

March 22, 2023

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

King County Courthouse
516 Third Avenue Room 1200
Seattle, Washington 98104
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www.kingcounty.gov/independent/hearing-examiner

REPORT AND DECISION

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. V22013745, V22013789, & V22013790

ANDREW SEITZ

Animal Services Enforcement Appeal

Activity nos.: A22005888 and A22006057

Appellant: **Andrew Seitz**

[REDACTED]
Renton, WA 98059

Telephone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

King County: Regional Animal Services of King County
represented by Chelsea Eykel
Regional Animal Services of King County
21615 64th Avenue S
Kent, WA 98032
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FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:

Overview

1. Andrew Seitz timely appealed a notice (V22013745) asserting his dog, Jelly, was running-at-large, unlicensed, and vicious. He did not, however, appeal later notices asserting Jelly was again running-at-large (V22013789) and was still unlicensed (V22013790). 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 uphold all the violations except for the portion of V22013745 relating to viciousness. And we close by imploring the neighbors to help Mr. Seitz and especially Jelly.

Background

2. On March 1, 2020, Regional Animal Services of King County issued violation notice V20010426 to Andrew Seitz for Jelly being unlicensed. Ex. D13. On the same day, Animal Services issued warning notice V20010427 to Mr. Seitz for Jelly threatening persons in public and not being under control. Ex. D14. (Both notices carried the same activity number, A20001782.)
3. On March 28, 2020, Animal Services issued violation notice V20010540-A20010447 to Mr. Seitz for Jelly running-at-large and still being unlicensed. Ex. D18.
4. Mr. Seitz did not appeal either 2020 violation, yet he did not pay the associated penalties, forcing Animal Services to eventually send the bill to collections.
5. On November 11, 2022, Animal Services issued violation notice V22013745-A22005888 to Mr. Seitz for his dog, Jelly, being unlicensed, running-at-large, qualifying as vicious, and needing to be confined. Ex. D4. Mr. Seitz appealed V22013745 on November 26.
6. On November 25, Animal Services issued violation notice V22013789 to Mr. Seitz for Jelly running-at-large and abatement. Ex. D9. On the same day Animal Services issued violation notice V22013790 to Mr. Seitz for Jelly being unlicensed and abatement. Ex. D10. (Both notices carried the same activity number, A22006057.) Mr. Seitz did not appeal those.
7. We went to hearing on March 9, 2023.

Hearing Testimony

Testimony of Erika Buechler

8. Erika Buechler testified that Mr. Seitz's dog [Jelly] is often left outside and unattended. For years, when Ms. Buechler walks her dogs [Henry and Louie], Jelly will often run across the street at them. She has had multiple incidents with Jelly and Mr. Seitz. As Jelly has gotten older, she has become more aggressive. Jelly runs up with hackles raised. This happened yet again on November 8, 2022, putting her dogs once more in a "tough spot."
9. Ms. Buechler explained that Jelly has always approached people, but only in the past four years or so has Jelly become aggressive. Video exhibit D7 shows a typical encounter with Jelly. This behavior has made Ms. Buechler's dogs reactive and anxious when dogs other than Jelly approach. Ms. Buechler sees Jelly's charging with hackles up as aggressive. Ms. Buechler has had multiple conversations with Mr. Seitz about Jelly. Ms. Buechler wants Jelly leashed.
10. On November 19, 2022, Ms. Buechler was walking with her mother and her dogs. She saw that Mr. Seitz was walking Jelly around the block. As she approached Mr. Seitz and Jelly, he did not attempt to leash or pick up Jelly. Jelly's hackles were up, and she was not

under control. Ms. Buechler's dogs became reactive when Jelly ran up. Ms. Buechler took the video, exhibit D7, and then got her dogs under control.

11. Later that day, Ms. Buechler ran into Mr. Seitz and Jelly again. Jelly again charged at Ms. Buechler's dog with hackles up and snarling. Ms. Buechler picked up her dog, which calmed down Jelly. Ms. Buechler then took another video, exhibit D8, because Jelly was still not under control. Ms. Buechler took the video exhibits the same day she submitted them to Animal Services, which was November 19. Exs. D7, D8. Ms. Buechler did not edit either video.

