



Office of the Washington State Auditor
Pat McCarthy

Compliance Audit Report

Reviewing Investigations of Police Use of Deadly Force

Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team – The Joshua Wilson Case

**Use of Deadly Force Incident on May 30, 2023, by the Vancouver Police
Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office**

Published September 9, 2024

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Office of the Washington State Auditor

Pat McCarthy

September 9, 2024

Chief Troy Brightbill
Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team

Report on Use of Deadly Force Investigation Audit

Attached is the official report on our audit of the investigation into the use of deadly force on May 30, 2023, that resulted in the death of Joshua Wilson.

The audit assessed the Vancouver Police Department's, Clark County Sheriff's Office's, and the Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team's compliance with state laws and rules regarding independent investigations of police use of deadly force as defined in WAC 139-12-030.

Our independent audits provide essential accountability and transparency regarding police use of deadly force investigations. These audits are valuable to the Legislature, law enforcement agencies and the public in assessing police accountability efforts.

If you are a member of the media and have questions about this report, please contact Director of Communications Kathleen Cooper at (564) 999-0800. Otherwise, please contact Use of Deadly Force Investigations Program Manager Michael Huynh at (564) 999-0831.

Pat McCarthy, State Auditor

Olympia, WA

cc: Monica Alexander, Executive Director, Criminal Justice Training Commission
Steve Strachan, Executive Director, Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
Capt. Rich Fletcher, Kelso Police Department
Breanna Perry, Assistant Audit Manager

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Results in Brief

Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team (LCMCT) investigators and officers complied with most requirements to ensure the investigation of Joshua Wilson's death was independent, transparent, credible, and communicated to the public timely, as state laws and rules require. These actions included involving two community representatives in all required processes, canvassing the area for witnesses, and restricting the case file to only participating LCMCT investigators.

However, LCMCT's conflict of interest form did not "meet or exceed" the Criminal Justice Training Commission's (CJTC) standard form. The LCMCT commander said he thought his team's form assessed potential conflicts of interest better than the CJTC's form. However, CJTC officials said LCMCT's form did not meet WAC requirements.

We also found that the Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office did not maintain documentation showing that a supervisor instructed the involved and witness officers not to discuss the incident until they provided statements to LCMCT investigators.

Recommendations

We recommend the CJTC clarify how an independent investigation team's conflict of interest assessment can meet or exceed the requirements in WAC 139-12-030 when it does not use the CJTC's standard conflict of interest assessment.

BACKGROUND

Use of Deadly Force Incident

The following summary of events is based on the investigation's case files:

On May 30, 2023, at about 5:30 p.m., officers from the Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office drove to a retail parking lot where they were searching for Joshua Wilson. Wilson was suspected of multiple robberies and burglaries, and they had a warrant for his arrest.

Officers spotted Wilson's vehicle and followed him into the parking lot. Officers saw him leave his vehicle and enter a store, and they formed a team and planned to arrest him when he left. Wilson fled when he saw the officers as he exited the store. The officers identified themselves and ordered Wilson to stop while they chased him, but he continued to run.

While running through the parking lot, Wilson reached into his waistband, pulled out a pistol, and pointed it directly at Vancouver Police Officer Brandon Riedel. Officers yelled at Wilson to drop the gun as he aimed it.

Riedel and Vancouver Police detectives Colton Price and Aaron Yoder, as well as Clark County deputy Zach Nielsen, then fired 20 rounds at Wilson, hitting him multiple times in the torso and legs. The officers slowly approached Wilson to start first aid. Several officers reported the shooting to dispatch and called for medical assistance. Paramedics pronounced Wilson dead at the scene.

The Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team (LCMCT), an independent investigation team (IIT) that typically investigates police use of deadly force incidents in Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties, responded to the shooting. Because multiple Clark County law enforcement agencies were involved in pursuing Wilson, Clark County requested that LCMCT respond. Investigators from the Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office led the investigation with assistance from the Washington State Patrol and the Longview and Kelso police departments.

On June 28, 2023, LCMCT submitted its case files to the Clark County Prosecuting Attorney's Office. The prosecutor reviewed the case and announced on June 10, 2024, that no charges would be filed against Riedel, Price, Yoder and Nielsen.

