



**CITY OF YPSILANTI
Ordinance No. 1130**

An ordinance to create an Administrative Hearings Bureau.

1. **THE CITY OF YPSILANTI ORDAINS** That a new section be added to the Ypsilanti City Code creating an Administrative Hearings Bureau as follows:

CHAPTER 71. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS BUREAU

ARTICLE I. IN GENERAL

71-1. Purpose. To define, prevent, reduce, and eliminate blight, factors, and causes of blight and address other quality of life violations in the city that negatively impact the public health, safety, and welfare of city residents. Pursuant to MCL §§ 117.41, 117.4q, and 117.4r, which authorize the creation of an administrative hearings bureau, the city finds that changing zoning, building or property maintenance, solid waste and illegal dumping, disease and sanitation, noxious weeds, vehicle abandonment, and inoperative vehicles from criminal misdemeanor or civil infraction offenses to blight violations punishable by a civil fine as determined following a hearing by the city administrative hearings bureau is a potentially more efficient and effective way of gaining compliance with laws concerning issues of blight.

71-2. Definitions.

[The following words and phrases as used in this chapter shall have the meaning set forth in this section unless a different meaning is clearly required by the context:]

Blight means a condition that impairs, destroys, or deteriorates the property because of its decay, improper storage, or effect on property or quality of life including but not limited to such things as garbage, junk, noxious weeds, inoperative vehicles, and waste. The proper storage of materials or equipment incidental to and necessary for the carrying out of any business or occupation lawfully being carried out on the property in question is not the cause of blight or a blighting factor if all applicable city ordinances are satisfied. The piling and storage of firewood in a neat orderly manner for consumption by the property residents is not blight.

Blight violation means a violation of any provision of this Code, regarding zoning, building or construction, building or property maintenance or condition in buildings or on the premises; fire prevention; illegal dumping, disposal of solid waste;

noxious weeds, abandoned vehicles or inoperative vehicles.

Building materials means any material or equipment used in the restoration, renovation or construction of any structure or surface, including but not limited to lumber, bricks, concrete or cinder blocks, plumbing materials, electrical wiring or equipment, heating ducts and equipment, shingles, mortar, concrete, cement, nails, screws, ladders, scaffolding, or tools.

Garbage includes all animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, consumption, or decomposition of food.

Junk includes any abandoned, discarded, stored, unused object or equipment, regardless of viability of use or value, stored in the open, including but not limited to motor vehicle parts, machinery, furniture, appliances, bottles, boxes, cartons, crates, or remnants of cloth, wood, metal, rubber, or other cast-off materials.

Refuse includes garbage, rubbish, trash, debris, junk, ashes, incinerator ash or residue, street cleaning, industrial sludge, solid commercial and industrial waste, animal waste, inoperable household appliances, or broken or damaged stuffed furniture, but does not include human body waste, liquid or other waste regulated by statute, or ferrous or nonferrous scrap possessed by a commercial scrap metal processor or a commercial re-user of ferrous or nonferrous products.

Waste includes any litter, garbage, trash, rubbish, or refuse that is a useless or worthless by-product of any industrial, biological, or other such process and tends to create a danger to public health, safety, and welfare.

71-3. Exclusions

This chapter does not address any civil infraction under the Michigan Vehicle Code, the Uniform Traffic Code, provisions that allow for control of traffic in parking areas, or a similar municipal ordinance.

Nothing in this chapter affects the jurisdiction of the planning commission, the zoning board of appeals, the building code board of examiners, or the historic district commission.

71-4. Severability

The sections and provisions of this chapter are severable and any portion declared invalid or against public policy will not affect the validity of the remaining sections or provisions of this chapter.

71-5. Chapter not inconsistent

The provisions of this chapter apply to administrative adjudication proceedings conducted by the administrative hearings bureau to the extent that they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Code, which set forth specific procedures for the administrative adjudication of particular code provisions.

71-6. *Repealer*

Any ordinances or part of an ordinance in conflict herewith is hereby repealed; however, such repeal does not effect any existing litigation and does not abate any action or proceeding pending under or by virtue of any repealed or amended ordinance so long as such litigation or proceeding was for any event that occurred prior to the effective date of this section.

