

September 8, 2021

**OFFICE OF THE HEARING EXAMINER  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

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**REPORT AND DECISION**

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. **V21012153 and V21012154**

**KATHERINE GILLETTE AND ANTHONY SMALL**

Animal Services Enforcement Appeal

Activity no.: A21002503

Appellants: **Katherine Gillett and Anthony Small**

[REDACTED]  
Auburn, WA 98001

Telephone: [REDACTED]

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King County: Regional Animal Services of King County  
*represented by* **Chelsea Eykel**  
Regional Animal Services of King County  
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**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:**

Overview

1. Katherine Gillett and Anthony Small (Appellants) challenge Regional Animal Services of King County (Animal Services) determinations involving their two dogs, Dozier and Cesar. After hearing the witnesses' testimony and observing their demeanor, studying the exhibits admitted into evidence, and considering the parties' arguments and the relevant law, we sustain Cesar's licensing violation but reduce that penalty, overturn Caesar's

running at large violation, sustain Dozier's running at large violation, viciousness violation, and removal order, and we extend the timeline for removal and potentially waive the removal-related fine.

### Background

2. On January 29, 2021, Dozier broke loose from his backyard fence and attacked an Amazon delivery driver, seriously enough for medics to need to transport the driver to the hospital for treatment. Ex. D17-18. On February 19, Animal Services served a notice and order on Ms. Gillett, declaring Dozier vicious. Ex. D19 at 001.
3. Per KCC 11.04.290.A.1, "An animal, declared by [Animal Services] to be vicious, may be harbored, kept or maintained in King County only upon compliance with those requirements prescribed by [Animal Services]." For Dozier, the pertinent requirement was:

Restrain [Dozier] using a leash with a collar or harness when taking it off your property. Your leash can extend no longer than 8' in length. A competent and capable person must handle [Dozier] at all times when attended outside.

Ex. D19 at 001.

4. While there is a dispute about exactly what happened on June 2, there is no question (both in testimony and video evidence) that Mr. Small walked Dozier off his property without a leash, in contravention of the February 19 confinement order, and an altercation with another dog occurred.
5. On June 4, Animal Services issued Mr. Small a notice of violation declaring Dozier vicious for a second time, as well as running at large, and asserted the other Gillett/Small dog, Cesar, was running at large and unlicensed. Ex. D12. Animal Services also issued a notice and order for removal for Dozier. Ex. D14. Appellants filed a timely challenge. Ex. D15. We went to hearing on August 18.

### Hearing Evidence

#### *Chris Miller Testimony*

6. Animal Services' Chris Miller testified that, after getting a call on June 2, he went to the site and spoke with Boyd Kroupa. Mr. Kroupa explained to him that the neighbor's dog [Dozier] came onto the property Mr. Kroupa was residing. Mr. Kroupa explained to Ofc. Miller that Dozier came near his truck, which was around ten to fifteen feet from the road. Ex. D8 at 001 (grey and blue truck). Mr. Kroupa's dog, Baby was laying on the ground by the driver's side door when Dozier attacked. Ex. D8 at 002-05. Mr. Kroupa told him he was able to break up the fight between the dogs by hitting the attacking dog on the head with a flashlight.
7. After speaking with Mr. Kroupa, Ofc. Miller walked across the street to speak with someone at Appellants' residence. This was a property he had responded to after Dozier

bit the Amazon driver. He noticed multiple beware of dog signs and a four-foot fence in the front, a six-foot fence in the back, and a Ring camera. He knew the dog was in the backyard.