Independent Investigation Teams

Voters approved Initiative 940 in 2018. It ensures that one of an IIT's key functions is to investigate police use of deadly force incidents. The initiative requires investigations of police use of deadly force be conducted by an agency completely independent of the one with the involved officer(s). Regional IITs allow law enforcement agencies to respond quickly to use of deadly force incidents while keeping the involved agency out of the investigation. IITs are made up of command staff, detectives and other crime scene investigators from law enforcement agencies in a given region.

An IIT also consists of volunteers, called non-law enforcement community representatives, who help give the community perspective during an investigation.

Washington has 17 IITs throughout the state. Many of these teams existed before recent police reform and accountability laws, including Initiative 940, and allowed law enforcement agencies to pool resources for major investigations. Prohibiting the involved agency from participating in these investigations was meant to improve their impartiality and independence by preventing people who are more likely to have a personal relationship with the involved officers from investigating the incident.

The initiative tasked the Washington State Criminal Justice Commission (CJTC) with adopting rules to govern these investigations. The CJTC adopted Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 139-12-030, which requires independent use of deadly force investigations to meet four key principles:

- Independence – the involved agency cannot have undue influence or the appearance of undue influence on the investigation.
- Transparency – community members are able to assess whether the investigation is conducted in a trustworthy manner and complies with the standards defined in state laws and rules.
- Communication – the IIT must communicate the investigation’s progress to the public and family of the person killed or harmed by police use of deadly force.
- Credibility – use of deadly force investigations follow best practices for criminal investigations, and investigators meet necessary training requirements and demonstrate ethical behavior and impartiality.

Audit Objective

State law (RCW 43.101.460) requires the Office of the Washington State Auditor to audit all investigations into police use of deadly force resulting in death, substantial bodily harm or great bodily harm.

To determine whether the Vancouver Police Department, Clark County Sheriff’s Office, and LCMCT complied with state laws and rules in the investigation of the death of Joshua Wilson, we reviewed investigative files related to the case, reviewed training records held by the CJTC and member police agencies, and interviewed IIT members, including community representatives. We assessed the involved agencies’ and IIT’s compliance with each of the requirements under the key principles in WAC 139-12-030. This included whether the IIT followed the CJTC’s published best practices for conducting homicide investigations.

This report outlines the steps the investigation team took to meet each of these key principles. **Appendix A** contains information about our methodology.

AUDIT RESULTS

Appendix A outlines our Office's authority and methodology for this audit. In short, state law (RCW 43.101.460) requires the Office of the Washington State Auditor to audit all investigations into police use of deadly force resulting in death, substantial bodily harm or great bodily harm. Our charge is to assess whether the investigations complied with relevant rules and laws. The audit only reviewed the investigation. It did not assess the incident itself or whether the use of force was justified.

Independence

To help ensure the investigation was conducted independently of the involved agencies, LCMCT investigators took control of the scene upon arrival and excluded officers from the Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office. We reviewed the investigation files and found that the shooting happened around 5:30 p.m. A Vancouver Police Department supervisor contacted the LCMCT commander to request the IIT to respond. At about 6:25 p.m., the LCMCT commander sent an alert to all available investigators requesting them to respond. Most investigators arrived between 7 and 8 p.m., and assumed control of the scene at that time. We found no evidence Vancouver Police Department or Clark County Sheriff's Office employees took part in the remaining investigation.

Transparency

LCMCT invited two community representatives to participate in the investigation, as required by the WAC. Community representatives are volunteers, not law enforcement agency employees, who provide community perspective on key processes in use of deadly force investigations. They must complete a confidentiality agreement and have access to the completed investigation file.

LCMCT assigned two community representatives to the investigation on the day of the shooting, and they signed confidentiality agreements the next day. LCMCT uses the CJTC-developed confidentiality agreement, which states the community representatives have access to the completed investigation file. We interviewed both community representatives. They said they were aware that they had access to the completed file, and the commander kept them informed throughout the investigation. The LCMCT commander also said the entire case file is available to anyone by public records request, in accordance with state law.