Sections 71-7 through 71-30 reserved

ARTICLE II. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS BUREAU

71-31. *Administrative hearings bureau – Establishment and composition*

The city council establishes an office of the municipal government to be known as the administrative hearings bureau ("bureau"), which is authorized to conduct administrative adjudication proceedings for departments and agencies of the city for blight violations, as defined in § 1.

The bureau will be administered by an administrative hearings officer, who will be appointed by the City Manager, subject to approval by the city council, and staffed by other employees as may be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance. The administrative hearing officer will serve a term of two (2) years and is removable only upon reasonable cause.

The administrative hearings officer will be compensated as set by Council Resolution, and as it may be amended from time to time.

71-32. *Director – Powers and duties*

71-33. *Administrative hearing officer – Powers and duties*

Each administrative hearing officer appointed by the City Manager with consent of the city council must be an attorney admitted to the practice of law in the State of Michigan for at least five (5) years and is removable only upon reasonable cause. Each administrative hearing officer has all power necessary to conduct fair and impartial hearings including, but not limited to, the power to:

1. Hold conferences for the settlement or simplification of the issues;
2. Administer oaths and affirmations;
3. Hear testimony;
4. Rule upon motions, objections, and the admissibility of evidence;
5. Subpoena the attendance of relevant witnesses and the production of relevant books, records, or other information, subject to the restrictions contained in section 17 at the request of any party or on the administrative hearing officer's own motion;
6. Preserve and authenticate the record of the hearing and all exhibits and evidence introduced at the hearing;
7. Regulate the course of the hearing in accordance with this chapter, the rules adopted by the bureau, or other applicable law;
8. Discuss administrative adjudication proceedings with a supervisor, if one is appointed;
9. Issue a final order, which includes findings of fact and conclusions of law;
10. Impose penalties and fines and issue orders that are consistent with applicable code provisions and assess costs upon finding a party liable for the charged violation; provided, however, that an administrative hearing officer does not have the authority to: (i) impose a penalty of imprisonment; or (ii) except in cases to enforce the collection of any tax imposed and collected by the city, in which this limitation shall not apply, impose a fine in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) exclusive of costs of enforcement or costs imposed to secure compliance with this Code; and
11. Assess costs upon affirming the order or determination in any case in which a party has sought review by the bureau of an order or determination of another city department or agency, when such review is authorized by this Code.

71-34. *Administrative hearing officer – Training requirements*

Before conducting any administrative adjudication proceeding, an administrative hearing officer must have successfully completed a formal training program, which includes the following:

1. Instruction on the rules of procedure of the administrative hearings, which he or

she will conduct;

2. Orientation to each subject area of the code violations, which he or she will adjudicate;
3. Observation of administrative hearings; and
4. Participation in hypothetical cases, including ruling on evidence and issuing final orders.

71-35. *Rules – Available for public inspection*

The rules promulgated by the bureau for the performance of administrative adjudication proceedings must be published within 180 days of the adoption of this chapter and thereafter kept on file in the office of the city clerk for public inspection and copying during normal business hours.

71-36. *Instituting administrative adjudication proceedings*

Any authorized department or agency of the city may institute an administrative adjudication proceeding by forwarding a copy of the notice of blight violation and a notice of hearing, which has been properly served on the respondent, to the administrative hearings bureau.

71-37. *Adjudication by mail*

The rules adopted by the bureau may provide that a respondent may elect to contest an alleged blight violation through adjudication by mail rather than at an administrative hearing.

71-38. *Notice*

1. Before any administrative adjudication proceeding may be conducted, the parties must be afforded notice in compliance with this section.
2. Unless otherwise provided by law or rule, the issuance of a notice of violation or notice of hearing must specify the petitioner's name and department; where known, the name and address of the person or entity charged with the violation; the date, time and place of the violation; the section of the Code or departmental rule or regulation which was allegedly violated; and certify the correctness of the specified information by signing his or her name to the notice supplemented with the following statement: "I declare under the penalties of perjury that the statements

above are true to the best of my information, knowledge, and belief." A notice of hearing, including the date, time, location of the hearing, and the penalties for failure to appear at the scheduled hearing must be included.

