquest into the Death of Albert Fredericks.” The Family did not want counsel to participate in the Inquest in their absence.

Although an inquest bears some resemblance to a trial, it is important that you remember that an inquest is different from a trial in some very significant ways. You will not be asked to determine if someone is guilty or not guilty, like in a criminal trial. You will not be asked to decide if someone is owed money damages, like in a civil trial.

Instead, an inquest is a fact-finding hearing during which evidence about the death is presented to you. After hearing the evidence, you will be asked to deliberate together and answer a series of questions called Interrogatories. Your answers to these questions will be either “yes”, “no” or “unknown.” In this way you will determine how and why Mr. Fredericks died. You will also decide whether the officers’ actions during this incident complied with Seattle Police Department policy and training and whether the death was caused by criminal means. In answering these questions, however, you must not consider or draw any inferences from the fact that this inquest is taking place. An inquest is a mandatory proceeding in King County.

After all the evidence has been submitted in this case, but before you begin your deliberations, I will instruct you on the law that will guide your decisions. It will be your duty to answer the questions based on the evidence and testimony that you have heard during this inquest and according to the law as stated in my instructions. It is your duty to accept the law from my

instructions, regardless of what you personally believe the law is or what you think the law should be. I reviewed the videos that you were assigned to review prior to your arrival today. The inquest process will be different than the trial process outlined in two of the videos. For example, an inquest does not include opening or closing statements by the attorneys for each party. However, I will introduce the parties and counsel to the Inquest Jury.

If, at any point during this proceeding, you recall any media coverage of this event or if you become aware of any information about this event other than the evidence and testimony admitted in this hearing, you must set all of that aside and disregard whatever you may have seen, heard, or read. As a matter of basic fairness, the public and the parties are entitled to know what evidence and what legal principles you relied upon in making your decisions. If you rely on any information from outside of this hearing room or upon legal principles other than those contained in my instructions, their trust in your decisions will be violated.

INTRODUCTIONS

I will now introduce to you the Parties and attorneys participating in this inquest:

My name is Marcine Anderson, and I am the Inquest Administrator. As the Inquest Administrator, I determine who will be called as witnesses, what evidence is admitted and the Interrogatories you will be asked to answer.

Attorneys Karen Cobb and Delaney DiGiovanni, from the law firm Frey Buck, PS, represent the Seattle Police Officers involved in this matter. Counsel, please greet the jury and introduce your clients. [Garret Hay, Nathan Jerome, Timothy Oliverson, Jacob Rogers, and Andrew Swartz.]

The Seattle Police Department is represented by Alison Markette and Rebecca Widen from the Seattle City Attorney's Office, and they are assisted by paralegal Jay Beck. Will each of you please greet the jury.

Claire Thornton is the Inquest Program Attorney. Her role is to assist me in presenting the evidence in this matter. She will be assisted by Inquest Program Coordinators Flo Armah and Kaela Reilly. Will each of you please greet the jury.

Now, having seen their faces, are any of you familiar with anyone who you were introduced to a few minutes ago or any members of their families or with the decedent, Albert Wayne Fredericks, Jr., or any members of his family?

I also want to introduce our Program Manager, Dee Sylve, who will assist our team as needed during this inquest. Ms. Armah and Ms. Reilly are the people with whom you will have direct contact during your service. They will escort you to and from the jury room and they are the first persons to ask if any questions arise during your service as a juror in this case. They will answer your questions if they can, but if not, they will bring it to my attention, and I will do my best to address the matter.

As jurors, it is important that the decisions you are asked to make are based solely on the evidence and testimony you hear during this inquest. For that reason, it is very important that so long as you are a juror in this case you must avoid people who may be discussing this case and any media reports about this case on TV, online, on the radio or in the newspapers. If someone

tries to discuss the case with you or if you inadvertently hear something on some form of media, there are three things you must do.

First, terminate the contact immediately. Second, do not discuss what happened or what you heard with your fellow jurors. And third, report the incident to Ms. Armah or Ms. Reilly at the earliest opportunity. One of them will notify me, and I will decide if any further steps need to be taken.

You should also know that all the participants in this proceeding are aware that they are not permitted to have contact with you outside of this hearing room. It will help them abide by this restriction if you always wear your juror badges when you are in the courthouse, and make sure that the badges are always visible to all. That way if you happen to inadvertently end up near each other in the line coming into the courthouse, an attorney, party, or witness can see your badge and know not have contact with you or say anything that involves this case while in your presence. Of course, while it is very unlikely that any improper contact will occur, if for some reason it does, even inadvertently, there are three things you must do. First, terminate the contact immediately. Second, do not mention the event or what you may have heard to any of your fellow jurors. And third, report the incident to Ms. Armah or Ms. Reilly at the earliest opportunity.

