

TOWN OF GUILDERLAND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

UNIFORM TAX EXEMPTION POLICY

SECTION 1. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY. Pursuant to Section 874(4)(a) of Title One of Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law (the “Act”), Town of Guilderland Industrial Development Agency (the “Agency”) is required to establish a uniform tax exemption policy applicable to the provision of any financial assistance of more than one hundred thousand dollars to any Project.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. (A) All words and terms used herein and defined in the Act shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act, unless otherwise defined herein or unless the context or use indicates another meaning or intent.

(B) The following words and terms used herein shall have the respective meanings set forth below, unless the context or use indicates another meaning or intent:

(1) “Administrative Fee” shall mean a charge imposed by the Agency to an Applicant or Project Occupant for the administration of a project.

(2) “Affected Tax Jurisdiction” means, with respect to a particular project, Albany County and each Municipality or School District in which such project is located which will fail to receive real property tax payments which would otherwise be due with respect to such project, due to a Tax Exemption obtained by reason of the involvement of the Agency in such project, unless the Affected Tax Jurisdictions shall agree in writing to add or subtract additional governmental entities thereto.

(3) “Agency Fee” shall mean the normal charges imposed by the Agency on an Applicant or a Project Occupant to compensate the Agency for the Agency's participation in a project. The term “Agency Fee” shall include not only the Agency's normal application fee and the Agency's normal Administrative Fee, but also may include (a) reimbursement of the Agency's expenses, (b) rent imposed by the Agency for use of the property of the Agency, and (c) other similar charges imposed by the Agency.

(4) “Applicant” shall mean an applicant for financial assistance.

(5) “Applicant Project” shall mean a project which is undertaken by the Agency for the benefit of an Applicant, and which has been or will be financed by the issuance by the Agency of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness with respect thereto.

(6) “Assessor” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7(D)(1) hereof.

(7) “Initial Period” shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7(D)(1) hereof.

(8) “Municipality” shall mean the Town and each village located within the Town.

(9) “Non-Applicant Project” means a project which is undertaken by the Agency for the benefit of the Agency, and shall not include an Applicant Project.

(10) “PILOT” or “Payment in Lieu of Tax” shall mean any payment made to the Agency or an Affected Tax Jurisdiction equal to all or a portion of the real property taxes or other taxes which would have been

levied by or on behalf of an Affected Tax Jurisdiction with respect to a project but for Tax Exemption obtained by reason of the involvement of the Agency in such project, but such term shall not include Agency Fees.

(11) "Project" means either an Applicant Project or a Non-Applicant Project.

(12) "Project Beneficiary" shall mean, collectively, the Applicant and any Project Occupant other than the Applicant.

(13) "Project Occupant" shall mean the Applicant, or other such person or entity as may be designated by the Applicant and agreed upon by the Agency.

(14) "Real Property Tax Law" means the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York, as amended.

(15) "School District" shall mean each school district located within the Town.

(16) "Tax Exemption" shall mean any financial assistance granted to a project which is based upon all or a portion of the taxes which would otherwise be levied and assessed against a project but for the involvement of the Agency in such project.

(17) "Tax Law" means the Real Property Tax Law of the State of New York, as amended.

(18) "Town" shall mean the Town of Guilderland.

SECTION 3. GENERAL PROVISIONS. (A) General Policy. The general policy of the Agency is to grant Tax Exemption as hereinafter set forth to (1) any Applicant Project and (2) any Non-Applicant Project.

(B) Exceptions. Although the Agency has never deviated from the general policy enunciated under subsection (A) of this Section, the Agency reserves the right to deviate from such policy in special circumstances. In determining whether special circumstances exist to justify such a deviation, the Agency may consider factors which make the Project unusual, which factors might include but not be limited to the following factors: (1) the magnitude and/or importance of any permanent private sector job creation and/or retention related to the Project; (2) whether the Affected Tax Jurisdictions will be reimbursed by the Project Occupant if the Project does not fulfill the purposes for which Tax Exemption was granted; (3) the impact of the Project on existing and proposed businesses and/or economic development projects; (4) the amount of private sector investment generated or likely to be generated by the Project; (5) demonstrated public support for the Project; (6) the estimated value of the Tax Exemptions requested; and (7) the extent to which the proposed Project will provide needed services and/or revenues to the Affected Tax Jurisdictions. In addition, the Agency may consider the other factors outlined in Section 874(4)(a) of the Act.