Testimony of Mary Wittstock

12. Mary Wittstock testified that on February 24, 2020, she was walking her ten-pound dog, Brandi, down the hill when she saw Mr. Seitz and Jelly across the street. Jelly ran over to them and was trying to jump up at Brandi. Brandi panicked because of her prior incidents with Jelly. Brandi ran around and wrapped her leash around Ms. Wittstock; this knocked Ms. Wittstock over, bruising her hip and leg. She was 67 or 68 years old at the time. Mr. Seitz continued to walk up the hill, and he did not call Jelly back. Brandi now fears every dog; Ms. Wittstock walks in a different neighborhood and crosses the street when she sees other dogs.
13. Ms. Wittstock has had many encounters with Jelly. Her son had a border collie, Murphy, who used a wheelchair. While on a walk, Jelly ran out and freaked out Murphy to the point where Murphy's wheelchair tipped over. Mr. Seitz did not attempt to remove Jelly. Murphy was afraid of Jelly, though Murphy did not like most dogs.
14. The first encounter Brandi had with Jelly was about four or five years ago. Jelly ran up, jumped on Brandi's back, and took a snip/bite at her back. Brandi then whimpered. Ms. Wittstock told Mr. Seitz to take care of his dog. Mr. Seitz replied that Jelly was just playing. Ms. Wittstock did not report it because she thought it was a one-off event. After that incident, Ms. Wittstock had to either drag Brandi past Jelly's house or pick her up.
15. Ms. Wittstock will cross the street when she sees Jelly, but Jelly still runs over to her. Mr. Seitz does nothing to control Jelly. When Ms. Wittstock has approached Mr. Seitz about Jelly, he says that Jelly has a free spirit, and she has the right to roam free. Ms. Wittstock believes that it is not fair that Mr. Seitz keeps getting away with this. She believes this is about Mr. Seitz, not Jelly.
16. Around ten days before our hearing, Ms. Wittstock was on a walk with Brandi when they saw Jelly. She took a photo of Jelly because Mr. Seitz was around ten to twelve feet away from Jelly. Jelly did not cross the street towards them that day. Ms. Wittstock did not submit the photo to Animal Services because it was blurry.

Testimony of Andrew Seitz

17. Andrew Seitz testified that video exhibit D7 does not show Jelly being vicious or aggressive. At the very beginning of the video, it shows a white, off-leash dog. Jelly thinks the white dog wants to play. The white dog then comes at and is aggressive

towards Jelly. Jelly is not the one approaching, but Jelly does pursue a little bit. Jelly sniffs the black dog. Then the white dog comes back at Jelly.

18. Mr. Seitz stated that Jelly is a part of the community. Jelly visits people on her own. If Mr. Seitz is not out with Jelly, the furthest Jelly goes is a two-house radius.
19. Prior to video exhibit D8, Mr. Seitz was heading towards the yellow house. Ms. Buechler's dogs are reactive, regardless of seeing Jelly or other dogs. Ms. Buechler and Mr. Seitz met at the corner, and she expressed profanities at him. Mr. Seitz turned around and crossed the street towards Ms. Buechler. Jelly walked back to Mr. Seitz; she was not approaching Ms. Buechler. Jelly then walked up to Ms. Buechler. Mr. Seitz believes that Ms. Buechler was enticing Jelly. Mr. Seitz believes that Jelly was under control. She is an old dog, so she did not respond to Mr. Seitz's command quickly.
20. Mr. Seitz can take some responsibility for the day with Ms. Wittstock when she fell, however, Ms. Wittstock never really fell, she bumbled. Jelly went around Brandi that day. Regarding the incident five years ago, Jelly did not bite Brandi. Jelly had many friendly interactions with Murphy.
21. Ms. Wittstock and Ms. Buechler do not like Mr. Seitz. Mr. Seitz socializes Jelly. Jelly has never bit anyone. Mr. Seitz has started to curb back Jelly's tendency to run up. Jelly can learn and be under control. Mr. Seitz can train Jelly to stay with him. He is open to getting a shock collar to help with training. People should walk other routes to avoid Jelly. Mr. Seitz rides a bike because he has a bad foot.

Legal Standards

22. "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" defined as "either under competent voice control or competent signal control, or both, so as to be restrained from approaching any bystander or other animal and from causing or being the cause of physical property damage when off a leash or off the premises of the owner." KCC 11.04.020.W, .AA; .230.B.
23. KCC 11.04.030.A requires all dogs eight weeks old and older be licensed and registered.
24. "Vicious" means "[h]aving performed the act of, or having the propensity to do any act, 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 the violation itself framed as "[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." KCC 11.04.020.BB; .230.H.
25. 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.