8. Ofc. Miller spoke with Ms. Gillett, who said she did not witness the incident. She showed him the Ring videos on her phone. Ms. Gillett called Mr. Small, and Ofc. Miller spoke with Mr. Small through her phone. Mr. Small said he had walked his dogs across the street to his father's property and into the backyard. Mr. Small said that Mr. Kroupa's dog trespassed onto his father's property and the attack occurred there. Mr. Small explained that Mr. Kroupa's dog came down the side fence of the property.
9. Ofc. Miller spoke to Mr. Small about the previous confinement terms, informing him that walking across the street unleashed was in violation of the confinement order and expressing concerns with the father-in-law's incomplete fence. When Ofc. Miller asked if the dogs were on leash while walking to the father-in-law's property, Mr. Small stated they were on leash. Ofc. Miller saw in the Ring video that the dogs were well ahead of Mr. Small and not on leash. Ex. D11b. When Ofc. Miller told Mr. Small that there was video of his dogs off-leash, Mr. Small then admitted that he did not have the dogs on leash.
10. Ofc. Miller went back to Mr. Kroupa. When he questioned him about the incident again, Mr. Kroupa's statement did not waiver. Ofc. Miller bluffed that he had seen footage of Mr. Kroupa's dog off his property, even though there was no footage of that. Mr. Kroupa continued not to waiver from his original statement that Baby was lying next to him as he fixed the truck.
11. Ofc. Miller also spoke with Mr. Small's son, Jonas, over the phone. Ofc. Miller was not convinced that Jonas was aware of what happened. Jonas does not live at his father's address. On the day of the incident, Jonas heard barking and saw [Baby] in his grandfather's backyard and the dogs were fighting. When Ofc. Miller pressed Jonas about seeing the actual attack, Ofc. Miller had the impression that Jonas did not see the incident, but that he did see Mr. Kroupa's dog on his grandfather's property.
12. Although Ofc. Miller does not recall the specifics of his conversation with Mr. Small after the February incident, Ofc. Miller explained that in any similar incident he explains the ramifications of the confinement order and what would happen if violated. He explains that if the dog is running loose, that would constitute a violation, which would result in a removal order. Ex. D16-003 n.2. He would have had a similar conversation with Ms. Gillett regarding the confinement order and its ramifications. Ex. D16-003 n.4.
13. Ofc. Miller confirmed that the large dog in front of Mr. Small in video exhibit D11b is Dozier.

#### *Boyd Kroupa Testimony*

14. Mr. Kroupa testified that on June 2 he was working on his pickup truck's stereo, a truck he parks about ten to fifteen feet from the road, on the property he and Baby have been residing at. (As a shorthand, we will refer to that as his or their property, in the sense that

it was property he and Baby were staying on June 2, and not in a formal ownership or tenancy sense.) Baby was sleeping on the ground, around two feet from his heels. Baby is always very close to Mr. Kroupa, enough so that she has become a nuisance (as he can stumble over Baby).

15. He was looking under his dash with a flashlight when he felt a bump against his leg and then heard Baby scream. He did not hear anything before he felt the bump. He turned around and saw a large dog [Dozier] have Baby by the shoulder, whipping her around. Mr. Kroupa started hitting Dozier in the head, but it continued to whip Baby around for twenty to thirty seconds. He hit Dozier around eight to ten times before he released Baby. Dozier stood and looked at Mr. Kroupa before it retreated to its property.
16. Mr. Kroupa tried to grab Baby by the collar to walk her to the house, but she would not get up, so he carried her inside. At the time there was quite a bit of blood. Her injuries turned out not to be that bad, just bruising and four puncture wounds, but he did not know that at the time. The vet looked over Baby and gave Mr. Kroupa medication for Baby's wounds. (Mr. Kroupa submitted pictures of Baby's wounds, along with the vet report on Baby's puncture wounds. Exs. D6 & D7.)
17. Mr. Kroupa explained that Mr. Small came over, after he spoke with Animal Services and returned from the vet. A young adult male came and shoved Mr. Kroupa, while another young man, Cameron, started running his mouth. Mr. Small then told the two young adults to stop. Mr. Small told Mr. Kroupa to stop lying and that Mr. Kroupa's dog had went onto his father-in-law's property and attacked. Mr. Kroupa had the impression that Mr. Small did not witness the incident but someone told him what happened.
18. Mr. Kroupa acknowledged that Baby has a history of wandering off the property. About five to ten minutes before the incident, Baby ate a can of food, and she always takes a nap after eating. Every time Mr. Kroupa got out of the truck to get a tool or voltage meter, he saw that she was still asleep. About a minute before he felt the bump on his leg, he stumbled over Baby, who was still asleep, while grabbing a tool.

