This inquest is to address Mr. Seavers's death and that alone.

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1	We are all familiar with the contents of the Executive Order. It bears noting however, just				
2	how limited the Executive Order's grant of authority is regarding purpose and scope:				
3	Appendix 1 - Conducting Inquests in King County:				
4	2.0.	PURP	POSE		
5		2.1	"To establish [] procedures for conducting review into the facts and circumstance of any death []"		
6 7		2.2	"To ensure a full, fair and transparent review [] and to issue finding of fact regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the death."		
8			***		
9	5.0	DEFE	ENITIONS		
10		5.3	"Inquest means [] fact-finding inquiry into and review of the manner, facts and circumstances of the death []"		
11			***		
12	8.0 PROCEDURES				
13 14		8.14	[It's the Administrator's role to] "Conduct the inquest according to the procedures in Appendices 1 and 2."		
15			***		
16	Annouding 2 Due and super four Conducting In question				
17		"[] proced	Administrator shall conduct the review in accordance with these dures."		
18	3.0	ROLI	E OF THE ADMINISTRATOR/SCOPE OF THE INQUEST		
19		3.2	"[] the inquest scope shall include an inquiry into and the panel shall		
20			make findings regarding the cause, manner, and circumstances of the death, including applicable law enforcement agency training and policy."		
21		Thoma	is no vioble encourage that the Everoptive Order marvides outhority to as haven detha		
22			is no viable argument that the Executive Order provides authority to go beyond the		
23	issues	airectly	related to the death in question.		

## II. The Executive Order's description of discovery and potential discovery only solidifies the Executive's intention to restrict extraneous inquiry.

The intended restrictions of the Executive Order are further borne out in the Order's definition of discovery and access to "confidential materials" that might be held by a party.

## **Appendix 2 - Procedures for Conducting Inquests**

## 4.0 DISCOVERY AND ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE

4.2 "[Discovery] materials included the police and/or agency investigative file of the incident that resulted in the death. They also include the report of the medical examiner, crime laboratory reports, and the names, addresses, and summaries and/or copies of statements of any witnesses obtained by any party."

The Executive Order explicitly limits discovery and other information that are directly related to the death in question. The Executive could have included a broader definition, but plainly did not; he kept the scope of the inquest narrow. Further evidence of the Executive's intention is found in the portion dealing with confidential materials. While not at issue here, Section 4.3 of Appendix 2 provides insight as to the requirements for considering material beyond the defined discovery: the material must be necessary, relevant, and unavailable from another source – and even then, they are to be reviewed in camera, and limited to that relevant to the death.

## III. The Executive Order directly addresses the parties' past acts and substantially limits inquiry into the same.

Lest there be any doubt as to the heavily restricted scope of the inquest and associated discovery, <u>Appendix 2</u>, <u>Sections 4.4-4.6</u> of the Executive Order goes on to specifically address past criminal or disciplined behavior on the part of either the decedent or the involved law enforcement officers.

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4.4 "The decedent's criminal history may not be introduced into evidenced unless [...] it is directly related to the reason for an arrest [...] or use of force (e.g. officers were arresting an individual convicted of a felony who they believed was carrying a firearm); it served as a basis for an officer safety caution (or equivalent warning) that the officer was previously aware of; or officers were contemporaneously aware of the criminal history and it was relevant to their actions or how they assessed the threat posed."

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4.5 "If decedent's criminal history is admitted, it must be limited to the greatest extent possible. It may include information both actually known to the officer(s)at the time, and actually forming a basis for the decision..."

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4.6 "The disciplinary history of the law enforcement member(s) involved may not be introduced into evidence unless the administrator first determines that it is directly related to the use of force. If such information is admitted, it must be limited to the greatest extent possible."

Traditionally, King County inquests have hewed particularly assiduously to these restrictions on evidence of prior activities. Frequently, the decedents have significant criminal histories that, if introduced without good cause, would plainly prejudice the process against that decedent. The Executive Order consequently requires there to be a showing that the involved officers were aware of the decedent's past activities and that those activities impacted in some way the officers' decision-making or actions.

The Order spells out the same constraints with the officers' disciplinary histories. As with decedent, such history is at issue only if it is directly related to the death at issue. Here, there is simply no good faith basis to even suggest that a separate officer involved incident (involving no discipline) could possibly have any direct connection to the death at issue or be permitted by the Executive Order's limited discovery. Indeed, the request seeks information that would be nothing more than propensity evidence, which would be disallowed in any court proceeding. Such

1	evidence would be disallowed even where such limited procedural and scope protections are not			
2	applicable.			
3	Even in the broader scenarios of civil or criminal litigation, all discovery hinges upon a			
4	seminal requirement – that it be relevant. Here, there is no articulable basis to assert that a			
5	separate incident (with no discipline) from years before could be relevant to this proceeding.			
6	Where, as here, the proceeding is explicitly and stringently limited to a particular event, this			
7	request violates both the letter and the spirit of the Executive Order.			
8	In sum, the Administrator's request for the involved officer's history is no less			
9	inappropriate than would be a request for the details of the decedent's criminal history, where			
10	such history has no conceivable connection to decedent's death. In a process that is foremost			
11	expressly designed to be fair, this request is found wanting.			
12				
13	DATED this 28 <sup>th</sup> day of October, 2022 in Seattle, Washington.			
14	FREY BUCK, P.S.			
15	By: ToBuch			
16	Ted Buck, WSBA #22029 Delaney DiGiovanni, WSBA #56851			
17	Attorneys for Involved Officer Erick Schickler			
18	Settemen			
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INVOLVED OFFICER'S OBJECTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR'S REQUEST FOR PRIOR HISTORY

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