

The ZBA in NH

May 2014 OEP Conference

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The Written Materials Cover:

- Who
- What
- Where
- When &
- How
- +
- What Next

Who

- Full Members
- Alternates
- Quorum

What

- What:
 - Appeals of Administrative Decisions
 - Special Exceptions
 - Variances
 - Equitable Waivers of Dimensional Criteria

Where

- Public vs. Non-Public
- Site Walk
 - By Board
 - Individual
 - 3rd Parties/Abutters

When

- That night;
- Continued to date certain;
- Never?

How

- Discussion of Criteria
- Vote
- Written
- Findings and Rulings
- Conditions

What Next

- Requests for Rehearing
- Appeals to Superior Court

Who

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- Full Members
 - Includes BOS and Planning Board rep's

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 - No more than 2 PI Bd Members per RSA 673:7

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- Quorum

- Need 3 votes to approve

- If less than full Board, give applicant the option to continue

Separation

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- No Legislative Function
- Quasi-Judicial

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- No Legislative Function
- Quasi-Judicial
- Occasionally pre-empted
 - 2013 SB 124 on integrated land development permit via NH DES, effective date pushed out to January 1, 2017.

What

- What:
 - Appeals of Administrative Decisions
 - Special Exceptions
 - Variances
 - Equitable Waivers of Dimensional Criteria

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

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 - concerning the Zoning Ordinance.

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- RSA 676:5, II(a),
 - “administrative officer” = “any official or board who, in that municipality, has responsibility for issuing permits or certificates under the ordinance, or for enforcing the ordinance, and may include a building inspector, board of selectmen, or other official or board with such responsibility.”

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- RSA 676:5, II(b)
 - “decision of the administrative officer” is further defined to include “any decision involving construction, interpretation or application of the terms of the [zoning] ordinance” but does not include “a discretionary decision to commence formal or informal enforcement proceedings”.

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 - Sutton v. Town of Gilford, 160 N.H. 43 (2010) (challenges to building permit must first be made to ZBA).

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 - includes reviewing Planning Board decisions or determinations
 - which are based upon the construction, interpretation or application of the zoning ordinance,
 - unless the ordinance provisions in question concern innovative land use controls adopted under RSA 674:21 and those provisions delegate their administration to the Pl Bd.
 - a planning board decision regarding a zoning ordinance provision is ripe and appealable to the ZBA when such a decision is actually made. See, Atwater v. Town of Plainfield, 160 N.H. 503, 509 (2010) . The planning board need not complete its consideration of the planning issues involved in a site plan review for a zoning issue to be ripe and appealable to the ZBA. Id. at 510.

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- This means that the appeal to the ZBA should come first; and if a “dual track” appeal is brought to the Superior Court before the ZBA proceedings have concluded, then the Superior Court matter will be abated.

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- As short as 14 days. See, Daniel v. Town of Henniker Zoning Board of Adjustment, 134 N.H. 174 (1991); see also, Kelsey v. Town of Hanover, 157 N.H. 632 (2008) (ordinance definition of 15 days sufficient).

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- In the absence of such definition, however, the Superior Court will determine whether the time taken by the appellant is reasonable.
 - Tausanovitch v. Town of Lyme, 143 N.H. 144 (1998) (appeal brought within 55 days was held to be outside a reasonable time);

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 - Tausanovitch v. Town of Lyme, 143 N.H. 144 (1998) (appeal brought within 55 days was held to be outside a reasonable time);
 - 47 Residents of Deering, NH v. Town of Deering et al., 151 N.H. 795 (2005)(provision of zoning ordinance authorized ZBA to waive deadline for administrative appeal);
 - Property Portfolio Group, LLC v. Town of Derry, 154 N.H. 610 (2006)(affirming dismissal of declaratory judgment action brought five months after planning board’s site plan determination); and
 - McNamara v. Hersh, 157 N.H. 72 (2008) (affirming dismissal of declaratory judgment action brought eight months after ZBA denial of neighbor’s appeal of administrative decision).