*Anthony Small Testimony*

19. Mr. Small testified that he was out of town for the first incident and he did not read the paperwork, so he did not know that he should have had the dogs on a leash. He walks his dogs to his father-in-law's house every day. Mr. Small has trained Dozier to go to his kennel on voice command.
20. Mr. Small described Dozier as a protector who is not aggressive off-leash. Dozier only barks when behind his fence. He has been with the family for five to six years. He does not bite dogs. He believes Baby would have sustained more injuries if Dozier shook her for twenty to thirty seconds. Dozier is 120 pounds. Baby is constantly off the property. His father-in-law is preparing to fence off his backyard. Mr. Small is upgrading his fences. Mr. Small is willing to do anything to keep Dozier.
21. Mr. Small said Baby came on the back of the father-in-law's property the day of the incident. Dozier was by the field. Baby and Dozier got into an altercation. Both big dogs

ran off. His “what happened?” statement in one of the videos, exhibit D11b, was him wanting to know what ended up happening. When he got to the street, he saw Dozier and he yelled to kennel him. His father-in-law’s yard is partially fenced.

22. Mr. Small was about two thirds of the way down to the lake, walking up towards the house, with Dozier close behind him. He turned towards the house and saw Baby at the end of the house. Baby proceeded towards Cesar. Dozier took off. Mr. Small thought the two dogs were just going to play. The dogs then growled, with Dozier and Baby snarling at each other. Then both dogs ran off. Mr. Small called for Dozier to kennel, as he was running up his father-in-law’s driveway. Mr. Small saw Dozier again by the front of the truck.
23. Mr. Small recalls a call from Ofc. Miller. However, he was in a meeting out of town, so he does not remember most of the conversation. Normally Mr. Small walks his dogs on a leash to his father-in-law’s property, and lets the dogs off leash in the back of the property. He lied to Ofc. Miller the day of the second incident because he was trying to protect his dogs. His girls walk the dogs with leashes because they do not have voice command.

*Katherine Gillett Testimony*

24. Ms. Gillett testified that she was in the house during the incident. She heard Mr. Small call for Dozier and then heard him say “kennel.” Mr. Small came into the house and said Dozier got into an altercation with the dog across the street.
25. Ms. Gillett and her household avoid the neighbors at the complainant’s residence because there have been altercations in the past. Baby comes to her fence and instigates Dozier. Ms. Gillett has seen a boy from the residence send either Baby or another dog, Shadow, over to instigate Dozier five to six times before the incident. Dozier is in the backyard behind the taller fence when Baby comes to the shorter fence in the front yard to instigate Dozier. Ex. D9. She has asked the neighbors to stop sending dogs over. Mr. Kroupa’s dog has been at that residence for a while, defecating in her father’s yard for at least a month before the incident.
26. Ms. Gillett was home for the February incident, and she recalls a conversation with Ofc. Miller about the confinement order. She always puts the dogs on leash for walks. She did not discuss using a leash with Mr. Small for Dozier. She did not discuss the leash matter with Mr. Small after the February incident.
27. Ms. Gillett confirmed that the bulldog in front of Mr. Small in video exhibit D11b is Cesar. She will license Cesar. She is willing to do whatever it takes to keep Dozier, including reinforcing the fencing and gates. She knows that Mr. Small’s decision to bring Dozier out without a leash was irresponsible. Since the incident, Dozier has been confined to the backyard.

### Legal Standards

28. “Running at large” means “off the premises of the owner and not under the control of the owner, or competent person authorized by the owner, either by leash, verbal voice or signal control,” with “under control” itself including “restrained from approaching any bystander or other animal” when “off the premises of the owner.” KCC 11.04.020.W, .AA; .230.B.
29. KCC 11.04.030.A requires all dogs eight weeks old and older that are harbored, kept or maintained in King County be licensed and registered.
30. “Vicious” is defined as “performing the act of... endangering the safety of any person, animal or property of another, including, but not limited to, biting a human being or attacking a human being or domesticated animal without provocation,” with “[a]ny animal that has exhibited vicious propensities and constitutes a danger to the safety of persons or property off the animal’s premises or lawfully on the animal’s premises” qualifying as a nuisance. KCC 11.04.020.BB; KCC 11.04.230.H.
31. Per KCC 11.04.290.A.3:
- Failure to comply with any requirement prescribed by the manager in accordance with this section constitutes a misdemeanor. Such an animal shall not be kept in unincorporated King County after forty-eight hours after receiving written notice from the manager. Such an animal or animals found in violation of this section shall be impounded and disposed of as an unredeemed animal and the owner or keeper of the animal or animals has no right to redeem the animal or animals.
32. We do not grant substantial weight or otherwise accord deference to agency determinations. Exam. R. XV.F.3. For those matters or issues raised in an appeal statement, Animal Services bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence both the violation and the appropriateness of the remedy it has imposed. KCC 20.22.080.G; .210.B.

