

Exhibit 21



OSHAN & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Attorneys & Counselors at Law

43 West 43rd Street #233
New York, NY 10036

P.O. Box 9091
Seattle, WA 98109

P: (646) 421-4062
P: (212) 619-3475
P: (206) 221-3880
P: (206) 901-0918

oshanandassociates.com

June 5, 2023

Troy Chen
Complaint Navigation & Community Outreach Specialist
City of Seattle
Office of Police Accountability

RE: Internal affairs complaint, Antonio Mays

***Sent via electronic mail Troy.Chen@seattle.gov and
Office.PoliceAccountability@seattle.gov***

Dear Mr. Chen,

This letter will serve as the official demand to open an internal affairs complaint in connection with Antonio Mays' murder. Oshan & Associates represent the Estate of Antonio Mays. On June 29th, 2020, Antonio Mays, Jr., a juvenile, was murdered by gunfire at the Capitol Hill Organized Protest (CHOP) Zone.

The family of Antonio Mays, Jr., as well as our office has made numerous contact attempts with various members of the City of Seattle, and the City of Seattle Police Department for updates on the investigation into the murder of Antonio Mays, Jr. Not only has multiple city officials failed to respond, city officials have also not provided the family of Antonio Mays, Jr. or our office with updates on the murder investigation.

The City of Seattle has also failed to provide contact information for adequate follow up, to the family of Antonio Mays, Jr., nor our office. We do appreciate your responses to our concerns, and as part of our official internal affairs complaint. We will provide additional details that have led up to this official complaint.

As the investigation into the murder of Antonio Mays, Jr., began, Seattle Police Department Detective Cruz as well as Seattle Police Department Chief of Police Carmen Best contacted the family of Antonio Mays, Jr. After the initial communication to the family of Antonio Mays, Jr., from the Detective Cruz and Chief of Police Carmen Best occurred, the communication to the family of Antonio Mays, Jr., stopped. After the shooting, months went by and no one from the City of Seattle reached out.

After communication from the city of Seattle stopped, Antonio Mays, Sr., took the initiative to contact the city of Seattle for updates on the investigation into the murder of his son, Antonio Mays, Jr. was informed that the case was reassigned but did not provide any additional contact information as to who the investigator to the case was. Antonio Mays, Sr., was also mistakenly informed by Seattle Police Department that the investigation into his son's murder was closed after attempts to gather updates on the investigation.

Our office continued the follow up into the investigation, beginning with email contact on November 21st, 2022, expressing our concerns to the Seattle Police Department Detective Spokesperson Patrick Michaud, Jamie Housen of the City of Seattle Mayor's Office, as well as the Civil Rights Division of the City of Seattle. See **Exhibit 1**. After this email the only response we received was from the Civil Rights Division, on November 22nd, 2022. See **Exhibit 2**.

Following this email, two additional emails requesting a status on the case were sent to Detective Patrick Michaud. The emails were sent on December 2nd, 2022, and December 9th, 2022. Our office received an automatic reply from Patrick Michaud, stating he is no longer with the public affairs office and to contact the public affairs office for any questions, apologizing for any inconvenience. See **Exhibit 3**, **Exhibit 4**, and **Exhibit 5**.

In addition to the previous paragraph, our office contacted the Seattle Police Department Chief of Police Adrian Diaz by email on December 6th, 2022, and on December 16th, 2022. See **Exhibit 6** and **Exhibit 7**. Our office did not receive a response from the Chief of Police nor was a response delivered by anyone else on behalf of the Chief of Police.

With no response from the Seattle Police Department Chief of Police or representative, our office contacted the City of Seattle Internal Affairs Manager Anne Maher by email on February 8th, 2023, see **Exhibit 8**. Anne Maher also, did not respond to our concerns.

On February 15th, 2023, our office contacted the Office of Police Accountability for the City of Seattle by email, see **Exhibit 9**. After expressing our concerns by email to the Office of Police Accountability for the City of Seattle, we were finally contacted back.

Our office filed an open records request with the City of Seattle for information related to the investigation into the shooting, and our office was assigned reference number, P111111-111022 on November 22nd, 2022, see **Exhibit 10**.

On November 18th, 2022, our office received a response from the City of Seattle informing our office that the first installment of records related to the shooting would be released 04/21/2023. See **Exhibit 11**.

