

# Minute Taking and Other Essential Duties for Board Clerks and Secretaries

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Gatekeeper

One who assists applicants, takes minutes, and keeps the record

Possible gatekeepers:

- Board clerk or secretary
- · Board chair
- · Zoning or building official
- Municipal planner
  - Municipal clerk

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# First municipal contact

Among the roles of the board clerk is to assist the public:

- · Provide forms
- Provide general information
- · Provide access to regulations and studies
- · Direct people to appropriate expert
- Distribute applicant packets
- May include a checklist of all materials needed in a complete application

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**Additional duties** 



- Record keeping
- Notices
- Referrals
- Voting
- Decisions
- Minutes
- Filing, retrieval and access

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#### The record

- Applications & supporting documentation
   SEQRA materials (EAF)
- Evidence of compliance
- Meetings: Open Meetings Law
- Hearings: Legal notices
- Minutes
- Testimony
- County report, if referred
- Findings
- · Decision and any conditions of approval

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# **Application Materials**

- Know what is required as specified in the local regulations
- Who determines when there's sufficient material to consider the application?
  - Gatekeeper; Municipal Planner; Secretary of the board; Board chair; Board by consensus
- Application materials due at least 2 weeks before meeting

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# Application deadlines

- Establish a deadline for submitting applications (2 weeks or so) prior to meetings
- · Application materials can then be distributed to board members to give them time to review prior to meeting-and to discover if there's more information needed to consider the application at the meeting
- · Application forms, board procedures, and even zoning regulations should reflect the application deadline



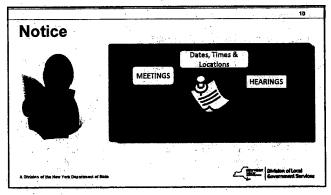
#### Does the applicant know...

- What to bring to the meeting?
- · What to expect at the meeting?
- Can you provide the applicant with a check list of items/materials needed?
- James A. Coon Technical Series publications include checklists and instructions for board members as well as guidelines for applicants.
  - Record Keeping Tips for Zoning Administration
  - Zoning Enforcement
  - Zoning Board of Appeals
  - Guide to Applicants to the Zoning Board of Appeals

# Communication with applicant

- Board members should avoid ex-parte communication (i.e., phone call from applicant)
- If it happens:
  - disclose to the board, and note in the record
  - if written communications occurred, include copies





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# Public meetings vs. hearings

Meeting: Public may listen and observe, and board may permit public question and comment Hearing: for public to comment

- Subject to Open Meetings Law: Boards must discuss applications and other board business at meetings open to the public
- Quorum of full membership to conduct business
- Post notice, meeting schedule to media



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Meeting notice requirements

- Provide time and date to media at least one week in advance (this is not publication as a legal notice)
- Conspicuously post in designated public locations at least 72 hours in advance
- Conspicuously post on municipal website where able
- If videoconferencing, identify meeting locations state public's right to attend meeting at any of those locations
- If live streamlining online, include website URL to watch



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# Remote participation

- Ability to hold remote meetings expired on September 12th
- Section 103-a of Open Meetings Law authorizes public bodies to adopt laws allowing a board member to participate and vote in a meeting via videoconference in a non-public location under "extraordinary circumstances"
- Quorum still required in the public location(s)
- More info: https://opengovernment.ny.gov/

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# Record disclosure requirements

- As of November 2021: Agency records, as well as any proposed resolution, law, rule, regulation, policy or any amendment scheduled to be the subject of discussion during an open meeting shall be made available, upon request, to the extent practicable at least 24 hours prior to the meeting
- Copies may be made available for a reasonable fee or posted on a routinely updated municipal website to the extent practicable at least 24 hours prior to the meeting
- More info: https://www.governor.nv.gov/news/governor-hochul-signs-two-pieces-legislation-boosting-transparency-state-and-local-government

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#### Workshops and site visits Subject to Open Meetings Law: Excuse me. Application review and other board sessions, agenda business meetings and site "Work session" or "agenda meeting" "Site visit" if a quorum has gathered to discuss application Riverkeeper v. Planning Board of the Town of Somers, NYS Supreme Court, Westchester C June 14, 2002

Typical order of business for meeting

- Reading of previous meeting minutes; amendment; corrections and approval;
- Consideration of applications already begun;
- Consideration of new applications;
- Setting the time and place for a special meeting, if necessary;
- Setting the preliminary agenda for the next regular meeting; and
- Adjournment

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# Hearing notice requirements