3. Unless otherwise provided by law or rule, a notice of violation or notice of hearing must be served upon the alleged violator no less than fourteen (14) calendar days before the date of the hearing:
 - a. By first class or express mail or by overnight carrier at the violator's residence address or, if the violator is a business entity, at any address identified for its registered agent or at its principal place of business;
 - b. By personal service, including personal service upon an employee or agent of the alleged violator at a place of business of the alleged violator or otherwise if such service is reasonably calculated to give the alleged violator actual notice; or
 - c. If service cannot be made by either of (1) or (2) above, by posting a copy of the violation notice on the front entrance of the building if the alleged violator is the owner or manager of the property or other structure where the violation is found, or if the property is unimproved or fenced off, by posting a copy of the violation notice in a prominent place upon the property where the violation is found.
4. In all non-emergency situations, the respondent has fourteen (14) days after the date of mailing or other service of a notice of violation or notice of hearing to prepare for a hearing. Respondent may file a written request for extension of preparation time with the administrative hearings bureau, which will be granted at the discretion of the bureau. For purposes of this section "non-emergency situation" means any situation that does not reasonably constitute a threat to the public interest, safety, or welfare.

71-39. *Administrative hearings*

1. Any administrative adjudication proceeding conducted by the bureau must be conducted before an administrative hearing officer.
2. An attorney who appears on behalf of any person must file a written appearance with the administrative hearing officer on a form provided by or approved by the administrative hearings bureau.

3. The city may not be represented by an employee of the bureau; provided, however, that documentary evidence, including notice of violation, which has been prepared by another department or agency of the city, may be presented at the hearing by the administrative hearing officer.
4. The administrative hearing officer may grant a continuance only upon a finding of good cause.
5. All testimony must be given under oath or affirmation.
6. The administrative hearing officer may issue subpoenas to secure the attendance and testimony of relevant witnesses and the production of relevant documents. The issuance of subpoenas is subject to the restrictions contained in Section 17.
7. Subject to subsection (10) of this section, the administrative hearing officer may, in unusual circumstances, permit a witness to submit testimony by affidavit or by telephone.
8. The formal and technical rules of evidence do not apply in the conduct of a hearing. Evidence, including hearsay, may be admitted only if it is of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs.
9. The office of the city attorney must prove the violation by a preponderance of the evidence; however, a violation notice, or a copy thereof, issued and signed in accordance with § 14 is prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts specified therein.
10. Upon the timely request of any party to the proceeding, any person who the administrative hearing officer determines may reasonably be expected to provide testimony that is material, and which does not constitute a needless presentation of cumulative evidence, must be made available for cross-examination before a final determination of liability.
11. The record of all hearings before an administrative hearing officer includes:
 - a. A record of the testimony presented at the hearing, which may be made by tape recording or other appropriate means;
 - b. All documents presented at the hearing, or scanned copies or digital copies thereof;

- c. A copy of the notice of violation or notice of hearing; and
 - d. A copy of the findings and decision of the administrative hearing officer.
12. Within 10 days of the conclusion of a hearing, the administrative hearing officer must issue a final determination of liability. Upon the issuance of a final determination of liability the administrative hearing officer may:
- a. Impose penalties and or fines that are consistent with applicable provisions of this Code;
 - b. Issue orders that are consistent with applicable provisions of this Code; and or
 - c. Assess costs reasonably related to instituting the administrative adjudication proceeding; provided, however, that the administrative hearing officer may not impose a penalty of imprisonment or, except in cases to enforce the collection of any tax imposed and collected by the city, where this limitation does not apply, impose a fine in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) exclusive of costs of enforcement and or costs imposed to secure compliance with this Code.
13. In the issuance of a final determination of liability, an administrative hearing officer must inform the respondent of his or her right to seek judicial review of the final determination.

71-40. *Default*

- 1. If at the time set for a hearing neither the recipient of a notice of hearing for violation, nor his or her attorney of record, appears, the administrative hearing officer may find the recipient in default and proceed with the hearing, accept evidence relevant to the existence of a code violation, and conclude with a finding, decision, and order. A copy of the order of default must be served in any manner permitted by Section 18(1).
- 2. The recipient of a notice of blight violation or a notice of hearing who is found to be in default may petition the administrative hearing officer to set aside the order of default and set a new hearing date in accordance with § 49 of this chapter.

