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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON FOR KING COUNTY

SAFE SEATTLE,)
Plaintiff,) No. 18-2-56279-1SEA
VS.	ORDER OF DISMISSAL
LOW INCOME HOUSING INSTITUTE, and CITY OF SEATTLE)
Defendants)))

THIS MATTER comes before the Court pursuant to an action filed by Safe Seattle challenging a land use decision made by the City of Seattle (City) authorizing the operation of a homeless shelter encampment at 801 Aloha Street ("Aloha Tiny House Village").

The Plaintiff appeared by and through their counsel, Stephens & Kline LLP, Richard Stephens; the Respondent City of Seattle appeared by and through the Office of the City Attorney, Assistant City Attorney Patrick Downs; and the Respondent Low Income Housing Institute (LIHI), appeared by and through its attorneys, Kantor Taylor PC, Glenn J. Amster.

On August 7, 2019 this Court considered: the City's motion for summary judgment and supporting declaration; the Plaintiff's response and supporting declarations; LIHI's joinder in

City's motion for summary judgment and the City's reply; the pleadings on file; and the argument of counsel and now enters this Order:

ORDER

The building, housing, and zoning claims must have been brought under LUPA.

- 1. The Land Use Petition Act (LUPA) is the exclusive remedy to challenge a land use decision. A land use decision is the final decision of a local government with jurisdiction on an application for a project permit to improve or use real property. RCW 36.70C.020(2)(a). The City's issuance of a temporary use permit authorizing the continuing operation of the Aloha Tiny House Village is a land use decision.
- 2. Plaintiff did not file a petition under LUPA. Instead, Plaintiff filed a complaint claiming the City and LIHI are operating an encampment without complying with the City's building code, housing code, and a zoning code provision addressing encampments under Seattle Municipal Code (SMC) 23.42.056. These claims are challenges to the land use decision authorizing the encampment and, therefore, must be initiated in accordance with LUPA.
- 3. Further, to maintain an action under the Uniform Declaratory Judgment Act (UDJA),
 Plaintiff must have no other adequate remedy at law. The claims made by Plaintiff
 challenge the City's land use decision for which LUPA provides an adequate remedy at
 law. Plaintiff's failure to file a timely petition under LUPA does not alter this
 conclusion. To hold otherwise would allow a party to use the UDJA to avoid the statutory
 requirements of LUPA.

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