An Act to revise certain provisions regarding the county zoning and appeals process.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Section 1. That a NEW SECTION be added:

11-2-1.1. Aggrieved persons--Requirements.

For the purposes of this chapter, a person aggrieved is any person directly interested in the outcome of and aggrieved by a decision or action or failure to act pursuant to this chapter who:

(1) Establishes that the person suffered an injury, an invasion of a legally protected interest that is both concrete and particularized, and actual or imminent, not conjectural or hypothetical;

(2) Shows that a causal connection exists between the person's injury and the conduct of which the person complains. The causal connection is satisfied if the injury is fairly traceable to the challenged action, and not the result of the independent action of any third party not before the court;

(3) Shows it is likely, and not merely speculative, that the injury will be redressed by a favorable decision, and;

(4) Shows that the injury is unique or different from those injuries suffered by the public in general.

Section 2. That § 11-2-17.3 be AMENDED:

11-2-17.3. Conditional use of real property--Ordinance--Content--Approval or disapproval of request.

A county zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter that authorizes a conditional use of real property shall specify the approving authority, each category of conditional use requiring such approval, the zoning districts in which a conditional use is available, the criteria for evaluating each conditional use, and any procedures for certifying
approval of certain conditional uses. The approving authority shall consider the stated
criteria, the objectives of the comprehensive plan, and the purpose of the zoning ordinance
and its relevant zoning districts when making a decision to approve or disapprove a
conditional use request. Approval of a conditional use request requires the affirmative
majority vote of the members of the approving authority who are present and voting.

Section 3. That § 11-2-17.5 be AMENDED:

11-2-17.5. Conditional uses--Special permitted uses.

A zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter that provides for
conditional uses of real property may also establish a process for certification of certain
conditional uses upon meeting specified criteria for that conditional use. A conditional use
certified as a special permitted use under the zoning ordinance shall be approved if the
applicant demonstrates that all specified criteria are met. The certification process may
include adoption of a simple majority affirmative vote requirement pursuant to subdivision
11-2-53(3) for approval or confirmation that the specified criteria are met.

Section 4. That a NEW SECTION be added:

11-2-17.6. Special permitted uses--Exceptions.

Any land use that meets the specified criteria for certification by a zoning officer
under any county zoning ordinance shall be considered a special permitted use. A special
permitted use project is not subject to the requirements set forth in § 11-2-17.4 and is
deemed to meet the requirements set forth in § 11-2-17.3, but is not subject to any public
hearing or other requirements for review and approval of conditional uses. Upon adoption
of certification provisions, the land use is a permitted use subject to the criteria and
enforcement in the same manner as a permitted use.

Section 5. That a NEW SECTION be added:


Any alteration, construction, use of earthmoving equipment, or other change
pursuant to a zoning permit or allowed land use on neighboring land that began after the
date on which an application for a conditional use is received, and that causes the
application to fail to meet one or more of the criteria or requirements for conditional use
under the zoning ordinance, does not cause the request for a conditional use permit to be
considered nonconforming until a final disposition of the conditional use request is
determined pursuant to § 11-2-61 or 11-2-65. If the conditional use permit is granted, the conditional use shall be considered a lawful use, lot, or occupancy of land or premises and may be continued even though the use, lot, or occupation does not conform to the provisions of the ordinance. If the conditional use is not pursued by the applicant for a period of more than one year, any subsequent use, lot, or occupancy of the land or premises shall conform with the zoning ordinance.

Section 6. That § 11-2-53 be AMENDED:


The board of adjustment may:

(1) Hear and decide appeals if it is alleged there is error in any order, requirement, decision, or determination made by an administrative official in the enforcement of this chapter or of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter;

(2) Authorize upon appeal in specific cases such a variance from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, if, owing to special conditions, a literal enforcement of the provisions of the ordinance will result in unnecessary hardship and so that the spirit of the ordinance is observed and substantial justice done; and

(3) Hear and determine conditional uses as authorized by the zoning ordinance. The uses shall be determined by an affirmative majority vote of the present and voting members of the board of adjustment at a percentage specifically set forth in the zoning ordinance.

Section 7. That § 11-2-55 be AMENDED:


An appeal to the board of adjustment may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board, or bureau of the county adversely affected by any decision of the administrative officer, that is not a ministerial act or other preliminary act to bring an application or matter before the board for hearing and a final decision. The appeal shall be taken within a reasonable time not to exceed fourteen days, as provided by the rules of the board of adjustment, by filing with the officer from whom the appeal is taken and with the board of adjustment a notice of appeal specifying the grounds of the appeal. The officer from whom the appeal is taken shall transmit to the board of adjustment all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken. All appeals

Catchlines are not law. (§ 2-16-13.1)
relating to a particular action or property shall be consolidated and heard on an expedited basis.