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- Applicant may be given “second bite” when developer comes in to amend previously approved application.
 - Harborside v. City of Portsmouth, 163 N.H. 439 (2012)(ZBA’s decision to uphold Planning Board’s amendment of site plan which allowed change of use within approved space from retail to conference center after parking regulations had been modified reversed on appeal.)

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- Applicant may be given “second bite” when developer comes in to amend previously approved application.
 - *Harborside v. City of Portsmouth*, 163 N.H. 439 (2012)(ZBA’s decision to uphold Planning Board’s amendment of site plan which allowed change of use within approved space from retail to conference center after parking regulations had been modified reversed on appeal.)
- Also, ZBA has authority to determine that unappealed CEO’s decision that variance is needed was error.
 - *Bartlett v. City of Manchester*, 164 N.H. 634 (2013) (“contained in every variance application is the threshold question whether the applicant’s proposed use of property requires a variance”)

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- RSA 676:6, an appeal to ZBA stays the action being appealed,
 - unless, upon certification of the administrative officer, the action concerns “imminent peril to life, health, safety, property, or the environment”.

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- may include constitutional challenges against ZO provisions
 - See, Carlson’s Chrysler v. City of Concord, 156 N.H. 938 (2007)(provisions of sign ordinance against auto dealer’s moving, electronic sign found to be constitutional);
 - Community Resources for Justice, Inc. v. City of Manchester, 157 N.H. 152 (2008) (ban on private correctional facilities in all districts violated State constitutional rights to equal protection; intermediate scrutiny requires the government to prove that the challenged legislation be substantially related to an important governmental objective);
 - Boulders at Strafford, LLC v. Town of Strafford, 153 N.H. 633 (2006)(overturning prior Metzger standard of review and redefining the “rational basis test” to require that the legislation be only rationally related to a legitimate governmental interest without inquiry into whether the legislation unduly restricts individual rights or into whether there is a lesser restrictive means to accomplish that interest.); and
 - Taylor v. Town of Plaistow, 152 N.H. 142 (2005)(ordinance provision requiring 1000 feet between vehicular dealerships upheld).

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- may involve claims of municipal estoppel
 - law in state of flux
 - Thomas v. Town of Hooksett, 153 N.H. 717 (2006)(finding of municipal estoppel reversed where reliance on prior statements of Code Enforcement Officer and Planning Board Chairman which were contrary to express statutory terms was not reasonable);
 - Cardinal Development Corporation v. Town of Winchester ZBA, 157 N.H. 710 (2008)(ZBA not estopped to deny motion for rehearing as untimely filed where ZBA Clerk did not have authority to accept after hours fax on 30 day nor could applicant's attorney reasonably rely that she had such authority);
 - Sutton v. Town of Gilford, 160 N.H. 43 (2010)(representation by Town Planning Director concerning "non-merged" status of lots could not be justifiably relied upon); .

Appeals of Administrative Decisions

- De Novo Review
 - Ouellette v. Town of Kingston, 157 N.H. 604 (2008)
(ZBA allowed to conduct *de novo* review under RSA 674:33 of Historic District Commission denial of certificate for supermarket).
 - But not required to do so.

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 - Variance seeks permission to do something that is NOT allowed by ZO
 - Spec. Exception seeks permission to do something that IS allowed by ZO if conditions met
 - ZO should provide checklist of conditions

Special Exceptions

- ZBA may not vary or waive any of the requirements set forth in the ordinance. See, Tidd v. Town of Alton, 148 N.H. 424 (2002); Mudge v. Precinct of Haverhill Corner, 133 N.H. 881 (1991); and New London Land Use Assoc. v. New London Zoning Board, 130 N.H. 510 (1988).

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- Applicant has the burden of presenting sufficient evidence to support a favorable finding on each requirement. The Richmond Company, Inc. v. City of Concord, 149 N.H. 312 (2003); Tidd v. Town of Alton, 148 N.H. 424 (2002); and McKibbin v. City of Lebanon, 149 N.H. 59 (2002).

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- But applicant may ask for a *variance* from one or more of the requirements. See, 1808 Corporation v. Town of New Ipswich, 161 N.H. 772 (2011).

