

*Board of Zoning Appeals
Rules of Procedure
Town of Hilton Head Island*

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Article I
Purpose and Responsibilities

The Board of Zoning Appeals exists to provide final administrative decisions for the Town of Hilton Head Island to enforce the zoning ordinance in accordance with State law, subject to an appeal to circuit court by an appropriate interested party. Its main responsibilities include hearing and deciding: (a) appeals from administrative decisions of the Land Management Ordinance (LMO) Administrator and from Planning Commission actions on certain traffic analysis plans; (b) applications for variances from LMO requirements; and (c) applications to permit uses by special exception. The powers of the Board of Zoning Appeals also include remanding a matter to an administrative official if the record is deemed insufficient, issuing subpoenas for witness appearances, and certifying contempt to the circuit court. In exercising these powers, the Board of Zoning Appeals may, in conformity with State law and the LMO, reverse or affirm, wholly or in part, or may modify the order, requirements, decision, or determination of an Administrator, and to that end, has all the powers of the officer from whom the appeal is taken and may issue or direct the issuance of a permit. All final decisions and orders of the Board must be in writing and be permanently filed in the office of the Board as a public record.

Article II
Authority

Section 1. Authority.

The Town of Hilton Head Island Board of Zoning Appeals is established by Appendix A-3 of the Land Management Ordinance (LMO) of the Town of Hilton Head Island pursuant to the authority of Section 6-29-780, *et seq.*, of the Code of Laws of South Carolina, and hereinafter shall be referred to as the "Board."

Section 2. Territorial Jurisdiction.

Pursuant to Appendix A-3.E of the LMO, the Board shall have jurisdiction over all the lands within the Town. This jurisdiction may be expanded by the Town Council by ordinance and/or by intergovernmental agreement, in accordance with Section 6-29-330 of the Code of Laws of South Carolina.

Article III
Rules of Procedure

Section 1. Rules of Procedure.

These *Rules of Procedure* are adopted by the Board to carry out its powers and responsibilities under SC Code 6-29-780, -790, -800, and -810 and Appendix A-3 of the LMO. A portion or section of the *Rules of Procedure* may be suspended by majority vote of the Board to meet particular circumstances. If there is a situation where these *Rules of Procedure* do not specifically apply, then the most recent edition of *Robert's Rules of Order* shall govern the conduct of meetings. An informational chart summarizing types of motions and votes in Robert's Rules of Order is attached.

Section 2. Amendment.

These rules may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Board; provided however, that such amendment(s) shall have first been presented to the entire Board, in writing, at a Regular or Special Meeting preceding the Regular or Special Meeting at which the vote is taken.

Article IV **Board Organization and Duties**

Section 1. Membership.

- A. Number and Qualifications.** The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Town Council. To the extent practicable, the appointed members may include at least one attorney and one design professional (either a registered architect or a registered landscape architect). None of the members shall hold an elected public office or position with the Town of Hilton Head Island or Beaufort County, South Carolina.
- B. Length of Terms.** Members of the Board shall be appointed annually for three-year terms effective each July 1, with all such terms ending on June 30 of the applicable year, unless a member is appointed to fill a vacancy. Vacancies shall be filled by the Town Council by appointments for the balance of any unexpired terms.
- C. Term Limits.** No member may serve more than two successive terms, except for extraordinary circumstances where Council believes it to be in the best interest of the community to have a continuation for a specific period of a particular member of the Board. This limitation shall not prevent any person from being appointed to the Board after an absence of one year. Service for a partial term of less than 1½ years shall not constitute a term of service for the purpose of these term limits.
- D. Attendance/Absences.** Board members are expected to attend all Board meetings. Each member of the Board who has prior knowledge that they will not be able to attend a scheduled Regular Meeting of the board shall notify the Secretary no later than 4:30pm the business day before the meeting. In the case of an emergency, a member shall give the earliest possible notification. The Secretary or Staff shall notify the Chairman in the event that the projected absence(s) will produce a lack of a quorum.
- E. Removal.** Three (3) absences at Regular or Special Meetings of the Board during one Board year (July 1 through June 30) shall be cause for recommendation by the Chairman to the Town Council to reconsider the appointment of that member. Attendance records may be reviewed annually by the Board in executive session during the 9th month of each Board year.
- F. Education.** The Code of South Carolina requires a six (6) hour Orientation Program and a three (3) hour/year Continuing Education Program for each Board member.

Section 2. Election of Officers.

The officers of the Board shall be a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for one-year terms beginning on the first meeting in July. They are elected annually by the Board members no later than at the last meeting in July. Neither of these two positions shall be filled by a member beginning his or her first year of service as a Board member. Members that leave the Board and are re-appointed after a period of no more than three years may be elected to an officer position in his or her first year of service. Nominations for the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be made from the floor at the meeting.

A majority vote is normally required to elect to office. If no one in an election receives a majority vote, the vote must be repeated until one of them does get a majority.