Analysis of V22013789 and V22013790

26. Mr. Seitz was apparently under the impression that he had appealed V22013789 and V22013790, and thus, in January 2023, he requested that we combine all three cases. However, the sole appeal Mr. Seitz filed was, as he wrote it:

Appeal for

1. Violation of # V22-012745 Activity A22-005888

Ex. D19 at 001. That was the violation number and activity number for the November 8 incident. Ex. D4.

27. Violation V22013789 related to a November 19 running-at-large incident, and V22013790 was for Mr. Seitz’s continued unwillingness to license Jelly (even after Animal Services gave him more time to do so); both those violations were activity number A22006057. Ex. D9 at 001; Ex. D10 at 001. The notices stated (in bold) that appeals of those were due by December 20, 2022, and if Mr. Seitz did not appeal them, he was waving his right to challenge the violations, and the violations would become final. Ex. D9 at 002; Ex. D10 at 002.
28. We try to ensure that everybody gets their day in court on every issue. Our hearing guide for laypeople, which Animal Services hands out with every violation notice, states:
- If you get your initial appeal to [Animal Services] on time, the examiner has authority to later allow you, before the hearing, to modify or add to the issues you originally raised. But, the examiner has *no* authority to hear an appeal if your original appeal statement did not arrive at [Animal Services] on time. **Whatever you do, make sure [Animal Services] receives your appeal by the deadline!**¹
29. Mr. Seitz did not appeal either V22013789 or V22013790. Thus, by December 21, both those decisions became unreviewable. However, even if he had timely appealed them, it would not have changed the outcome.
30. As to the licensing violation, as discussed below in relation to V22013745, Mr. Seitz ignored our suggestion that he license Jelly before the hearing, which would have made him eligible for a licensing penalty reduction. Mr. Seitz had still not licensed Jelly by the time of our March 9 hearing, and so we would have upheld that entire \$125 penalty.
31. As to the running-at-large, the second video from November (exhibit D8) speaks for itself.² At the 30-second mark, we see Jelly slowly approaching Ms. Buechler and her

¹ See <https://kingcounty.gov/independent/hearing-examiner/guide.aspx>. Animal Services enforcement guide at p.2 (purple, bold, and underlining in the original).

² The first video (exhibit D7) catches events midstream, not showing how the dogs came to be in proximity.

- dog. Ms. Buechler then turns her body and the camera back to Mr. Seitz, and they continue arguing. At the 44-second mark, she pans back to Jelly, who at this point has approached Ms. Buechler and her dogs, coming within a few feet. Jelly then comes *even* closer, right to her feet. Jelly was running-at-large, being off her property and not under sufficient control, “so as to be restrained from approaching any bystander or other animal.” KCC 11.04.020.W, .AA; .230.B.
32. Mr. Seitz then claimed, both on the video and at the hearing, that he had Jelly under control. Yet, when Ms. Buechler calls his bluff and puts him to the test, Mr. Seitz beckons Jelly, who continues to remain a few feet from Ms. Buechler. In fact, as Ms. Buechler retreats, Jelly *again* follows her. Ms. Buechler again challenges Mr. Seitz to recall Jelly, which he attempts again in vain. As Ms. Buechler retreats yet again, Jelly *yet again* follows her. At this point the video becomes almost farcical, as Mr. Seitz keeps trying, without a hint of success, to recall Jelly. Ms. Buechler retreats for a third time, and for a third time Jelly follows her, completely ignoring Mr. Seitz’s ineffective pleas.
 33. Mr. Seitz’s narration of the video under oath at hearing was even more concerning, being so blatantly inaccurate. Most amazing was his excuse that Ms. Buechler was “enticing” Jelly. Again, the entire event was captured on film. Mr. Seitz did not explain how Ms. Buechler possibly enticed Jelly, especially as she continually retreats to try to get away. Looking at the video, there is nothing even remotely substantiating Mr. Seitz’s claim.
 34. Mr. Seitz also exhibited a thorough misunderstanding of the controlling law. He argued that even though there is video of an unleashed Jelly (repeatedly) approaching a person or bystander, that that could not be a violation, because Jelly could approach a person or bystander even if she were on a leash. That gets the law 100% backwards. A person has a legal duty to keep their dog from approaching a person or animal on the street. KCC 11.04.020.W, .AA; .230.B. Whether they do that by leash, voice control, signal control, electric buzz collar with a hand-held clicker or anything else is irrelevant. If Mr. Seitz had Jelly on a leash in the videos, and he was unable to prevent Jelly from getting right up to Ms. Buechler and her dogs, it would still have been a running-at-large violation, leash or no leash.
 35. Again, the November 19 video shows Mr. Seitz completely unable to recall Jelly after Jelly initially came up to Ms. Buechler and her dogs. Despite his repeated and useless pleas, Jelly keeps following them as they try to retreat from her. But suppose, contrary to our actual facts, he had been able to recall Jelly. Once Jelly approached and invaded Ms. Buechler’s and her dogs’ personal space, it would have *still* been a running-at-large violation even if he had been able to quickly and successfully recall Jelly (locking the barn door after the horse was gone).
 36. Finally, Mr. Seitz’s narration of the November 19 video was so entirely untethered to reality of what the film showed, that it completely undermined his overall credibility. And that has implications for events not captured on film.

