1 Attorney Cappetta.

MR. CAPPETTA: Thank you, Your Honor.

## CLOSING ARGUMENTS

## BY MR. CAPPETTA:

Your Honor, this case at its core is about the criminalization of good intentions in turning regulatory compliance into felony criminal activity.

You heard from a lot of witnesses in this case, the first of which was Alan Borgal, the man who can't give a straight answer to a simple question.

The kind of witness who gets shown e-mail after e-mail after e-mail by the Prosecution that he thinks incriminates Ms. Coleman, so he remembers it right away and says it's hers, but when he gets shown one e-mail by the defense that he had an exchange with Ms. Coleman, he says, "That must have gotten caught is my spam filter."

We know that's not how spam filters work; spam filters don't catch messages from people you regularly e-mail with.

Alan Borgal didn't write a report in this

entire case, and went out for apparently four different inspections, never wrote a single report, and told the Court that in his training, he's not told to write reports if he goes out with another inspector.

And despite the fact that Ms. Harrod, who also testified, did write a report saying that in those reports there is no references to cleanliness being an issue, or conditions or structure being an issue in 2015, Alan Borgal insists that he told Ms. Coleman they were problems, and that he did it at a Board meeting.

I contrast that with the testimony of Ms. Harrod, which was, I think, a little bit more reliable -- she says she can't really remember if that came up, and it wasn't a focus.

And I'd ask you to take a look at that contradiction in the two testimonies.

Now, after those initial 2015 inspections, where Ms. Harrod notes nothing in her report about there being a problem with the conditions of the shelter, there is a time period of about a year into -- I'm sorry, there's a time period into about February of 2016 --

There's a time period up until about

December where Linda Harrod and Alan Borgal don't go back to the shelter. There's about a year gap between when Linda Harrod and Alan Borgal go back.

But in February of 2016, Bill Proctor, who was employed by the State Department of Agriculture at that point, does go to the shelter, and he makes findings that everything there is fine, the conditions are fine, everything is sanitary, the dogs have enough food and water, the dogs have enough light, the dogs get enough exercise; everything is fine at the shelter in February of 2016.

And the Commonwealth has charged this case for a time period, from between 2015 and 2017. I would argue to Your Honor that from 2015 to February  $20^{\rm th}$  -- from 2015 to February  $20^{\rm th}$  of 2016, is off the table.

We've got an inspector who comes in from the state and says, in February of 2016 that this shelter is just fine.

Now, on December 14<sup>th</sup>, there's an unannounced inspection by DAR; they have concerns; they talk about the problems they think with the structure of the building, and they say that a particular drain is filthy, and they take a picture of

that drain.

And thank God they take a picture of that drain because it's in evidence, and I'd ask

Your Honor to look at that drain and examine whether or not Your Honor thinks that drain is truly filthy.

There is some debris in the drain, there's clearly enough exposure to the actual drainage part to allow any water or anything that would be intended to go down a drain to go through it.

And I think a characterization of filthy is unfair, but I leave that to Your Honor.

Of course, if you show that picture to

Alan Borgal, he'll tell you there's micro feces

all over it. And micro feces is a new term

introduced to all of us at this trial. And it's

new and we've never heard it before because

it's not a real term.

What's micro feces? Micro feces is what Alan Borgal says is present when you can't see any feces in a photo of Greyhound Friends.

They tell you that they're unhappy that the guillotine doors are shut and that a dog has been placed on each side, and that's a small inhumane place to keep an animal.

But you do have a picture, a better picture, a fuller picture of what that kennel looks like from further back than the picture that the Commonwealth put into evidence, and you can see that in that photograph, eight to nine human beings can actually fit into that space. It is certainly not an inhumane or inappropriate place to keep a dog that's been saved.

They tell you that when they arrived on 12/14/2016 for an unannounced inspection they see a vet, and that vet is there -- I think Alan Borgal wouldn't admit that she was administering veterinary care; all he would admit to was that she was preparing medications.

She's preparing medications, and I would argue to the Court that that is a critical moment in this case, because they have a vet who they know is regularly treating the animals there, and they could have, if they chose to, have done an in-depth interview with that vet about all of the conditions that vet has observed and whether or not those conditions were unsanitary.

And who would be in a better position to tell these inspectors as to whether or not

that kennel was in a regular sanitary condition than the medical professionals charged with going into that shelter to care for those animals. But they don't do that in-depth interview with Dr. Josephson, who is there.