A. Chairman – Term and Duties. The term shall be for one year. At the end of each Board year, the Chairman may be re-elected subject to his/her appointment term. The Chairman shall have the following duties:

1. In consultation with the Staff Board Coordinator, delegate the Secretary to prepare agendas for all meetings;
2. Conduct all meetings and hearings of the Board, meaning that the Chairman—
 - i. Is responsible for maintaining order.
 - ii. Should begin the meeting promptly at the scheduled hour if a quorum is present.
 - iii. Should have a well prepared agenda and abide by it.
 - iv. Should be familiar with the procedural rules of the bylaws.
 - v. Keeps the board working together by explaining procedure clearly and communicating the next business in order.
 - vi. Should “assign” the floor by recognizing those members who wish to speak by calling them by name. No other member may interrupt or call out remarks without being out of order. Private discussion between members while another has the floor is out of order and disruptive members should be reminded of this rule.
 - vii. Should impartially call on members wishing to speak and should give members on both sides of an issue an opportunity to speak.
 - viii. Should remain calm and objective, keeping the meeting moving.
 - ix. Should always confirm that all members understand the motion and that the Secretary has fully recorded the motion.
 - x. Should open debate by saying “Is there any discussion?” The Chairman *must* open all debatable questions to debate.
 - xi. Should recognize members who wish to speak by stating their names.
 - xii. Should be a voting member and vote on all cases before the Board. If the Chairman wishes to make a motion, he/she should pass the gavel to the Vice-Chairman for conducting the meeting.
 - xiii. Should request that a motion with grounds (facts and conclusions) be made by any member. If necessary, may assist the member in formulating the motion. (Complex motions may be brought to the meeting pre-written.)
 - xiv. Should request any member to second the motion.

- xv. If a motion fails to get a second, should state, “Since there is no second, the motion is not before the Board.”
 - xvi. If seconded, should ask the members if there is any discussion of the motion.
 - xvii. Should not allow irrelevant discussion.
 - xviii. At the conclusion of any discussion of a seconded motion, should put the question to a vote by requesting the Secretary to call the role.
 - xix. Should announce the result of the vote.
 - xx. At the conclusion, should adjourn the meeting without motion – “If there is no further business and there is no objection, the meeting will be adjourned. There being no objection, the meeting is adjourned.”
3. Act as spokesperson for the Board;
 4. Sign documents for the Board. Note, final decisions are signed by the moving member, the Chairman, and the seconding member;
 5. Act or designate a Board member to act as liaison with other governmental agencies and Town boards;
 6. Assign or delegate tasks to other Board members as may be necessary to perform the Board’s functions;
 7. Transmit reports and recommendations to Town Council;
 8. Ensure that all business is conducted in accordance with the SC Code, the LMO, and these Rules of Procedure;
 9. Cancel a scheduled Board meeting if there are no agenda items; and
 10. Perform other duties approved by the Board.

B. Vice-Chairman. A Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Board from among the members in the same manner and for the same term as the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman shall serve as Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman, and, at such time, the Vice-Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman. The Vice-Chairman shall succeed the Chairman, if the office is vacated before the term has expired, to serve the remainder of the unexpired term of the Chairman. A new Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the next regular meeting of the Board. In the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, an acting Chairman shall be elected by the members present at a meeting of the Board.

Section 3. Secretary—Appointment and Duties.

During the July meeting of each year, a member of the Town’s Community Development Department shall be appointed by the Board to independently act as the Secretary of the Board. The Secretary will not be eligible to vote or to otherwise participate or deliberate in the proceedings of the Board. The Secretary shall:

1. Publish and post notices of all meetings of the Board;
2. As delegated by the Chairman, prepare meeting agendas;
3. Distribute to each Board member in advance of each meeting--the agenda, prior meeting draft minutes for approval, and all written submissions by staff and applicants on each agenda item, and other relevant materials;
4. Record the proceedings of meetings on audio tape and prepare written minutes of meetings

for approval by the Board at its next regular meeting, recording in the written minutes the attendance of members at each meeting, the attendance of Council members, the attendance of staff, and a detailed summary of all discussions during each meeting;

5. Maintain the Board's notices, correspondence, reports and forms as public records for a period of time consistent with the records retention schedule of the Town of Hilton Head Island;
6. Assist in the preparation and forwarding of all reports and recommendations of the Board; and
7. Maintain each final decision of the Board as a permanent record as required by the SC Code.

Section 4. Staff Board Coordinator.

The Community Development Director shall appoint a member of Staff to assist the Chairman and the Secretary in Board coordination, including:

1. Ensuring all postponed agenda items are rescheduled;
2. Ensuring public notices are accurately written for publication;
3. Ensuring the minutes accurately reflect the actions taken in the meeting;
4. Coordinating with pertinent staff on submittal of agenda items to the Secretary for distribution to the Board;
5. Scheduling mandatory training sessions for the Board;
6. Ensuring the Board's Rules of Procedure remain updated;
7. Attending all Board meetings and resolving any questions or requests by the Board; and
8. Assisting the Secretary in the efficient running of the public meetings.

Article V **Meetings and Quorum**

Section 1. Regular and Special Meetings.