- Publish in official newspaper
- Mail notice to:

  - Regional state park commission, if 500' from state park or parkway (ZBAs only)

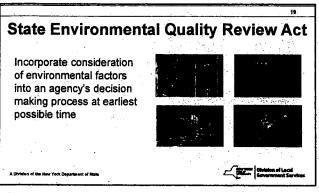
Other agencies, if applicable: GML §239-m & GML §239-nn



Hearing notice requirements

- No state statutes require direct mailing of notices to adjoining neighbors
- Municipalities may adopt additional local noticing requirements:
  - Signs on application property (best practice)
  - Mailings to neighbors
  - Municipal ListServ





Agency proposes action or receives application
 Action classified\*
 Lead agency established
 Significance of action determined\*
 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), if needed
 Findings and agency decision\*

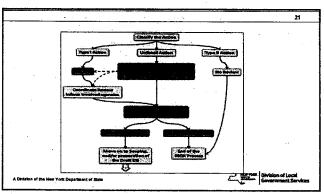
\*SEQRA process can conclude at any of these points

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# **Public Hearings under SEQRA**

- · Optional under SEQRA (6 NYCRR Part 617.9 (4))
- . If held, should be held concurrently with any other required hearing on same action
- Public notice published in newspaper at least 14 days prior to hearing
- · Hearing must start between 15 and 60 days after DEIS notice of completion
- · Public comment period continues for at least 10 days after close of hearing

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# SEQR distribution, filing & publishing

- Distribute EAF Part I
  - · County planning if referral required
  - · Involved agencies to establish lead agency (Unlisted optional)
- Incorporate Negative Declaration into any subsequent legal notices required by law
- "File" means provide a copy to involved agencies, etc.
  - Positive declaration; CND; Negative declaration (Type I only); EIS;
     Notice of completion of EIS; Notice of hearing (if applicable); Findings
- · Publish in Environmental Notice bulletin
  - Positive declaration; CND; Negative declaration (Type I only); EIS Notice of completion

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**Environmental Notice Bulletin (ENB)** 

Official online publication of the NYSDEC

- For Type 1 Actions, publish negative and positive declarations
- For Unlisted Actions, publish conditional negative declaration and positive declaration
- . For both Type 1 and Unlisted, publish notice of completion of EIS

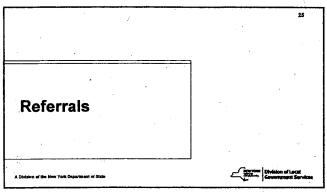
Published weekly: 6 pm Wednesday submission deadline for publishing following Wednesday

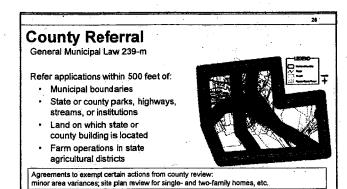
- Email: enb@gw.dec.state.ny.us
- Mail: ENB, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation 625 Broadway, 4th Floor, Albany, NY 12233

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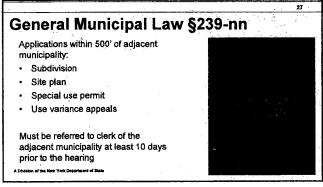
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Voting

If a member is absent and missed...

An applicant's presentation

Then that member is not precluded

from voting, but should indicate for

Board discussion of the application

A public hearing

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Voting affected by county referral Referring body cannot make a decision until: County planning agency's report has been received, OR 30 days have elapsed since the county received the full statement

- And the local board has not received the report more than 2 days
  - Clock begins when county receives "full statement" from referring body (including Part 1 of the Environmental Assessment Form)
- To act contrary to county's recommendation for disapproval or approval

with modification requires supermajority vote (majority plus one); explain on the record the reason for overriding the county's recommendation

the record that he or she reviewed the application, minutes, and other materials pertaining to the proposal

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# **Voting: Appellate Jurisdiction**

- A motion or resolution passes (only) if it gets majority vote of all members of fully constituted board
- If motion fails to get majority vote, request is denied.
  - Variance approval
  - · Decision in favor of applicant's interpretation request

Additional votes may be taken within the statutory time frame (62 calendar days after close of hearing without triggering the rehearing process.

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# **Voting: Original Jurisdiction**

Review of site plan, special use permit, and subdivision applications.

