



187 Md. 296, 49 A.2d 799

Court of Appeals of Maryland.
 HEATH et al.
 v.
 MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF
 BALTIMORE et al.
No. 21.

Nov. 22, 1946.

Appeal from Baltimore City Court; J. Abner Saylor, Judge.

Petition by John F. Heath and William Hugh Bagby against the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore and Walter Scott challenging the validity of the city's approval of the erection of a garage as in violation of a zoning ordinance. From an order affirming a resolution of the Board of Zoning Appeals approving the application, petitioners appeal.

Order reversed and cause remanded with directions.

West Headnotes

[1] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪434
[414k434 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 268k621)

The fact that sign posted on premises giving notice of intention to erect building in zoning district was pale green instead of white, as required by the zoning regulations, was not such a departure as to be a jurisdictional defect invalidating permit. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[2] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪432
[414k432 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 268k621)

Mere irregularities in an application to a board for a building permit not amounting to a jurisdictional defect do not affect the validity of the permit, since a substantial compliance with the

requirements of the administrative regulation making an application is sufficient.

[3] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪434
[414k434 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 268k621)

The fact that the sign posted on premises giving notice of intention to erect a building in zoning district could not be seen by pedestrians from every angle on account of a hedge fence on the lawn did not establish a violation of regulation requiring sign to be “clearly visible and legible to the public”, so as to invalidate the permit. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[4] Evidence 157 ↪586(3)
[157k586\(3\) Most Cited Cases](#)

Positive testimony that a sign giving notice of intention to erect building on premises in a zoning district had been posted for the ten days required by regulation was not overcome by negative testimony that certain witnesses did not see the sign. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[5] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪488
[414k488 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 268k621)

An application for a special exception or variance in zoning is an appeal primarily to the discretion of the Board of Zoning Appeals and necessarily assumes the validity of the ordinance, since a successful attack upon its validity destroys the foundation of any discretion conferred by statute. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[6] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪42
[414k42 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 268k591)

An ordinance which delegates a part of the police power to a zoning board may be valid even though it confers upon the board a certain discretion in the exercise of that power, provided that its discretion is sufficiently limited by rules and standards to protect people against arbitrary or unreasonable exercise of power. Code 1939,

art. 66B, § 7.

[7] Administrative Law and Procedure 15A
108
[15Ak108 Most Cited Cases](#)

Zoning and Planning 414  **355**
[414k355 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 The Board of Zoning Appeals is an administrative agency, and it acts in a quasi judicial capacity in that it hears facts and makes decisions based thereon. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[8] Zoning and Planning 414  **481**
[414k481 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 An “exception” within the meaning of a zoning ordinance is a dispensation permissible where the Board of Zoning Appeals finds existing those facts specified in the ordinance as sufficient to warrant a deviation from the general rule. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[9] Zoning and Planning 414  **489**
[414k489 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 In the exercise of its discretion in allowing a special exception or variance, the Board of Zoning Appeals must act in conformity with the rules of conduct prescribed by the Legislature or by the City Council acting with the sanction of the Legislature. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[10] Zoning and Planning 414  **355**
[414k355 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 Although the Board of Zoning Appeals grants or withholds valuable privileges in accordance with its findings from the facts, it has no judicial powers and the hearing before it is not a judicial proceeding. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[11] Administrative Law and Procedure 15A
791

[15Ak791 Most Cited Cases](#)

Zoning and Planning 414  **605**
[414k605 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 The function of the Board of Zoning Appeals is to exercise the discretion of experts, and the court, although it may not arrive at the same conclusion, will not disturb a decision on review where the board has complied with all legal requirements of notice and hearing, and the record shows substantial evidence to sustain the finding. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[12] Zoning and Planning 414  **621**
[414k621 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)
 The decisions of the Zoning Board of Appeals are reviewable, not only when there has been an erroneous interpretation of the law, but also when they impair personal or property rights by reason of an arbitrary or unlawful exercise of discretion. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[13] Constitutional Law 92  **56**
[92k56 Most Cited Cases](#)

The Legislature is without authority to divest courts of their inherent power to review the actions of administrative boards in order to determine whether they unlawfully impair personal or property rights.

[14] Administrative Law and Procedure 15A
462

[15Ak462 Most Cited Cases](#)
 (Formerly 283k103)

A statutory provision for a public hearing implies both the privilege of introducing evidence and the duty of deciding in accordance with the evidence, and it is unlawful to make an essential finding without supporting evidence.