Special Exceptions

- Additionally, if the conditions are met, the ZBA must grant the special exception. Fox v. Town of Greenland et al., 151 N.H. 600 (2004); Cormier, Trustee of Terra Realty Trust v. Town of Danville ZBA, 142 N.H. 775 (1998); see also, Loughlin, Vol. 15 Land Use Planning and Zoning (3rd Ed., 2000), Section 23.02, p. 365.

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- As with variances, special exceptions are not personal but run with the land. Vlahos Realty Co., Inc. v. Little Boar's Head District, 101 N.H. 460 (1958); see also, Loughlin, §23.05, p. 369;

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 - but see, Garrison v. Town of Henniker, 154 N.H. 26 (2006) (Supreme Court noted without comment the restriction on the variance that it would terminate if the applicant discontinued the proposed use).

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 - Sp. Exceptions “shall be valid if exercised within 2 years from the date of final approval, or as further extended by local ordinance or by the zoning board of adjustment for good cause,
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 - A similar provision was inserted concerning variances. See, RSA 674:33, I-a.

Special Exceptions

- Eff. Sept. 22, 2013, “neither a special exception nor a variance shall be required for a collocation or a modification of a personal wireless service facility, as defined in RSA 12-K:2.” RSA 674:33, VII.

Variations

“New” Criteria

- Result of 2009 SB 147
- Purpose was to do away with the Boccia distinction between “use” and “area” variances for unnecessary hardship

“New” Criteria #1 - 4

- (1) The variance will not be contrary to the public interest;
- (2) The spirit of the ordinance is observed;
- (3) Substantial justice is done;
- (4) The values of surrounding properties are not diminished; and

“New” Criterion #5 A

- (5) Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.

“New” Criterion #5 A

- (5) Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.
- (A) For purposes of this subparagraph, “unnecessary hardship” means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:

“New” Criterion #5 A

- (5) Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.
- (A) For purposes of this subparagraph, “unnecessary hardship” means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
 - (i) No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and

“New” Criterion #5 A

- (5) Literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance would result in an unnecessary hardship.
- (A) For purposes of this subparagraph, “unnecessary hardship” means that, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area:
 - (i) No fair and substantial relationship exists between the general public purposes of the ordinance provision and the specific application of that provision to the property; and
 - (ii) The proposed use is a reasonable one.

“New” Criterion # 5 B

- (B) If the criteria in subparagraph (A) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.

“New” Criterion # 5 B

- (B) If the criteria in subparagraph (A) are not established, an unnecessary hardship will be deemed to exist if, and only if, owing to special conditions of the property that distinguish it from other properties in the area, the property cannot be reasonably used in strict conformance with the ordinance, and a variance is therefore necessary to enable a reasonable use of it.
- The definition of “unnecessary hardship” set forth in subparagraph (5) shall apply whether the provision of the ordinance from which a variance is sought is a restriction on use, a dimensional or other limitation on a permitted use, or any other requirement of the ordinance.

New Criteria

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- Now with Bartlett v. City of Manchester, 164 N.H.634 (2013) may be asked to determine if variance even needed.

Variances

- Five key cases:
 - Harborside v. Parade
 - Simplex v. Town of Newington
 - Rancourt v. City of Manchester
 - Malachy Glen v. Town of Chichester
 - Farrar v. City of Keene

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel,
LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

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- ZBA made specific findings in support
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- Sup. Ct. upheld ZBA on both using the “new”
criteria
 - “similar to but not identical with” Simplex and
Governor’s Island

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 - these two criteria are considered together
 - determine whether variance would “unduly and in a marked degree conflict with the ordinance such that it violates the ordinance’s basic zoning objectives.”

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 - determine whether variance would “unduly and in a marked degree conflict with the ordinance such that it violates the ordinance’s basic zoning objectives.”
- “Mere conflict with the terms of the ordinance is insufficient.”

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 - (1) whether the variance would “alter the essential character of the neighborhood” or
 - (2) whether the variance would “threaten public health, safety or welfare.”