On February 10th, 2023, our office received a response from the City of Seattle informing our office that records related to the shooting would not be released due to being under an active investigation. See **Exhibit 12**. In the response, our office did not receive contact information for anyone to follow up on, or further contact from anyone within the public relations department to inform our office of any other information.

During your phone call with my assistant Jeffery Martinez, you informed him that an email of our concerns would suffice as material for an official internal affairs complaint, and our intention is to use this letter as such to commence the process of an official complaint into the handling of the previously mentioned paragraphs as well as the lack of transparency of the investigation.

We also ask for your special attention into this particular video [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_K0tXOBPMHA] and other videos floating on the Internet as well

as leads and suspects that we assume were never followed up on since we never got any follow information on any suspects or leads. Is this a cold case? Is this a cover up for Police executing an unarmed black teenager? Or his death just doesn't matter?

More specifically we are concerned that the Seattle Police Policy Manuel was not complied with which compromised the investigation.

Attached are Exhibits and summary of what we believe should have been applied but disregarded completely by the Seattle Police Department:

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Exhibit 13 15.055 – Death Investigation.</p> | <p>3. The Patrol Sergeant Responding to a Death Investigation Notifies the Appropriate Investigating Unit.</p> <p>The responding sergeant will notify the Homicide and Assault Unit, TCI, ABS, or FIT through Communications as directed below.</p> <p>Homicide Unit is contacted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• - Homicide• - Assaults with injuries likely to result in death• - Non-traffic related deaths involving a person under the age of 18 <p>It is our suspicion that the above was not followed and no units were contacted and notified following the murder of Antonio Mays, Jr. If you have any information regarding which unit was notified and when please supply it to our office ASAP.</p> <p>Other sections that may have been violated according to the Death Investigation Seattle Policy Manuel include but not limited to:</p> <p>4. A Watch Commander May Order Follow-up Units to Respond to the Scene of a Death</p> <p>6. The Homicide Scene Sergeant Screens and Approves Reports for Homicides and Possible Homicides</p> <p>15.055-TSK-1 Primary Patrol Officer Patrol Officer 1. Secures the scene, protects the evidence, isolates witnesses,</p> <p>and identifies suspects.</p> <p>- Restricts access to other than essential personnel. Essential personnel include: Police, Fire, Medical Examiner staff, and Prosecutors.</p> |
|---|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>- If the body or evidence is in imminent danger of being contaminated or damaged, moves the body or evidence only to the extent necessary to preserve its evidentiary value. (If possible, photographs the body or evidence prior to being moved.) If the body or evidence was moved, documents this in the Report.</p> <p>- Notes the position and description of the body in relation to the surroundings, and the presence or absence of any weapons.</p> <p>- Does not remove evidence or property from the scene unless directed to do so by the proper follow-up unit or the Medical Examiner's Investigator.</p> <p>2. Requests that a Patrol Sergeant respond to the scene. 3. Identifies all persons found at the scene and encourages them to remain until the arrival of a Patrol Sergeant.</p> <p>4a. If the death appears to be of natural causes attempts to locate the deceased's identification.</p> <p>- This search may include the deceased's clothing while making an effort not to significantly disturb the position of the body. Photograph the body prior to conducting the search (<i>Also see 6a</i>).</p> <p>4b. If a follow-up unit is responding to the scene, does not move or search the body or room for the person's identification or other information unless directed to do so by a detective sergeant or Medical Examiner Investigator.</p> <p>5. Photographs the scene using a Department-issued digital camera.</p> <p>Note: Officers do not complete scene sketches as part of a death investigation. Instead, officers may take overview photos of the scene, taking care not to contaminate the crime scene. The priority is to coordinate the scene, isolate witnesses, and identify suspects.</p> <p>Note: If a follow-up unit is not responding to a death investigation, the primary officer will thoroughly photograph the scene.</p> <p>Note: Officers may take photographs of the exterior location and gathered crowds if applicable.</p> <p>1. 6e. If investigating a possible homicide or death</p> |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>with suspicious circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1). Obtains identification and contact information from all persons at the scene. Encourages witnesses to remain at the scene and talk with Homicide detectives.(2). Requests the responding sergeant contact the Homicide and Assault Unit.