Analysis of V22013745

Licensing

37. In our hearing notice sent out four weeks before our hearing, we noted that Mr. Seitz did not appear to contest that Jelly was unlicensed as of November 8. We wrote that

Where an individual has duly licensed a pet after the violation but before our hearing, we have never eliminated—but we have sometimes reduced—the penalty. It would behoove Mr. Seitz to license Jelly as soon as possible, and submit the licensing form along with other exhibits.

38. One can lead a horse to water but cannot make it drink. Mr. Seitz elected not to license Jelly. Therefore, he is now on the hook for the entire \$125 licensing penalty (on top of the \$125 licensing penalty from V22013790).

Running-at-Large

39. As to the events of November 8, Ms. Buechler’s written statement twenty minutes after the event was that Jelly ran across the street and became aggressive towards her smallest dog. Ex. D3 at 003. That was consistent with her hearing testimony that Jelly ran up with hackles raised. Animal Services’ November 11 violation notice asserted that Jelly was running-at-large and acting aggressive. Ex. D4. Mr. Seitz’s November 26 appeal merely asserted that, “It is a lie,” without even explaining what in particular he thought the lie was. Ex. D19. At hearing, he did not offer a specific narrative of how he recalled the November 8 interaction progressing.

40. Instead, Mr. Seitz blamed the complainants for walking in front of his house. He suggested Ms. Buechler or Ms. Wittstock or others should walk their dog someplace else. *See also* Ex. A22 at 002. That is absurd; the street and sidewalk in front of Mr. Seitz’s house are *public*. Any member of the public has a right to walk their dog down that street or sidewalk without fear that Jelly or anyone else will invade their space. Mr. Seitz has a responsibility to keep Jelly on his property, or be with her and actually control her when Jelly is off property, and control her in a manner sufficient to keep Jelly from approaching a bystander or other animal Jelly does not have permission to approach. Neither Ms. Buechler nor Ms. Wittstock nor any other member of the public needs to avoid walking along any public street or sidewalk just because Mr. Seitz has been unable to control Jelly.

Vicious

41. Viciousness is a closer call. When we use the term “vicious” in normal conversation, we typically mean something like “malicious” or “spiteful” or “mean-spirited.” However, under the controlling legal standard (cited above), “vicious” means having performed an act endangering the safety of any person or animal and constituting a danger. KCC 11.04.020.BB; .230.H. So it is an easier standard for Animal Services to prove than one might think just hearing the word.

