

August 11, 2023

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

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**REPORT AND DECISION**

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. **V23013961 and V23013962**

**LISA PEYER**

Animal Services Enforcement Appeal

Activity no.: A23000392

Appellant: Lisa Peyer  
*represented by* **Adam Karp**  
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**FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:**

Overview

1. Lisa Peyer appeals both a Regional Animal Services of King County (Animal Services) designation of her dog as vicious and an order removing him from King County. After hearing witness testimony and observing demeanor, studying the exhibits admitted into evidence, and considering the parties' arguments and the relevant law, we sustain the viciousness designation, reduce the monetary penalty, and overturn the removal order.

### Background

2. On January 24, 2023, Adrienne Horne filed a complaint for a November 24, 2022, incident involving Ms. Peyer’s pit bull, Wonder. Ex. D3. Ms. Horne provided photographs of her injuries. Exs. D6–D13. Corinne Lightweaver, Ms. Peyer’s sister-in-law, submitted a statement. Ex. D4.
3. In February 2023, Animal Services issued Ms. Peyer a notice and order declaring Wonder vicious, and an order to remove Wonder from King County. Ex. D2. Ms. Peyer, through counsel, timely appealed. Ex. D14. Ms. Peyer provided statements dated February 16 and May 19, 2023, respectively. Exs. D16-D17.
4. We held a pre-hearing conference on April 5. We went to hearing on July 11. We closed the record on July 14.

### Hearing Testimony

#### *Adrienne Horne’s Testimony*

5. Ms. Horne is Ms. Lightweaver’s sister. Ms. Horne has known Ms. Peyer for 23 years, though only she sees her on special occasions. The day of the incident (November 24, 2022) Ms. Horne was visiting from Arizona, and they joined Ms. Peyer at her home for Thanksgiving. After having dinner with about a dozen guests, Ms. Horne moved to the couch and sat next to Ms. Lightweaver. There were multiple dogs at the house, but she does not recall seeing them around the vicinity of the couch.
6. Wonder was on the floor looking inquisitive, like he wanted to come on the couch, so Ms. Lightweaver made space and Wonder sat on the couch between them. Wonder’s back was to Ms. Lightweaver, facing Ms. Horne at eye level. Within a few seconds, Ms. Horne heard Wonder growl, and as she was turning her head to get up, she heard another growl and felt something large, heavy, and solid primarily on her head, but some on her shoulder. The next thing Ms. Horne remembers was hanging over the arm of the couch. She saw a big pool of blood in her hands and blacked out.
7. Ms. Horne then recalls sitting up on the couch with her head tilted back and people tending to her. The paramedics arrived, and Ms. Lightweaver took her to the hospital. Ms. Horne remembers feeling cold, like she was “spinning to the left,” and her legs and thighs were shaking, but she does not recall much detail. The paramedics initially asked her if she lost consciousness and she said no, though after she returned home to Tucson she realized that she had gone unconscious at points after the incident and for most of the drive to the hospital.
8. Ms. Horne suffered puncture wounds to her face, including one on her forehead. She had a scratch down her face, another scratch, and a chipped tooth that would seem to align with Wonder’s jaw spacing. Ms. Horne does not believe Wonder caused the injuries with his paws because she has been around dogs all her life and knows what paws feel like. For Wonder to have gotten his paws on her it would have needed to be a big, rearing, powerful motion, and others would have noticed.

9. At the hospital, Ms. Horne received 22 stitches. She was concerned about the swelling around her eye, so she went to the eye doctor. She also went to a facial surgeon, who advised that scars typically take about a year to mature, so she could return in nine more months. She has not returned since. She was able to get her chipped tooth fixed at her next normal-scheduled teeth cleaning appointment.
10. Ms. Horne missed a week of work after the incident, and Ms. Peyer reimbursed her for her lost income that week. Ms. Peyer also paid Ms. Horne for the first set of medical bills but informed her that reimbursement of future bills would come through her homeowner's insurance. Ms. Horne continues to have sensations like something is dripping down her face. She has random spasms on her eyelid and low-level pain. She experienced emotional and mental challenges recovering from the traumatic attack.
11. Though Ms. Horne grew up around dogs and loves them, after this incident she became highly reactive to dogs, had difficulty sleeping, and experienced intrusive thoughts. She sought therapy. This incident has affected Ms. Horne's ability to concentrate, including having to cancel additional days off work due to emotional distress. Ms. Horne did not file a complaint until January 2023 because she had been focusing on recovery. Initially, she was hesitant to file because she cares about Ms. Peyer and knows that the incident was also a shock to her; however, Ms. Horne became concerned about the way Ms. Peyer was dealing with the situation and did not want a similar incident to happen to others.
12. Ms. Horne had interacted with Wonder twice before. The first was the 2019 Thanksgiving dinner at Ms. Peyer's home. Ms. Horne recalls sitting on the couch (a different couch from 2022) next to her, with space in between them. Wonder put his front paws out, looking at Mr. Horne, and growled. Ms. Horne grabbed Wonder's collar and pulled him away from Mr. Horne. The growl alarmed her because Mr. Horne was not as comfortable around dogs as she was. That incident was not on Ms. Horne's mind Thanksgiving Day 2022. The second time was in April 2022, but she does not recall any unusual incidences with Wonder then. In general, Ms. Horne had heard great things about Wonder and had a positive impression of him.