(3). Assists the detectives.(4). Remains at the scene until relieved by the follow-up detectives.(5). Completes a Report and Officer Statement documenting the information obtained at the scene and the release of the scene to the follow-up unit.(6). If the officer writes a Report for a possible homicide or death with suspicious circumstances, the officer informs the Homicide Scene Sergeant that the Report is in the approval queue. <p>15.055-TSK-2 Primary Patrol Sergeant’s Responsibilities at a Death Investigation</p> <p>Patrol Sergeant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Responds in person to a dead human body call.2. Assumes command of all patrol activities at the scene and assists the primary officer with their required tasks.3. With the primary officer, determines the likely manner of death: natural, accidental, suicide, homicide, or possible homicide/undetermined.4. Contacts the proper follow-up unit if required.5. Determines if a Crime Scene Log (form 9.26) is needed. <p>- Assigns an officer to maintain a crime scene log documenting who enters and exits the crime scene.</p> 6. Screens the body from public view if practical. <p>Note: Supervisors or Officers may drape a Department emergency blanket over a body to keep from public view when necessary. Sealed, uncontaminated Emergency Blankets are available from the Quartermaster or Stationmasters.</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>7. Remains at the scene until released by the proper follow-up unit (if they respond).</p> <p>8. Screens and approves all related reports generated by patrol for the incident.</p> <p>Responsibilities at Death Investigations</p> |
| <p><i>Exhibit 14</i> 15.080-POL-1 Follow-Up Unit Notification.</p> | <p>1. Follow-Up Units are Available to Respond to a Crime Scene on a 24-Hour Basis if the Circumstances Justify an Immediate Response</p> <p>The primary unit sergeant must consider the facts of the incident considering the guidelines listed, prior to contacting the dispatch supervisor or the follow-up unit sergeant.</p> <p>If the incident occurs during daytime hours, an attempt will be made to contact the appropriate follow-up unit first, via telephone. Whenever feasible, the primary unit sergeant will provide the dispatch supervisor with a telephone number where the follow-up unit sergeant may contact the primary unit sergeant.</p> <p>Watch lieutenants have the discretion to order a detective follow- up response if, in their judgment, the situation requires it.</p> <p>The follow-up unit sergeant and the primary unit sergeant will normally determine whether immediate follow-up response is appropriate.</p> <p>2. Sergeants of Primary Investigating Units are Required to Notify Appropriate Follow-Up Unit Sergeants of Certain Incident on a 24-Hour Basis</p> <p>a. SWAT (Contact SWAT by phone through the Communications Section)</p> <p>Whether for a planned operation or an incident in-progress, factors that may justify calling out the team include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - A suspect who is reported to be armed with a firearm or is reported to have access to automatic weapons or explosives. • - A suspect with a violent criminal history. • - The suspect is in a fortified location / barricaded. • - The crime(s) involved is often associated with weapons. • - A suspect who is affiliated with a violent, anti-social or anti- government group. • - A suspect who made threats of violence towards police. |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Other hazardous conditions. <p>Planned operations include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Search warrant service - Arrest warrant service - Dignitary protection - Vehicle / foot takedown - Demonstration management - Special event security (Seahawks, Parades) <p>In-progress incidents include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Barricaded subjects - Hostage situations - Riots - Active shooter(s) <p>Barricaded subjects appropriate for a SWAT response include, but are not limited to, situations where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - There is probable cause to believe that the person committed or is committing a violent felony crime. • - There is a reasonable possibility that the person is armed with a deadly weapon. <p>- The person is located within a structure (residence, building, vehicle, or other protective surrounding) and the person is noncompliant (not complying with the lawful authority of on- scene law enforcement personnel).</p> <p>A hostage situation includes these elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - The suspect has physical or coercive control over another person. • - The suspect threatened to kill or cause serious bodily harm to the victim, and there is a reasonable belief that the suspect has the means to carry out the threat. <p>Other incidents that are appropriate to request SWAT include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Acts of terrorism or weapons of mass destruction • - Active shooter • - Sniper situations • - Civil disturbance/unrest at the scene of a hostile crowd • - Any situation, by its apparent nature, is life-threatening and beyond the scope of normal police response or capabilities. • - Response requires special equipment, tactics, or |
|--|---|

training not available to patrol operations.

