

Land Use Academy

Center for Land Use Education and Research

Welcome!







Sponsored by: Northwest Hills Council of Governments



www.northwesthillscog.org





Center for Land Use Education & Research

CLEAR provides information, education and assistance to land use decision makers on how better to protect natural resources while accommodating economic growth.





Resources Available to you:

- people in the room today!
- www.clear.uconn.edu/lua/index.htm
- www.northwesthillscog.org
- Call Jocelyn! 860-868-7341





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Land Use Academy

University of Connecticut's Center for Land Use Education and Research

Home

About >

Basic Training >

Advanced Training >

Online Academy

Resources

Contact

CLEAR

UConn

Welcome Video

Roles & Responsibilities of Local Commissioners

Map Reading for Site Plan Review

Online Academy

Supplemental course materials are provided in this section for:

Roles and Responsibilities of Local Commissions

The videos in this section survey the basics of serving on a land use commission. Organized by commission, the videos cover the enabling legislation that permits land use commissions to exist, the requirements, roles and responsibilities of each commission and how municipal commissions interact with one another.

Get Materials

Map Reading Skills for Site Plan Review

The videos in this section provide critical tips and basic guidance for reading maps and site plans typically presented to land use commissions. Video instruction includes basic skills such as measuring distances and slope and understanding the uses of scale and topography.

Get Materials

Links

Home CLEAR UConn CANR **UConn Extension UConn**

Contact

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Northwest Connecticut's Regional Planning Organization

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PLANNING »

AREA INFO

MAP RESOURCES

MEETINGS

Q



Useful Links

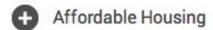
The links below will take you to websites that offer additional information and resources on the following topics

Below there is a brief description of some of the valuable resources that can be found on the following websites. If there is any topic you are interested in that you can't find resources on below, please contact us!



Town Websites

BARKHAMSTED	HARTLAND	NEW HARTFORD	SHARON
CANAAN	HARWINTON	NORFOLK	TORRINGTON
COLEBROOK	KENT	NORTH CANAAN	WARREN
CORNWALL	LITCHFIELD	ROXBURY	WASHINGTON
GOSHEN	MORRIS	SALISBURY	WINCHESTER



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Roles and Responsibilities of Planning and Zoning Commissions



March 31, 2014



Jocelyn Ayer Community & Economic Development Director

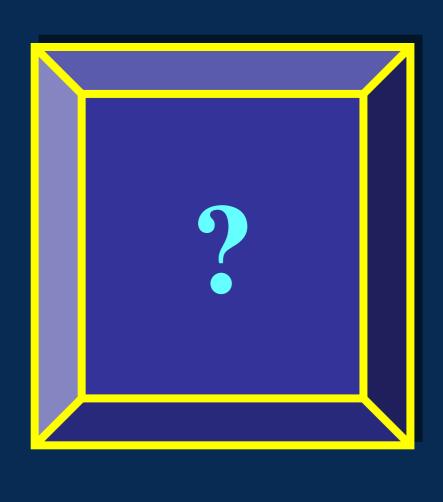
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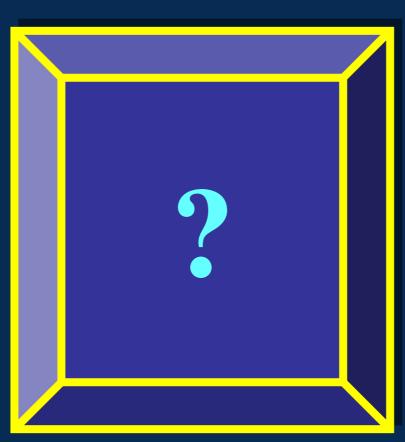
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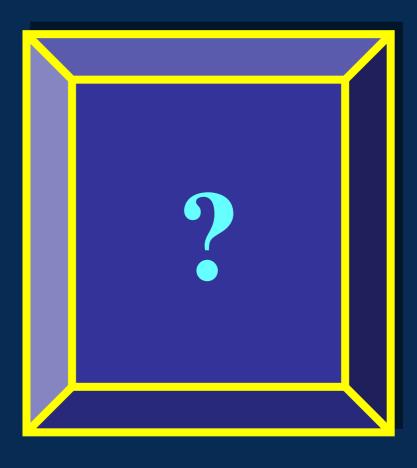




Legal Basis for Local Land Use Regulations











Which of the following provides the legal basis for a local commission's land use authority?