[15] Zoning and Planning 414  **1**
[414k1 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k626)

Zoning and Planning 414 ↪34

[414k34 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k601)

The essence of zoning is territorial division according to the character of the land and the buildings, their peculiar suitability for particular uses, and uniformity of use within the zone, and invidious discriminations are not permissible. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[16] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪489

[414k489 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)

In passing on an application for a special exception in a residential use district, the Board of Zoning Appeals must consider all pertinent factors enumerated in the ordinance, such as fire hazards, traffic problems, transportation requirements and facilities, streets and paving, and schools, parks, and playgrounds, and its action must be reasonable in the light of facts. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

[17] Zoning and Planning 414 ↪540

[414k540 Most Cited Cases](#)

(Formerly 268k621)

Where Board of Zoning Appeals, in granting permit for the erection of a garage as a use exception under zoning ordinance, announced merely that it had made a study of the premises and the neighborhood, but there was no supporting evidence upon which to base a rational judgment, resolution approving the application was required to be reversed. Code 1939, art. 66B, § 7.

***298 **800** John F. Heath, of Baltimore, for appellants.

Simon E. Sobeloff, City Sol., and Hamilton O'Dunne, Asst. City Sol., both of Baltimore, for appellees, Mayor and Council.

John O. Herrmann, of Baltimore (Jacob S. New, of Baltimore, on the brief), for appellee Walter Scott.

Before MARBURY, C. J., and DELAPLAINE, COLLINS, GRASON, HENDERSON, and MARKELL, JJ.

****801** DELAPLAINE, Judge.

On January 23, 1946, Porter T. Bond, architect, applied to the Buildings Engineer of the City of Baltimore for a permit to erect a two-car garage for Walter Scott in the rear of his apartment house at 5717 Roland Avenue. The Buildings Engineer disapproved the application, and Scott appealed to the Board of Zoning Appeals. On February 5, the date set for a public hearing, no one appeared before the board except the architect. The board thereupon passed a resolution stating merely that it had 'made a study of the premises and neighborhood' and approved the application. On February 28 John H. Heath and William Hugh Bagby, residents of Roland Avenue, filed a petition in the Baltimore City Court alleging (1) that the premises had not been posted in accordance with the rules of the Board of Zoning Appeals, and hence due notice of the hearing had not been given, and (2) that erection of the proposed garage would violate the Baltimore City Zoning Ordinance for the reason that the building would not conform with the architectural design of the neighborhood. However, the Court affirmed the resolution. The objectors then appealed to this Court.

[\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#) [\[4\]](#) ***299** We find no merit in the contention that the property had no been properly posted. The State Zoning Enabling Act, Acts of 1927, ch. 705, Code 1939, art. 66B, sec. 7, and the Baltimore City Zoning Ordinance, Ordinance 1247, approved March 31, 1931, paragraph 32(f), both empower the Board of Zoning Appeals to adopt appropriate rules, fix a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, and give public notice thereof as well as due notice to the parties in interest. In 1933 the Board adopted the rule that premises shall be posted in accordance with the following specifications: (a) The sign shall be not

less than four feet long and three feet high, with black lettering not less than two inches high, on white background; (b) the sign shall be posted in a conspicuous manner, not over ten feet above the ground level, and where it will be clearly visible and legible to the public; and (c) the sign shall be posted not later than ten days prior to date of the hearing, and shall be maintained in good condition until after the hearing. The first objection of appellants was that the color of the sign was pale green, instead of white. We do not consider this slight departure from the strict letter of the rule to be a jurisdictional defect invalidating the permit. Mere irregularities in an application to a board for a permit not amounting to a jurisdictional defect do not affect the validity of the permit. A substantial compliance with the requirements of an administrative regulation in making an application for a permit is sufficient. [People v. Village of Oak Park, 268 Ill. 256, 109 N.E. 11; State ex rel. Grimmer v. City of Spokane, 64 Wash. 388, 116 P. 878.](#) Appellants then complained that the sign was not 'clearly visible that it legible to the public.' They said that it could not be seen by pedestrians from every angle on account of a hedge fence on the lawn. Yet it appears that it could have been seen by anyone walking south on Roland Avenue, and in our opinion it complied substantially with the rule. The members of the board inspected the premises, saw the sign, and apparently were satisfied with it. Appellants also questioned *300 whether the sign had been posted for the period of ten days in compliance with the third requirement. The architect testified that he posted the sign on January 26, ten days prior to the date of the public hearing, and Scott certified that the sign had been posted on his premises in accordance with the instructions. Scott was out of the city when the sign was posted, but he had employed the architect to secure the permit, and in reliance on the architect's veracity he had the right to certify that the sign had been duly posted. Mrs. Scott, in corroboration, testified that, while she was not at

home on January 26, she saw the sign after she returned. It appears that Heath did not testify in the Baltimore City Court, but Bagby and two other witnesses said they did not see the sign between January 26 and February 5. Negative testimony of this kind does not disprove the positive testimony that the sign had been posted for the period of ten days in accordance with the rules of the board.