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel,
LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

- T. Ct. erred by focusing on whether allowing the signs would “serve the public interest”
- Sup. Ct. considered record to support ZBA’s factual findings
- T. Ct. rev’d on these two criteria

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

- On substantial justice criterion, Sup. Ct. restated position from Malachy Glen, Harrington and Daniels:

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- ZBA correctly focused on whether public stood to gain from denial
- Since record supported ZBA’s factual findings, T. Ct. was rev’d on this criterion; but Sup. Ct. rem’d parapet sign variances back to T. Ct. to “consider unnecessary hardship criteria in first instance.”

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

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- Agreed with ZBA that “special condition” of property was its sheer mass and its occupancy by hotel
- The Court rejected Harborside’s argument that size is not relevant based on the concurrence in Bacon v. Enfield
 - Concurrence does not have precedential value
 - Parade is not claiming that signs are unique but that hotel/conference center property is

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

- “Because a sign variance is at issue, we find no error in examining whether the building upon which the sign is proposed to be installed has ‘special conditions’.”

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel, LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

- “Because a sign variance is at issue, we find no error in examining whether the building upon which the sign is proposed to be installed has ‘special conditions’.”
- Ct. rejected Harborside’s argument of no unnecessary hardship since Parade could operate with smaller sign:
 - “Parade merely had to show that its proposed signs were a ‘reasonable use’....Parade did not have to demonstrate that its proposed signs were ‘necessary’ to its hotel operations.”

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel,
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- Ct. rejected Harborside's argument that Parade could not meet public interest, spirit of ord. or substantial justice criteria because it could have achieved "same results" by installing smaller signs:

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- Ct. rejected Harborside's argument that Parade could not meet public interest, spirit of ord. or substantial justice criteria because it could have achieved "same results" by installing smaller signs:
 - "Harborside's argument is misplaced because it is based upon our now defunct unnecessary hardship test for obtaining an area variance" under Boccia.

Harborside Associates, L.P. v. Parade Residence Hotel,
LLC, 162 N.H. 508 (2011)

- Finally, Ct. rejected Harborside's argument of no evidence on no diminution of surrounding property values other than statement of Parade's attorney

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 - “it is for ZBA...to resolve conflicts in evidence and assess credibility of offers of proof” and
 - ZBA was “entitled to rely on its own knowledge, experience and observations.”
 - Variance for marquee sign upheld

Simplex Technologies v. Town of
Newington, 145 N.H. 727 (2001)

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Simplex Technologies v. Town of Newington, 145 N.H. 727 (2001)

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- ZBA denied variance; T. Ct. (J. Galway) affirmed
- “current restrictive approach” was “inconsistent with earlier articulations of unnecessary hardship”
- “inconsistent with the notion that zoning ordinances must be consistent with the character of the neighborhoods they regulate.”

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- “inconsistent with the notion that zoning ordinances must be consistent with the character of the neighborhoods they regulate.”
- “constitutional rights of landowners” require that zoning ordinances “must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the regulation.”

Simplex Technologies v. Town of Newington, 145 N.H. 727 (2001)

- Redevel. of Mfg. site into Shopping Center on line between Indust. & Comm. Districts
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- “current restrictive approach” was “inconsistent with earlier articulations of unnecessary hardship”
- “inconsistent with the notion that zoning ordinances must be consistent with the character of the neighborhoods they regulate.”
- “constitutional rights of landowners” require that zoning ordinances “must be reasonable, not arbitrary, and must rest upon some ground of difference having a fair and substantial relation to the object of the regulation.”
- tension between zoning ordinances and property rights

Simplex Technologies

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- Then “New” Standard:
 - (a) a zoning restriction as applied to their property interferes with their reasonable use of the property, considering the unique setting of the property in its environment;
 - (b) no fair and substantial relationship exists between the general purposes of the zoning ordinance and the specific restriction on a property; and
 - (c) the variance would not injure the public or private rights of others

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- Rev & Remand to apply new standard

Rancourt v. City of Manchester, 149
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- must show that the use is 'reasonable,' considering the property's unique setting in its environment
- unique, country setting; larger than surrounding lots; uniquely configured with more space at the rear; thick wooded buffer at paddock; proposed 1 ½ acres of stabling area was more than required to keep two animals in other zones

Malachy Glen Associates, Inc. v. Town of Chichester,

155 N.H. 102 (2007)

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- Consideration of economic viability of scaled down version is not proper analysis under 'substantial justice' factor

Farrar v. City of Keene,
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- Substantial justice = “any loss to the individual that is not outweighed by a gain to the general public is an injustice.”