Included in your obligation to not discuss this matter with anyone while the case is pending, is the obligation that you must not discuss this case among yourselves until I instruct you that you are permitted to do so when you are about to start your deliberations. Deliberations will begin after you have heard all the evidence, have listened to my instructions to you on the law, I have excused you to the jury room, all admitted evidence has been delivered to you and all the jurors are present. It is then, and only then, that you may begin your deliberations and discuss this case with your fellow jurors. If you become aware of any such discussions before you have been given permission to do so, it is your duty to alert Ms. Armah or Ms. Reilly at the earliest opportunity.

Because an inquest is conducted for the benefit of the public, these proceedings are being made available to the public on the Internet, so that anyone who is interested can watch what is taking place here. But at no time will the faces of any jurors be broadcast over the Internet. You should also know that from time to time the media is interested in inquest proceedings. I don't know whether such interest exists in this case. But if it does, you may see people in the hearing

room with still cameras or TV cameras. They are under strict orders from me, however, that no pictures or filming of jurors or prospective jurors is permitted.

EXPLANATION OF PROCEDURE

Now, let me tell you about the schedule we will keep during this hearing.

We will begin each day at 9 am. So that we may begin on time, I ask that each juror be in the jury room no later than 8:45 am each day we are in session, which will be Mon-Fri, unless you are specifically directed otherwise. When you arrive, please go directly to the jury room. Do not linger in the hallways. It only increases the chance that you will inadvertently overhear something related to this case from the parties, the attorneys, observers, or the media, if they are present.

Our day will proceed as follows: After our 9 am start, we will break for 15 minutes at 10:45 am. We will recess for lunch from 12 noon to 1:15 pm. I ask that you arrive back in the jury room no later than 1:10 pm so that we can begin at 1:15 pm. We will take another 15-minute break at 2:45 pm. We will end our day at 4:30 pm. It is our hope that we can all follow this schedule. However, if anyone needs an urgent comfort break, please hold up 3 fingers and we will take that break as soon as we can.

After I finish reading these preliminary instructions to you, we will proceed immediately into the presentation of evidence.

For most witnesses, the Inquest Program Attorney will begin the questioning. Any of the other attorneys may then ask questions. A number of exhibits were already admitted into evidence. The attorneys may ask the witnesses about the exhibits. One of my duties as Inquest Administrator is to decide what evidence should be admitted during this hearing. Do not be concerned with the reasons for my rulings on the evidence. You must not consider or discuss any evidence that I do not admit or that I tell you to disregard.

The lawyers' questions are intended to help you understand the evidence and apply the law. Keep in mind, however, that their questions are not evidence or the law. You must disregard any questions or answers thereto which have been stricken. The evidence is the testimony from witnesses and the exhibits. The law is contained in my instructions to you. You must disregard anything the lawyers say that is at odds with the evidence or the law in my instructions.

From time to time during the questioning, you may also hear objections made by the lawyers. Each party has the right to object to questions asked by another lawyer. These objections

should not influence you in any way. It is my job to rule on these objections. Do not make any assumptions or draw any conclusions based on a lawyer's objections or my rulings on them.

It is important for you to know that each juror has the right to submit questions to be asked of any witness. Each of you will be given forms for you to write out any questions that you wish to be asked of a witness. Please do not allow yourselves to be distracted from listening to the testimony while formulating any questions for the witnesses. When the attorneys have finished questioning each witness, you will be given the opportunity to present your written questions to Ms. Thornton, who will share them with the other counsel for their review and then present them to me for my consideration. As the Inquest Administrator, it is my decision whether a question will be asked. If I decide not to ask a question, you must not speculate as to the reasons for that decision. It may be, for example, that the question is not proper under the rules of evidence, or it may be that I expect another witness, yet to testify, will be better able to answer the question, or for some other reason.

Similarly, each juror also has a right to request that a witness be called to testify. A form will be provided to you to use if you wish to request a witness. You will be alerted when a witness will be questioned about other people who saw or heard aspects of this case but that I do not intend to call to testify in this hearing. You should know that these people are under subpoena and may still be required to appear. If you wish to hear testimony from any of those people, you may submit your request at any time during this inquest. But, again, remember that ultimately, it is my decision whether to call a witness. If I decline to do so, you must not speculate about the reasons for that decision.