Unless exigent (active shooter, hostage situation, terrorist event) the on-duty lieutenant should be on scene to make an assessment prior to contacting the SWAT commander. The following considerations should be in place prior to contacting the SWAT commander (if feasible) or prior to SWAT arriving on scene:

- Containment in place
- Arrest team in place
- HNT on scene and attempts at negotiation have occurred
- Command Post established
- A separate tactical frequency that is monitored by Dispatch

In the case of Antonyo Mays Jr. there was an active shooter barricaded in the Chop Zone and the Seattle Police failed to follow any of the above procedure.

b. The Homicide and Assault Unit ((206) 684-5550) is contacted for a possible response in the following incidents:

- - Homicide
- - Assault with injuries likely to result in death
- - Any death investigations (including natural, accidental, and adult suicide) involving questionable circumstances
- - Every death involving a child under the age of 18 (TCIS handles all traffic collisions that result in deaths including a child under the age of 18)
- - Any death or life-threatening felony assault resulting from domestic violence
- - Kidnapping, other than custodial
- - Fire deaths or fire injuries likely to result in death at the request of an Arson/Bomb Unit sergeant
- - Death of any police personnel
- - Serious assault on an officer in which there was not reportable force used on the suspect
- - Serious assault on an officer in which Type III reportable force is used in the incident
- - Missing person, where it is apparently a homicide or kidnapping
- - Other personal injury incidents that because of their nature (victim status, unique crime) will likely generate media attention
- - Any found bones that are likely human, such as a skull or a partial skeleton