- A. Legislation through state statues
- B. A vote of the City Council/Board of Selectmen
- C. Court decisions
- D. Duly adopted local regulations
- E. Public opinion



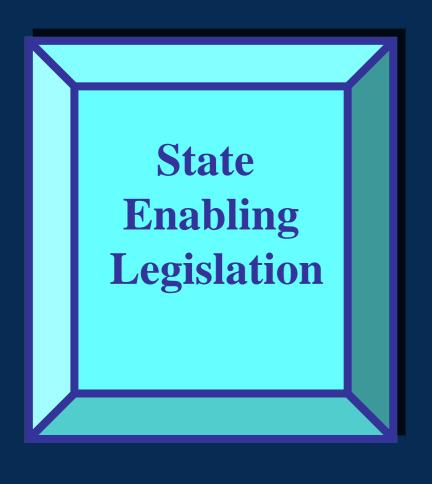


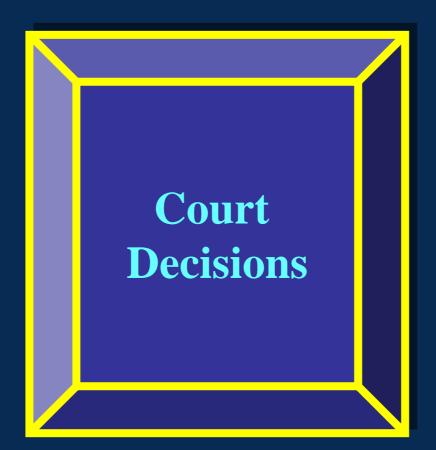
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Legal Basis for Local Land Use Regulations











State Enabling Legislation Provides the Foundation and Limits of Power





State Government





Police Power = The right or need of government to protect the public health, safety and welfare



Basis of all land use regulation and all sections of the regulations must achieve this end

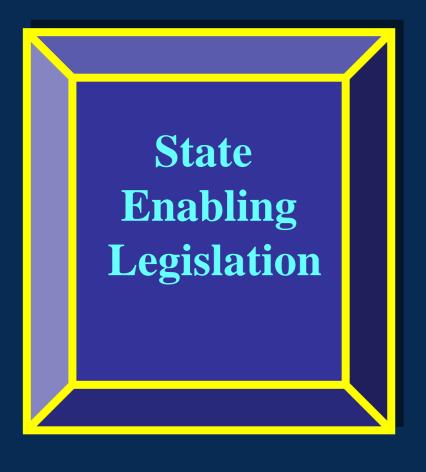


Connecticut General Statutes – Land Use

Zoning Title 8, Chapter 124, Sections 8-1 through 8-13 Planning Title 8, Chapter 126, Sections 8-18 to 8-30 Wetlands Title 22a, Chapter 440, Sections 22a-36 to 22a-45



Legal Basis for Local Land Use Regulations











Court Decisions

Provide legal review and interpretation



Federal Level

Constitutional foundation for all American zoning was established in a 1926 Supreme Court decision that upheld a zoning ordinance enacted by the Village of Euclid, Ohio

