

<b>Topic:</b>	Local Boards; Zoning
<b>Resource Type:</b>	Regulations
<b>State:</b>	New York
<b>Jurisdiction Type:</b>	State
<b>Municipality:</b>	N/A
<b>Year (adopted, written, etc.):</b>	Unknown
<b>Community Type - applicable to:</b>	Suburban; Rural
<b>Title:</b>	New York State Town Law - Article Seventy-Eight Proceeding Ordinance
<b>Document Last Updated in Database:</b>	May 8, 2017

### ***Abstract***

This law creates a procedure through which a party may challenge the decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals. Persons aggrieved by a decision of the Zoning Board of Appeals may apply to the New York State Supreme Court for review through Article Seventy-Eight of the Civil Practice Law and Rules. Under this section, the Supreme Court is authorized to reverse, affirm, or modify a decision that is brought up for review.

### ***Resource***

**§ 267-c. Article seventy-eight proceeding.** 1. Application to supreme court by aggrieved persons. Any person or persons, jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the board of appeals or any officer, department, board or bureau of the town, may apply to the supreme court for review by a proceeding under article seventy-eight of the civil practice law and rules. Such proceeding shall be instituted within thirty days after the filing of a decision of the board in the office of the town clerk.

2. Costs of appeal. Costs shall not be allowed against the board of appeals unless it shall appear to the court that it acted with gross negligence or in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from.

3. Preference of appeal to court. All issues in any proceeding under this section shall have preference over all other civil actions and proceedings.

4. Power of court. If upon the hearing at the supreme court, it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court with his or her findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review determining all questions which may be presented for determination.