- Motion or resolution for final action passes by majority vote of fully constituted board
- If motion <u>fails</u> to get majority vote of the fully constituted board, "no action" has been taken

Subdivision plats only: default approval may occur if planning board does not make decision within 62 days of public hearing closing

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# Minutes | Decision of Local

Minutes (Public Officers Law, Article 7, §106)

 Minutes shall be taken at all open meetings of a public body which shall consist of a record or summary of all motions, proposals, resolutions and any other matter formally voted upon and the vote thereon.

2. Minutes shall be taken at executive sessions of any action that is taken by formal vote which shall consist of a record or summary of the final determination of such action, and the date and vote thereon; provided, however, that such summary need not include any matter which is not required to be made public by the freedom of information law as added by article six of this chapter.

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#### Minutes

- Record of the actions taken at a meeting; who voted, and how
- Information about the discussion that occurred to reach the decision
- Inform those not present of what happened at the meeting
- And give future board members a sense of how the board operates

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Who takes minutes?

- Usually the secretary or clerk
- Could be a board member (not recommended)
- Should not be the chair

Minutes must produce concise and coherent summaries of sometimes long and disjointed discussions

Taking them requires diplomacy and fortitude to deal with suggested "improvements" to the minutes

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Common contents

Heading: Board name, date, time, & place of meeting

Footer: Computer file name

List of members in attendance

Times meeting called to order & adjourned

Date notice provided to media and public

Approval and/or corrections of previous minutes

Summary of reports & announcements

Summary of discussions, proposals, resolutions, motions

Results of vote

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Minutes: organization

· Use consistent heading

· Lay out minutes according to agenda

Record information logically, not necessarily chronologically If a discussion item occurs at several points, consolidate in one section

Consider replacing long paragraphs with bullet points

Standardize computer file names

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Motions and resolutions

Minutes: level of detail

Middle ground: Narration

Full account: Report

Minimum: Open Meetings Law (OML)

Record of motions, resolutions & votes

Consider presenting information logically, not necessarily chronologically

Who moved & who seconded motions

Transcription of remote meetings are required

An accounting of discussions & important details

Full record of discussions including speakers' names

Best practices:

· Record verbatim

· Read back during meeting to ensure accuracy

· Review list of conditions with board before

· Distribute minutes before next meeting and make first order of business to review

· State any corrections or additions

# Discussion summary

#### Include:

- Key points
- Facts separated from opinion:
  - Facts are objective and indisputable

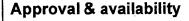
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Opinions are personal views

#### Do not include:

- Offensive or inappropriate language, even if used
- Subjective interpretations of speakers' mood or tone
- Items not discussed
- Typographical and grammatical errors

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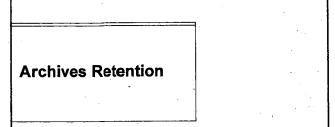


- Approval is common practice, but not required
  - May be required in local rules of procedure
  - Mark as "draft"
- Make draft available to public within two weeks (OML §106 (3))
  - Executive session minutes within one week
- Tape or video is optional, but could be subject to public request for duration of retention minimum
  - Public Officers Law, Article 6 (FOIL)

# **Notice & filing decisions**

- Attach findings to decision
- Notify applicant by mail
- Send county "report of final action," if referred
- File with municipal clerk within 5 business days
- Clerk should date stamp all records
- Filing establishes start of 30-day period for appeal to NYS Supreme Court under Article 78 of NY Civil Practice Law & Rules





# Filing systems

- Assign project number
  - Example: Z16-1, P98-2
- Cross reference projects
  - Applicant name
  - Project name
  - Address
  - Section-Block-Lot (S-B-L) number or tax parcel ID

# Why use Section-Block-Lot?

- Over time, street names change, houses are renumbered, & new parcels are created System is infinitely expandable
- Parcel history can be traced Assessor reviews improvements
- on parcel being reassessed Allows information to be cross-referenced in GIS

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# Finding records related to a current application

How can one easily check previous granted variances, prior subdivision of land and other land use decisions?