71-41. *Subpoenas*

1. An administrative hearing officer may issue a subpoena only if he or she determines that the testimony of the witnesses or the documents or items sought by the subpoena are necessary to present evidence that is:
 - a) Relevant to the case; and
 - b) Contested case
2. Contents that a Subpoena must identify:
 - a) Relates to a contested issue in the case.
 - b) A subpoena issued under this chapter must identify:
 - c) The person to whom it is directed;
 - d) The documents or other items sought by the subpoena, if any; and
 - e) The date, time, and place for the appearance of the witnesses and or the production of the documents or other items described in the subpoena.
3. The date identified for the appearance of the witnesses or the production of the documents or other items must not be less than seven (7) days after service of the subpoena.
4. Within three (3) business days of being served with a subpoena issued in accordance with this chapter, the recipient of the subpoena may appeal the order authorizing the issuance of the subpoena.

71-42. *Compliance bond*

To ensure that blight violations are remedied, and that fines are paid in a timely manner, an administrative hearing officer, upon issuing a final determination of liability, may require a party responsible of committing a blight violation to post a compliance bond with the city, or, as appropriate, to consent to the granting and recording of a lien against titled property. The administrative hearing officer shall set the compliance bond in an amount equal to the community development department's construction costs estimator, or the insurance company's estimate of repairs – whichever is greater. Whenever it is necessary for the city to make repairs or otherwise expend funds relating to a code violation for which a bond was posted, or whenever fines or costs remain unpaid after a code violator has exhausted or failed to exhaust judicial review procedures, the administrative hearing officer may, after giving the parties notice and opportunity to be heard, issue an order permitting the city to draw against the bond in an appropriate amount, or to foreclose on the lien. The administrative hearing officer

must order the bond or the titled property or proceeds from the titled property, less the costs incurred by the city, returned to the code violator upon proof of compliance with the applicable code provisions and the payment of applicable fines or costs.

71-43. *Violations of orders*

1. *Elements of the offense.* A person violates this section if he or she;
 - a. Is served notice of a blight violation, and is afforded an opportunity to be heard under this Code; and
 - b. Knowingly fails to comply with an order issued by an administrative hearing officer under this chapter, including any requirement of a subpoena.

Each day that the violation occurs is a separate and distinct offense.

1. *Defenses.* It is an affirmative defense to this section that a court of competent jurisdiction stayed the order issued by the administrative hearing officer before the effective date of the order.
2. *Prohibited defenses.* It is not a defense to this section that a person:
 - a. Came into compliance or attempted to come into compliance with the order after the date the order by its terms required compliance; or
 - b. Sought judicial review of the order, but failed to obtain a stay of the order before the date the order by its terms required compliance.
3. *Sentence.* A person convicted under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a period of jail not greater than ninety (90) days, a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and the costs of enforcement.
4. *Venue.* The city attorney must institute actions under this section in a court of competent jurisdiction.

71-44. *Seized/unclaimed property*

After an administrative hearing officer has issued a final determination of liability, any property seized by the city in relation to the subject matter of the final determination of liability that is not forfeited by operation of law may be reclaimed by the lawful owner provided that all penalties, fees, and costs have been paid. The procedures for the reclamation is within the discretion of the department head of the city department or agency charged with maintaining custody of the property. After the expiration of time during which judicial review of the final determination of liability may

be sought or thirty-five (35) days after the final determination of no liability, unless stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction, any property not so reclaimed may be disposed of by the city department or agency charged with maintaining custody of the property as provided by law.

71-45. *Judicial review under the administrative review law*

Any final decision by the bureau that a blight violation does or does not exist is a final determination for purposes of judicial review and is subject to review on appeal by the Washtenaw County Circuit Court, except as otherwise may be provided by law for decisions issued before the effective date of this chapter. An appeal must be filed within twenty-eight (28) days after entry of the decision and order of the administrative hearing officer. The circuit court's review is subject to the requirements set forth in MCLA 117.4q(16)--(19).