A. Meeting Schedule. An annual schedule of regular meetings and work sessions of the Board shall be adopted, published and posted at the Town Government Center in late Fall of each year for the next calendar year. Unless rescheduled by a vote of the Board, meetings shall be held at the time and place stated in notices. Meetings shall be open to the public.

B. Regular Meetings. Regular Meetings of the Board shall be held on the fourth Monday of each month or such other date as determined by the Chairman or with input from Staff. Notification of all Applications for Appeal, Variance and Special Exception scheduled and any other matters for consideration at each regular meeting of the Board will be in accord with the public notice requirements of the SC Code as implemented by the Town's LMO.

C. Special Meetings. Special Meetings of the board may be called at any time by the Chairman or requested by the Staff. At least forty eight (48) hours public notice shall be provided for any Special Meeting of the board including the time, place and particular agenda item(s) scheduled for consideration consistent with the notice requirements of the SC Code as implemented by the

Town's LMO.

D. Cancellation of Meetings. Whenever there is no business scheduled for any Regular or Special Meeting of the Board, the Chairman or Staff may cancel such Regular Meeting by giving notice to all members of the Board, as well as the public, no less than twenty-four (24) hours prior, whenever possible, to the time set for any such Regular Meeting.

Section 2. Quorum.

A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business. The Secretary will notify the Chairman in the event projected absences will result in the lack of a quorum. If a quorum is established, then a member leaves, the quorum is no longer present. In the absence of a quorum, no further business requiring a vote shall be transacted and any such business shall be postponed to the next meeting.

Section 3. Conflict of Interest

At a minimum, South Carolina law regarding conflicts of interest [S. C. Code Ann. § 8-13-10, *et seq.*, (Supp. 1994)] shall control Board members' actions. In addition, any member of the Board who believes that he or she has or may have a conflict of interest of any nature on any matter before the Board shall, prior to the case at the Regular or Special Meeting at which such matter may be heard or considered by the Board:

1. Prepare a written Potential Conflict of Interest Form describing the matter requiring action or decisions and the nature of his/her potential conflict of interest with respect to the action or decision;
2. File the Potential Conflict of Interest Form with the Secretary; and,
3. Provide a copy of the Potential Conflict of Interest Form to the Chairman.

Upon receipt of a Potential Conflict of Interest Form from any member of the Board, as required in section II (J)(A), *supra.*, the Chairman shall cause the Potential Conflict of Interest form to be recorded in the minutes and shall require that the member filing such Potential Conflict of Interest Form be excused from any votes, deliberations, and any other actions on the matter on which the potential conflict of interest or conflict of interest exists.

Any Board member so disqualified shall leave the dais while the disqualifying matter is being considered and refrain from deliberating or voting on the question.

Article VI **Meeting Administration, Public Comment,** **Notices, Fees, Voting Supplemental Submissions/Briefs**

Section 1. Media Notices.

The Secretary shall give the notice required by statute or ordinance for all meetings of the Board as per Section 16-2-102.E of the LMO. All Board meetings shall be open to the public and all requirements of the South Carolina Freedom of Information Act [S. C. Code Ann. § 30-4-10, *et seq.* (Supp. 1994)] shall be complied with in the conduct of meetings.

Section 2. Agenda (Order of Business)

A written agenda shall be furnished by the Secretary to each member of the Board and media. An agenda may be changed at the related meeting by a majority vote of the members present. Public Hearing items should be so noted with each pertinent item. Generally, the agenda should contain:

1. Call to Order;
2. Roll Call;
3. Freedom of Information Act Compliance;
4. Use of Cellular Telephones or Other Electronic Sound Emitting Devices Prohibited;
5. Review of Meeting Protocol as described within, including Citizen Participation;
6. Approval of Agenda;
7. Approval of Minutes of Previous Meeting
8. Old Business;
9. New Business;
10. Board Business;
11. Staff Reports;
12. Adjournment.

Section 3. Minutes.

A. Meetings. Minutes of meetings is governed by the Code of South Carolina (30-4-70 through 30-4-90). Minutes of each Board meeting shall be recorded by the Secretary and approved at the next available meeting after their preparation. Final approved Minutes shall be available on microfilm for previous years, and may be posted on the Town's Web site for public information.

B. Minimum Contents of Minutes.

1. Kind of meeting (regular or special).
2. Name of the organization.
3. Date and place of the meeting.
4. Presence of the Chairman and Secretary or the names of substitutes.
5. Presence of a quorum.
6. Names of all Board members, Council members, and Staff.
7. Time the meeting was called to order.
8. Whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved or corrected.
9. All adopted and defeated motions and grounds (facts and conclusions). Withdrawn motions need not be recorded.
10. Name of the maker of the motion and the seconding member.

11. Summary of all presentations and discussions.
12. Motions, including proposed findings and conclusions, must be recorded verbatim.
13. Record the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating that fact.
14. The adjournment and the time of adjournment.

C. Lack of Quorum. If there is lack of a quorum of the Board, minutes may be recorded but shall include a statement in the header of each page indicating that a quorum was not present and the minutes are not official. Such minutes shall not be approved by the Board at a later meeting. (There are different quorums, depending on the agenda item.)