### Factual Analysis

33. We think Mr. Small is correct that Dozier did not shake Baby for twenty to thirty seconds, as Mr. Kroupa testified. However, it is well-established that most people have enormous difficulty accurately estimating the duration of an event, and that witnesses invariably *overestimate* the amount of time that event took.<sup>1</sup> We do not put much weight on what we think is an overestimate of the duration of the altercation.
34. One element of Mr. Kroupa’s testimony was inconsistent. While he testified that he had to hit Dozier around eight to ten times to get Dozier to release Baby, in his written

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<sup>1</sup> See, e.g., [https://books.google.com/books?id=uBIAU24-qsoC&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=witnesses+overestimate+time&source=bl&ots=xzT0DFzVu\\_&sig=ACfU3U3oBGLp6ZKp0dvJjRjiTGeZA2UITQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjatsfdq-TpAhVcPn0KHfTICwYQ6AEwCnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=witnesses%20overestimate%20time&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=uBIAU24-qsoC&pg=PA30&lpg=PA30&dq=witnesses+overestimate+time&source=bl&ots=xzT0DFzVu_&sig=ACfU3U3oBGLp6ZKp0dvJjRjiTGeZA2UITQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKewjatsfdq-TpAhVcPn0KHfTICwYQ6AEwCnoECAgQAQ#v=onepage&q=witnesses%20overestimate%20time&f=false)

statement submitted the day of the altercation, he stated that “after about the fifth hit [Dozier] released [Baby].” Ex. D5 at 002.

35. However, other elements of Mr. Kroupa’s approach significantly bolstered his credibility.
- In his very first discussion with Animal Services—before Ofc. Miller had even spoken with Appellants—Mr. Kroupa volunteered that Baby had a history of wandering off the property. Miller testimony; Ex. D4 at 003 n.3. That made his statement that Baby was lying next to him as he fixed his truck that day more likely accurate than if Mr. Kroupa were in denial or defensive about Baby’s trespass history.
  - When Ofc. Miller bluffed and told Mr. Kroupa there was video of Baby wandering onto the neighbor’s property the day of attack, Mr. Kroupa did not waiver, questioning the (imaginary) video’s date and maintaining that Baby had been with him by the truck. Miller testimony; Ex. D4 at 004 n.7.
  - Mr. Kroupa was candid, both in his statements during the investigation and in his hearing testimony, that while Baby was bleeding quite a bit at the time, it turned out to not be that bad, just bruising and four puncture wounds. Kroupa testimony. *See also* Ex. D4 at 005, n.11 (three days after the incident, Mr. Kroupa informed Ofc. Miller that Baby was doing good and no longer was walking with a limp). Mr. Kroupa also explained that while during the attack it looked to him like Dozier had Baby by Baby’s neck, it turned out Dozier had only grabbed Baby’s shoulder. Ex. D5 at 002. Those are not the statements one would expect from a hyperbolic individual attempting to sensationalize events or shift responsibility.
36. Conversely, Mr. Small first lied to Ofc. Miller that the dogs were on a leash. Only when Ofc. Miller informed him—this time accurately, as video from that morning illustrates, exhibit D11b—that there was video showing Dozier off-leash, did Mr. Small recant. He explained at hearing that he initially lied to protect Dozier. That is problematic. Mr. Small is essentially asking us to accept that he lied to protect Dozier, but now is no longer lying to protect Dozier. That is certainly plausible, but once one loses their credibility, it is very hard to get it back.
37. We find that while Baby had a history of wandering off, Baby was more likely than not next to Mr. Kroupa’s truck in the minutes leading up to the altercation. However, as explained below, this factual determination is not outcome-determinative; we would come out the same way on all legal issues regardless of whose version we accept.

### *Cesar Licensing*

38. There is no question that Cesar was not licensed as of June 2. However, if after the violation but before our hearing the owner licenses the dog, we typically reduce the penalty. We halve the licensing penalty here.

*Cesar Running at Large*

39. While Dozier was under a confinement order that prohibited him from being taken off the property without a leash, Cesar was not. Cesar was off the property without a leash, but there is insufficient evidence that he was not under control, i.e., off his premises and not restrained from approaching a bystander or other animal. We overturn his running at large violation.