*Corinne Lightweaver's Testimony*

13. Ms. Lightweaver has known Ms. Peyer for almost 23 years and has always had great interactions with Wonder. The day of the incident Ms. Lightweaver was sitting on the couch next to Ms. Horne. She saw Ms. Horne petting Wonder and another dog. Ms. Lightweaver noticed that Wonder wanted to get on the couch so she moved over and Wonder jumped up and sat between them with his head at face level.
14. Ms. Lightweaver does not recall Ms. Peyer petting Wonder and does not think she did, due to the closeness and position Wonder was in. Next, Ms. Lightweaver heard Ms. Horne make a noise and saw Ms. Horne bending over the couch with blood on the floor. Ms. Horne was unresponsive. One of the guests (Lydia Bryan) was a doctor who helped Ms. Horne sit her up straight on the couch. Ms. Horne was shaking and

confused. Ms. Bryan assisted in cleaning Ms. Horne's wounds before Ms. Lightweaver took Ms. Horne to the hospital.

15. Ms. Lightweaver returned to Ms. Peyer's home once after the incident to discuss the steps Ms. Peyer was taking to protect others. They discussed Ms. Peyer's theory that Wonder was just trying to get at another dog. That theory did not make sense to Ms. Lightweaver, because she has been scratched by her own two dogs and Ms. Horne's injuries were too severe to not have been intentional. Mr. Peyer assumed that Ms. Horne bit her own lip. Ms. Lightweaver does not agree with Ms. Peyer's perceptions, and she has not returned to the home since.

#### *Philip Cooper's Testimony*

16. Mr. Cooper has known Ms. Peyer for about a year. The day of the incident he was sitting at the dinner table, next to the couch and about 18 inches away from Ms. Horne, engaged in conversation with others at the table. He saw Wonder on the couch with his body towards him, but facing Ms. Horne. Ms. Horne was petting Wonder with her right arm either on Wonder's side or belly, and with her other arm around him. Through his peripheral vision he was able to see some part of Wonder's body contact Ms. Horne as Wonder tried leaping Ms. Horne. He heard Ms. Horne yell and it sounded painful, so he immediately turned his head and saw Wonder off the couch and Ms. Horne toward the arm of the couch with blood dripping on the floor. Mr. Cooper, along with Ms. Bryan, assisted Ms. Horne.

#### *Joseph Bryan's Testimony*

17. The day of the incident Mr. Bryan was standing behind a couch directly across the couch from where Ms. Lightweaver was sitting, facing towards her. Wonder was on the couch between Ms. Lightweaver and Ms. Horne. Ms. Horne was petting Wonder from his shoulder to his neck. There was another dog to Ms. Horne's left. Mr. Bryan saw Wonder hit Ms. Horne, like he was trying to get away but Ms. Horne was in his way. Wonder went over Ms. Horne and over the arm of the couch next to her. Immediately, another woman that was standing on the left of Ms. Horne screamed.

#### *Dennis Snow's Testimony*

18. Mr. Snow is Ms. Peyer's husband. He has never seen Wonder show signs of aggression since moving there in 2017.
19. The day of the incident Mr. Snow was standing to the right of Mr. Bryan, facing directly towards Ms. Horne. Another dog was sitting on the floor next to Ms. Horne. Ms. Horne invited Wonder on the couch. Wonder jumped on with his face turned towards Ms. Horne and his back facing Mr. Snow, slightly angled towards Ms. Horne. Ms. Horne was scratching Wonder's chest with her right hand and patting him on the back. Wonder was trying to jump off the couch as his left paw went over Ms. Horne, causing Ms. Horne's arm to also go up. Wonder got to the floor. There was concerned movement from people but Wonder's reaction was one of confusion. Mr. Snow led Wonder away from that immediate area.