****802** We come now to the vital question whether the Board of Zoning Appeals has the power to authorize erection of the garage. The increasing need for garages in the cities was one of the main reasons for the rapid spread of zoning in this country. Instances were numerous where an entire block of houses had been made undesirable by the erection of a garage equipped with repair facilities and accommodations for the storage and sale of gasoline and oil. Paragraph 8 of the Baltimore City Zoning Ordinance excludes garages from residential use districts, but this general exclusion is qualified by paragraphs 13 and 14, which relate to private garages without repair facilities and without storage or sale of inflammable liquids. Paragraph 13 provides:

'Garages. The use, without repair facilities and without storage or sale of inflammable liquids, of--

'(a) a building, covering not more than 600 square feet of a lot, for housing not more than three automobiles, shall not be excluded by the residential use provisions of this ordinance;

***301** '(b) space, not exceeding 600 square feet in area, for housing not more than three automobiles within a building used as a dwelling, shall not be excluded from residential use districts.'

It is our opinion that the Mayor and City Council intended 'a building' and 'space' authorized by paragraph 13 to be alternatives. It is customary for the owner of a modern home to provide either a

separate garage building or space for his automobiles in the basement of his house, but not both. In other words, an owner is entitled to house three automobiles without asking for the approval of the Board of Zoning Appeals. In the pending case the apartment house is a two-story building erected in 1930 before the passage of the present ordinance, and the owner has a basement garage accommodating four automobiles, one more than allowed by paragraph 13. In 1943 he applied for a permit to erect a one-car garage, and the Board of Zoning Appeals disclosed its administrative interpretation of the ordinance by stating that the erection of a separate garage building would require its approval in this case. In issuing permits the Buildings Engineer must follow strictly the provisions of the zoning regulations. Chaos would result if he were allowed to make exceptions or variances in his own discretion.

Paragraph 14, on the other hand, gives discretionary power to the Board of Zoning Appeals to make special exceptions. This paragraph provides:

'Garages-Special Exceptions. The Board of Zoning Appeals may, after public notice and hearing, in its discretion, in a specific case, and subject to the provisions, restrictions, guides and standards set forth in paragraph 32(j), permit in a residential use district,--

'(a) a garage * * * in a rear yard;

'(b) a garage * * * which is not within 75 feet of any street, and which is not in a rear yard;

'(c) a garage * * * on or under the surface of the lot occupied by a building used as a hotel or apartment house;

*302 '(d) a space, to be used as a parage * * * within a building used as a hotel or apartment house.'

The discretionary power of the Board of Zoning

Appeals to allow special exceptions by permission of paragraph 14, if valid, is subject to the limitations imposed by paragraph 32(j), as mentioned in paragraph 14. This amendment was enacted by the Mayor and City Council by Ordinance 449, approved April 23, 1941, to meet the objection of unconstitutionality. The Standard State Zoning Enabling Act, recommended in 1924 by Herbert Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, provided that variances from zoning regulations might be made by the Board of Zoning Appeals in order to avoid 'practical difficulties and unnecessary hardship.' This rule embodied in the Standard Act was adopted throughout the United States. But in 1931 the Supreme Court of Illinois in [Welton v. Hamilton, 344 Ill. 82, 176 N.E. 333](#), held that the law authorizing the Board of Zoning Appeals to modify provisions of the zoning ordinance in case of practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship was an unconstitutional delegation of legislative **803 power. That decision took away the board's power to vary the strict letter of the law in exceptional cases, and placed Illinois in virtually the same situation as California, Oregon, and Washington, where the Legislature had made no provision for a board of appeals, and thereafter spot zoning was resorted to in order to meet exceptional situations. In 1933 the Maryland Court of Appeals likewise held that grant of unlimited and unregulated discretion to the Board of Zoning Appeals to set aside an ordinance in any case was an arbitrary and unlawful delegation of power. [Jack Lewis, Inc., v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, 164 Md. 146, 164 A. 220](#); [Sugar v. North Baltimore Methodist Protestant Church, 164 Md. 487, 495, 165 A. 703](#). In 1941 the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, in order to meet the objection of unconstitutionality, amended the Zoning Ordinance by adding paragraph 32(j). This paragraph empowers the Board of Zoning Appeals to make special exceptions or variances *303 only where the proposed building, alteration, or use 'shall not create hazards from fire or

disease or shall not menace the public health, security, or morals.' It then provides that the board, in passing upon applications for special exceptions or variances as to use, height, or area, shall give consideration to the various factors enumerated in Section 1.