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - All industrial accidents resulting in death, either of a paid employee or a volunteer • g. The Bias Crimes Unit ((206) 233-3898) is contacted for a possible response in the following incidents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ - Incidents likely to generate significant media and/or community interest ○ - When there is a question as to whether or not an incident meets the definition of a criminal act under either the malicious harassment ordinance, SMC 12A.06.115 or the state statute, RCW 9A.36.080, contact the Bias Crime coordinator during regular business hours for screening. Outside of regular business hours contact the on-duty or on call Homicide Unit sergeant ○ - The incident will be thoroughly investigated. When circumstances are questionable, the incident shall be treated as a bias crime initially, all appropriate procedures will be followed, and all the appropriate boxes on the Incident Report will be checked, including the “Bias Crime” box • i. The Gun Violence Reduction Team ((206) 615-1048) is contacted for a possible response in the following incidents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ - Drive-by shootings with injury or serious risk of injury, regardless of whether a suspect has been located ○ - Any violent crime related to gang activity or involving gang members and or associates ○ - Assaults upon officers by suspected gang members ○ - Riot/disturbance situations with gang involvement ○ - Serious assaults involving juveniles ○ - Serious assaults with a crime scene where Homicide and Assault Unit detectives would not be required ○ - In accordance with the call-out guidelines for the Homicide and Assault, first call-out request shall be made requesting their response ○ - If Homicide and Assault Unit declines to respond, request through the Communications Section that a second call-out attempt be made to the Gun Violence Reduction Team. • o. Crime Scene Investigation Unit (CSI) ((206) 684- 0972) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The function of this unit will be to respond to |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>certain types of crime scene and process then for physical evidence. The case investigation responsibility for all major crimes will remain with the appropriate follow up units.</p> <p>p. Any other crime which the field supervisor believes should be brought to a follow-up unit's attention.</p> <p>r. Any incident of a sensitive nature which may bring public notoriety upon an officer, or the department should be brought</p> <p>to the attention of a sergeant. The sergeant will determine if the incident should be brought to the attention of a member of the Public Affairs Unit. The ranking supervisor will decide if those higher in command should be notified, up to and including the Chief of Police.</p> <p>s. Other crimes or incidents may also require immediate follow- up investigation, the need for which will be determined by the special investigative skills required and current investigative policies. In all cases where the necessity for immediate follow- up investigation has been determined, the appropriate detective unit will be notified and given the option of immediate response.</p> <p>t. Refer to manual section 15.260 - Collision Investigations when determining follow-up requirements for traffic collisions.</p> <p>u. Incidents to which follow-up units will respond require the primary investigator to preserve and protect the scene (See manual section 14.060 - Serious Incident Plan).</p> <p>v. Incidents occurring where a follow-up unit has been contacted and does not respond, require the primary investigator to complete the investigation as thoroughly as possible.</p> <p>w. If immediate follow-up investigation will not be required, the primary investigation will be conducted in such a manner as to ensure that the follow-up unit will receive all available information, via reports and statements, concerning the incident.</p> <p>15.080-POL-2 Follow-Up Unit Investigation</p> <p>The Seattle Police Department conducts follow-up investigations in certain cases, as determined by either Criminal Investigations Bureau or precinct personnel. While the course of an investigation is dependent on the particular facts of the incident, the goals may include identification,</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>apprehension, and prosecution of involved suspects as well as the recovery of stolen property.</p> <p>1. Follow-Up Investigations Will Include Certain Minimum Components</p> <p>a. Analysis and Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - All previous and related reports should be reviewed and assessed for relevance or intelligence value. • - The criminal history files of any suspects should be collected and included in the file. • - An attempt should be made to link the suspect to other crimes through a modus operandi analysis. <p>b. Investigative Operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - When appropriate, the case detectives will contact and interview listed suspects, witnesses, and victims. When necessary, detectives should consider contacting uniformed personnel for additional information. • - Generally, case detectives should consider viewing the scene of the crime. Any physical evidence located shall be packaged and submitted per manual section 7.020 – Found Property. Crime scene searches should be systematic and thorough. • - If a crime scene is large or outdoors, detectives should consider requesting the assistance of other units. Such requests should be coordinated through the case detective’s unit lieutenant. <p>c. Case Preparation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Case files will be prepared to satisfy standards established by the prosecuting attorney’s office. The Criminal Investigations Bureau will publish these standards. • - Detectives will respond to requests for additional information from the prosecutor. Any concerns regarding these requests should be communicated to the detective’s sergeant. |
| <p>Exhibit 15 15.080 – Primary Investigation.</p> | <p>This policy applies to primary investigations. A primary investigation begins when police action is initiated and is critical to the success of any subsequent investigative efforts. The scope of a primary investigation may be very restricted or may constitute the entire investigation of a crime.</p> <p>- See 15.080 – Follow-Up Unit Notification & Follow-Up Investigation for information on requesting that a follow-up</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>unit respond to a scene.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• - See 14.060 – Serious Incident Plan for information on responses to serious incidents.• - See 6.220 – Voluntary Contacts and Terry Stops for information on non-probable cause investigative contacts. <p>1. Officers Shall Conduct a Thorough and Complete Search for Evidence</p> <p>All sworn personnel are responsible for knowing how to collect the most common physical evidence that might be encountered on a primary investigation. This includes latent fingerprints.</p> <p>Only evidence that is impractical to collect or submit to the Evidence Unit shall be retained by the owner.</p> <p>- Officers shall photograph all evidence that is retained by the owner (See 7.090 – Photographic Evidence).</p> <p>(See 7.010 – Submitting Evidence)</p> <p>2. Sergeants Are Responsible for the Proper Utilization of</p> <p>Evidence Technicians</p> <p>Circumstances when sergeants might call an evidence technician include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- A section of wallboard with a handprint needs to be removed• - A section of carpet with a bloodstained footprint needs to be removed• - A toolmark impression needs to be lifted from a surface that cannot be removed• - Photographs of a scene need to be taken <p>- The extent of processing required is significantly more than a single officer can handle effectively</p> <p>Evidence technicians may be utilized on an initial response, pending the deployment of a follow-up unit, to assist in identifying and locating evidence, and to assist in collecting evidence that might be destroyed or lost before the follow-up unit arrives.</p> <p>Officers maintain primary responsibility for their</p> |
|--|--|

assigned calls, regardless of the presence of an evidence technician.

3. Officers Shall Take Statements in Certain Circumstances

- - Officers shall take victim statements in all domestic violence investigations.
- Witness statements are mandatory in all domestic violence felony investigations.
- - Officers shall take statements from victims, witnesses, and complainants in all juvenile arrest investigations.
- - Officers shall take statements from victims, witnesses, and complainants in all felony arrest investigations.
- - Officers are encouraged to take statements in other investigations, as they deem necessary.
- It is particularly important to get statements from victims and witnesses who do not have a local, permanent address.

Officers shall document incidents of people refusing to give statements in the Report.

(See 15.370 – [Sexual Assault Investigations](#) for interviews of sexual assault victims)

4. Officers May Use Canvass Cards at Major Incident Scenes

Officers may use Canvass Cards (form 16.9) to collect witness information at the scene of a major incident. Canvass Cards shall be submitted to the unit that is investigating the incident.