*Dozier Running at Large*

40. Under the factual scenario we find most likely—Baby was laying by Mr. Kroupa’s truck when Dozier struck—Dozier was off his premises and not restrained from approaching a bystander or other animal. We sustain his running at large violation. However, even under Mr. Small’s version, Dozier was not restrained from pursuing Baby onto Baby’s property and to Mr. Kroupa’s truck, and so we would still sustain the violation.

*Dozier (Second) Viciousness*

41. Under the factual scenario we find most likely—Baby was not trespassing in the moments leading up to the altercation—viciousness is clear. Dozier attacked a domesticated animal without provocation, meeting the definition of vicious. And while the danger Dozier poses to people or their animals off Dozier’s property or lawfully on Dozier’s property was definitively established by the February notice and order, we would find that independently based on the June 2 events.
42. Even if Mr. Small’s version was correct, and Baby trespassed onto the grandfather’s property in the minutes leading up to the altercation, the analysis is more nuanced but ultimately leads to the same place. If Baby had been on the grandfather’s property and coming towards Dozier when Dozier bit Baby, that likely would have been “provoked.” But even under Mr. Small’s version, Dozier chased Baby off the property, onto Baby’s property, and then attacked Baby. (No one is questioning that the actual biting happened by the Kroupa truck; Mr. Small testified he saw Dozier by the front of the truck. Ex. D9-002.) A touchstone of courts’ “provocation” analysis is that it requires the dog’s reaction to be proportional to the victim’s act. *Stroop v. Day*, 271 Mont. 314, 319, 896 P.2d 439 (1995); *Bradacs v. Jacobone*, 244 Mich. App. 263, 273-75, 625 N.W.2d 108 (2001); *Kirkham v. Will*, 311 Ill. App. 3d 787, 792, 724 N.E.2d 1062 (2000). Dozier chasing Baby off the property and then attacking Baby at Mr. Kroupa’s truck would not have been proportional to Baby coming onto the grandfather’s property and acting aggressively.

*Dozier Removal*

43. We are the most exacting of Animal Services on removal orders, given what is at stake. *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976) (nature of private interest impacted is factor in determining how much process is due); Exam. R. XII.B.4 (in proceeding involving divestiture of legally cognizable rights, examiner may require adherence to court rules to “assure that due process of law is afforded”); *Repin v. State*, 198 Wn. App. 243, 284, 392 P.3d 1174 (2017) (Fearing, C.J., concurring) (analyzing court decisions recognizing “the



bond between animal and human and the intrinsic and an estimable value a companion animal”). We have overturned more removal orders than we have sustained.

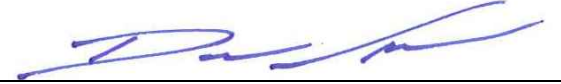
44. In addition, although KCC 11.04.290.A.1 states that vicious animal may remain in King County “only” in upon compliance with the prescribed requirements, and while subsection A.3 employs mandatory “shall not be kept” language, A.3 also links the failure to follow the requirements to a crime. In certain past scenarios a person was following the compliance order, such as the one requiring a competent and capable person have the dog on a leash, and yet the dog broke loose from its collar and did something. Even though the *result* in those scenarios was a failure to contain, as the owner was complying with the order, we have often overturned such removal orders. And in other instances, we have been moved by a no-harm-no-foul argument, overturning removal orders where, say, a complainant snaps a photo of a dog not being kept in compliance with the order, but where the dog did not actually do anything aggressive.
45. Those are not our facts here, under either the Small or Kroupa version of events leading up to the attack. Mr. Small walked Dozier off the property without a leash (or even, as the video shows, even holding a leash) despite the express requirement to the contrary. And far from the no-harm-no-foul scenario, after Dozier was taken off his property off-leash, he wound up attacking Baby right in front of Mr. Kroupa, necessitating vet care. Animal Services has met its burden of proving that removal is warranted.
46. However, the removal order provided Appellants with only two days to rehome Dozier. Ex. D14 at 003. That requirement comes directly from the code. Yet how is someone supposed to find a potential owner, advise the owner that the dog was ordered removed from King County as a threat to public safety, get that new owner to take the dog, and get that information to Animal Services within 48 hours? We will provide Appellants with two weeks, not two days, to either take the necessary steps to rehome Dozier outside King County (see below) or surrender Dozier to Animal Services, with Animal Services then responsible for finding Dozier a new home outside King County.