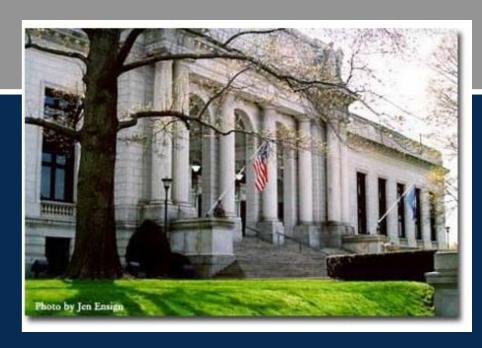
VILLAGE OF EUCLID, OHIO vs. AMBLER REALTY





Court Decisions

State Level



-Courts provide local land use officials wide & liberal discretion

- Feel local officials best suited to make local land use decisions
- Courts will not interfere in local matters unless commissions act illegally.

Court Decisions

Illegal commission acts:



- 1. Failure to follow procedures set forth in the State Statutes
- 2. "Clear breach of duty" acting in an arbitrary or capricious manner

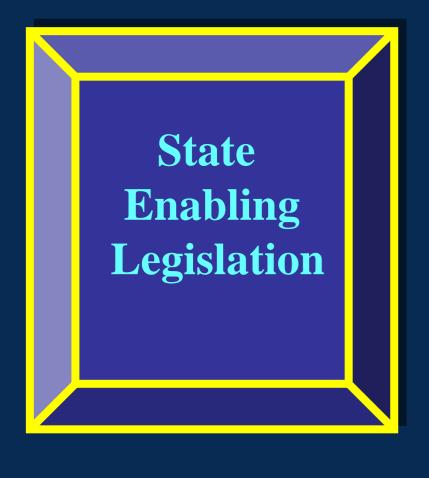
<u>arbitrary</u> = at random, unreasonable

<u>capricious</u> = acting impulsively





Legal Basis for Local Land Use Regulations











Local Regulations

Ultimate Source of Land Use Control

Basic set of local land use regulations:

1. Zoning

2. Subdivision

3. Inland Wetlands



SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS



Inland Wetland and **Watercourses** Regulations

Woodbury, Connecticut

ZONING

College of Agriculture and Natural Resources

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Types of Power-Legislative

When writing regulations a commission is acting in a

legislative capacity

Courts allow wide discretion



 Must be consistent with legislative purposes set forth in CGS

Types of Power-Administrative

When reviewing development applications a commission is acting in an administrative capacity

Discretion is more limited



Must employ appropriate standards

Types of Local Commissions

Regulatory

- Planning
- Zoning
- Zoning Board of Appeals
- Inland Wetlands and Watercourses
- Historic District
- Aquifer Protection Agency

Non-regulatory

- Conservation
- Economic Development
- Design Review
- Agricultural Commission







Which of the following does the State of CT REQUIRE a municipality to have?

- A. Planning Commission
- **B.** Zoning Commission
- C. Zoning Board of Appeals
- D. Inland Wetland and Watercourses Agency
- E. Conservation Commission
- F. Everything BUT a Conservation Commission





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Planning Commission

Key Powers and Duties

- 1. Prepare/adopt/amend the POCD
 - Must be reviewed every 10 years
 - Incorporate principles in State C&D Policies Plan
- 2. Establish, change or repeal Subdivision Regulations
- 3. Hear, consider and decide applications for subdivision approval
- 4. Review all proposed municipal improvements Sec. 8-24





Zoning Commission

Key Powers and Duties

1. Zoning Regulations and Districts

- Establish, change or repeal regulations and districts
- Hear, consider and decide upon petitions for changes to regulations and districts

2. Zoning Administration

- Provide for the manner that regulations are enforced and take appropriate actions
- Certify that a building, structure or use is in conformance (ZEO)
- Require, when appropriate, that a site plan be filed to determine conformity (ZEO)
- Hear, consider and decide on application for special permits/exceptions







Zoning Board of Appeals

Key Powers and Duties

- Hear and decide appeals from decisions made by the Zoning Enforcement Officer (ZEO)
- To grant variances from the strict application of the zoning regulations
- To hear and decide any matters that the zoning regulations specify them to consider.