Variations

- Appendix A as Hand-out on New Criteria

Variations

- Appendix A as Hand-out on New Criteria
- Status of “Use” and “Area Variations”
 - Although eliminated by statute, it appears the New Hampshire Supreme Court still finds the “use” and “area” variance distinction to be useful in certain contexts. See, 1808 Corporation v. Town of New Ipswich, 161 N.H. 772 (2011) (Sup. Ct., disagreeing with petitioners’ argument that they were entitled to expand an office use based on expansion of non-conforming use doctrine, reasoned that because use was permitted per special exception and variance granted was “area” not a “use” variance, expansion of non-conforming uses doctrine does not apply).

Disability Variances

- RSA 674:33, V authorizes variances without a finding of unnecessary hardship “when reasonable accommodations are necessary to allow a person or persons with a recognized physical disability to reside in or regularly use the premises”.
 - Requires that the v. “shall be in harmony with the general purpose and intent” of the ordinance. RSA 674:33, V(a).
 - ZBA is allowed to include a finding that the v. shall survive only so long as the particular person has a continuing need to use the premise. RSA 674:33, V(b).

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- physical layout, mathematical or dimensional requirements imposed by ZO
 - but not use restrictions – see, Schroeder v. Windham, 158 N.H. 187 (2008)

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 - that the violation was not noticed or discovered by any owner, agent or municipal official, until after the violating structure had been substantially complete, or until after a lot or other division of land in violation had been subdivided by conveyance to a bona fide purchaser for value. RSA 674:33-a, 1(a);

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 - that the violation was not an outcome of ignorance of the law, failure to inquire, obfuscation, misrepresentation or bad faith on the part of the owner or its agents, but was instead caused by either a good faith error in measurement or calculation made by the owner or its agent, or by an error of ordinance interpretation or applicability by a municipal official in the process of issuing a permit over which he has authority. RSA 674:33-a, I(b);

Equitable Waivers of Dimensional Requirements

- that the physical or dimensional violation does not constitute a public or private nuisance, nor diminish surrounding property values, nor interfere with or adversely affect any present or permissible future use of any such property. RSA 674:33-a, I(c); and

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- that the physical or dimensional violation does not constitute a public or private nuisance, nor diminish surrounding property values, nor interfere with or adversely affect any present or permissible future use of any such property. RSA 674:33-a, I(c); and
- that due to the degree of construction or investment made in ignorance of the violation, the cost of correction so far outweighs any public benefit to be gained such that it would be inequitable to require a correction. RSA 674:33-a, I(d).

Equitable Waivers of Dimensional Requirements

- If the violation has existed for more than 10 years and that no enforcement action, including written notice of violation, has commenced during such time by the municipality or any person directly affected, then Owner can gain a waiver even without satisfying the first and second criteria. RSA 674:33-a, II.

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Equitable Waivers of Dimensional Requirements

- Property shall not be deemed a “non-conforming use” once the waiver is granted
- Waiver shall not exempt future use, construction, reconstruction, or additions from full compliance with the ordinance. RSA 674:33-a, IV.
- Does not to alter the principle of an owner’s constructive knowledge of all applicable requirements, nor does it impose any duty on municipal officials to guarantee the correctness of plans reviewed or property inspected by them. Id.

Where

Public v. Non-Public

- ZBA must hold the public hearing within 30 days of receipt of notice to appeal. RSA 676:7, II.