#### DECISION:

1. As to Cesar, we overturn the running at large violation, sustain the licensing violation, and reduce the licensing penalty to \$125.
2. As to Dozier, we sustain the running at large and viciousness violations and the removal order. However, we modify compliance. By **September 22, 2021**, Appellants shall either:
  - A. Microchip Dozier, find a potential new owner outside of King County, disclose to that person Dozier was ordered removed from King County as a threat to public safety, have that person agree to take Dozier on, actually get Dozier out of King County, and provide Animal Services proof that this new owner lives outside of King County and the new owner’s contact information, or
  - B. Surrender Dozier to Animal Services.

3. If Appellants timely and successfully complete A. or B. by **September 22, 2021**, the \$1,000 penalty attached to the removal order is waived.

ORDERED September 8, 2021.




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David Spohr  
Hearing Examiner

### **NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL**

King County Code 20.22.040 directs the Examiner to make the County's final decision for this type of case. This decision shall be final and conclusive unless appealed to superior court by *October 8, 2021*. Either party may appeal this decision by applying for a writ of review in superior court in accordance with chapter 7.16 RCW.

### **MINUTES OF THE AUGUST 18, 2021, HEARING IN THE APPEAL OF ANTHONY SMALL, REGIONAL ANIMAL SERVICES OF KING COUNTY FILE NOS. V21012153 AND V21012154**

David Spohr was the Hearing Examiner in this matter. Participating in the hearing were Chelsea Eykel, Katherine Gillette, Anthony Small, Boyd Kroupa, and Chris Miller. A verbatim recording of the hearing is available in the Hearing Examiner's Office.

The following exhibits were offered and entered into the record by Animal Services:

Exhibit no. D1	Regional Animal Services of King County staff report to the Hearing Examiner
Exhibit no. D2	Computer Aided Dispatch report from KC Sherriff
Exhibit no. D3	911 call recording
Exhibit no. D4	RASKC investigation report no. A21002503
Exhibit no. D5	Online Complaint form of June 2, 2021 incident by Boyd Kroupa, dated June 2, 2021
Exhibit no. D6	Photograph of bite wounds to Baby
Exhibit no. D7	Veterinary report
Exhibit no. D8	Photograph of where the incident took place
Exhibit no. D9	Photograph of the Small property
Exhibit no. D10	Photograph of the Father in Law's property
Exhibit no. D11	Ring Camera Videos
Exhibit no. D12	Notice of violation no. V21012153-A21002503, issued June 4, 2021
Exhibit no. D13	Proof of Service
Exhibit no. D14	Notice and order for removal no. V21012154-A21002503, issued June 4, 2021

Exhibit no. D15	Appeal, received June 28, 2021
Exhibit no. D16	RASKC investigation report no. A21000822
Exhibit no. D17	Online Complaint form of January 29, 2021 incident by Zachary Welcome, dated February 17, 2021
Exhibit no. D18	Photograph of bite wound
Exhibit no. D19	Notice of violation no. V21011673-A21000822, issued February 19, 2021
Exhibit no. D20	Proof of Service
Exhibit no. D21	Map of subject area

The following exhibits were offered and entered into the record by the appellant:

Exhibit no. A1	Letter from Kate Gillett
Exhibit no. A2	Letter from Kate Gillett

DS/jo

September 8, 2021

**OFFICE OF THE HEARING EXAMINER  
KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON**

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. **V21012153 and V21012154**

**KATHERINE GILLETTE AND ANTHONY SMALL**

Animal Services Enforcement Appeal

I, Lauren Olson, certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Washington that I transmitted the **REPORT AND DECISION** to those listed on the attached page as follows:

EMAILED to all County staff listed as parties/interested persons and parties with e-mail addresses on record.

placed with the United States Postal Service, with sufficient postage, as FIRST CLASS MAIL in an envelope addressed to the non-County employee parties/interested persons to addresses on record.

DATED September 8, 2021.



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Lauren Olson  
Legislative Secretary

**Eykel, Chelsea**

Regional Animal Services of King County

**Holman, Marin**

Hardcopy

**Katherine Gillett, Anthony Small**

Hardcopy

**Kroupa, Boyd**

Hardcopy

**Miller, Chris**

Regional Animal Services of King County

**Small, Jonah**

Hardcopy