42. Nothing on the November 19 videos from Ms. Buechler show what we would interpret as meeting the code requirements for a viciousness designation. And other than Jelly's raised hackles, there was not enough specific detail about the November 8 event to get much of a picture on the viciousness (as opposed to running-at-large) question. Moreover, Ms. Buechler described the second November 19 interaction—with the video footage we described step-by-step in paragraphs 31-33—as Jelly “charging.” The video, however, shows Jelly methodically walking up to them and invading their personal space, then doing it again as Ms. Buechler retreats, then doing it yet again as Ms. Buechler retreats yet again, then approaching a fourth time as Ms. Buechler retreats still another time, all while Mr. Seitz is powerless to recall Jelly. Jelly's behavior and Mr. Seitz's lack of control are a violation to be sure, but a running-at-large violation. Yet her interpreting that November 19 encounter as Jelly “charging” causes us to question the accuracy of her subtle perception—not to the same degree that Mr. Seitz's fantastical spin of the November 19 video snuffed out his credibility, but it matters to our understanding of the events of November 8.
43. Ms. Wittstock's testimony about historic events was much more specific, relevant, and credible on the viciousness question.³ She described her dog Brandi's initial encounter with Jelly four or five years ago when Jelly ran up, jumped on Brandi's back, and snipped at her—an event Mr. Seitz somehow interpreted as Jelly just playing. She described a later encounter with her son's disabled dog, Murphy, where Jelly ran up and freaked out Murphy to the point Murphy tipped over in his wheelchair. Those are two incidents endangering the safety of an animal.
44. Finally, she described the events of February 2020, as she walked Brandi on a leash. Jelly ran over to them and was trying to jump up at Brandi, causing Brandi to panic and run around, wrapping her leash around Ms. Wittstock. This knocked Ms. Wittstock over, causing her to bruise her hip and leg. In response, Mr. Seitz dismissed the severity of Jelly causing a senior citizen to trip and asserted it was *Ms. Wittstock's* own “bumbling” that caused the problem. Mr. Seitz's victim-blaming washed away whatever shred of credibility he might have had left. February 2020 was a clear act endangering the safety of a person.
45. If Animal Services had served a viciousness violation on Jelly after those three endangering incidents involving Jelly, Ms. Wittstock, and her dogs, we might have sustained the viciousness violation. But Ms. Wittstock wrote in her 2020 complaint that “Andrew's dog itself is not a threatening creature, but Andrew's behavior causes threatening situations.” Ex. D12 at 003. She echoed this and her testimony that this is about Mr. Seitz, not Jelly. Neither she nor Ms. Buechler bore any animosity to Jelly, they just wanted Mr. Seitz to meet his responsibilities and control Jelly.
46. Mr. Seitz is right that “it's a people thing.” He just did not understand that he is the person that has been the problem. Yet the above quoted codes about viciousness are solely about the animal, not the owner. We have sustained many viciousness designations

³ For example, she earned points for volunteering that Murphy did not like most dogs, rather than asserting Murphy had a Jelly-only or Jelly-caused fear.

where the animal performs an endangering act *despite* the owner's completely responsible efforts to prevent it. And we also have overturned many such viciousness designations where the owner is completely irresponsible, but the animal's behavior does not quite meet the code criteria. We think today's case is closer to the latter.

47. Mr. Seitz has thus far been lucky. The endangering events Ms. Wittstock described, before she changed her walking patterns to avoid Mr. Seitz's street, were not ones that resulted in a viciousness designation. And neither Ms. Wittstock nor Ms. Buechler pressed for a viciousness designation; they merely want Mr. Seitz to step up his game. We overturn Jelly's viciousness designation. But it is a closer call than Mr. Seitz should have ever allowed it to become.

Forward-Looking

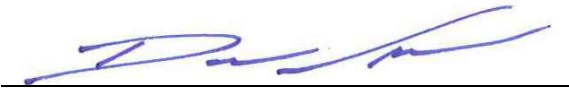
48. Lots of neighbors seem to like Jelly, extolling her virtues. Exs. A1-A21. That is great, but this is not a popularity contest or an election, and that has not been everybody's experience. The law is the law, and Mr. Seitz needs to get on board and start following it, or he faces more monetary penalties. He has now incurred (once we remove the \$500 associated with the viciousness violation we overturn today) \$400 spread out among the three November 2022 violation notices. And if he gets another running-at-large violation before November 8, 2023, the penalty would again double.
49. More seriously, Animal Services may order that an animal with three nuisance violations in a 12-month period be removed from the County. KCC 11.04.290.B.1. Today we uphold the November 8 running-at-large and the November 19 running-at-large violations.⁴ Thus, if Jelly commits another nuisance violation before November 8, 2023, the consequences could be dire.
50. So, Mr. Seitz has managed to back Jelly into a corner. And despite how many times we tried to re-explain the law in a way he could understand, Mr. Seitz seemed incapable of grasping it. We left the hearing still not convinced that he actually gets what "under control" means, or what his responsibilities are, or that he has the will or ability to keep Jelly from approaching people or animals that have not consented to Jelly getting in their personal space.
51. Thankfully, many neighbors care about Jelly, want her to remain a part of the community, and took the time to write extensively about her. Ex. A1-A20. So, if they see Jelly off her property without Mr. Seitz right by her, or see Mr. Seitz with Jelly but unwilling or unable to sufficiently control her so as to prevent her from approaching a bystander or other animals he has not received permission to approach, it would be wonderful if those supportive neighbors could assist. Otherwise, it might be too little, too late the next round. "It takes a village" seems particularly appropriate here.