They find out there's another doctor,
Misha Levy, who also goes there regularly. They
called her to follow-up on one specific issue,
but never do an in-depth interview with Misha
Levy to try and find out what are the continuous
conditions for the care of these dogs at
Greyhound Friends.

And when I questioned Alan Borgal about whether or not, after Louise told him that she felt like he was being threatening, he said to her some comments about, "Don't go up against me, Louise, you won't win," and he emphatically denied it -- absolutely emphatically denied it.

And contrast that with the testimony of Linda Harrod, who's response when I asked her that question was, "He didn't say that exactly. What he said was, this is a fight you can't win, Louise."

Why was he so evasive on that point in his testimony if what he said was okay? Why

was he so evasive on it if he felt what he said
was appropriate?

He told us the kennel was overcrowded, he said that he told Louise to fix structural issues. We know Louise reached out right away, because we heard from Kevin Simard about fixing the structural issues.

We know that Louise e-mailed Lieutenant

Borgal about those structural issues the next

day to tell him she was working on it. Of course,

he says it got caught in his spam filter.

The work doesn't get done; it's December 14<sup>th</sup>; the holidays come, the New Year comes; it doesn't get done over that time period.

And you heard Kevin Simard say he couldn't start it right away. And on January 6<sup>th</sup> of 2017, the inspectors return. And there's another interesting split between Borgal and Harrod at this point.

Linda Harrod, when she testified, admitted, "When we came back on that next inspection, the whole outside situation had been tightened up. There were actually volunteers outside cleaning when she got there."

Alan Borgal won't even give that in his

testimony. He says, "Well, it was clean, but it wasn't fixed." Why won't he admit to even the simplest fact that his co-inspectors easily conceded in their testimony on the stand?

The repairs weren't done on the  $6^{\rm th}$ , they weren't done on the  $13^{\rm th}$ , and then on the  $20^{\rm th}$ , inspectors moved to file a cease and desist.

And as I told you in my opening, Your

Honor, this is a critical moment in this case.

They have now determined that this is an unsanitary environment, they need to cease the importation of out-of-state dogs to this environment, and it is not appropriate.

And in fact, a little while after that, they get in touch with the Town, and they get the Town kennel license suspended, and do all of this and yet at the time that the cease and desist is ordered, at the time the kennel license is suspended, Louise has dogs in that facility, and after all those things happen, they don't take a single dog.

They do not seize a single dog from her care. In fact, they leave those dogs, some of them, in her care for twenty-seven more days.

If Louise Coleman was cruel to these animals,

how in good conscience could these inspectors
leave these animals in her care for twenty-seven
more days? The reason they didn't take the dogs
is because she wasn't cruel to the animals.

The only person who had the power and the authority to charge Ms. Coleman was Lieutenant Borgal, the man who can't admit he got an e-mail, the man who can't admit the poop was cleaned up outside, and the man who told Louise she was in a fight she can't win. He's the only one that charged her with animal cruelty.

And we talked to Linda Harrod about what happened in the immediate aftermath of all this, and Linda Harrod was working with Louise Coleman to try to get her back open.

She told you she was sending compliance plans, and that Louise adopted the compliance plans and made it specific to Greyhound Friends and sent it back to her for her approval.

And then Linda looked at it and thought, oh, geez, I think you need to use a better cleaner, and she sent it back to Louise, and Louise said, "Yeah, we're going to use that better cleaner, I've ordered it," and sent it back to her. And she was helping her prepare to reopen.

And when I asked her, "Why would you help someone who had been cruel to animals? Why would you help that person get their shelter reopened?" Her only answer was, she couldn't answer that question.

I would suggest to the Court, the reason she couldn't answer that question was because if she answered it honestly, she would have to tell the Court that Louise Coleman was not cruel to animals.

You heard the testimony of Kathy Lundgren, Judge. And Ms. Lundgren said a lot of things about the organization, but I noticed that her opinion of her own work was very high, and she said that whenever she was in the shelter, if she saw a dog that was in any situation where there was an accident in the kennel or any problem, she would clean it up immediately.

She told some outlandish stories about forty bags of poop being cleaned out of the back yard, and a story about dogs being left in their own urine and feces.