*Lisa Peyer's Testimony*

20. Lisa Peyer rescued Wonder in 2015 from an animal shelter. She has had four to five other dogs.
21. The day of the incident Ms. Peyer was sitting on the armchair directly across from Ms. Horne. Ms. Peyer saw Ms. Horne on the couch petting Wonder, who was between Ms. Horne and Ms. Lightweaver. Ms. Peyer was not concerned, because Wonder has been in small spaces before. There were other dogs roaming around. Next, Ms. Peyer saw Ms. Horne over the couch with blood pouring on the floor, though she did not see the actual incident. Ms. Peyer was in shock.
22. Ms. Peyer acknowledges that Wonder's nails were exceptionally long, but with Thanksgiving preparations that week she decided to put off trimming his nails until after Thanksgiving. Since the incident she has spoken with a dog behaviorist to prevent a repeat. She has also been informing her guests of what they are not allowed to do, such as pet Wonder's head, and she also bought a small couch for Wonder to stay on. And they have asked incoming guests whether the guests would like them to lock Wonder in a bedroom, even showing them pictures of Ms. Horne's wounds (once those pictures became public).

*Dr. James Crosby's Testimony*

23. Dr. Crosby has researched over 500 human fatalities involving dogs and has been on scene for over 37 of them. He has researched thousands of dog bites and severe injuries. He testified that from his experience, the puncture wound on Ms. Horne's face is not from a dog bite; he cannot tell where it came from, but it could have been from Wonder's collar or his paws.
24. He opined that Ms. Horne's vertical laceration is consistent from a toe nail, as if it scratched from upwards to downwards. The injuries are not consistent with any purposeful contact to cause injury; dogs do not usually use their paws and nails as weapons. He asserts that predicting future behavior is best done by examining past behavior, and Wonder has no history of aggression.

Legal Standards

25. In V23013961, does Wonder qualify as "vicious," defined as, "Having 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 framed as, "Any 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; KCC 11.04.230.H?
26. In V23013962, is Wonder's removal warranted under KCC 11.04.290.A.1, which states that:

An animal, declared by the manager of the regional animal services section to be vicious, may be harbored, kept or maintained in King County only upon compliance with those requirements prescribed by the manager. In prescribing the requirements, the manager must take into consideration the following factors:

- a. the breed of the animal and its characteristics;
- b. the physical size of the animal;
- c. the number of animals in the owner's home;
- d. the zoning involved; size of the lot where the animal resides and the number and proximity of neighbors;
- e. the existing control factors, including, but not limited to, fencing, caging, runs and staking locations; and
- f. the nature of the behavior giving rise to the manager's determination that the animal is vicious, including:
  - (1) extent of injury or injuries;
  - (2) circumstance, such as time of day, if it was on or off the property and provocation instinct; and
  - (3) circumstances surrounding the result and complaint, such as neighborhood disputes, identification, credibility of complainants and witnesses,

while KCC 11.04.290.A.2 states that:

Requirements that may be prescribed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Erection of additional or new fencing adequate to keep the animal within the confines of its property;
- b. Construction of a run within which the animal is to be kept. Dimensions of the run shall be consistent with the size of the animal;
- c. Keeping the animal on a leash adequate to control the animal, the length and location to be determined by the manager. When unattended the leash must be securely fastened to a secure object;
- d. Maintenance of the animal indoors at all times, except when personally controlled on a leash adequate to control the animal by the owner or a competent person at least fifteen years old; and

e. Removal of the animal from the county within forty-eight hours from receipt of such a notice?