Zoning Board of Appeals

Hear appeals based on decisions of the ZEO

If ZEO finds zoning permit application does not comply with regulations, he/she MUST deny the application.

Applicant can then:

- 1. Petition for a zone change
- 2. Apply to the ZBA for a variance
- 3. Contest the decision to the ZBA

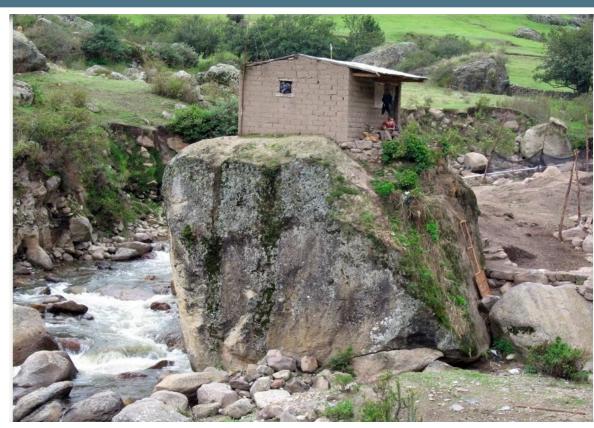
Upon appeal, the ZBA may reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, the decision of the ZEO.



Zoning Board of Appeals

Variances

- A relaxation of the zoning requirements
- Two types:
 - 1. Dimensional- setback, area, frontage, etc.
 - **2.** Use
- Must demonstrate an "unusual hardship"



Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Agency

Key Powers and Duties

1. Regulations and Boundaries

- Establish, change or repeal IWW regulations and boundaries
- Hear, consider, decide on petitions for changes in IWW regulations

2. Administration of Regulations

- Hear, consider and decide upon applications for regulated activities involving IWW and to determine whether activities are exempt from regulations
- Enforce IWW regulations
- Hear appeals from any decisions of the IWW agent

3. Advise other commissions on wetlands protection





Conservation Commission

Key Powers and Duties

SHALL:

- Conduct research into utilization or possible utilization of land
- Keep an index of open areas, public or private.
- Keep records of its meetings and activities

MAY:

- Make recommendations to zoning, planning, IWWA or others on proposed land use changes
- Inventory natural resources
- Propose a greenway plan for inclusion in POCD





Agricultural Councils

Key Powers and Duties

Public Act No. 11-188 AN ACT AUTHORIZING LOCAL AND REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL COUNCILS AND CONCERNING
CONSIDERATION OF AGRICULTURE IN LOCAL PLANS OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AND ZONING REGULATIONS

By vote of the legislative body, a municipality may create a "Agricultural Council" to:

- (1) Provide information and education to local farmers and to municipal officials about laws and benefits related to agriculture
- (2) identify grant sources for farmers and municipalities;
- (3) provide guidance about zoning issues relating to agriculture;
- (4) support local, regional and state vocational agricultural programs concerning agricultural matters;
- (5) create a climate that supports the economic viability of agriculture in the municipality.
- (6) Two or more towns can vote to form a regional council





Which of the following are methods of implementing the POCD

- A. Zoning Regulations
- **B.** Subdivision Regulations
- C. Design Review Guidelines
- D. Capital Improvement Program
- E. Building Code
- F. All of the above

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An Awesome Responsibility

Land Use Commissions make decisions that affect a community's quality of life for generations, where investment takes place and an individual's or business's financial well being.







Conflict of Interest

Different kinds of conflicts:

- Personal
- Financial
- Perceived or potential conflicts



Quiz:

A planning commission member may represent his neighbor at a zoning commission hearing so long as he declares that he is a member of the planning commission but is not acting in that capacity.