Of course, she wrote an initial complaint letter to DAR, and none of that was in the initial complaint letter. She wrote out a

twelve-page timeline for the District Attorney's Office prior to this case about these things, and none of those accusations were in there.

It's only on September  $22^{nd}$  when she meets with the DA's Office, to months ahead of trial, that suddenly these new accusations come into her story.

And you know, of course she maintains that whenever she saw anything wrong in the kennel, she took care of it right away.

The testimony from Ms. Lundgren is disingenuous at best, Judge. She claims that in the period of 2016, Greyhound Friends was in terrible disarray; that it was unclean; that it was unsanitary, and yet on cross-examination, she admitted, in that very same time period, she was leading groups of children; campers and other children through the shelter to show them a model of an animal rescue organization.

Would Ms. Lundgren lead those children into that shelter if she believed that it was an unsanitary environment, an unfit area for animals to be kept? Of course not. Of course she wouldn't, because it wasn't that way.

Kathy Lundgren was a woman who liked things

done her way. She complained that Louise wouldn't let go of Little Joe and Blake, that there was some adopters that she felt was appropriate, and Louise didn't feel those adopters were appropriate, and so, she wouldn't let them take them, and this was some sign of Louise's inability to let go of animals.

But what we learned in my cross-examination is just a short while later, Louise actually found these dogs a home that she felt was appropriate.

And Louise, herself, put the dogs in her car, brought the dogs to the new adopters, and gave them to them, and saw the home, and had this nice time.

And Ms. Lundgren, she doesn't say, "I was happy that Louise found those dogs a home. I was happy those dogs were placed." She says, "She needs control. I was supposed to do that, and she wouldn't even let me do that." I think that speaks for itself, Your Honor.

She claims Louise didn't do enough to move dogs. Of course, there is an e-mail where she writes to Louise, "It's so unfair what these inspectors are saying to you. You've done so much to try to move these dogs. You've put them

on Facebook, you've put them in the newspaper;"
listed all the things she tried to do, but today,
she claims none of that is true.

She had some problems with Louise; they didn't get along, and in January of 2016, Ms. Lundgren tries to oust Ms. Coleman by having a meeting of the other Board members and telling them that Ms. Coleman has Founder's Syndrome, and that Founder's Syndrome means the founder of an organization is no longer good at leading it, and the only way to solve that is to get rid of the founder. And the other Board members who were there tell her, "We would never be a part of that."

Now, they remained friends socially, the Board members and Ms. Lundgren, but Ms. Lundgren's relationship with Ms. Coleman continues to deteriorate over time, and we heard from Ms. Reichert that she would say terrible things about Ms. Coleman.

And after their last final blowout, she told Ms. Reichert that, "I'm sick and tired of her, and she is going down." And she did take her down. She got a cease and desist, she got the kennel license revoked.

That wasn't enough for Kathy. Kathy
Lundgren needed to spike the football, so she
went on Fox 25, she gave an interview, making
all sorts of accusations against Greyhound
Friends and Ms. Coleman.

You heard the Greyhound Friends employees and Board members describe the sense of betrayal they felt as they watched Kathy Lundgren go on TV and bad-mouth the organization they had all given so much to together.

Going on TV and doing that was petty, it was wrong, and it says everything about the motivations behind Ms. Lundgren's testimony to this Court.

We heard from Cornelia Godfrey. Cornelia Godfrey is apparently the best cleaner to ever work in a dog kennel. She told you that she is on point. If she sees anything wrong, she takes care of it.

Not only does she take care of what happens on her shift, if she sees anything that was missed by the prior shift, she is on point and she makes sure to clean it up right away.

Might have actually been one of the defense's best witnesses, because we know that when she

was working twice a week, that on her two shifts, everything was clean. And she told us she doesn't have personal knowledge of what happened outside of those two shifts she worked per week.

Ms. Doyle is another witness who makes no complaints about the conditions at Greyhound Friends regarding feces or urine until she has a September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2017 meeting with the District Attorney's Office, just like Ms. Lundgren does. And then at that meeting, all of a sudden, there are issues.

And incidentally, Ms. Doyle is affiliated with Baypath, and it's interesting because I think four of the Commonwealth's witnesses;
Godfrey, Doyle, Lundgren, Wakstein, all of them affiliated with the Baypath Humane Society.