27. 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

*What happened on November 24?*

28. At the time Wonder injured Ms. Horne, most of the witnesses either did not have eyes on Wonder at all (Ms. Horne, Ms. Lightweaver, Ms. Peyer), or were only peripherally aware of the action (Mr. Cooper). However, two witnesses were looking directly at Wonder and Ms. Horne—Mr. Bryan and Mr. Snow. Mr. Bryan testified that Wonder hit Ms. Horne like he was trying to get through but Ms. Horne was in his path, hitting her with his paw and maybe his shoulder. Mr. Snow testified that Wonder hit her face with his paw. Ms. Horne could not offer directly contrary eyewitness testimony, as she was looking elsewhere when she felt something large, heavy, and solid slam into the side of her head and knock her over.
29. That no one saw a bite is, of course, not definitive proof that it did not happen. We have held numerous hearings where the photo evidence of bite marks are inescapable and the fact of a bite is not challenged at hearing, yet a witness—sometimes even the victim—testifies along the lines of, “You know, I was looking right at \_\_\_\_ the whole time, and I honestly didn’t see the bite.” So, Mr. Bryan’s and Mr. Snow’s testimonies are not definitive. But contrary to Animal Services’ position, nothing in the physical evidence pins it down as a bite. On this score, Dr. Crosby’s analysis is helpful. Testimony; Ex. A76 ¶¶ 2–5.
30. Having reviewed photos from hundreds of (alleged) dog bite cases, the shots of Ms. Horne after the altercation do not match what we would expect from a dog with jaws as powerful as a pit bull actually closing his teeth on her face. Exs. D6–D13. It is possible the gash along the side of her face required numerous stitches came from Wonder’s tooth, but if so only because his mouth may have been open when he bowled her over, not because he was clamping down. And just as likely the wounds came from his collar or nails scratching her, or from the force of his impact splitting her open.
31. We agree that Wonder most likely injured Ms. Horne not by biting her but by striking her face with his head, body, and/or paws. The idea that hitting her with his paw(s) alone would have created enough force to cause that much blunt force trauma is a little hard to swallow, and we think it more likely that he smashed into her with his head or shoulder, in addition to a paw. In any event we find it more likely that Wonder powered through Ms. Horne’s face but did not actually bite her.

*Viciousness Designation*

32. In normal speech, we use “vicious” to mean malicious or spiteful or morally depraved. However, the legal standard that controls our decision contains no elements related to whether the animal did unnatural acts, did something with malicious intent, or is violent most of the time. While an unprovoked bite is the easiest way for Animal Services to prove “vicious,” the touchstone is “[h]aving performed the act of, or having the propensity to do any act, endangering the safety of any person...” KCC 11.04.020.BB. “Propensity” could open up a dog to a “vicious” finding based on only a showing of a presumed inclination—arguing that a dog that has never actually performed an endangering act nonetheless has a natural tendency to behave in that way<sup>1</sup>—we have always required an actual endangering act. Conversely, nothing in KCC 11.04.020.BB references, let alone requires, that the endangering act be intentional. Nor does it reference how the animal owner cares for their pet. Wonder plowing through Ms. Horne—when the only alleged incitement was Wonder seeing his housemate approaching and wanting to get off the couch and engage—was an unprovoked endangering act meeting KCC 11.04.020.BB’s definition of “vicious.”
33. That is not definitive, because in addition to the past tense “exhibited vicious propensities” (and again, on November 24 did more than show some inclination or natural tendency towards something, he actually knocked Ms. Horne down and wounded her), Animal Service must show that Wonder “constitutes a danger to the safety of persons... lawfully on the animal’s premises.” KCC 11.04.230.H. Here, Dr. Crosby’s analysis is less helpful. Under our code, “intention” is not “key,” nor is it even referenced. *Contra* Ex. A76, ¶ 6. In some sense it is even *more* troubling if Wonder, say, did not merely misread Ms. Horne as a threat and overreact, but instead smashed her face just to join his housemate; that would mean that removing sources of what Wonder could find threatening would not prevent such endangering activity. And unlike the offered example of a person tripping over a dog and injuring themselves, Wonder plowed through Ms. Horne’s face with enough force to seriously hurt her, requiring dozens of stitches and lasting physical and emotional trauma, including ongoing sensations, random eyelid spasms, and low-level pain. Wonder may be a sweet, good-natured dog, as numerous testimonials assert, but he constitutes a danger as we have consistently interpreted that code language.
34. Other jurisdictions have their own code criteria, and hearing officers in those jurisdiction should consistently interpret their own codes. But the drafters of KCC 11.04.020.BB and .230.H chose (in their infinite wisdom) certain language, setting a standard which we have reliably applied across hundreds of vicious designation appeals. Wonder meets our code criteria, as we have consistently interpreted it. We thus uphold Wonder’s viciousness designation.
35. We do, however, reduce the penalty significantly. With the exception of a growl Wonder apparently let out in 2019—which signifies little—there is no hint in the record that would have put a responsible owner like Ms. Peyer on notice that Wonder posed a

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<sup>1</sup> Ms. Lightweaver’s statement that Wonder was a good “ambassador” for his breed gets at this, the conventional wisdom that a pit bull would have a natural tendency towards harmful acts. Ex. D4.



threat. Even Ms. Horne’s sister, Ms. Lightweaver, explained that she had “known Wonder for a number of years as a sweet dog.” Ex. D4. Ms. Peyer paid Ms. Horne’s initial costs, then self-filed a claim against her own homeowner’s policy on Ms. Horne’s behalf. And Ms. Peyer has taken significant steps since November 24 to reduce the odds of a repeat performance. We reduce the penalty from \$500 to \$150.