Section 4. Public Comment.

In the case of a Variance or Special Exception application, at the conclusion of presentations by Staff and the Applicant, the Chairman will open the public hearing. The Chairman may set a time limit for all public comments and may determine the order of the comments. The Chairman will recognize citizens to comment and request that they sign up to speak at the podium. Each person will have the opportunity to speak for three (3) minutes. At the conclusion of the public comment, the Chairman will close the public hearing. Staff and/or the Applicant may request that the Chairman allow additional clarification after the public comments. Public comment is not permitted in a case involving an appeal from an Administrator decision.

Section 5. Submission Deadline for Regular Meetings.

The deadline for the filing of a complete Application with narrative for Variance or Special Exception or Request for Appeal shall be thirty (30) calendar days prior to any Regular Meeting of the Board. Any submission or brief containing any citation to an opinion of a court must include a complete copy of the cited opinion.

Section 6. Meeting Protocol.

The Chairman will review the protocol at the start of each meeting. The meeting protocol includes further information about the following: speaker sign-up sheet, length of time for speakers, the order of presentation, and the opening and closing of a public hearing. The speaker sign-up sheet will be placed at the podium for speakers to sign when they come up to speak.

Section 7. Filing of Application, Fees and Notice.

All Applications and Appeals scheduled for review by the Board shall be filed by the interested property owner(s) or by a property owner aggrieved by an Administrator's decision, or by a representative with a written certification of authority by such property owner. All Applications and Appeals shall satisfy all fees and notice requirements in accord with the provisions outlined in the LMO. In any case where the owner of record of the real property affected by any Application for Special Exception or Application for Variance, or his/her certified representative, is not the Applicant,

the Applicant shall serve notice of the Application to the contiguous owner(s) of record within the time frames and as described in the LMO. Such notice shall include the time and place of the Board meeting at which the Application shall be heard.

Section 8. Motions and Final Decisions.

A Motion by a Board member is the procedure leading to a final decision by the Board when the Motion is seconded by another Board member and adopted by a vote of a quorum of the Board. A Motion is to be made to describe the proposed decision with findings and conclusions to support the Motion. If the Motion is seconded and adopted by the Board, the final decision, contained in a Notice of Action, must be in writing and be permanently filed in the office of the Board as a public record. The final decision must include findings and conclusions and be delivered to parties of interest by certified mail.

Section 9. Voting.

1. A Board member must be present at the beginning of each case to be permitted to discuss and vote on the case. If a Board member that was absent at the beginning of the hearing establishes requisite knowledge of the case, the member may be permitted to discuss and vote on the case by a majority vote of the Board.
2. All members of the Board, including the Chairman, shall be voting members, and shall be entitled to vote on any issue before the Board unless disqualified by law.
3. For Appeals from Administrator's decision, a majority vote of the entire Board shall be necessary, thus requiring at least 4 affirmative votes to pass a motion.
4. A simple majority of a quorum shall be required to conduct all other Board business including a decision on an Application for Variance or Special Exception.

Section 10. Supplemental Submissions/Briefs.

Any supplemental written submission or legal brief must be delivered [One (1) hard copy or one (1) copy sent via e-mail] to the Secretary of the Board no later than 8:00am four business days before the public meeting day in order for the Secretary to distribute such submission to each Board member by the close of business that day. Town Staff, or the opposing party, has two business days after receipt of the supplemental submission to respond in writing. This excludes any business days when the Town is closed. The Board reserves the right to require or permit later written submissions or briefs and/or proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to be submitted by the Appellant, Applicant for Variance or Special Exception, or Town Staff. Any submission or brief containing any citation to an opinion of a court must include a complete copy of the cited opinion. Any written or oral information sent directly to any Board member shall be disregarded and promptly turned over to the Chairman through the Secretary of the Board.

Section 11. Communication Among Board Members or With an Outside Party.

- A. There shall be no communication in writing, orally, or by e-mail by any Board member with any other Board member or any outside party regarding the substance of any matter before the Board

that is or may be brought to a vote other than during a public meeting.

- B. Once a decision has been rendered by the BZA, there shall be no further discussions by any Board member with staff, applicants or their attorneys or representatives. Any such communications regarding a decision should be made to the Town Attorney.
- C. Communication with staff or outside parties to communicate procedural matters or general positions or opinions of the BZA will be at the discretion of the Chairman or by an affirmative vote of the majority of the Board members. The Chairman or his designee will be responsible for all such written/verbal communications with anyone other than the remainder of the Board members and Staff.
- D. Board members should refrain from discussing an upcoming agenda item with the Applicant, his Attorney, or his Agent, either through written or verbal communication. Board members should refrain from discussing an upcoming agenda item with Staff either through written or verbal communication, except to clarify facts or request additional information. All discussion of the item should take place in the public meeting. This is to avoid the appearance of improper ex parte communications.

Article VII

Procedures for Hearing an Application for a Variance

The following procedures shall be applicable in the presentation of a Request for a Variance.

Section 1. Presentation of the Town Staff and Applicant.