LCMCT notified the community representatives about the use of a specialized bomb squad and related equipment that was required for the investigation. The WAC requires IITs to notify community representatives if they use specialized equipment belonging to the involved agency, as well as outline steps to limit the role of any agency personnel who are facilitating the use of equipment. Investigators discovered a pipe bomb in Wilson's vehicle and immediately contacted the Portland Metro Bomb Squad to disable it. Since one squad member was employed by the

Vancouver Police Department, the LCMCT commander informed the community representatives about the squad's involvement and the steps taken to limit the Vancouver Police Department employee's role. Both representatives signed a form verifying that they were told this information.

Communication

LCMCT communicated regularly with the public and Wilson's family. The WAC requires IITs to notify the family of the use of force and provide updates on significant developments. The IIT must also post weekly updates on the investigation's progress, even if there is no new information. Community representatives and the family must also receive advance notice of press releases.

During the five-week investigation, LCMCT issued six press releases. LCMCT assigned a family liaison the day after the shooting, and emails show that the liaison located and contacted Wilson's son that day. The liaison also emailed Wilson's family five press releases before publication. The first press release was published on the day of the shooting, before the family had been identified. He also informed them about the autopsy results, release of video footage from the officers' bodyworn cameras, and other significant updates.

The investigation file includes emails from the IIT commander to the community representatives. The commander shared copies of each press release with the community representatives before publication. In our interviews with the community representatives, they said they received the press releases and the commander asked for their feedback to ensure the public would understand them.

We found no evidence that LCMCT or the involved agencies provided criminal background information to the media. The WAC prohibits IITs and involved agencies from releasing criminal background information, unless it is specifically requested and the release of such information is required by law. We reviewed each press release, YouTube videos, online news articles, and the social media pages for the Clark County Sheriff's Office and Vancouver Police Department, and did not find that any criminal background information was released.

Credibility

Crime Scene Investigation

As required by the WAC, members of the involved agency and LCMCT secured and maintained the integrity of the scene and located evidence. Vancouver officers set up crime scene tape and secured the scene perimeter. They also started a log to record the names of people entering and exiting the scene.

To preserve evidence, responding officers marked and photographed shell casings, Wilson's vehicle and items he dropped in the parking lot. An officer guarded Wilson's pistol until LCMCT could secure it. Once investigators arrived, they documented the scene with drone footage and collected the evidence.

Investigators contacted potential witnesses in the parking lot and checked nearby vehicles for bullet defects. The witnesses and their vehicles were escorted out of the scene once cleared. Investigators also met with each involved officer at the Vancouver Police Department to photograph them and count the remaining ammunition in their firearms.

LCMCT held a team meeting the day after the shooting to assign follow-up tasks. Investigators collected body-worn camera footage and dispatcher call recordings, and obtained a search warrant for Wilson's vehicle. They returned to the scene and contacted all of the retail stores surrounding the parking lot where the shooting occurred. They collected surveillance footage from three stores. About a week later, investigators searched Wilson's vehicle and collected several pieces of evidence.

Interviewing Involved Officers and Witnesses

The case file shows that the Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office took steps to ensure involved officers and witnesses made their statements independently. IITs and their member agencies are required to follow the CJTC's published best practices. As such, agencies must ensure involved and witness officers do not discuss the case with any other witnesses before providing statements. Involved officers must be separated and removed from the immediate scene.

After the shooting, responding officers took each involved officer separately to the Vancouver police station. The Vancouver Police Department's and Clark County Sheriff's Office's policies prohibit situations where involved and witness officers can discuss the case. During annual training, officers are also told not to talk about use of deadly force incidents with anyone if they become involved in a case. However, we did not identify documentation indicating that Vancouver Police Department or Clark County Sheriff's Office supervisors directed the involved and witness officers to not speak with each other about the case until they provide statements to LCMCT. Because the Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office are not member agencies of LCMCT, this report does not make any recommendations for the agencies to address the issue. However, we made recommendations to address this issue in past audits of Clark County law enforcement agencies.

LCMCT investigators obtained many details about the shooting soon after it happened. LCMCT scheduled interviews with three of the involved officers within a week. One officer declined an interview but provided a written statement. LCMCT investigators requested to interview witness officers. Seven of the nine officers declined to be interviewed and submitted written narratives instead. Investigators audio recorded interviews with the remaining two.