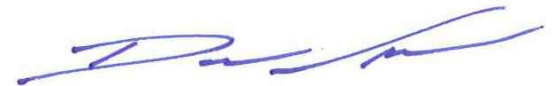
### *Removal Order*

36. We are the most exacting of Animal Services on removal orders, given what is at stake.<sup>2</sup> In our dozens (if not more) of removal order decisions, we can only recall two where we upheld a removal order for a first-time altercation with no other incidents. In one, the dog dragged down a guest and shook her, breaking multiple bones and leaving lasting nerve damage. In the other, the dog bit down with such force as to leave part of the victim’s arm looking like hamburger meat.
37. Even if the injury to Ms. Horne’s face came from a bite, it would not have been in the same ballpark as the other one-time incidents that led us to uphold a removal order in the face of the high threshold we consistently place on Animal Services in removal appeals. While the impact of Wonder plowing through Ms. Horne was significant, it is not enough to meet Animal Services’ burden.

### DECISION:

1. We deny the appeal of V23013961 (viciousness), though we reduce the penalty to \$150.
2. We grant the appeal as to V23013962 (removal).

ORDERED August 11, 2023.



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David Spohr  
Hearing Examiner

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<sup>2</sup> *Mathews v. Eldridge*, 424 U.S. 319, 335 (1976) (nature of private interest impacted is a factor in determining how much process is due); *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”); *Mansour v. King County*, 131 Wn. App. 255, 265, 128 P.3d 1241, 1246 (2006) (in the context of an order removing a dog from King County, “the more important the decision, the higher the burden of proof”); Exam. R. XII.B.4 (higher standards in proceeding involving divestiture of legally cognizable rights).

## 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 *September 11, 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 JULY 11, 2023, HEARING IN THE APPEAL OF LISA PEYER, REGIONAL ANIMAL SERVICES OF KING COUNTY FILE NOS. V23013961 AND V23013962**

David Spohr was the Hearing Examiner in this matter. Participating in the hearing were Joseph Bryan, Phil Cooper, Dr. James Crosby, Adrienne Horne, Mari Isaacson, Adam Karp, Corinne Lightweaver, Lisa Peyer, and Denis Snow. 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  | Violation Notice V2301361, issued February 6, 2023 and Removal Order, issued February 8, 2023 |
| Exhibit no. D3  | Statement from Adrienne Horne, dated January 24, 2023   |
| Exhibit no. D4  | Statement from Corinne Lightweaver, dated February 6, 2023                                    |
| Exhibit no. D5  | RASKC Investigation Report no. A23000391  |
| Exhibit no. D6  | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D7  | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D8  | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D9  | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D10 | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D11 | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D12 | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D13 | Photograph  |
| Exhibit no. D14 | Appeal, dated February 7, 2023  |
| Exhibit no. D15 | Appeal, dated February 9, 2023  |
| Exhibit no. D16 | Statement from Adrienne Horne, dated February 16, 2023  |
| Exhibit no. D17 | Statement from Adrienne Horne, dated May 19, 2023   |
| Exhibit no. D18 | Medical records and documentation for Adrienne Horne  |
| Exhibit no. D19 | Letter from Adrienne Horne to the Peyers  |
| Exhibit no. D20 | Photographs   |
| Exhibit no. D21 | Closing statement, submitted July 13, 2023  |