- 1. Staff shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Staff believes support the position of Staff with respect to the Application for a Variance. During the presentation by Staff, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, Staff's time may be extended if the Staff is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.
- 2. The Applicant shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Applicant believes supports the Application for a Variance. During the presentation by the Applicant, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, the Applicant's time may be extended if the Applicant is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.
- 3. The Staff shall have a maximum of five (5) minutes to present any desired rebuttal.
- 4. Following the presentation, the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such additional questions of the Applicant or Staff as the members deem appropriate.
- 5. The Board may subpoena witnesses and in the case of contempt may certify such fact to the Circuit Court having jurisdiction over such matters.

Section 2. Public Comment.

- 1. The Chair will call on interested citizens and request that they come to the podium, state their name for the record and place their name on the sign up sheet. Each person will have

- the opportunity to speak for three (3) minutes.
2. The Applicant and/or Town Staff shall clarify any information presented by the public before the Board makes a motion.

Section 3. Vote on Application for Variance.

1. Following the presentation by all parties as set forth above, the Board, upon a Motion duly made and seconded, shall vote on the Application for Variance.
2. The Motion shall contain, at a minimum, a finding of those facts which the member making the Motion deems material to the decision and appropriate references to the relevant criteria of the LMO.
3. Pursuant to the provisions of the LMO the Board shall approve the Application for Variance, approve the Application for Variance with conditions or modifications; or, deny the Application for Variance.
4. Following the vote, the Staff shall prepare a written Notice of Action. The written notice of action shall include decision of the Board as well as the findings of fact and conclusions of law adopted by the Board with respect to the Application for Variance.
5. The Notice of Action shall be mailed by certified letter to the Applicant and record owner of the real property affected by the Application for Variance, if different from that of the Applicant.
6. The decision of the board shall be deemed final and applicable upon mailing of the Notice of Action.
7. The certificate of mailing shall be made a part of the board's file on the Application for Variance.

Article VIII

Procedures for Hearing an Application for Special Exception

The following procedures shall be applicable in the presentation of an Application for Special Exception:

Section 1. Presentation of the Town Staff and Applicant.

1. Staff shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Staff believes support the position of Staff with respect to the Application for a Special Exception. During the presentation by Staff, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, Staff's time may be extended if the Staff is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.
2. The Applicant shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Applicant believes supports the Application for a Special Exception. During the presentation by the Applicant, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, the Applicant's time may be extended if the Applicant is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.

3. The Staff shall have a maximum of five (5) minutes to present any desired rebuttal.
4. Following the presentation, the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such additional questions of the Applicant or the Staff as the members deem appropriate.
5. The Board may subpoena witnesses and in the case of contempt may certify such fact to the Circuit Court having jurisdiction over such matters.

Section 2. Public Comment.

1. The Chair will call on interested citizens and request that they come to the podium, state their name for the record and place their name on the sign up sheet. Each person will have the opportunity to speak for three (3) minutes.
2. The Applicant and/or Town Staff shall clarify any information presented by the public before the board makes a motion.

Section 3. Vote on Application for Special Exception.

1. Following the presentation by all parties as set forth above, the Board, upon a Motion duly made and seconded, shall vote on the Application for Special Exception.
2. The Motion shall contain, at a minimum, a finding of those facts which the member making the Motion deems material to the decision and appropriate references to the relevant criteria of the LMO.
3. Pursuant to the provisions of the LMO, the Board shall approve the Application for Special Exception, approve the Application for Special Exception with conditions as stated in the LMO or deny the Application for Special Exception.
4. Following the vote, the staff shall prepare a written Notice of Action. The written notice of action shall include the decision of the Board as well as the findings of fact and conclusions of law adopted by the board with respect to the Application for Special Exception.
5. The Notice of Action shall be mailed by certified letter to the Applicant and record owner of the real property affected by the Application for Special Exception, if different from that of the Applicant.
6. The decision of the board shall be deemed final and applicable upon mailing of the Notice of Action.
7. The certificate of mailing shall be made a part of the board's file on the Application for Special Exception.

Article IX **Procedures for Hearing an Appeal**

The following procedures shall be applicable in the presentation of an Appeal from a decision of any Administrator:

Section 1. Jurisdiction.

Once an appeal has been taken from any final decision of Administrator, the jurisdiction of the Administrator, from which the appeal was taken, shall cease.

Section 2. Presentation of the Town Staff and Applicant.

1. Staff shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Staff believes support the position of Staff with respect to the Application for an Appeal. During the presentation by Staff, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, Staff's time may be extended if the Staff is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.
2. The Applicant shall have a maximum of twenty (20) minutes to present the facts and applicable legal principles that the Applicant believes supports the Application for an Appeal. During the presentation by the Applicant, members of the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such questions as they deem appropriate. At the discretion of the Chairman, the Applicant's time may be extended if the Applicant is unable to complete the presentation due to questioning from the Board of Zoning Appeals.
3. The Staff shall have a maximum of five (5) minutes to present any desired rebuttal.
4. Following the presentation, the Board of Zoning Appeals may ask such additional questions of the Applicant or Staff as the members deem appropriate.
5. The Board may subpoena witnesses and in the case of contempt may certify such fact to the Circuit Court having jurisdiction over such matters.
6. Public comment is not permitted in a case involving an appeal from an Administrator decision.