71-46. *Enforcement of administrative hearing officer's order*

1. Any fine, sanction, or cost imposed by an administrative hearing officer's order that remains unpaid after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust, judicial review procedures is a debt due and owing the city and, as such, may be collected in accordance with applicable law.
2. After the expiration of the period in which judicial review may be sought, unless stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction, the findings, decision, and order of an administrative hearing officer may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.
3. In any case in which a respondent fails to comply with an administrative hearing officer's order to correct a blight violation or imposing a fine or other sanction as a result of a blight violation, any expenses incurred by the city to enforce the administrative hearing officer's order, including but not limited to, attorney's fees, court costs, fines, fees, and costs related to property demolition or foreclosure, after they are fixed by a court of competent jurisdiction or an administrative hearing officer is a debt due and owing the city. Before an administrative hearing officer fixes any expense, the respondent must be provided notice that states that the respondent must appear at a hearing before an administrative hearing officer to determine whether the respondent has failed to comply with the administrative hearing officer's order. The notice must set the time for the hearing, which may not be less than seven (7) days from the date that notice is served. Notice is sufficient if served by first class mail and the seven-day period begins to run on the date that the notice is deposited in the mail.
4. Upon being recorded in the manner required by the Michigan Uniform

Commercial Code, a lien is imposed on the real estate or personal estate, or both, of the respondent in the amount of a debt due and owing the city. The lien may be enforced in the same manner as a judgment lien pursuant to a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

5. Nothing in this section prevents the city from enforcing or seeking to enforce any order of an administrative hearing officer in any manner, which is in accordance with applicable law.

71-47. *Interest*

Except as otherwise provided by law, interest on any debt due and owed to the city under this chapter accrues at the rate set for interest upon judgments.

71-48. *Fines payable to the city clerk*

All fines and other monies paid to the city under this chapter must be remitted to the city clerk.

71-49. *Petition to set aside default order*

1. An administrative hearing officer may set aside any order entered by default and set a new hearing date, upon a petition filed within twenty-one (21) days after the issuance of the order of default, if the administrative hearing officer determines that the petitioner's failure to appear at the hearing was for good cause or, at any time, if the petitioner establishes that the petitioner was not provided with proper service of process. If the petition is granted, the administrative hearing officer must proceed with a new hearing on the underlying matter as soon as practical.
2. If any order is set aside under this section, the administrative hearing officer must enter an order extinguishing any lien which has been recorded for any debt due and owed to the city as a result of the vacated default order and direct the city to refund any fines or penalties paid pursuant to the vacated order.

71-50. *Petition by city department for relief from a final order or liability entered in error*

1. After an order of liability becomes final, the city department or agency, which initiated or prosecuted an administrative adjudication before the bureau may file a written petition for relief from a final order of liability entered in error with the bureau.

2. The written petition must be filed and signed by the department or agency head of the initiating or prosecuting department or agency and must set forth facts alleging that the order of liability: (1) was entered in error; (2) is unsupported by the record; (3) is inconsistent with applicable provisions of this Code; and (4) should be vacated to avoid a miscarriage of justice. The authority to file and sign a petition under this section is expressly reserved to the department or agency head and may not be delegated to other department or agency officials or personnel.
3. Upon the filing of a written petition by a department or agency head, the bureau must schedule a hearing on the petition. The scope of the hearing is limited to the merits of the petition and may not be expanded to constitute a re-litigation of the underlying notice of violation.
4. If a petition is granted, the final order of liability must be vacated. If an order is vacated under this section, the administrative hearing officer must enter an order extinguishing any lien that has been recorded for any debt due and owing as a result of the vacated order and direct the city to refund any fines or penalties paid pursuant to the vacated order.

71-51. *Election of remedies*

The bureau may not conduct an administrative adjudication proceeding for an alleged violation of this Code where the requested remedy is a punishment of imprisonment; provided, however, where a violation of the code is punishable by fines and other penalties in addition to imprisonment, the city may elect to institute an action with the bureau and thereby waive any imprisonment for the violation. Nothing in this chapter, however, precludes the city from seeking the remedy of imprisonment in a court of law, including imprisonment for failure to comply with the order of an administrative hearing officer, pursuant to § 19 of this chapter.

71-52. *Administrative adjudication procedures not exclusive*

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, neither the bureau's authority to conduct administrative adjudication procedures nor the institution of such procedures under this chapter precludes the city from seeking any remedies for blight violations through the use of any other administrative procedure or court proceeding where authorized by law.

Reserve Sections 71-52 through 71-70

ARTICLE III. VIOLATIONS

71-71. *General violations*

Established violations of Chapter[s] 18, 42, 58, 86, 94, 110, and 122 are blight violations subject to the procedures and penalties outlined in this chapter.