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

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| Exhibit no. A1  | Notice of Violation V23013961   |
| Exhibit no. A2  | Notice of Removal V23013962   |
| Exhibit no. A3  | Investigation Report A23000392  |
| Exhibit no. A4  | Photographs   |
| Exhibit no. A5  | Complaint from Adrienne Horne for November 24, 2022, incident, dated January 24, 2023 |
| Exhibit no. A6  | Letter from Adrienne Horne to the Peyers  |
| Exhibit no. A7  | Email, from Adrienne Horne to Animal Services, dated January 24, 2023                 |
| Exhibit no. A8  | Medical records and documentation for Adrienne Horne                                  |
| Exhibit no. A9  | Adrienne Horne Harborview report, signed November 27, 2023                            |
| Exhibit no. A10 | Adrienne Horne plastic surgeon notes, dated January 5, 2023                           |
| Exhibit no. A11 | Adrienne Horne dental record  |
| Exhibit no. A12 | Adrienne Horne urgent care notes, dated December 17, 2022                             |
| Exhibit no. A13 | Corinne Lightweaver statement   |
| Exhibit no. A14 | Adrienne Forest declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A15 | Amy Carey declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A16 | Ann Graves declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A17 | Craig Beles declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A18 | Diane Clausen declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A19 | Gail Dubin declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A20 | Glenda Pearson declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A21 | Kay Farris declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A22 | Kenneth Nakatsu declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A23 | Lauren Ulatoski-Root declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A24 | Michael Wernick declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A25 | Monica Gripman declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A26 | Priscilla O'Banion declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A27 | Sherri Crawford declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A28 | Al Gerard declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A29 | Ariel Gaultier declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A30 | Carrie Sikorski declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A31 | Colette Swan declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A32 | Conner Kesner declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A33 | Donna Guinn declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A34 | Ellen Hack Demo declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A35 | Enrique Garcia declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A36 | Fred Klatz declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A37 | Hannah Martin declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A38 | Jeanne Winner declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A39 | Jerilyn Hoffman declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A40 | Karen LeVasseur declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A41 | Karen Maurer declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A42 | Kathryn Garcia declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A43 | Linda Steffes declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A44 | Maria Burns declaration   |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Exhibit no. A45 | Mary Anne Nagler declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A46 | May Gerstle declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A47 | Michael O'Donnell declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A48 | Sandy Quam Schubert declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A49 | Sharon Briskman declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A50 | Steve Williams declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A51 | Susan Fitzgerald declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A52 | John Schubert declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A53 | Lynette Beles declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A54 | Robert Litman declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A55 | Steven Hoffman declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A56 | Marie Bresnahan statement  |
| Exhibit no. A57 | Marc and Karen Snow statement  |
| Exhibit no. A58 | Deborah Reilly declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A59 | Donna Thompson statement   |
| Exhibit no. A60 | John Gerstle statement   |
| Exhibit no. A61 | Richard Nagler statement   |
| Exhibit no. A62 | Susan Martin declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A63 | Denis Snow statement   |
| Exhibit no. A64 | Lydia Aguilar Bryan and Joseph Bryan declaration                                 |
| Exhibit no. A65 | Trent Guy Blackburn declaration  |
| Exhibit no. A66 | Victoria Grove declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A67 | Philip Cooper statement  |
| Exhibit no. A68 | Shelly Sutton statement  |
| Exhibit no. A69 | Tiffany Schira statement   |
| Exhibit no. A70 | Udo Rehfeldt statement   |
| Exhibit no. A71 | Barry Briskman statement   |
| Exhibit no. A72 | Debbie Martin statement  |
| Exhibit no. A73 | Janet Miller declaration   |
| Exhibit no. A74 | Video of evening showing Horne, Wonder, and Sweetpea                             |
| Exhibit no. A75 | Q13 screenshot <i>Severely abused dog left for dead...</i> , dated March 6, 2015 |
| Exhibit no. A76 | Dr. James Crosby report and cover letter   |
| Exhibit no. A77 | Universal Tooth Designation System – Value Set – ADA (2022)                      |
| Exhibit no. A78 | Universal Tooth Numbering System (image)   |
| Exhibit no. A79 | Marked up video screenshot, submitted July 11, 2023                              |
| Exhibit no. A80 | Closing statement, submitted July 13, 2023                                       |

August 11, 2023

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

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

SUBJECT: Regional Animal Services of King County file nos. **V23013961 and V23013962**

**LISA PEYER**

Animal Services Enforcement Appeal

I, Jessica Oscoy, 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 August 11, 2023.



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Jessica Oscoy  
Office Manager

**Bryan, Joseph**

**Cooper, Phil**

Hardcopy

**Crosby, James Dr.**

Hardcopy

**Denis Snow, Lisa Peyer**

Hardcopy

**Eykel, Chelsea**

Regional Animal Services of King County

**Horne, Adrienne**

Hardcopy

**Isaacson, Mari**

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

**Karp, Adam**

Animal Law Offices of Adam Karp

**Lightweaver, Corinne**

Hardcopy