Section 3. Vote on the Appeal.

Following the presentation by all parties as set forth above, the Board, upon a Motion duly made and seconded, shall vote on the Appeal.

1. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 16-2-103.T.4.d of the LMO, the Board shall:
 - a) Affirm the action of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken; or,
 - b) Modify the action of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken, and to that end, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall have all of the powers of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken, and may issue a permit, or direct that a permit be issued; or,
 - c) Reverse the action of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken, and to that end, the Board of Zoning Appeals shall have all of the powers of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken, and may issue a permit, or direct that a permit be issued; or,
 - d) Remand the action of the Administrator from which the Appeal was taken for such further proceedings as the Board of Zoning Appeals may deem appropriate.
2. The Motion shall contain, at a minimum, a finding of those facts which the member making the Motion deems material to the decision.
3. Following the Vote, the Board shall issue a written Notice of Action. The written notice of action shall include the decision as well as the findings of fact and conclusions of law

- adopted by the Board.
4. The Notice of Action shall be mailed by certified letter to the Appellant and Record Owner of the real property affected by the Appeal, if different from that of the Appellant.
 5. The decision of the Board shall be deemed final and applicable upon mailing of the Notice of Action.
 6. The certificate of mailing shall be made a part of the board's file on the Appeal.

Article X

Procedures for a Remand

Section 1. Remand.

1. A member of the Board may move for a remand at any time, subject to review and determination by the Board. The motion shall specifically set forth factual and/or legal grounds that cause the record to be insufficient.
2. If a remand is granted, the Town and the Applicant shall obtain and present all additional information needed to render the record sufficient as detailed in the motion for the remand.

Article XI

Motions

Section 1. Motion for a Reconsideration.

1. The Board may reconsider any decision made under Section 16-2-103.E.3.d, 16-2-103.S.3.d or 16-2-103.T.4.d of the Land Management Ordinance.
2. Any party aggrieved by a decision of the Board, if they desire to do so, is required to file any Petition for Reconsideration by delivering the same to the Administrator within ten (10) days from the date of hearing. "Delivered" as referenced in this section, means actual delivery.
3. The Petition for Reconsideration shall be in writing and shall state with particularity the points alleged to have been overlooked or misinterpreted the Board.
4. The Petition for Reconsideration shall be presented to the Board at the next regular scheduled meeting following the filing of the Petition for Reconsideration after compliance with the public notice requirements for a Board Public Meeting per the LMO.
5. Motions:
 - a. A Motion to Grant the Petition for Reconsideration may only be made by a member of the Board who voted on the prevailing side in the original vote.
 - b. The effect of the granting of a Motion for Reconsideration shall be that the Board will review the entire matter as if no previous vote had been taken.
 - c. A Motion to Deny the Petition for Reconsideration may be made by any member of the Board. The effect of a vote denying a Petition for Reconsideration is that the vote shall be considered to be the Board's final action on the matter. A Notice of Action shall be delivered to the Applicant following such vote.

6. Successive Petitions for Reconsideration are prohibited. No matter that has been reconsidered may be reconsidered a second time. The Board may not reconsider a denial of a Petition for Reconsideration.

Section 2. Motion to Dismiss.

Any interested party to a matter pending before the BZA may file a Motion to Dismiss the pending matter. The purpose of a Motion to Dismiss is to seek dismissal of the matter prior to the hearing on the merits of the pending matter.

1. A Motion to Dismiss may assert matters relating to procedure or jurisdiction including:
 - a. Failure to comply with requirements of the LMO,
 - b. Lack of jurisdiction,
 - c. Standing,
 - d. Other matters not relating to the merits of the matter.
2. A Motion to Dismiss shall be in writing, and be filed and served in accordance with Article VI, Section 10, Supplemental Submissions/Briefs.
3. A Motion to Dismiss may be supported by briefs of the law, affidavits or other matters pertinent to the Motion.
4. Any interested party may file briefs and other materials in response to the Motion, in accordance with Article VI, Section 10, Supplemental Submissions/Briefs.
5. The Motion to Dismiss will be normally heard at the same meeting as the related appeal; however, the Chairman or Vice Chairman, in the absence of the Chairman, upon request, in his sole discretion, may permit the motion to be heard at an earlier meeting.

Section 3. Motion for Postponement.

The Town, the Applicant or a Member of the Board may request a postponement of an application at any time, subject to the review and determination of the Board.

The Chairman or Vice Chairman, in the absence of the Chairman, may for good cause grant one postponement request for a period of up to three months from the original hearing date. Any subsequent postponement requests shall be discussed and voted on by the Board

A Motion for Postponement shall be in writing, stating the reasons for the requested postponement, and be filed and served in accordance with Article VI, Section 10, Supplemental Submissions/Briefs.

Section 4. Motion for Withdrawal of Application.