5. Officers Shall Document all Primary Investigations on a Report

If a Report Number already exists and there are no new charges, officers shall use the existing number. If there are new charges, officers shall obtain a new number.

Officers shall indicate whether the primary offense is a felony or a misdemeanor by entering an “F” or “M” in the appropriate field. If the primary offense is non-criminal, officers shall leave that field blank.

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>All reports must be complete, thorough, and accurate.</p> <p>Officers shall document whether victims of non-custody incidents want to pursue charges, as feasible.</p> <p>(See 15.020 – Charge-By-Officer)</p> <p>6. Officers Shall Document Permanent Addresses and Telephone Numbers for Suspects, Complainants, Victims and Witnesses in the Entities Section of the Report</p> <p>If a person is temporarily staying at a local address, officers shall list the temporary address in the narrative.</p> <p>If a person provides more than one address, officers shall list the additional address(es) in the narrative.</p> <p>Officers shall identify military personnel by their unit number and the name of their ship, station, or installation.</p> <p>If a person does not have an address, officers shall state in the narrative that the person is transient.</p> <p>- A last-known address is required for a case to be submitted for prosecution.</p> <p>7. Officers Shall Not Book Suspects on Both Misdemeanor and Felony Charges</p> <p>(See 11.040 – Booking Adult Detainees into a Detention Facility)</p> <p>8. For any In-Custody Case, Officers Shall State the Crime(s) for Which the Suspect is Being Booked in the Report Narrative</p> <p>Officers shall include the SMC or RCW violation code(s).</p> <p>When booking a suspect for one or more felonies, officers shall use the terminology “Investigation of _____.”</p> <p>9. Involved Officers Shall Complete Statements for Felony Arrests</p> <p>10. All Primary Investigations Require a MIR and Disposition</p> <p>11. Officers Shall Document Information Obtained After the Report has Been Submitted Using the Same Report Number</p> <p>12. All Officers Involved in an Investigation Shall</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>Cooperate in any Subsequent Prosecutions or Official Inquiries Where Their Testimony May Be Needed</p> |
| <p><i>Exhibit 16</i> 15.350 – Significant Incident Reports (SIRs)</p> | <p>This policy applies to the use of Significant Incident Reports (SIRs). The purpose of SIRs is three-fold:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - To provide command staff with rapid notification of significant incidents, • - To inform sergeants, lieutenants, and captains of potential cross-precinct issues to enhance officer safety and incident investigation, and • - To make specific information about significant events directly and quickly available to officers and detectives, thereby improving officer communication and safety. <p>Significant incidents include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assault with significant injury - Bias crime - Event likely to generate media attention - Event likely to generate community concern - Homicide - Hostage/barricade - In-custody death - Officer assaulted - Robbery - Shots fired (with damage or evidence) <p>- Significant crisis events, including those resolved without force</p> <p>- Type II and Type III use-of-force investigations - Any other event a sergeant believes is significant</p> <p>1. Sergeants Will Document Significant Incidents Via SIRs</p> <p>When a follow-up unit responds to the scene of a significant incident, the detective sergeant will complete the SIR. The sergeant will complete and submit the SIR prior to the end of shift.</p> <p>When a follow-up unit does not respond to the scene, the watch lieutenant will appoint a patrol sergeant to complete the SIR. The sergeant will complete and submit the SIR prior to the end of shift.</p> <p>In either circumstance, the sergeant will ensure that the SIR is factually accurate, does not contain unnecessary commentary, and is designed to efficiently meet the purpose of an SIR.</p> <p>2. Sergeants Will Not Document Sexual Assault Incidents</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Via SIRs 3. Sergeants Will Submit SIRs via the SIR Application</p> <p>Sergeants shall submit SIRs via the SIR Application within Patrol Portal.</p> |