- A. True
- B. False



Sec. 8-21. Disqualification of members in matters before planning or zoning commissions or zoning board of appeals

No member of any planning commission and no member of any municipal agency exercising the powers of any planning commission, whether existing under the general statutes or under any special act, shall appear for or represent any person, firm or corporation or other entity in any matter pending before the planning or zoning commission or zoning board of appeals or agency exercising the powers of any such commission or board in the same municipality, whether or not he is a member of the commission hearing such matter.





What the State Statutes say

- CGS 8-11 Disqualification of members of Zoning Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals
- CGS 8-21 Disqualification of members in matters before planning commissions
- CGS 22a-42(c) Municipal regulation of wetlands and watercourses
- CGS 7-148t. Conflict of interest for members of land use and purchasing commissions and boards

CT Planner

"I have seen two ZBA decisions set aside and new public hearing required because in one case a Commissioner recues themselves and testified and the other case the Commissioner recused himself and sat next to his brother in the audience who testified about the application and the court found just his presence next to his brother raise the specter of undue influence over the remaining members of the ZBA."





Avoid the Appearance of Bias

- The Commission members must not create an atmosphere of hostility
- Be careful how your statements may be interpreted
- If you allow prejudice to flare at a public hearing, you are inviting the overturn of your decision and, even worse, money damages against your town

Avoid the Appearance of Bias

Especially critical where the flashpoint is a civil right issue all its own: religion, free speech (adult book stores or other entertainment uses or political signs), ethnic background, race, disability. (RLUIPA)



- Applications involving a Church, Synagogue, Mosque
- Affordable housing application
- "Half-way" house for juveniles transitioning out of prison or disabled persons recovering from alcohol or drug addiction
- "Half-way" house for Treatment facility for persons suffering from Alzheimer's Disease
- Residential facility for people who are developmentally disabled







Predetermination

 Must not publicly take a position on granting or denial of an application before the application has been formally heard and considered

Keep an open mind



Bias vs. Predetermination

- "Bias" generally refers to a personal feeling of either favoritism or antipathy toward a particular person or position
- "Predetermination" or "prejudgment" is a predilection to vote for or against a particular application
- In certain cases bias and predetermination may both exist

Definitions from What is Legally Required by Michael Zizka





Recusal

Who decides if a member should recuse himself?

- What is the basis for recusal?
 - Financial interest in outcome
 - Bias or predetermination
 - Know application personally- grey area (disclose potential conflict)



4 things your staff wants you to know...

- 1) Always bring your tools (regulations) with you.
- 2) Take time to read the POCD and your regulations.
- 3) Be thoughtful and courteous during a meetings. Remember your role.
- 4) Be prepared.

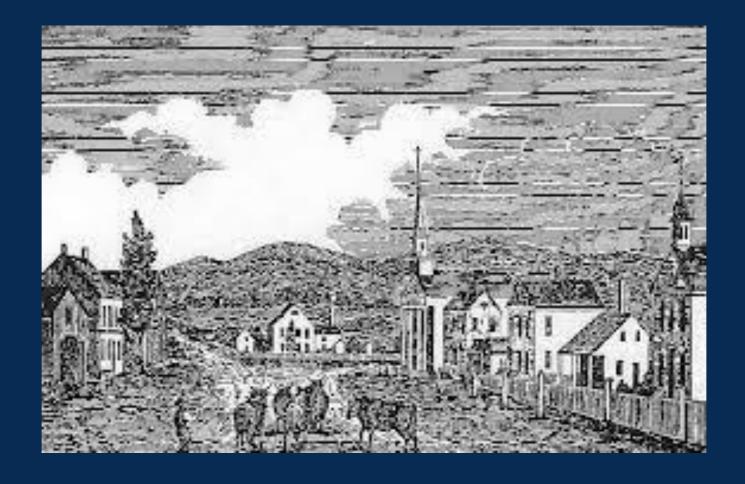


Sometimes there will be tough decisions...



Hypothetical Case Study

Town of Gilgamesh, CT









Website: clear.uconn.edu