Investigators canvassed the stores surrounding the scene and interviewed or took written statements from more than 15 witnesses. They also interviewed Wilson's girlfriend.

Case File Integrity

LCMCT restricted the case file to IIT members, as required by the WAC. The Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office are not member agencies of LCMCT, so they did not have access to the IIT's records management system. We reviewed the electronic case file access log and confirmed that only LCMCT investigators and records staff accessed the files during the investigation.

We did not find any evidence that any LCMCT members received prohibited information during the investigation. The WAC prohibits IIT members from remaining on an investigation if they receive compelled information that could contaminate the investigation.

Conflicts of Interest

All participating LCMCT investigators and community representatives completed conflict of interest forms within 72 hours to determine if they had any connections with the involved officers that would prevent them from completing an objective investigation. However, the form did not meet all the WAC requirements. The WAC requires investigators and community representatives to complete a "conflict of interest" assessment about any connection they have to the officer(s) under investigation. The assessment should include questions about prior interactions or relationships with the officer(s), as well as address social conflicts, work conflicts and biases. The WAC also requires IITs to use the CJTC's standard conflict of interest form or create a form that meets or exceeds its standards. Community representatives and the IIT commander are required to review investigators' conflict of interest assessments to determine if any investigators should be removed from the case.

We found all the investigators and community representatives completed their forms within 72 hours. The commander and both community representatives signed each form, indicating they reviewed it. The community representatives also confirmed they reviewed each form during interviews with our Office. One investigator indicated a potential conflict of interest on his form. The commander and the community representatives collectively determined that the investigator's relationship with the involved officer was distant and would not compromise his ability to be objective.

However, LCMCT's conflict of interest form did not meet or exceed the CJTC's standards. The CJTC's standard form includes 17 questions that further define each of the required topics: prior interactions or relationships, potential social conflicts, work conflicts and bias. LCMCT's form included questions about all these topics, but it condensed the form to 11 questions and changed the specific wording from the CJTC's original questions.

The IIT commander said he thought LCMCT's form assessed potential conflicts of interest better than the CJTC's form. However, we shared a copy of LCMCT's form with CJTC representatives, and they said the form did not meet the WAC's expectations.

Because the CJTC allows IITs to develop their own forms, it should issue guidance on how forms can meet or exceed the standard template form.

See **Appendix B** for a complete list of the requirements we reviewed and a summary chart of our audit results.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the CJTC clarify how an independent investigation team's conflict of interest assessment can meet or exceed the requirements in WAC 139-12-030 when it does not use the CJTC's standard conflict of interest assessment.

INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION TEAM RESPONSE



LOWER COLUMBIA MAJOR CRIMES TEAM

2024 State Auditors Office Report

A23-11698 Officer-Involved Shooting Investigation

LCMCT Response

September 2, 2024

The SAO review of the Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team's investigation of the May 30, 2023, officer-involved shooting involving Vancouver Police Department and Clark County Sheriff's Office, notes a finding of non-compliance in our Conflict of Interest form. This finding appears to be based on the Criminal Justice Training Commission's opinion that our form does not "meet or exceed" the standards in CJTC's Conflict of Interest form. Yet this audit report even notes that LCMCT's form covers all of the topics addressed in CJTC's form.

LCMCT command staff recently met with CJTC staff on this topic. CJTC staff acknowledged that their form contains redundant questions and that some questions are subjective. They also detailed the committee process involved in creating and updating their form. We explained how our form covers the same topics with more clarity, and phrases questions so they are not subjective. We suggested CJTC should update their form to include these improvements. In our opinion, CJTC staff are taking the approach that only the CJTC Conflict of Interest form should be used, and that anything different does not meet WAC requirements.

This should not be a finding of non-compliance. Unless the WAC is updated to mandate all Independent Investigation Teams to only use the CJTC Conflict of Interest form, LCMCT will continue to use its current form, as we believe it is better than the current CJTC form.