The applicant may request a withdrawal of an application prior to the ruling. A Motion for Withdrawal of the Application shall be in writing, stating the reasons for the requested withdrawal, and be filed and served in accordance with Article VI, Section 10, Supplemental Submissions/Briefs.

The Board shall have the opportunity to discuss the reasons for the application being withdrawn; unless the project has been abandoned. In the absence of the applicant, if the withdrawal is questioned by the Board, the case will be postponed to the next meeting.

Article XII **Miscellaneous**

Section 1. Executive Session.

If a member determines after reviewing the applicable cases that they would benefit from the advice of legal counsel in Executive Session they shall contact the Chairman or his designee. The Chairman will determine if an Executive Session is warranted. If the Chairman decides that the membership would benefit from an Executive Session, they will inform the Board's Secretary of the request. The Chairman's decision can be overridden by a majority vote of the Board taken at a regular or special meeting of the BZA.

Executive Session is a meeting at which the proceedings are secret. A member can be punished under disciplinary procedure if he violates the secrecy of an executive session. Anyone else permitted to be present is honor-bound not to divulge anything that occurred.

Permitted reasons should include:

1. Personnel reasons
2. Contracts
3. Legal advice relating to pending, threatened or potential claim
4. Discussion regarding development of security personnel
5. Investigative proceedings regarding allegations of criminal misconduct
6. Economic development (specific criteria in FOIA)
7. Legal advice relating to procedural, conflict of interest, or general issues unrelated to a specific matter before the Board.

Entering and Adjourning an Executive Session:

1. A motion to close the current meeting and go into executive session is made and passed by a majority vote;
2. Chairman must announce the specific purpose of the executive session;
3. No formal action may be taken in executive session except to:
 - a. Adjourn
 - b. Return to public session

The Board can request attendance by non-members as they deem appropriate.

Section 2. Recess.

A recess shall be declared as deemed appropriate by the Chairman or by majority vote of the

members present at the meeting. No discussion of the agenda item shall be conducted by Board members during the recess.

**For the Board of Zoning Appeals
Town of Hilton Head Island, South Carolina**

Date of Approval: June 26, 2017

By: _____
Glenn Stanford
Chairman

Attachment for Reference

TYPES OF MOTIONS

Main Motion	A main motion is defined as a proposal that certain action is taken or an opinion be expressed by the group. The words to use are: “I Move.”
Secondary Motions	A secondary motion is one which can be made <i>while</i> the main motion is on the floor and <i>before</i> it has been decided. Secondary motions are divided into three classes which relate to their use in parliamentary procedure. Those classes are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Subsidiary motions ○ Privileged motions ○ Incidental motions
Subsidiary Motions	Subsidiary motions relate directly to the motion on the floor. They may change the words, send it to a committee, delay it, etc. They are designed to expedite business by disposing of the pending motion other than by adopting or rejecting it. <i>Subsidiary motions are the class of motions most frequently used in meetings.</i> These motions have rank (order of precedence of motions) among themselves. A motion of higher rank can be made while a motion of lower rank is on the floor. The lower rank motion “yields” to the higher rank motion. (Motion to postpone has higher rank than the motion to commit and takes precedence. If motion to postpone is adopted, the main motion and the motion to commit are postponed until the next meeting.)
Privileged Motions	Privileged motions are motions of an emergency nature, such as to recess or adjourn. They do not relate to the motion on the floor but to the welfare of the group. They are of high rank and must be handled before any other business that may be pending.
Incidental Motion	Incidental motions are procedural. They deal with process, such as enforcing proper procedure, correcting errors, verifying votes, etc. When introduced, they must be decided before business can resume.
Amending Motion	General consent can be used with amendments to motions if the Chairman feels the group will accept the amendment. “If there is no objection, the motion is so amended.” <i>Restate the motion.</i>
Motions Commit	Have precedence over the motion to amend. More than one motion can be on the floor but only one question. All pending motions must relate to the main motion on the floor. No new business may be introduced.
Point of Order	Motion used if a board member feels the Chairman is failing to operate within the rules.

