# Quasi-Judicial Development Decisions

for Boards of Adjustment and Other Boards Making Planning and Zoning Decisions Remote Workshop October 2022



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## Quasi-Judicial Decision

Process of adjudicating how the general law applies to a particular situation based on an evidentiary record – G.S. 160D-406

Two key responsibilities:

- 1) Determine contested facts
- 2) Apply standards that require judgment and discretion



## Quasi-Judicial Decision

#### What it is not

Opportunity to decide what standards should be applied Must apply only the standards already in ordinance

#### Based on public opinion

Must be based on competent, substantial, material evidence properly in the record



#### **Due Process**

- Clear guiding standards
- Notice
- Opportunity to be heard
- Impartial decision-makers
- Decision based on the evidentiary record
- Right to appeal



# Steps in the Process

- 1. Notice of Hearing
- 2. Hearing Preliminaries (including recusal of members with conflicts)
- 3. Evidentiary Hearing (including swearing in of witnesses)
- 4. Voting and Final Decision
- 5. Appeals

Statutory reference: G.S. 160D-406

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## Bias

Board member cannot participate if member has a fixed opinion that is not susceptible to change

#### Conflicts of Interest

- A board member must recuse himself or herself if:
- 1. [Financial] The outcome would have a direct, substantial, and readily identifiable financial impact
- 2. [Relationship] The board member has a close family, business, or associational relationship with an affected person
- 3. [Neutrality]: The board member has undisclosed ex parte communications or is biased

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# Ex Parte Communication

- Contacts with a party outside of the hearing
- · Should be avoided
- Must be disclosed

#### Evidentiary Hearing: Common Order

- Opening
- Introduction of the case (staff or chair)
- Applicant presents
- Other parties present
- Non-party witnesses present
- Rebuttal from applicant and other parties
- Deliberation
- Decision



#### Discussion 1 – Who Can Participate?

The board of adjustment is considering a variance request for a major development downtown. Any recusals?

- 1) Board member *Russell* went to high school with the applicant. His brother-in-law is a business partner with the applicant.
- 2) Board member *Sara* currently serves on the Board of Adjustment and is campaigning for a seat on Town Council. Last week during a campaign event Sara proclaimed "There's just too much development. I'm gonna shut it ALL down. Especially that monstrosity proposed for downtown."
- 3) Board member *Tameka* didn't do a thing. She heard those lawyers from the School of Government talk about bias and ex parte communications so she did not visit the site, nor did she review the application materials or staff report. She arrived with a clear mind and a clean conscience.



# Building the Record

"Every quasi-judicial decision shall be based upon *competent*, *material*, and *substantial* evidence in the record."

- Trustworthy and reliable
- Related to the standards
- Sufficient to support a conclusion

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## Initial Evidence

- Application
- Staff Analysis
- Site Visits

## Witness Testimony

#### Should be:

- Sworn or affirmed
- Factual
- Focused on standards and land use impacts
- Supported by first-hand knowledge or by documentary evidence

#### Should not be:

- Unsworn
- Personal opinion
- Focused on owner or residents
- Supported by
  - Mere speculation
  - Vague assertions
  - Unsubstantiated fears

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# Documentary Evidence

- Written materials can be submitted and distributed prior to hearing (application, staff reports, documents)
- Documents (including photos, maps, studies, letters, etc.) submitted become part of record
- Clearly label each
- All objections made at hearing

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#### Outside Evidence

#### Generally, all evidence must be presented at hearing

<u>Ex parte</u> evidence – site visits permissible, but must avoid discussing substance and must disclose site visit at hearing, along with any key information observed

<u>Hearsay Testimony</u> – can accept, but cannot use as basis for key findings

<u>Application</u> – Can accept and use documents that are part of application



"In quasi-judicial proceedings, no board or council member should appear to be an advocate for nor adopt an adversarial position to a party, bring in extraneous or incompetent evidence, or rely upon ex parte communications when making their decision."

PHG Asheville, LLC v. City of Asheville



# Discussion 2 – Is it good evidence?

- A. A petition signed by 25 neighbors opposing the project and outlining the ways in which it is out-of-character for the neighborhood.
- B. A sworn statement from the minister at Joe Developer's church stating that Joe is an upstanding member of the community and volunteers at the homeless shelter.
- C. Testimony from a neighbor and salon owner that the apartments will injure her property value.
- D. A letter from Joe Developer's traffic engineer about why, in her professional opinion, any traffic impacts will be reasonably accommodated by the proposed street improvements.

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#### Deliberation

- In open session
- Focused on the applicable standards
- · Based on the evidence in the record



## Burden

- Generally, applicant bears the burden to produce sufficient evidence to show standards are met
- Burden shifts to opponents if applicant provides sufficient evidence to support his or her case

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#### **Determine Contested Facts**

For example...

- (For a variance) What makes the situation peculiar to the site?
- (For a certificate of appropriateness) What about the property is in keeping with the character of the district?

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# Motion(s)

- Findings of Fact (sometimes separate)
- Approve, approve with conditions, or deny
- Include reasoning based on the evidence and standards

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#### Written Decision

- May prepare draft prior to hearing
- Final document may be prepared after the meeting (usually by staff or attorney)
- Must accurately reflect action and reasoning of the board
- Approved by board
- Signed by chair or authorized member



# Appeals

- 30 days from later of effective date or date of decision
- To Superior Court
- On the record