Troy Brightbill

Chief Criminal Deputy / Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office

Commander / Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team

CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION RESPONSE



WASHINGTON STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING COMMISSION

Monica Alexander, Executive Director

19010 1st Avenue South • Burien, WA 98148 • Phone: 206-835-7300 • www.cjtc.wa.gov

August 19, 2024

The Honorable Pat McCarthy
State Auditor
Office of the Washington State Auditor
PO Box 40021
Olympia, WA 98504-0021

Dear Auditor McCarthy:

The Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission (WSCJTC) appreciates the opportunity to review and respond to the recommendation in the State Auditor's Office (SAO) compliance audit report "Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team – The Joshua Wilson Case". The recommendation in the report is to have WSCJTC clarify how an Independent Investigation Team's (IIT) Conflict of Interest Assessment form can meet or exceed the requirements in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 139-12-030, when IITs do not use the WSCJTC's standard conflict of interest assessment.

The purpose of the Conflict of Interest Assessment form is to help identify actual and potential conflicts of interest between any IIT member and those involved in an officer involved use of force incident.

The questions on the WSCJTC Conflict of Interest Assessment form vary in purpose and nature of conflict. If an IIT chooses to use their own Conflict of Interest Assessment form, their questions must, at a minimum, ask questions that address the same conflicts as the WSCJTC assessment form. If questions from the WSCJTC form are modified in any way on an IIT's form, the answers must solicit responses that are identical in nature of the conflict(s) being disclosed. All assigned IIT members, including the non-law enforcement representative(s), complete a Conflict of Interest Assessment form within 72-hours of the start of an investigation.

The WSCJTC appreciates the work of the SAO in auditing the compliance of IITs across the state. These principles are solidified and the WSCJTC continues to improve the Law Enforcement Training and Community Safety Act (LETCSA) IIT program for all impacted stakeholders and Washington residents.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Monica Alexander", is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Monica A. Alexander
Executive Director

cc: Alex Buijs, LETSCA Program Manager
Bart Hayes, Advanced Training Division Manager
Jerrell Wills, Deputy Director

TRAINING THE GUARDIANS OF DEMOCRACY

APPENDIX A: AUTHORITY, SCOPE, OBJECTIVE AND METHODOLOGY

Authority

In 2018, Washington voters passed Initiative 940, which, in part, required investigations of police use of deadly force be conducted by an agency completely independent of one with the involved officers. It tasked the Washington State Criminal Justice Commission (CJTC) with adopting rules to govern these investigations. In 2019, the CJTC created a workgroup, including stakeholders from community groups and law enforcement agencies, to adopt rules for independent investigations. The rules were outlined in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 139-12-030 and took effect in January 2020.

The rules were designed to help ensure investigations are independent, transparent, credible and communicated timely to the public and affected people. The rules define the elements of an independent investigation, and explain the duties of the involved agency and independent investigation team (IIT) after police use deadly force that results in death, substantial bodily harm or great bodily harm. In 2021, the Legislature amended state law (RCW 43.101.460) to require our Office audit investigations into police use of deadly force to ensure compliance with the new rules.

Scope

This audit assessed whether the Vancouver Police Department, Clark County Sheriff's Office, and the Lower Columbia Major Crimes Team (LCMCT) complied with state laws and rules regarding the investigation of the use of deadly force that resulted in the death of Joshua Wilson. It reviewed whether the law enforcement agencies met the criteria for independent investigations as outlined in WAC 139-12-030.

By law, the audit only reviewed the investigation. It did not review the use of deadly force incident nor assess whether the use of force was justified.

Objective

This audit examined whether the Vancouver Police Department, Clark County Sheriff's Office, and LCMCT complied with state laws and rules regarding independent investigations of police use of deadly force.

Methodology

To determine whether the Vancouver Police Department, Clark County Sheriff's Office, and LCMCT complied with state laws and rules regarding independent investigations of police use of deadly force, we reviewed investigative files related to the case and interviewed IIT members. We interviewed IIT members to understand their investigative process and how they documented their procedures and findings. We also spoke to the IIT's community representatives to confirm whether they were involved in required processes of the investigation. In the case files, we searched for evidence demonstrating the IIT followed the legal requirements. We also reviewed training records from the CJTC and member police agencies.