And there could be a lot of reasons why the smaller shelter with the smaller outdoor area might want to see the larger shelter with the larger outdoor area fail and never reopen in the same town.

But maybe the most interesting thing about
Baypath Society is who they choose to use as
their vet. You heard from Dr. Rodney Poling that
he works with the Baypath Humane Society. And the

Commonwealth went to great lengths to try to discredit Dr. Poling as some sort of inadequate vet because of the flu vaccine incident and an iso violation at the kennel that he owns.

But isn't it interesting that all of these Commonwealth witnesses work with the shelter that also chooses to use Dr. Rodney Poling as their veterinarian. The reason they use Dr. Rodney Polling isn't because he's a bad vet; it's because he's a good vet.

And his testimony was instructive, Judge.

He told you that he treated several dogs per

week, between 2015 and 2017, from Greyhound

Friends, dogs directly from the facility or

dogs who came immediately after adoption,

and he never once -- never once had a concern

about whether or not they were being kept in

unsanitary conditions.

He also put an end to this absurd notion from the Commonwealth that because some of these witnesses observed loose stools or bloody stools, or a worm in a stool at Greyhound Friends, that somehow this was a disease infested place where diseases were rampantly being spread between dogs.

Dr. Poling told you, these dogs come in like this nearly. Nearly one-hundred percent of them have some parasitic presence in their body when they come into the state.

He told you about the Interstate Veterinary Certificates, that those don't involve testing in most cases, and that the iso process is only forty-eight hours, and the examinations after the isolation process don't account for that.

And that he treats dogs from shelter situations all the time, and when he sees those conditions present in rescue dogs, he needs to treat them, and he does treat them, but he doesn't for one second consider that to be a sign that the dog was kept in an unsanitary condition.

He also told you about the base of stone that's in the back yard at Greyhound Friends, where the dogs poop, and he explained that that stone is actually a costly, difficult to install; it's a processed, and that in installing that particular stone is a sign that a kennel is working hard to keep their environment sanitary, because that stone base prevents poop from entering into the -- it prevents the larvae

in the poop from transforming into something that can infect dogs if it ever comes into contact with another dog.

He said that that stone base makes it so that it's very hard for those larvae to process and eventually become infected.

I want to talk a little bit about the isolation procedures for the dogs, because I expect the Commonwealth will stand up in a few minutes and go through these isolation procedures in great lengths, and I think it's plain from the testimony, even of the defendant's witnesses, Judge, that there were points when the isolation procedures were not followed at Greyhound Friends.

But I want to examine what we really know about these isolation procedures. We heard from Director Cahill that these procedures were put in place in 2005. Prior to 2005, these procedures didn't even exist.

Was every shelter in Massachusetts in 2004 an unsanitary cruel place to keep animals, if this is a regulation that only entered in 2005?

We also know the isolation process in and of itself is complete nonsense. Dr. Poling testified it's a 48-hour isolation period, and

that the incubation for these diseases that they're worried about are 14 to 21 days, and that that 48-hour period does nothing.

We also know Greyhound Friends is far from the only organization that's had difficulty with isolation. We know Baypath, the shelter that all those witnesses who testified are affiliated with, in 2011, had an isolation violation that was so serious that it apparently caused a distemper outbreak. Dogs died. A dog was put down, and nobody charged anyone from Baypath Humane Society with animal cruelty.

Dr. Poling, who is a successful vet, who has worked in the community in the Boston Metrowest area for nearly forty-five years has a facility that even once got cited for a violation of the iso protocols, and that's a facility Baypath chooses to use to treat their animals.

And I would suggest to the Court that if a doctor, a vet who has got forty-five years could have that problem, it's not unreasonable that there might be a problem at Greyhound Friends, and it certainly doesn't amount to animal cruelty. Certainly, Dr. Poling was never charged with animal cruelty.

And most importantly, I think, Judge, there is not a single example, not a single dog that the Commonwealth can point to that got any illness or had the transmission of any virus or any parasite as a result of anything that happened in the isolation process.

In a case full of red herrings, the so-called isolation violations may be the biggest one.

I also expect you'll hear from the Commonwealth at length about the horrendous overcrowding at Greyhound Friends. But let's remember the reality of the situation.

The testimony was that there was a license for thirty-six dogs in that facility. There were five inspections. Once, they were three over the limit, they were two over the limit three times, and they were one over the limit once. One dog over, two dogs over, three dogs over.

