KING COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF EXECUTIVE SERVICES INQUEST PROGRAM

IN RE INQUEST INTO THE DEATH OF JASON SEAVERS.

No. 18IQ61954

CITY OF SEATTLE'S MOTION IN LIMINE TO EXCLUDE TESTIMONY OF ASHLEY HEIBERGER

The City of Seattle ("City") has consistently objected to the employment of Use of Force or Police Practices experts in inquests generally, and in the instant case specifically. The April 7, 2023, interview of potential expert witness Captain Ashley Heiberger underscores why outside experts are inappropriate in an Inquest proceeding generally. Captain Heiberger explicitly stated during his interview that he was unfamiliar with Seattle Police Department (SPD) policies, which is the sole lens through which Ofc. Schickler's conduct is evaluated in an Inquest proceeding. The City incorporates its prior briefings as to the scope of an Inquest and the role of SPD policy experts but will not belabor those arguments herein.

Instead, the City's instant Motion *In Limine* focuses predominately on Capt. Heiberger's repeated refusal to answer questions regarding generally accepted police practices, the subject area for which the family purportedly seeks to qualify Capt. Heiberger, and his repeated refusal to

answer questions regarding his opinions about specific actions of Ofc. Schickler. Captain Heiberger's interview was the sole opportunity of the parties to be informed of his potential testimony mere days before the Inquest trial is scheduled to begin. The Family's position that the other parties must wait until the Inquest proceeding itself to learn of the scope, nature, extent, and conclusions of Capt. Heiberger's testimony is the antithesis of a full, fair, and transparent process. The City, therefore, makes the following additional procedural and substantive objections to the use of expert testimony and asks that the Inquest Administrator preclude testimony from Capt. Heiberger.

A. Use of Force and Police Practices expertise is outside the scope of an Inquest Proceeding and should be excluded.

The purpose of an Inquest proceeding is to "make findings regarding the cause, manner, and circumstances of the death, including applicable law enforcement agency training and policy." *King County Executive Order* PHL-7-1-5-EO (EO), Appendix 2, § 3.2. Inquest proceedings are limited to those purposes stated in RCW 36.24.030. Inquests are not a criminal prosecution. *Id*, at § 11.1. Inquests are not a determination of civil liability. *Id*. Consistent with the sole purpose of determining "the causes and circumstances surrounding the death" of the decedent, a party "may proffer its own witnesses to provide testimony that aids the panel in the understanding of the facts, including *factual* areas of expertise" such as ballistics and forensic medical examination. EO, Appendix 2, §§ 11.1, 12.1 (emphasis added). Factual experts, like ballistics experts, forensic investigators, or medical examiners, *aid the jury* in assessing facts jurors may not otherwise be able to interpret or understand on their own. This the very purpose of Rule of Evidence (ER) 702. ER 702 applies to this Inquest, which solely determines "whether the

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law enforcement officer complied with applicable law enforcement agency training and policy as they relate to the death. EO, Appendix 2, §§ 12.2, 3.2.

Captain Heiberger is not an expert on *factual* areas of expertise, such as ballistics or medical examination that a juror cannot understand on his or her own. This alone is a sufficient basis for precluding Capt. Heiberger, as the City has repeatedly argued. However, Capt. Heiberger's April 7th statements regarding his familiarity with SPD policy and training are arguably more egregious than the fact that Use of Force and Police Practices expert testimony is generally outside the scope of an Inquest. Captain Heiberger stated in his interview that (1) he was unfamiliar with SPD policy and trainings, ¹ (2) had not previously reviewed or opined as to SPD policy or trainings, ² (3) could not opine on the applicability of SPD trainings to the facts of the instant Inquest, ³ (4) had not thoroughly reviewed Capt. Caylor's Inquest interview, ⁴ (5) had not thoroughly reviewed Dr. Alpert's Inquest interview, ⁵ (6) had not familiarized himself with the complete set of SPD policy and trainings provided to the Inquest Attorneys, ⁶ and (7) had not utilized any other external reference or resource to familiarize himself with SPD training and policy. ⁷ Bluntly, in this context Capt. Heiberger's opinion is neither expert, nor helpful.

Again, the determination of the Inquest is whether Ofc. Schickler's actions complied with applicable SPD training and policy as they relate to Mr. Seavers' death. EO, Appendix 2, § 3.2. Given Capt. Heiberger's lack of expertise as to SPD policy and training, it is axiomatic that his

¹ As of the deadline for pre-Inquest motions, only the recordings of Capt. Heiberger's interview are available. *See Heiberger recorded interview part one* (Recording One), at 21:07, 24:00, and 24:45; and *Heiberger recorded interview part two* (Recording Two), at 30:04, 43:20, 53:06, and 54:04.

² See Recording Two at 50:10, 50:27, 50:34, and 51:10.

³ See Recording Two at 30:04, 43:20, 54:53, 1:04:24, 1:07:48, 1:10:44, and 1:30:36.

⁴ See Recording One at 13:09 and 13:26; and Recording Two at 12:34; 13:00, 50:40, and 53:45.

⁵ See Recording One at 12:34 and 13:26.

⁶ See Recording One at 13:26; and Recording Two at 30:04, 42:34. 43:20, 54:04, and 54:33.

⁷ See Recording Two at 54:33, and 55:14.

testimony should be precluded. Consequently, the City reiterates its request for the exclusion of such testimony altogether.