When witnesses testify, please listen very carefully. You will need to remember the testimony because it will not be repeated for you during your deliberations. You are allowed to take notes during the hearing. Whether you do so is entirely your own decision. If you do choose to take notes, you should make sure that it does not interfere with your ability to listen to and observe the witnesses.

Please note, that a notepad and a pen has been provided to each of you. Your juror number appears on the front page of the notepad. You must take notes on this pad only, not on any other paper. You must not take your notepad from the hearing room or the jury room for any reason. Anytime we are in recess during the inquest, including at the end of the day, please leave your

notepad on the table at your seat. The Inquest Program Coordinators will collect the notepads and keep them secure. While you are away from the hearing room or the jury room, no one else will read your notes.

You must not discuss your notes with anyone or show your notes to anyone until you begin deliberating on your Answers to the Interrogatories. During your deliberations, however, it is your choice whether to share your notes with the other jurors.

If you choose to take notes, do not assume that your notes are necessarily more accurate than your memory. Keep in mind that I am allowing you to take notes to assist you in remembering clearly, not to substitute for your memory. You are also not to assume that your notes are more accurate than the memories or notes of the other jurors.

It is important that you discharge your duties without discrimination, meaning that bias regarding the race, color, religious beliefs, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, or disability of any party, any witnesses, and the lawyers should play no part in the exercise of your judgment throughout the hearing. Intentional discrimination based on any of these characteristics is called “conscious bias.”

However, there is another more subtle tendency at work that we must all be aware of. This part of human nature is understandable but must play no role in your service as jurors. In our daily lives, there are many issues that require us to make quick decisions and then move on. In making these daily decisions, we may well rely upon generalities, even what might be called unconscious biases or prejudices. And while that may occur as a coping mechanism in our busy daily lives, bias and prejudice can play no part in any decisions you might make as a juror. Your decisions as jurors must be based solely upon an open-minded, fair consideration of the evidence that comes before you during the hearing.

When the presentation of the evidence is complete, I will instruct you on the law that applies in this case. You will then receive a set of Interrogatories for you to answer based on the evidence and according to the instructions I have given you. I will then excuse you to deliberate on those questions. After you have answered the Interrogatories and I have accepted them, your notes will be collected and destroyed by the Inquest Program Coordinators. Again, no one will be allowed to read them.

Because it is your role to evaluate the evidence, I will not express, by words or conduct, my personal opinion about the value of a particular witness's testimony or an exhibit. If it appears to you that I have indicated in any way my personal opinion concerning any evidence, you must disregard this entirely. I reiterate a few points because they are important and worth repeating. First, throughout this hearing, you must come and go directly from the jury room. Do not linger in the hall or the hearing room.

Second, it is essential to a fair hearing that everything you learn about this case comes to you in this hearing room, and only in this hearing room. You must not allow yourself to be exposed to any outside information about this case, including from your family and friends. Do not permit anyone to discuss or comment about it in your presence, and do not remain within hearing of such conversations.

Third, until you are dismissed at the end of this hearing, you must avoid outside sources such as newspapers, magazines, blogs, the Internet, or radio or television broadcasts which may discuss this case or issues involved in this hearing. If you start to hear or read information about anything related to the case, remember the three things you must do: terminate the contact immediately so that you no longer hear or see it; do not share whatever you may have seen or heard with your fellow jurors; and at the earliest opportunity notify Ms. Armah or Ms. Reilly of what happened.

And fourth, during the hearing, do not try to determine on your own what the law is. Do not seek out any evidence on your own. Do not consult dictionaries or other reference materials. Do not conduct any research into the facts, the issues, or the people involved in this case. You may not use any Internet resources to look into anything at all related to this case. Do not inspect the scene of any event involved in this case.

Of course, after you have delivered your Answers to the Interrogatories and are excused from this proceeding, you will be free to do any research you choose and to share your experiences with others.

Please keep in mind that as jurors you have sworn an oath to give true Answers to the Interrogatories that will be put to you. You must reach your decision based on the facts proved to you in this hearing room and on the law given to you in my instructions, uninfluenced by sympathy, prejudice, or personal preference. It is your duty to listen carefully to the evidence and to act impartially in your consideration of the evidence and in answering the Interrogatories.

We will now proceed with testimony of the first witness.