| <p><i>Exhibit 17</i> 16.130 POL – Providing Medical Aid</p> | <p>Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) Officer – A Seattle Police Officer that is certified through the State of Washington as an EMT and currently possesses a license to practice medicine.</p> <p>Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Coordinator – An EMT Police Officer appointed by, and who reports to, the commander of the Training Section. The Assistant Chief of the Professional Standards Bureau shall have final authority over the appointment, and duties assigned to, the EMS Training Coordinator.</p> <p>16.130-POL-2 Sworn Employees Providing Medical Aid</p> <p>1. Recognizing the Urgency of Providing Medical Aid and the Importance of Preserving Human Life, Sworn Employees Will Request Medical Aid, if Needed, and Render Appropriate Medical Aid Within Their Training as Soon as Reasonably Possible</p> <p>Sworn employees assisting a sick and/or injured person will attempt to determine the nature and cause of the person’s injury or illness, provide first aid, and initiate EMS, as needed.</p> <p>After requesting a medical aid response, sworn employees will render aid within the scope of their training unless aid is declined.</p> <p>Sworn employees will provide medical aid within their training until an EMT officer or qualified medical personnel takes over patient care. Certified EMT officers should be given priority to render care, when feasible. Consent should be assumed for unconscious subjects or subjects incapable of providing consent.</p> <p>Exception: A call for medical aid is not required for apparent injuries that can be treated by basic first aid (e.g., minor cuts and abrasions).</p> <p>Sworn employees will follow their training and this manual section, and standing orders provided by the SPD/SFD Medical Director when applying CPR, the AED, and/or Naloxone.</p> <p>SPD’s medical standing orders are provided by the SPD/SFD Medical Director, who is a licensed medical practitioner in</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>the State of Washington.</p> <p>3. Sworn Employees Cooperate with Medical Personnel</p> <p>Sworn employees provide care to sick or injured people until transferring care to EMS.</p> <p>Sworn employees will remain on the scene to assist medical personnel, as necessary.</p> <p>4. Officers May Transport Sick or Injured Persons in a Department Vehicle</p> <p>Officers may use a department vehicle to transport a sick or injured person if, in the officer's opinion, the transport will save the person's life, and SFD or other medical transport is unavailable.</p> <p>5. Officers Report Their Use of First-Aid, CPR, the AED, and/or Nasal Naloxone</p> <p>Officers will obtain the names and addresses of witnesses to the medical emergency when available, practical, and safe to do so.</p> <p>If known, officers will update the call on the MDC with the victim's name, witness names and the names of responding SFD personnel when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Responding to a dispatched call to assist a sick or injured person • - When first aid is provided • - When responding to a report of sudden cardiac arrest • - When transporting a sick or injured person in a department vehicle <p>Officers will complete a report when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The injury or illness is caused by a criminal act - - The injury or illness involves city property <p>- CPR, the AED, and/or nasal naloxone is used (see 16.130-TSK-1 Employees Reporting the Use of an AED and 16.130-TSK-2 Using Nasal Naloxone)</p> <p>Officers will document the use of tourniquets, nasal naloxone, pressure bandages, CPR, AEDs, and other trained medical techniques to the EMS Coordinator via online RedCAP reporting. If documenting the incident in Mark43, officers will also select the corresponding check boxes, as</p> |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>appropriate.</p> <p>RedCAP reporting can be found on the SharePoint home page, VMDT links and on the Policy Unit SharePoint webpage here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Select the link SPD - First Aid Reporting- EMT officers will also complete the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan) section within the RedCAP report, as instructed by the EMS Coordinator. <p>3. Officers Provide Information to Medical Personnel</p> <p>Officers will provide SFD personnel, hospital staff or other medical transport personnel the names of all sworn employees that assisted with the person's care.</p> <p>Note: This information is used to notify involved Sworn employees of possible exposure to pathogens discovered on further medical examination of the treated person.</p> <p>Medical facilities will notify the Employment Services Lieutenant of any possible infectious exposures to officers (see 3.040 – Airborne Pathogens Control and 3.045 – Bloodborne Pathogens Exposure Control).</p> <p>Upon encountering the patient:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish patient unresponsiveness.2. Discover signs of opioid overdose (behavior, paraphernalia, witness statements).3. Activate the EMS (Emergency Medical Services) System (CALL FOR MEDICS).4. Administer nasal naloxone to the patient in accordance with training.5. Notify SPD Communications that naloxone has been administered.6. Provide basic life support care, per training. Upon arrival of EMS: <p>Patient care is the responsibility of EMS. - Officers may assist as needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Provide a verbal report of findings and actions to EMS |
|--|---|