These are deminimis violations of the licensing, Judge. They're nothing. They certainly don't point to animal cruelty. And they're really nothing when you take them in the context of the testimony of Ann Doolin, who

told you that when she's trying to get a dog to Louise, it's a situation where that dog is either on death row, or there is a dog behind that dog who needs that dog's spot in Kentucky to avoid the other dog from being put on death row.

All these witnesses who work as inspectors, they all say they care about animal welfare, and I think they do, and I really get a sense that they care about it in Massachusetts.

But they don't lift a finger to stop the suffering that goes on outside of our state to stop the needless deaths of the dogs elsewhere.

It's Louise Coleman and those like her who make the tough decisions every day about when they can save one more life; when there's enough room on the lifeboat to save one more drowning dog, and when she has to say she has too many and she can't help, knowing that the dog she can't take will likely die because she has to make that decision about keeping her numbers down.

When viewed through the prism of that decision-making process, is one dog over, two dogs over, even three dogs over cruel?

Remember, the Commonwealth has to prove that

she has unnecessarily failed to provide a sanitary condition.

Isn't it necessary for Ms. Coleman to save as many lives as she can? To save dogs to have committed no crime, other than existing in a state that's indifferent to their lives and deaths?

All of this on its own is enough to establish that the Commonwealth hasn't met their burden, there is still more, Judge. There's the testimony of all of the witnesses you heard from.

Most importantly, you heard from Katrina Poplis, the only witness in this entire case we've heard from who was in that shelter six days a week, working thirty-six to forty-four hours a week.

And she gave honest, straightforward answers to straightforward questions. She told the Commonwealth when they cross-examined her, "Yeah, we got a little lax on the iso policy." She didn't try to hide it, she didn't try to say e-mails got caught in her spam filter. She was straightforward about what happened.

And she told you that she cleaned every run, that she never left a dog in feces or

urine, that the yards were cleaned every single day at 10:00 a.m., and continued to be cleaned throughout the afternoon.

And you heard from several other witnesses.

Stoddard Melhado, the retired school teacher

and Board member, Carl Hakkansson, the lawyer,

a professor, the Chairman of the Board of

Selectmen in Ashland.

Gail Reichert, the local business owner who came every Wednesday, Eric Christensen, the school teacher who felt like Greyhound Friends was a wonderful place to bring his students and their parents to come and see a place where dogs are rescued.

And he wasn't bringing them early in the time period in this case, Judge; he's bringing them in November of 2016, December of 2016, in January of 2017, when everyone on the Commonwealth's witness list is claiming this place was in complete disarray.

We've got a teacher saying, "I'm proud to bring my students to this place as an example of an animal rescue." Would all these decent people, all these intelligent people who hold positions of responsibility and

2.4

distinction in society, would they all be going in every day, every week to a kennel to volunteer or work and ignore awful, terrible conditions that the Commonwealth claims were present?

Or isn't it more likely the opposite is true, Judge; that what they say they saw is what was happening. Greyhound Friends was a clean place where the dogs sometimes had accidents, but those accidents got cleaned up; where the drains sometimes got clogged, but they always got fixed.

A place where the people who worked and volunteered every day cared deeply about the dogs they worked with, and did their level best to make sure that shelter was a safe, clean, and loving environment for the animals who were there; a place where dogs slated for execution found a safe haven until they could be delivered to a better situation and a better life.

At its core, this case is the criminalization of regulatory compliance. It's about taking a list of best practices and then making every departure from that list felony criminal conduct.

This case represents defining down the

word animal cruelty in a way that is most unusual. There is no dogs covered in feces, there is no open sores, there is no matted fur, there is no dogs that haven't seen a vet or are desperate for food or water.

There's just Louise Coleman, a woman with no material riches, no property, a woman who has dedicated her entire life to building an organization that will save and rescue dogs.

All she has is her reputation and her legacy, and she has built that organization to save over 9,000 dogs.

Did this woman who sacrificed so much to build this organization, to make Greyhound Friends what it was, did she suddenly turn around and become cruel and mistreat animals? The answer to that question, Your Honor, is an emphatic, loud no. And we ask Your Honor to find her not guilty.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you.

Attorney Safran?

MS. SAFRAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

2.4

BY MS. SAFRAN:

This case is about what the defendant failed