Public v. Non-Public

- ZBA must hold the public hearing within 30 days of receipt of notice to appeal. RSA 676:7, II.
 - Applicant is not entitled to the relief sought merely because this time requirement is not met by the board. Barry v. Amherst, 121 N.H. 335 (1981)(finding that the legislature did not provide that such failure would constitute approval).

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- Minutes must be available for inspection within 5 business days

Public v. Non-Public

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- Minutes must be available for inspection within 5 business days
- Ability to go into “non-public” extremely limited under 91-A:3
 - To discuss pending litigation
 - NOT to discuss a pending application

Public v. Non-Public

- If necessary, have “non-meeting” with Atty
 - Ettinger v. Town of Madison Planning Board, 162 N.H. 785 (2011)(Board could not go into “non-meeting” to discuss Town Attorney’s opinion letter and communications with Town staff without Attorney being present in person or by phone.)

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- No discussions by email

Site Walks

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- Limit discussions – otherwise notes must be kept and minutes generated

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- If continued, set to date certain in public meeting

When

- Never?
 - NO, must make a decision
 - charged with the duty to be of assistance to its applicants and citizens as they attempt to maneuver the “bureaucratic maze” of regulations, ordinances and hearings, while not expressly advising them. See, Carbonneau v. Rye, 120 N.H. 96 (1980); and City of Dover v. Kimball, 136 N.H. 441 (1992); compare with, Kelsey v. Town of Hanover, 157 N.H. 632 (2008) (no constitutional duty to take initiative to educate abutters about project and permit/appeal process).
 - Mandamus

When

- Is it over?
 - Fisher v. Dover, 120 N.H. 187, 190 (1980) (“When a material change of circumstances affecting the merits of the applications has not occurred or the application is not for a use that materially differs in nature and degree from its predecessor, the board of adjustment may not lawfully reach the merits of the petition.”);

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 - Brandt Development Company of New Hampshire, LLC v. City of Somersworth, 162 N.H. 553 (2011) (variance denied under “old” variance criteria – especially prior to Simplex, then “significant change of circumstance” may have occurred as matter of law requiring new application to be considered under current variance criteria

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 - Full participation of Voting Members

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 - Watch amount of participation of non-voting alternates
- Vote on Motion on Ultimate Question
 - Grant or Deny Application because it does/does not meet all of the criteria

How

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 - the written decision of approval must include “a detailed description of all conditions necessary to obtain a final approval”; and when a plat is to be recorded that “the final written decision, including all conditions of approval, shall be recorded with or on the plat.” RSA 676:3, III

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 - "Although disclosure of specific findings of fact by board of adjustment may often facilitate judicial review, absence of findings, at least where there is no request therefore, is not in and of itself error. Id., *again citing*, Pappas."

How

- RSA 674:33, II, ZBA is entitled to attach conditions to its grant of relief and any failure to comply with the same may constitute a violation. Healey v. New Durham, 140 N.H. 232 (1995).

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- RSA 674:33, II, ZBA is entitled to attach conditions to its grant of relief and any failure to comply with the same may constitute a violation. Healey v. New Durham, 140 N.H. 232 (1995).
- If conditions are imposed, clarity and specificity are required for both performance and enforcement purposes. Geiss v. Bourassa, 140 N.H. 629 (1996). See also, RSA 676:3, III.
- Garrison v. Henniker, 154 N.H. 26 (2006)

What Next

Requests for Rehearing

- Jurisdictional pre-requisite for further appeal
 - Kalil v. Town of Dummer, 159 N.H. 725 (2010)(appeal brought in guise of inverse condemnation claim six months after ZBA's denial of variance application was barred);
 - Cardinal Development Corporation v. Winchester ZBA, 157 N.H. 710 (2008) (rq/reh faxed to ZBA office after close of business on Monday following 30th day not timely filed where ZBA did not have procedural rule allowing faxed or after-hours filings);
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 - but see, Colla v. Town of Hanover, 153 N.H. 206 (2006)(rev’g disml of Superior Ct appeal where rq/reh listing such grounds as “decision is unreasonable”, “decision denies const. rights to equal protection and due process”, “decision is contrary to Boccia”, and “decision is contrary to ZO” deemed sufficient).