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>member in charge.</p> <p>16.130-POL-4 EMT Unit</p> <p>Many emergency situations occur in which sworn employees are first on the scene, or where the sworn employees are the only personnel on scene because the scene is deemed unsafe for EMS to enter. In many of these cases, medical treatment is necessary, but EMS has not arrived or is unable to do so. The SPD EMT Unit serves to bridge this gap in patient care and provide life-saving medical aid until EMS arrives on scene.</p> <p>The SPD EMT Unit does not replace the care rendered by the Seattle Fire Department. The goal of the SPD EMT Unit is to render care in places that traditional EMS organizations cannot go due to the scene safety or time proximity.</p> <p>All sworn employees are required to provide medical aid within their level of training. The SPD EMT Unit does not replace immediate life- saving medical interventions of patrol officers.</p> <p>1. EMS Coordinator’s Roles and Responsibilities</p> <p>The role of the EMS Coordinator is to manage the training, logistics and deployment of the SPD EMTs.</p> <p>The EMS Coordinator reviews and approves all medical devices used by the Seattle Police Department via the SPD/SFD Medical Director, serves as a subject matter expert as it pertains to medical interventions, and acts as a liaison between the SPD/SFD Medical Director, Seattle Fire Department, Medic One, and various other EMS entities as it pertains to care rendered by the Seattle Police Department.</p> <p>The EMS Coordinator creates, approves, and maintains all SPD medical training to include but not limited to Automated External Defibrillation, Infectious Disease Prevention, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Law Enforcement Casualty Care, and naloxone.</p> <p>The EMS Coordinator manages the certification, training, and deployment of the EMT unit sworn employees and the use /deployment of SPD EMT Unit equipment.</p> <p>2. EMT Officers Will Complete Required Training</p> <p>EMTs within the State of Washington are required to attend mandatory training to maintain their state certification. EMT mandatory training is governed by the Washington State Department of Health.</p> |
|--|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>EMT officers must meet the mandatory training requirement, or the State of Washington will revoke their EMT License.</p> <p>Upon completion of mandatory training, the EMS Coordinator will submit EMT training records to the Washington State Department of Health.</p> <p>3. EMT Officers Will Document Patient Care at the Direction of the SPD/SFD Medical Director and the EMS Coordinator</p> <p>EMT officers will document their patient care via RedCAP reporting. RedCAP reporting can be found on the VMDT links and on the Policy Unit SharePoint webpage here, titled SPD - First Aid Reporting.</p> <p>EMT officers will also complete the SOAP (Subjective, Objective, Assessment, and Plan) section within the RedCAP report.</p> <p>4. Supervisors Will Grant EMT Officers Priority to Render Life- Saving Medical Aid, When Feasible</p> <p>5. The EMS Coordinator Manages the Use and Deployment of Designated EMT Unit Equipment</p> <p>16.130-TSK-1 Using Nasal Naloxone Before or immediately after using nasal naloxone, the officer:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Verifies with Communications that SFD is enroute. After using nasal naloxone, the officer: 2. Advises Communications that they used nasal naloxone and asks for SFD. 3. Monitors the subject until SFD arrives. 4. Provides basic life support care, per training. 5. Informs SFD personnel of the use of nasal naloxone. 6. Disposes of the used kit in a sharps container. 7. Completes a report in Mark43 and checks the box indicating that nasal naloxone was administered by SPD. 8. Completes an online SPD - First Aid Reporting form via RedCAP which can be found on the Policy Unit webpage here. |
|--|---|

There is no doubt that Seattle Police Department mishandled this very serious, execution style murder. You can see in many videos which have circulated in the Internet that after the murder took place there was crime scene cover up such as picking up bullet casings and getting rid of them etc.

The crime scene was not secured by the Seattle Police as required and ultimately affected this murder investigation which does not appear to have even occurred. It is important to mention that the CHOP cops who were trained and informed of procedure by the Seattle Police Department were involved in the execution and cover up in conjunction and under the directive of the Seattle Police.

There are many witnesses to the shooting yet no one has been accountable or brought to justice. This is extremely disturbing to the family as well as our office and for public safety at large.

We would like information in regards to any administrative or criminal misconduct, mishandlings of any material or evidence, any neglect of investigative duties, any failure to perform follow up investigations, and any other conduct that would impair, impede or interfere with a thorough investigation into the killing of Antonio Mays, Jr.

Respectfully,

OSHAN AND ASSOCIATES, P.C.



Evan M. Oshan, Esq.

Enc.