B. Testimony at trial that was previously undisclosed to any party is highly prejudicial and anathema to the Inquest process, and as such should be excluded.

Captain Heiberger's lack of expertise as to SPD policy and training is sufficiently problematic to warrant exclusion solely on that basis. Despite this, the City is even more alarmed by the Family's position that Capt. Heiberger can refuse to answer questions as to his opinion on the facts at issue in this Inquest during his interview, and then testify to such opinions at the Inquest proceeding. Such sandbagging is highly prejudicial and anathema to the Inquest process.

After the Family's late-in-the-game decision to retain a new expert, this Inquest was continued from its hearing date in March, and the deadline for submission of the expert opinion of the Family's new expert was set for Friday, March, 31st at 5:00pm. The report was not provided to the parties until April 3rd and was, essentially, limited to Cap. Heiberger's conclusion that Ofc. Schickler's decision to approach the vehicle Mr. Seavers was occupying was inconsistent with policy because Ofc. Schickler "manufactured" a danger. Expert Report of Ashley Heiberger, p. 12; Recording Two at 42:30.

Then, Captain Heiberger repeatedly stated on April 7th that he was not prepared to opine, at that time, on *any* aspect of the facts at issue in this Inquest other than his conclusion regarding "officer-created jeopardy." Captain Heiberger refused to answer interview questions persisted despite repeated questioning and explicit statements that the interview was the only opportunity for the other parties to question Capt. Heidberer prior to the Inquest proceeding a week away.⁹

⁸ See, e.g., Recording One at 14:53 and 26:15; and Recording Two at 14:05, 35:00, 38:24, 39:36, 40:43; 42:30, 44:20, 1:04:44, and 1:32:40.

⁹ See, e.g., Recording Two at 1:05:34, 1:09:28 1:13:40, and 1:14:19.

refusal and objection from the Family's attorney. Consequently, no party was able to ascertain Capt. Heiberger's potential testimony as to any fact or opinion *other* than the approach of the vehicle.

Furthermore, every effort to have Capt. Heiberger apply his expertise to hypotheticals was met with

Captain Heiberger's refusal to provide answers to questions as to his opinion on any aspect other than his conclusion about officer-created danger deprives the other parties of any opportunity, outside of the Inquest proceeding itself, to learn about, or prepare for, Capt.

Heiberger's testimony. Despite depriving the other parties of any meaningful opportunity to learn about Capt. Heiberger's potential testimony, the Family has indicated that they are offering this expert to testify as to "issues including BUT NOT limited to: Police Practices such as Use of Force (including De-Escalation concepts, principles, and techniques), Police Policy, and Police Training as it relates to the Seavers case." *Family of Jason Seavers Motions in Limine and Briefing*, p. 6. 11 Such undisclosed testimony is patently inappropriate.

Inquest Administrators "shall strive to minimize delay, cost, and burden to participants while promoting fair and open proceedings." EO, Appendix 2, § 3.1. It is difficult to overstate how inconsistent with "fair and open proceedings" it would be to permit Capt. Heiberger to testify at the Inquest proceeding as to *any* fact or opinion for which he refused to answer questioning on April 7th. Although they are not binding on an Inquest proceeding, the decisions of Washington courts are replete with the exclusion of testimony at trial that was not previously provided to the other parties. *See*, e.g., *Miller v. Peterson*, 42 Wn.App. 822, 826 (1986) (precluding trial testimony where opposing party was unable to depose late-disclosed expert); *Lampard v. Roth*, 38 Wn.App. 198, 201 (1984) (excluding testimony that would result in

¹⁰ See, e.g., Recording Two at 29:40, 1:06:08, 1:07:30, 1:08:40, 1:12:50, 1:14:40, and 1:15:43.

¹¹ See also Email from Deborah Alexander, timestamped April 8, 2023, at 10:20 a.m.; Recording Two at 27:10.

1	prejudice and surprise); Roemmich v. 3M Company, 21 Wn.App.2d 939, 959 (2022) (excluding	
2	portion of expert testimony that was based on undisclosed studies).	
3	The extensive caselaw excluding testimony not previously provided to the other parties should be	
4	followed here. The purpose of the Rules of Evidence, which are binding in this Inquest, is to "secure	
5	fairness in administration, elimination of unjustifiable expense and delay to the end that the truth	
6	may be ascertained and proceedings justly determined." The caselaw and ER 102 both counsel	
7	against permitting undisclosed testimony because they share the same underpinnings: ensuring partie	
8	have a meaningful opportunity to be heard. See, e.g., State v. Judge, 100 Wn.2d 706, 716 (1984), and	
9	Meister v. Davis, - P.4 th , 2022 WL 4482758, *18 (D. Idaho, 2022), acknowledging the Due Proces	
0	implications of undisclosed testimony. Permitting Capt. Heiberger to testify at the Inquest proceeding	
1	on any subject where he explicitly refused during his April 7 th interview is inconsistent with relevant	
.2	caselaw, the Rules of Evidence, the Executive Order governing Inquests, and the concept of Due	
3	Process. As a result, the City moves for an order limiting Capt. Heiberger's testimony to his	
4	conclusion regarding officer-created danger.	
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6	DATED this 11 th day of April, 2023.	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 11^{th} day of April, 2023, I caused a true and correct copy of this document to be served on the following in the manner indicated below:

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