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 - No more “30 means 29” trap
 - But if 30th day is Sat., Sun. or legal holiday, deadline is next business day. Trefethen v. Town of Derry, 164 N.H. 754 (2013)

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- Once rq/reh filed, ZBA is obligated to either grant or deny rq (or suspend order or decision complained of pending further consideration) w/in 30 days.
- The purpose is to afford ZBA opportunity to correct its own mistakes; and a board is entitled to reconsider its prior ruling and upon reconsideration make the same decision for the same or different reasons. See, Fisher v. Town of Boscawen, 121 N.H. 438 (1981)(decided under former statute).

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 - “A better practice for ZBA to take when it identifies new grounds for its initial decision and intends to make new findings and rulings ... would be to grant reh without adding new grounds.” Id., at 176.
 - After reh and new order citing new grounds for denial, the aggrieved party would then need to file a motion for rehearing on all issues ruled upon

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 - After reh and new order citing new grounds for denial, the aggrieved party would then need to file a motion for rehearing on all issues ruled upon
 - Superior Ct may consider an issue not first set forth in rq/reh under “good cause” exception in RSA 677:3, I. Id.

Requests for Rehearing

- ZBA's decision must be entered upon records and communicated to applicant in writing
 - not required to state reasons or to hold public hearing (although the decision must be made at a public meeting). See, Loughlin, §21.16, page 334.
 - Cf. , DHB v. Town of Pembroke, 152 N.H. 314 (2005)(diff. betw. public hearing and public meeting).

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- If no action within the 30 day period and applicant does not request extension of time, it may be assumed that the motion has been denied and that applicant should proceed to Superior Court. Id., citing, Lawlor v. Salem, 116 N.H. 61 (1976)(ordinance provided that if rq/reh not acted upon within 10 days it was automatically considered denied).

Requests for Rehearing

- 74 Cox Street, LLC v. City of Nashua, 156 N.H. 228 (2007)
 - Recognizing right of ZBA to reconsider decision to deny a rehearing within the thirty-day limit.
 - Ct's language refers to "municipal boards" and "prior to final decision"
 - Interests of justice

Appeals to Superior Court

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 - use of “includes” implies list is not exhaustive, NHSC has determined does not include all possible municipal boards. Hooksett Conservation Comm’n v. Hooksett ZBA, 149 N.H. 63 (2003)
 - Competitor 3+ miles away did not qualify. Hannaford Brothers Company v. Town of Bedford, 164 N.H. 764 (2013)

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- RSA 677:6, BOP upon the party seeking to set aside the ZBA's order or decision

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 - factual findings of the ZBA are deemed *prima facie* lawful and reasonable, and will not be set aside by the trial court absent errors of law, unless the court is persuaded, based upon a balance of probabilities, on the evidence before it, that the ZBA's decision is unreasonable
- “In close cases, where some evidence in the record supports ZBA's decision, Superior Ct. must afford deference to the ZBA.” Farrar v. Keene, 158 N.H. 684 (2009)

Appeals to Superior Court

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 - (a) date for Appearance, Answer and Certified Record must be filed; and
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- The Answer is a more detailed document wherein each paragraph of the petition is either admitted, denied, or further explained in some way.
 - Prepared by muni's atty with active help of ZBA Chair & Secretary
- Certified Record must contain full and complete copy of the ZBA's file on the matter
 - not only underlying application and any documents received into evidence by the ZBA, but also all notices, minutes of meetings, decisions and rq/reh

Appeals to Superior Court

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- Unlike effect of filing original appeal to ZBA, no automatic stay of any enforcement proceeding via the filing of petition with Superior Ct. RSA 677:9.
- Court, “on application and notice, for good cause shown” grant restraining order against such enforcement pending outcome of case.
 - If such relief is requested, the Orders of Notice will also include a date for preliminary hearing on whether restraining order is warranted
 - usually include requirement of showing of irreparable harm

Appeals to Superior Court

- Hearing on Merits
 - Offers of Proof
 - Certified Record
 - Seldom live testimony

Questions

Thank you!

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