- Cross reference PB and ZBA decisions in building files.
- Board decisions pertaining to a particular address should be filed with records of building permits that resulted from those board decisions



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# Archiving

- Records management officer
  - Municipal clerk (Arts & Cultural Affairs Law Article 57-A)
  - Maintains custody of all archived records, including a set of minutes of meetings of planning boards and zoning boards of appeals
- · Board secretary or municipal planner usually maintains planning board and zoning board of appeals minutes

Records Management Grants:

NYS Department of Education State Archives & Records Administration (518) 474-6926

State Archives records retention schedule

- Permanently archive
  - Official minutes
  - Hearing proceedings
  - Project files
  - · Exception: single-family home variances kept 25 years
- Temporarily retain
- Voice recordings four months after transcription and/or approval of minutes or proceedings (MU-1 General \*2.2)
- Handwritten meeting notes until draft transcribed

www.archives.nysed.gov/a/records/mr\_pub\_mu1\_sections\_accessible.html

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**New York Department of State** 

**Division of Local Government Services** 

518-473-3355

localgov@dos.ny.gov

https://dos.ny.gov/training-assistance

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# TOWN OF RED HOOK

7340 South Broadway ~ Red Hook, NY 12571

#### **Building & Zoning Department**

- Zoning Enforcement Officer
- Building Code Inspector

Fire Code Inspector

Office: 845.758.4623 or 845.758.4603 ~ Fax: 845.758.9018

Email: <u>bfennell@redhook.org</u> ~ <u>scole@redhook.org</u> ~ Web: <u>www.redhook.org</u>

# **Land Use and Zoning Approval Process**

#### 1. Visit Town of Red Hook Building & Zoning Department.

a. <u>Approvals</u>. Work with Staff to determine applicable and required permits and approvals.

|       | <u>Permits/Approvals</u> :   | Approving Agency:            |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| i.    | Building Permit              | Building & Zoning Department |
| ii.   | Certificate of Occupancy     | Building & Zoning Department |
| iii.  | Site Plan                    | Planning Board               |
| iv.   | Subdivision                  | Planning Board               |
| ٧.    | Special Permit               | Planning Board, Town Board   |
| vi.   | Variances (use or area)      | Zoning Board of Appeals      |
| vii.  | Interpretations              | Zoning Board of Appeals      |
| viii. | Zoning Amendment or Rezoning | Town Board                   |
|       |                              |                              |

- b. Application Forms. Obtain and complete relevant application forms and instructions.
- c. <u>Pay Fees</u>. Pay applicable application fees and establish escrow account for reimbursement of professional review fees.
- d. <u>Make Submittal</u>. Make submittal by submission deadline to get on the next agenda of the Approving Agency (Planning Board, Zoning Board, Town Board).
  - i. Applicant Form
  - ii. Owner Consent Form, if different from applicant
  - iii. Fees
  - iv. Environmental Assessment Form (Short or Full)
  - v. Plans, maps, survey, etc.
  - vi. Documentation of past permits and approvals, where applicable.
  - vii. Cover letter and description of project (optional, but strongly encouraged)

#### 2. Approving Agency Review and Decision.

- a. Pre-Application conceptual presentations by applicant to approving board are optional, but encouraged.
- b. Application reviewed in writing by Town staff (Zoning Administrator, Fire Inspector, Highway Superintendent, etc.) for conformance with:

- Town Comprehensive Plan, Greenway Connections and other relevant guides and studies;
- ii. Applicable laws and regulations;
- iii. Town policies, practice and concerns.
- c. Application reviewed in writing by Town's professional consultants (Engineer, Planner and Attorney).
- d. Application referred to involved and interested agencies for review and comment (e.g. Highway Department, Conservation Board, DC Planning & Development, DC Health Department, DC DPW, NYSDOT, NYSDEC, Army Corps of Engineers, etc.).
- e. Applicant revises application to respond to review comments.
- f. Public Hearing.
- g. State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Determination (no impact or requirement to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)).
- h. Board Decision in writing:
  - i. Approval
  - ii. Approval with modifications (conditional approval)
  - iii. Denial

### 3. Post Approval/Pre-Construction

- a. Applicant addresses all conditions of approval (revise plans, pay fees, obtain and submit evidence of necessary permits and approvals from other agencies, post financial surety, bonds, etc.).
- b. Plans reviewed for compliance with conditions of approval.
- c. Plans and resolution of approval endorsed by Board Chairman confirming compliance with all conditions of approval, authorizing issuance of relevant permits. Copies provided to Applicant.
- d. Building Permit issued.

#### 4. Construction Process

- a. Erosion and sedimentation controls installed, inspected, maintained.
- b. Inspections by Town staff.
- c. Interim Plot Plan foundation as-built submitted and reviewed.
- d. Construction completed.
- e. As-built survey prepared and reviewed.
- f. Final Inspections of buildings.
- q. If site plan, C.O. for site is issued.
- h. Certificate of Occupancy issued.
- i. End of Process.

