# What types of citation cases does the Hearing Examiner hear?

Citations issued for violations of the Land Use Code, and Weed and Vegetation Code (issued by the Department of Planning and Development/DPD); citations issued for various street use violations (issued by the Seattle Department of Transportation/SDOT); and citations issued for building energy use violations (issued by the Office of Sustainability and Environment).



The City of Seattle does not discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, sex, marital status, sexual orientation, political ideology, age, creed, religion, ancestry, national origin, or the presence of any sensory, mental or physical disability.

## **Hearing Location**

Most hearings are held in one of the hearing rooms at the Office of Hearing Examiner on the 40<sup>th</sup> floor of the Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, between Cherry and Columbia Streets in downtown Seattle. If you need information on parking, please check the *Public Guide to Appeals and Hearings Before the Hearing Examiner* on the Examiner's website, or call the Office.



## City of Seattle Hearing Examiner

700 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue Seattle, WA 98104 Mail: P.O. Box 94729 Seattle, WA 98124-4729 Phone (206) 684-0521 Fax (206) 684-0536 www.seattle.gov/examiner

OFFICE HOURS MONDAY-FRIDAY 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM



# **City of Seattle**



Office of Hearing Examiner

This is an informal guide to CITATION HEARINGS before the Seattle Hearing Examiner

More complete information is available in Seattle Municipal Code Chapters 23.91 (Land Use Code Violations); 10.52 (Weed and Vegetation Code Violations); 22.920 (Energy Benchmarking); and 15.91 (Street Use Violations). These Code chapters are available on the City's website at http://clerk.seattle.gov.

## When And How To File An Appeal



When: Appeals must be <u>received</u> by the Office of Hearing Examiner by 5 p.m. on the last day of the appeal period. A postmark on the last day is **not** sufficient. A response to a citation must be received by the Office of Hearing Examiner no later than 15 days after the date the citation is served. If the last day of the appeal period is a Saturday, Sunday, or federal, or City holiday, the period is extended to 5:00 p.m. on the next business day.

<u>How</u>: The form to appeal a citation is included on the citation, usually on the back. (If any of the information on the citation differs from the information in this pamphlet, the information on the citation controls.) You can also e-File your appeal request, using the Office of Hearing Examiner's website at: www.seattle.gov/examiner/efile.htm.

A person may request a **mitigation hearing** to explain the circumstances surrounding the violation. A person who requests a mitigation hearing is agreeing that the violation occurred, but believes there are circumstances surrounding the violation that justify a reduction of the penalty. NOTE: For Land Use Code citations, the Hearing Examiner cannot reduce the penalty unless the property has been brought into compliance with the Code before the date of the mitigation hearing.

A person may, instead, request a **contested hearing** by stating on the appeal why he or she believes the cited violation did not occur, or why the person cited is not responsible for the violation.

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#### Hearing Date



When an appeal is filed, a hearing date is assigned, and mailed notice of the date, time and place for the hearing is sent to each party to the appeal (the appellant and Department).

# The Hearing



**Location:** Most hearings are held in one of the hearing rooms at the Office of Hearing Examiner on the 40<sup>th</sup> floor of the Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, between Cherry and Columbia Streets in downtown Seattle. If you need information on parking, please check the *Public Guide* on the Hearing Examiner's website, or call the Office at the number listed in this pamphlet.

**Procedure:** It is important to be on time for a hearing, and to call if you are unexpectedly detained. Failure to call could result in your appeal being dismissed. In contested hearings, the Department presents its case first, explaining why the citation was issued and how it complies with Code requirements for citations. Then the appellant presents his or her case, explaining why the violation did not occur, or why the person cited is not responsible for the violation. Each witness testifies, under oath, and the other party may ask the witness questions about subjects covered in the witness' testimony. Each party may use exhibits, such as photographs, diagrams, etc., as evidence, but a copy of each exhibit must be given to the Hearing Examiner and to the other party. After all evidence has been presented, each party may summarize its arguments.

Procedures in mitigation hearings are less formal, and the Examiner will ask questions of both the appellant and the department to determine whether the penalty for the violation should be reduced.

## Do You Need An Attorney?



It is not necessary to have an attorney, and you don't have to be an attorney to represent yourself or someone else in a proceeding before the Hearing Examiner. Some people and organizations are represented by attorneys in appeal hearings, but many citizens and City agencies represent themselves. To make the process more accessible for nonlawyers, the examiners explain various aspects of the hearing during their opening remarks and encourage questions on procedure. Outside the hearing, if you have questions about the process you may ask them of staff in the Office of Hearing Examiner, although they cannot advise you on substantive matters, such as organizing your presentation or selecting your witnesses.

### The Hearing Examiner's Decision



The Hearing Examiner will review the evidence presented in light of what the law requires and issue a decision on the appeal. For mitigation cases, the decision will usually be issued at the end of the hearing. For contested cases, the Examiner will issue a written decision after the hearing is closed that will normally include "Findings of Fact," "Conclusions," and the "Decision" in the case. The Hearing Examiner's decision can be appealed to court.