Section 8. That § 11-2-57 be AMENDED:


The board of adjustment shall hold at least one public hearing of the appeal. Notice of the time and place shall be given at least ten days in advance by publication in a legal newspaper of the county, and due notice shall be given to the parties in interest. The board of adjustment shall decide the appeal within a reasonable time sixty days of receiving a notice of appeal. Any party may appear at the hearing in person or by agent or by attorney.

Section 9. That § 11-2-59 be AMENDED:

11-2-59. Two-thirds majority required.

The concurring vote of two-thirds of the members of the board of adjustment is necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of any such administrative official or commission on appeal, or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any such ordinance, except as to conditional uses where the county has chosen to adopt a different standard, as set forth in subdivision 11-2-53(3), or to effect any variation in the ordinance. An initial conditional use determination of the board of adjustment shall be determined by the vote set forth in § 11-2-17.3.

Section 10. That § 11-2-60 be AMENDED:

11-2-60. County commissioners as board of adjustment--Powers and duties--Chair--Two-thirds majority required.

In lieu of appointing the board of adjustment provided by § 11-2-49, the board of county commissioners having adopted and in effect a zoning ordinance may act as and perform all the duties and exercise the powers of the board of adjustment. The chair of the board of county commissioners is chair of the board of adjustment as so composed. The concurring vote of at least two-thirds of the members of the board as so composed is necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision, or determination of any administrative official or commission on appeal, or to decide in favor of the appellant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under any
zoning ordinance, except as to conditional uses where the county has chosen to adopt a
different standard as set forth in subdivision 11-2-53(3), or to effect any variation in the
ordinance. Any initial conditional use determinations of the board shall be determined by
the vote set forth in § 11-2-17.3.

Section 11. That § 11-2-61 be AMENDED:

11-2-61. Petition to court contesting decision of board--Requirements.

Any person or persons, jointly or severally, or any taxpayer, or any officer,
department, board, or bureau of the county, aggrieved by any decision of the board of
adjustment may present to a court of record a petition duly verified, setting forth that the
decision is illegal, in whole or in part, specifying the grounds of the illegality. The petition
shall be a petition for writ of certiorari presented to the court within thirty days after the
filing of the decision in the office of the board of adjustment. The board of adjustment
shall respond to the petition within thirty days of receiving the notice of the filing and shall
simultaneously submit the complete record of proceedings of the board appealed from, in
the form of a return on a petition for writ, without need for a court order or formal issuance
of writ.

A petition presented to the circuit court under this section shall be accompanied by
a bond in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars with one or more sureties to be approved
by the county auditor conditioned that the appellant shall prosecute the appeal without
delay and pay all costs that the appellant may be adjudged to pay in the circuit court. The
bond shall be executed to the county and may be sued in the name of the county upon
breach of any condition in the bond.

Section 12. That a NEW SECTION be added:


Upon filing of a petition for writ of certiorari, the court shall expedite any petition
determination. Within thirty days of the filing of the response and the record, or as soon
as reasonably practicable, the court shall schedule and hold a hearing on the matter to
determine the merits, and the cause shall be speedily heard and determined.

Section 13. That § 11-2-65 be AMENDED:
11-2-65. Court may reverse or affirm decision of board--Costs.

The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review. On motion, the court may award reasonable attorneys' fees, costs of the action, and compensatory damages suffered in an action brought to the court under this chapter against any nonprevailing party relative to the petition for writ of certiorari.

Costs, damages, and attorneys' fees are not allowed against the board of adjustment unless the court determines that the board of adjustment acted with gross negligence, or in bad faith, or with malice in making the decision appealed from.

Section 14. That a NEW SECTION be added:

11-2-65.1. Special permitted use, conditional use, variance--Expiration.

Any special permitted use, conditional use, or variance granted under this chapter does not expire for a period of two years following completion of any final appeal of the decision. Any county zoning ordinance provision to the contrary is invalid or unenforceable and the special permitted use, conditional use, or variance shall be allowed if actual construction as approved is commenced within this period. The authority constitutes a lawful use, lot, or occupancy of land or premises existing at the time of the adoption of a zoning ordinance amendment or replacement within this period or while an appeal is pending regardless of the commencement of actual construction, so that the approved use shall be allowed if upheld on final appeal.

For purposes of this section, the term, actual construction, means that construction materials are being permanently placed and the construction work is proceeding without undue delay.