[5] [6] An application for a special exception or variance is an appeal primarily to the discretion of the Board of Zoning Appeals, conferred upon it by the ordinance. It necessarily assumes the validity of the ordinance, for a successful attack upon the validity of the ordinance destroys the foundation of any discretion conferred by the statute. [Arverne Bay Construction Co. v. Thatcher](#), 278 N. Y. 222, 15 N.E.2d 587, 117 A.L.R. 1110. On this appeal there is no need to discuss the constitutional validity of paragraph 14 except to say that an ordinance which delegates a part of the police power to a zoning board may be valid, even though it confers upon the board a certain discretion in the exercise of that power, provided that its discretion is sufficiently limited by rules and standards to protect the people against any arbitrary or unreasonable exercise of power. [Tighe v. Osborne](#), 150 Md. 452, 133 A. 465, 46 A.L.R. 80. Compare [Chayt v. Board of Zoning Appeals](#), 177 Md. 426, 9 A.2d 747.

[7] [8] [9] [10] The Board of Zoning Appeals is an administrative agency, and it acts in a quasi judicial capacity in that it hears facts and makes decisions based thereon. One of its functions is to grant special exceptions or variances in exceptional cases. An 'exception' within the meaning of a zoning ordinance is a dispensation permissible where the Board of Zoning Appeals finds existing those facts and circumstances specified in the ordinance as sufficient to warrant a deviation from the general rule. [Application of Devereux Foundation](#), 351 Pa. 478, 41 A.2d 744. In the exercise of its discretion in allowing a special exception or variance, the board must act in conformity with the rules of conduct

*304 by the Legislature or by the City Council acting with the sanction of the Legislature. [Board of Zoning Appeals v. McKinney](#), 174 Md. 551, 560, 199 A. 540, 117 A.L.R. 207. Although the board grants or withholds valuable privileges in accordance with its finding from the facts, it has no judicial powers, and the hearing before it is not a judicial proceeding. [Dal Maso v. County Com'rs of Prince George's County](#), 182 Md. 200, 34 A.2d 464.

[11] [12] [13] [14] [15] The Enabling Act provides that any person aggrieved by any decision of the Board of Zoning Appeals may present to a court of record a petition setting forth that such decision is illegal, in whole or in part, and specifying the grounds of the illegality. The Court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review. Code 1939, art. 66B, sec. 7. The Baltimore City Zoning Ordinance, paragraph 35, repeats the authorization and designates the Baltimore City Court as the court of record. [Ellicott v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore](#), 180 Md. 176, 23 A.2d 649 ; 149 A.L.R. 297; [Colati v. Jirout](#), Md. 47 A.2d 613. It is well established that the Court will not substitute its discretion for that of the board. The function of the board is to exercise the discretion of experts, and the Court, although it may not arrive at the same conclusion, will not disturb a decision on review **804 where the board has complied with all legal requirements of notice and hearing, and the record shows substantial evidence to sustain the finding. However, the decisions of the board are reviewable, not only when there has been an erroneous interpretation of the law, but also when they impair personal or property rights by reason of an arbitrary or unlawful exercise of discretion. Just as the courts are without authority to interfere with the exercise of legislative prerogative within constitutional limits or with the lawful exercise of administrative authority, so the legislature is without authority to divest the courts of their

inherent power to review the actions of administrative boards in order to determine whether *305 they unlawfully impair personal or property rights. [Heaps v. Cobb, Md., 45 A.2d 73.](#) A statutory provision for a public hearing implies both the privilege of introducing evidence and the duty of deciding in accordance with the evidence, and it is arbitrary and unlawful to make an essential finding without supporting evidence. This is especially true in zoning cases, where equality and uniformity of operation within a particular zone as to each type of building are basic in the statute. Invidious distinctions and discriminations are not permissible. The very essence of zoning is territorial division according to the character of the land and the buildings, their peculiar suitability for particular uses, and uniformity of use within the zone. [County Com'rs of Anne Arundel County v. Ward, Md., 46 A.2d 684.](#)

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[\[16\]](#) [\[17\]](#) Assuming paragraph 14 to be valid, we nevertheless find it necessary to reverse the order of the Court. For, in passing on an application for a special exception in a residential use district, the Board of Zoning Appeals must take into consideration all pertinent factors enumerated in Section 1, such as fire hazards, traffic problems, transportation requirements and facilities, streets and paving, and schools, parks and playgrounds, and its action must be reasonable in the light of these and all other pertinent facts. In this case the board announced merely that it had 'made a study of the premises and neighborhood,' and there was no supporting evidence upon which to base a rational judgment. We will, therefore, reverse the order of the court below and remand the case with the direction that the resolution of the board be reversed.

Order reversed and case remanded, with costs.

Md. 1946
Heath v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore
187 Md. 296, 49 A.2d 799