Restorative Motions or Motions that Bring Back a Question

Restorative Motion	Allows a group to change its mind. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They are a separate category because of their contradiction to the
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	<p>parliamentary rule that once a question has been decided it cannot be brought up again at the same meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Within limits, members have the right to rethink a situation if they feel their decision has been made too quickly or without enough information. ○ The two most commonly used restorative motions are: <i>Rescind</i> and <i>Reconsider</i>.
Rescind	<p>Rescind is the motion to use to quash or nullify a previously adopted motion. It may strike out an entire motion, resolution, bylaw, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rescind is <i>not in order</i> when any action has already been taken as a result of the vote, such as any kind of contract when the other party has been notified. ○ It must be seconded. ○ It requires a <i>two-thirds</i> vote unless <i>notice has been given</i> at the previous meeting, either verbally or in writing. If notice has been given, the motion requires only a <i>majority</i> vote.
Reconsider	<p>Reconsider is the motion which allows a group to reconsider the vote on a motion. It enables a majority of the members, within a limited time, to bring back a motion for further consideration after it has been acted upon. Its purpose is to prevent hasty or ill-advised action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reconsider has special rules to prevent its abuse by a disgruntled minority, since it allows a question already decided to be brought up again. ○ Rules limit who can make the motion. It can only be made by someone who voted on the prevailing (winning) side. ○ It has a time limit. It must be made on the same day that the vote to be reconsidered was taken. ○ It requires a second. ○ It may be debated and it opens up the motion to which it is applied to debate. ○ It requires only a majority vote. ○ It may be made and seconded while other business is pending because of its time limit. However, it is not debated and voted on until the business on the floor is completed. ○ All action that might come out of the original motion is stopped at the time that reconsider is made and seconded. This is the main value of the motion, and it should be made as quickly as the situation calling for it is recognized.
Amend a Motion	<p>Change the wording to make it clearer, more complete, or more acceptable before the motion is voted upon. The amendment must be germane to the motion on the floor to be in order. Adoption of the amendment does not adopt the motion. If the group votes “no” on the amendment, the motion is on the floor in its original wording.</p>
Amend an Amendment	<p>First amendment is called the primary and the amendment to the amendment is the secondary amendment. Only two amendments may be pending at any time. First vote on the amendment to the amendment (secondary), then vote on the original amendment (primary), then vote on the main motion. Amendments require a majority vote.</p>
Friendly	<p>Change in wording to enhance the original motion – can be changed by general</p>

Amendments	consent.
Hostile Amendments	Gives a different meaning to a motion and may defeat the intent of the main motion.
To Commit or Refer a Motion	Sends the question to a small group (committee) to be studied and put into proper form for the group to consider. Motion includes specific directions as to where the question ought to go (what committee). Motion can be applied to any main motion with any amendments that may be pending. It must be seconded, it can be debated, and requires a majority vote.
Postpone	Delays action on a question until later in the same meeting or until the next meeting. <i>A motion cannot be postponed further than the next regular meeting.</i> Can be applied to all main motions, it must be seconded, it can be debated, it can be amended (as to time of the postponement), it requires a majority vote. Motion is called up automatically when the time to which it was postponed arrives (place under Unfinished Business on agenda of next meeting).
Limit Debate	Motion to exercise special control over debate – reducing the number and length of speeches allowed. Used with any motion, must be seconded, is not debatable, can be amended (but only as to the length of speeches or when the vote will be taken), requires 2/3 vote, vote must be taken by show of hands or a rising vote in a large group. (Need a timekeeper and timer if speeches have a time limit.)
Previous Question	The motion used to cut off debate and to bring the group to an immediate vote on the pending motion. (Call the question for an immediate vote). Previous question can be ruled out of order if the motion is debatable and has not received debate. Motion requires 2/3 vote (by show of hands or standing vote). Not debatable.
Postpone Indefinitely	Lowest-ranked subsidiary motion is used to kill a main motion. It avoids a direct vote on the question on the floor. Shouldn't be used.
Lay on the Table	Highest-ranked subsidiary motion. Cannot be amended or debated. It is out of order when used to “kill or avoid dealing with a measure”. Was designed as a courtesy motion to allow a group to set aside a question for something more important, such as arrival of a speaker.
Withdraw a Motion	Permission to withdraw a motion allows a member who realizes he has made a hasty or ill-advised motion to withdraw it with the consent of the group. This device saves time in disposing of the motion. The presiding officer usually handles the request by use of general consent.
Dilatory Tactics	A dilatory tactic is the misuse of parliamentary procedure to deliberately delay or prevent action in a meeting. It is the duty of the presiding officer to prevent a dissident minority from misusing legitimate forms of motions to obstruct business. Such motions should be ruled out of order or those members engaged in such game playing should not be recognized.

TYPES OF VOTES

Majority Vote	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than half of the votes cast. • The minority has the right to be heard, but once a decision has been reached by a majority of the members present and voting, the minority must then respect and abide by the decision.
Silence is Consent	Those members who do not vote, agree to go along with the decision of the majority by their silence.
Two-thirds Vote	A two-thirds vote is necessary whenever you are limiting or taking away the rights of members or whenever you are changing something that has already been decided. A two-thirds vote has at least twice as many votes on the winning side as on the losing side. A show of hands should be taken for <i>all</i> motions requiring a <i>two-thirds vote</i> . If a motion requires a two-thirds vote, the Chairman should inform the group of that.
General Consent	<p>Is an informal agreement of the group, the method in which action is taken without a formal vote or on occasion without a motion. The Chairman initiates the procedure to expedite business. Usually done to approve and correct the minutes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presiding officer always pauses after asking if there is any objection. If there is <i>any</i> objection, the matter is put to a vote in the usual way. • A member may object because he feels it is important to have a formal vote and dispel any suspicion of railroading.
Tie Vote	Is a <i>lost</i> vote because a majority was not obtained. The <i>Chairman is not compelled to break a tie</i> . While the Chairman has a right to vote as a member, it is recommended he not vote unless the vote is by ballot. He may also vote in cases where the vote would change the result. The Chairman should appear impartial.