#### Records Retention and Disposition Schedule MU-1

First issued in 1988; revised 2003 (http://www.archives.nysed.gov/a/records/mr pub mul.shtml)

Official minutes and hearing proceedings of governing body or board, commission or committee thereof including all records accepted as part of minutes:

RETENTION: PERMANENT

2.[2] Recording of voice conversations, including audio tape, videotape, stenotype or stenographer's notebook and also including verbatim minutes used to produce official minutes and hearing proceedings, report, or other record

A Recording of public meeting of governing body or board, committee or commission thereof.

RETENTION: 4 months after transcription and/or approval of minutes or proceedings

NOTE: Videotapes of public hearings and meetings which have been broadcast on local government public access television as covered by item no. 33, below.

NOTE: Appraise these records for historical significance prior to disposition. Audio and videotapes of public hearings and meetings at which significant matters are discussed may have continuing value for historical or other research and should be retained permanently. Contact the State Archives for additional advice on the long-term maintenance of these records.

B. Recording other than of public meeting:

RETENTION: after no longer needed

3.[3] Meeting files for meeting of governing body or board or agency, commission or committee thereof, including agendas, background materials and other records used at meetings:

RETENTION: 1 year

NOTE: Appraise these records for continuing administrative or historical value prior to disposition. Agendas may have continuing administrative value and may be useful for accessing information in unindexed minutes and for indexing those minutes. Other records prepared for or used at meetings may have administrative or historical value for documenting issued discussed at the meetings and referenced in the minutes. See item no. 1, above, for records which are accepted as part of the minutes.

4.[4] Legal opinion or legal directive rendered by government agency:

RETENTION: PERMANENT

5.[5] Local law (including certification that law was properly enacted), rule, regulation, ordinance, resolution, proclamation or court order:

RETENTION: PERMANENT

# COMMITTEE ON OPEN GOVERNMENT STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ONE COMMERCE PLAZA 99 WASHINGTON AVENUE ALBANY, NY 12231-0001 TELEPHONE: (518) 474-2518 FAX: (518) 474-1927 WWW.OPENGOVERNMENT.NY.GOV COMMITTEE MEMBERS
BRIAN A. BENJAMIN
PETER D. GRIMM
HADLEY HORRIGAN
ROBERT F. MUJICA, JR.
ROSSANA ROSADO
DAVID A. SCHULZ
FRANKLIN H. STONE
STEPHEN B. WATERS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHOSHANAH BEWLAY

#### **MEMORANDUM**

TO:

Whom it May Concern

FROM:

Shoshanah Bewlay

**Executive Director, Committee on Open Government** 

RE:

Chapter 417 of the Laws of 2021 "Notwithstanding" Elements of Public Officers Law

Article 7 "The Open Meetings Law" through January 15, 2022.

Chapter 481 of the Laws of 2021 Relating to Records Scheduled to be Discussed at an

Open Meeting

Chapter 587 of the Laws of 2021 Relating to the Posting of Meeting Minutes

DATE:

November 9, 2021

On September 2, 2021, Governor Kathy Hochul signed into Law Chapter 417 of the Laws of 2021 which, in part, authorizes most public bodies "to meet and take such action authorized by law without permitting in public in-person access to meetings and authorize such meetings to be held remotely by conference call or similar service, provided that the public has the ability to view or listen to such proceeding and that such meetings are recorded and later transcribed."

The language of the Law substantially mirrors former Executive Order 202.1 issued in March 2020. Guidance relating to that order can be found on the Committee on Open Government's website under Open Meetings Law Advisory Opinions, key phrase "Declared Disaster Emergency." Links to those opinions are below.

OML AO 5630A, OML AO 5631A, OML AO 5632A,

On October 19, 2021, the Governor signed into law Chapter 481 of the Laws of 2021 which amends § 103(e) of the Open Meetings Law to require that records to be discussed at a meeting be made available, to the extent practicable, upon request and posted online, at least 24-hours before the meeting. The obligation to make records available to the public upon request "prior to or at the meeting" and to post the records on the agency or public body website "prior to the meeting" has been in effect since February 2012. This amendment simply places a 24-hour minimum time frame for making those records available.



On November 8, 2021, the Governor signed into law Chapter 587 of the Laws of 2021 which amends the Open Meetings Law to require agencies that maintain a website and use a high-speed internet connection to post meeting minutes on its website within two weeks of the date of the date of the meeting, or within one week of an executive session. It further states: "unabridged video recordings or unabridged audio recordings or unabridged written transcripts may be deemed to be meeting minutes. Nothing in this section shall require the creation of minutes if the public body would not otherwise take them."