APPENDIX B: WAC 139-12-030 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

Independence

Requirement	Compliant?
The involved agency and/or other first responders will provide or facilitate first aid at the scene if necessary.	Yes
The involved agency will relinquish control of the scene.	Yes
The involved agency will not participate in the investigation.	Yes
Any specialized equipment belonging to the involved agency will be approved by the community representatives and the independent investigation team (IIT) commander before it is used in the investigation.	Yes
Information shared by the IIT to the involved agency will be limited to briefings about the progress of the investigation.	Not applicable
The IIT commander will honor requests from the involved agency to release body cam video or other investigation information of urgent public interest.	Not applicable

Transparency

Requirement	Compliant?
A minimum of two non-law enforcement community representatives will be assigned to the IIT.	Yes
The community representatives will:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review conflict of interest statements submitted within 72 hours of the commencement of each investigation 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be present at the briefings with the chief or sheriff of the involved agency(ies) 	Not applicable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have access to the investigation file when it is completed 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be provided a copy of all press releases and communication sent to the media prior to release 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review notification of equipment use of the involved agency 	Yes
The community representatives will sign a confidentiality agreement at the beginning of the investigation.	Yes
The IIT will provide public updates about the investigation at a minimum of once per week, even if there is no new progress to report.	Yes
When an independent investigation is complete, the information will be made available to the public in a manner consistent with applicable state law.	Yes

Communication

Requirement	Compliant?
A family member of the person against whom deadly force has been used will be notified of the incident as soon as possible.	Yes
The IIT will assign a family liaison within the first 24 hours of the investigation.	Yes
The family liaison will keep the family informed about all significant developments in the investigation.	Yes
The family liaison will give the family advanced notice of all scheduled press releases.	Yes
Neither the involved agency nor the IIT will provide the media with criminal background information of the person against whom deadly force has been used, unless it is specifically requested, and release of the information is required by the Public Records Act or other applicable laws.	Yes
The involved agency will notify the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs (GOIA) in accordance with RCW 10.114.021 if the person against whom deadly force is used is a member of a federally recognized tribe.	Not applicable
A member of the IIT will be assigned as a tribal liaison within the first 24 hours and keep the tribe (or a representative of the tribe's choice) informed about all significant developments of the investigation.	Not applicable

Credibility

Requirement	Compliant?
The involved agency and other first responders will secure the incident scene and maintain its integrity until the IIT arrives.	Yes
The involved agency and other first responders will locate and preserve evanescent evidence.	Yes
The IIT will follow these accepted best practices for homicide investigations published and annually updated by the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Center (CJTC):	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involved agency will ensure that until all statements have been taken, involved and witness officers shall not discuss the case with any other witnesses. 	Unable to determine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The involved agency or first responders will separate involved officer(s) and remove them from the immediate scene. 	Yes

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IIT will obtain statements from subjects and witnesses. Audio and/or video recording is preferred and should be attempted. 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews of involved officers should follow the policies of their individual agency, collective bargaining agreement and case law. 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with emergency medical personnel, fire department personnel, and first responding officers should address conditions at the incident scene. 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IIT will canvass the immediate area for potential witnesses who have not come forward and obtain information or statements as available. 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the event of death, consult with the coroner or medical examiner at the scene and at, or subsequent to, the autopsy. A member of the IIT must attend the autopsy and take all appropriate investigative steps, consistent with other criminal investigations. 	Yes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Until the case file is delivered to the prosecutor, access to the IIT case file should be restricted to the IIT members involved. 	Yes
If any member of the IIT receives prohibited information, the investigator receiving the prohibited information must immediately report it to their supervisor and the member must discontinue participation in the investigation.	Not applicable
Within 72 hours of the start of each investigation, investigators and community representatives must complete a “conflict of interest” assessment tool regarding any connection to the officers being investigated.	Yes
The conflict of interest form should assesses work and social conflicts and biases. If an IIT uses its own conflict of interest form, the standards must meet or exceed the CJTC’s standard form.	No
The IIT commander will review the conflict of interest assessment within 72 hours of the start of the investigation.	Yes
The community representatives and the IIT commander will discuss the conflict of interest assessments.	Yes

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