71-72. *Specific Violations*

In addition to Section 71-71, the following violations are blight violations subject to the procedures and penalties outlined in this chapter:

1. *Raw building materials.* Except as may be permitted by a specific business license or other city ordinance, it is a blight violation for any person to store raw building materials on any property unless there is a valid building permit issued according to this Code, and these materials are intended for use in connection with the construction occurring on the property.
2. *Junk waste.* It is a blight violation for any person to store, accumulate, or permit the storage or accumulation of any junk or waste on property owned, leased, rented, or occupied by him.
3. *Littering.* It is a blight violation for any person to knowingly, without the consent of the public authority having supervision of public property or the owner of private property, dump, deposit, place, throw, or leave, or cause or permit the dumping, depositing, placing, throwing, or leaving of litter on public or private property other than property designated and set aside for such purposes.
4. *Abandoned refrigerators.*
 - a. It is a blight violation for any person to leave outside of any building or dwelling in a place accessible to children, any abandoned, unattended, available or discarded icebox, refrigerator or any other container of any kind which has an airtight door or lock which may not be easily released for opening from the inside of such icebox, refrigerator, container, or compartment.
 - b. It is a blight violation for any person to leave outside of any building or dwelling in a place accessible to children, any abandoned, unattended or discarded icebox, refrigerator or any container of any kind, or compartment of any kind, which has a snap lock or other device thereon, without first removing the snap lock or the doors of such icebox, refrigerator, container or compartment, unless the doors thereto are securely fastened by the use of chains, locks or other devices adequate to

prevent the opening of such doors.

71-73. Penalties

All blight violations under this Code are subject to enforcement by the procedures and penalties outlined in this chapter. The city council will establish a schedule for the potential fines for violations by resolution, and as amended from time to time.

2. Severability. If any clause, sentence, section, paragraph, or part of this ordinance, or the application thereof to any person, firm, corporation, legal entity, or circumstances, shall be for any reason adjudged by a court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional or invalid, such judgment shall not effect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Ordinance and the application of such provision to other persons, firms, corporations, legal entities, or circumstances by such judgment shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, section, paragraph, or part of this Ordinance thereof directly involved in the case or controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered and to the person, firm, corporation, legal entity, or circumstances then and there involved. It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent of this body that the Ordinance would have been adopted had such invalid or unconstitutional provisions not have been included in this Ordinance.

3. Repeal. All other Ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance are, to the extent of such inconsistencies, hereby repealed.

4. Savings Clause. The balance of the Code of Ordinances, City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, except as herein or previously amended, shall remain in full force and effect. The repeal provided herein shall not abrogate or affect any offense or act committed or done, or any penalty or forfeiture incurred, or any pending fee, assessments, litigation, or prosecution of any right established, occurring prior to the effective date hereof.

5. Copies to be available. Copies of the Ordinance are available at the office of the city clerk for inspection by, and distribution to, the public during normal office hours. A complete copy of the ordinance is also available for inspection on the City's website, www.cityofypsilanti.com.

6. Publication and Effective Date. The City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance, or a summary of this Ordinance, to be published by printing the same in the publication of record. This Ordinance shall become effective after publication at the expiration of 30 days after adoption.

MADE, PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE YPSILANTI CITY COUNCIL THIS 17th
DAY OF August, 2010.

Frances McMullan, City Clerk

Attest

I do hereby confirm that the above Ordinance No. was published in The Ypsilanti
Courier on the 26th day of August, 2010.

Frances McMullan, City Clerk

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTING

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Ordinance passed at the regular
meeting of the City Council held on the 17th day of August, 2010.

Frances McMullan, City Clerk

Notice Published: June 17, 2010

First Reading: July 20, 2010

Second Reading: August 17, 2010

Published: August 26, 2010

Effective Date: September 25, 2010



Resolution No. 2010-173
August 17, 2010

RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF YPSILANTI:

That an ordinance entitled "Administrative Hearings Bureau" be approved on **Second and Final Reading.**

OFFERED BY: Council Member Robb

SUPPORTED BY: Council Member Bodary

YES: 7 NO: 0 ABSENT: 0 VOTE: Carried