⁴ Licensing violations are a different category. If Mr. Seitz does not license Jelly and keep Jelly licensed, he faces more monetary penalties, but the removal provision cited above relates to *nuisance* violations, those listed in KCC 11.04.230.

DECISION:

1. Mr. Seitz did not actually appeal V22013789 or V22013790, so we dismiss his appeal on procedural grounds. (Even if he had submitted an appeal for those, we would have sustained the violations on their merits.)
2. We deny, on the merits, Mr. Seitz’s appeal of the licensing and running components of V22013745, and we grant it as to viciousness.

ORDERED March 22, 2023.



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 *April 21, 2023*. 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 MARCH 9, 2023, HEARING IN THE APPEAL OF ANDREW SEITZ, REGIONAL ANIMAL SERVICES OF KING COUNTY FILE NOS. V22013745, V22013789, & V22013790

David Spohr was the Hearing Examiner in this matter. Participating in the hearing were Chelsea Eykel, Erika Buechler, Mary Wittstock, and Andrew Seitz. 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 | RASKC investigation report no. A22005888 |
| Exhibit no. D3 | Online Complaint form of November 8, 2022, incident by Erika Buechler, dated November 8, 2022 |
| Exhibit no. D4 | Notice of violation no. V22013745-A22005888, issued November 11, 2022 |

Exhibit no. D5	RASKC investigation report no. A22006057
Exhibit no. D6	Online Complaint form of November 19, 2022, incident by Erika Buechler, dated November 19, 2022
Exhibit no. D7	Video 1
Exhibit no. D8	Video 2
Exhibit no. D9	Notice of violation no. V22013789-A22006057, issued November 25, 2022
Exhibit no. D10	Notice of violation no. V22013790-A22006057, issued November 25, 2022
Exhibit no. D11	RASKC investigation report no. A2001782
Exhibit no. D12	Online Complaint form of February 24, 202, incident by Mary Wittstock, dated February 25, 2020
Exhibit no. D13	Notice of violation no. V20010426-A20001782, issued March 1, 2020
Exhibit no. D14	Warning Notice V20010427-A20001782, dated March 1, 2020
Exhibit no. D15	NVOC mailing/tracking history
Exhibit no. D16	RASKC investigation report no. A20010447
Exhibit no. D17	Online Complaint form of March 28, 2020, incident by Mary Wittstock, dated March 28, 2020
Exhibit no. D18	Notice of violation no. V20010540-A20010447, issued March 28, 2020
Exhibit no. D19	Appeal, received November 26, 2022
Exhibit no. D20	Voicemail, dated January 13, 2023
Exhibit no. D21	Map of subject area
Exhibit no. D22	Email with attached videos from Erika Buechler, dated November 19, 2022

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

Exhibit no. A1-A12	Statements
Exhibit no. A13	Email, dated January 25, 2023
Exhibit no. A14	Email, dated January 27, 2023
Exhibit no. A15-A20	Statements
Exhibit no. A21	Email, dated January 26, 2023
Exhibit no. A22	Email, dated February 23, 2023

March 22, 2023

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. **V22013745, V22013789, & V22013790**

ANDREW SEITZ
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 March 22, 2023.



Lauren Olson
Legislative Secretary

Beckelman, Linda

Hardcopy

Blessing, Nicole/Charles

Hardcopy

Buechler, Erika

Hardcopy

Eykel, Chelsea

Regional Animal Services of King County

Fleming, Terri/Don

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Harpster, David

Hardcopy

Kippen, Sarah/Mike

Hardcopy

LaBounty, Peter

Hardcopy

Mahan, Tracy

Hardcopy

Persek, Jeff

Hardcopy

Roller, Mary

Hardcopy

Seitz, Andrew

Hardcopy

Taylor, Janet

Hardcopy

Triplett, Michele/Cameron

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Williams, Corina

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Wittstock, Mary

Hardcopy

Young, Dennis

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