(C) Application. No request for a Tax Exemption relating to an Applicant Project shall be considered by the Agency unless an application and environmental assessment form are filed with the Agency on the forms prescribed by the Agency pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Agency. Such application shall contain the information requested by the Agency, including a description of the proposed Project and of each Tax Exemption sought with respect to the Project, the estimated value of each Tax Exemption sought with respect to the Project, the proposed financial assistance being sought with respect to the Project, the estimated date of completion of the Project, and whether such financial assistance is consistent with this part.

(D) Notice to Affected Tax Jurisdictions. No request for approval of an Applicant Project by the Agency which involves the issuance of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness with respect thereto or

any other application for Tax Exemptions or other financial assistance which may aggregate more than \$100,000, or which involves a proposed deviation from the provisions of this Uniform Tax Exemption Policy, shall be given final approval by the Agency unless and until (1) the Agency has sent written notice of said request to each Affected Tax Jurisdiction, and (2) has given each Affected Tax Jurisdiction a reasonable opportunity, both in writing and in person, to be heard by the Agency with respect to the proposed request. With respect to Non-Applicant Projects, the Agency shall comply with the provisions of Section 859-a of the Act, to the extent applicable. In addition, the Agency shall comply with all other notice provisions contained in the Act relative thereto.

SECTION 4. SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION. (A) General. State law provides that purchases of tangible personal property by the Agency or by an agent of the Agency, and purchases of tangible personal property by a contractor for incorporation into or improving, maintaining, servicing or repairing real property of the Agency, are exempt from sales and use taxes imposed pursuant to Article 28 of the Tax Law. The Agency has a general policy of abating sales and use taxes applicable (1) only to the initial acquisition, construction and/or equipping of an Applicant Project, and (2) to any Non-Applicant Project. The Agency has no requirement for imposing a payment in lieu of tax arising from the exemption of an Applicant Project from sales and/or use taxes applicable to the initial acquisition, construction and/or equipping of such Project, except (1) as described in subsection (E) below or (2) in the circumstance where (a) an Applicant Project is offered sales and use tax exemption on the condition that a certain event (such as the issuance of bonds by the Agency with respect to the Project) occur by a certain date and (b) such event does not occur, in which case the Agency may require that the Project Beneficiary make payments in lieu of sales and use taxes to the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance.

(B) Period of Exemption. Except as set forth in subsection (A) above, the period of time for which a sales and use tax exemption shall be effective (the "Tax Exemption Period") shall be determined as follows:

(1) General. Unless otherwise determined by the Agency, the sales and use tax exemption for an Applicant Project shall be for the Tax Exemption Period commencing with the issuance by the Agency of bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness with respect to such Project and ending on the date of completion of such Project. The Tax Exemption Period for a Non-Applicant Project shall extend for such period of time as the Agency shall determine.

(2) Early Commencement. The Tax Exemption Period for an Applicant Project may, at the discretion of the Agency, commence earlier than the date of issuance by the Agency of the Agency's debt relating to the Project, provided that (a) the Agency has complied with the requirements of Section 859-a of the Act, (b) the Agency thereafter adopts a resolution determining to commence such period earlier, said resolution to be prepared by counsel to the Agency, (c) the Project Beneficiary agrees to the conditions of such resolution and supplies to the Agency the materials required to be supplied to the Agency thereunder, and (d) the Chairman of the Agency acknowledges satisfaction of all conditions to the granting of such Tax Exemption set forth in such resolution.

(3) Normal Termination. The Tax Exemption Period for an Applicant Project will normally end upon the completion of such Project. On construction Projects, the Agency and the Project Beneficiary shall agree on the estimated date of completion of the Project, and the sales and use tax exemption shall cease on the earlier of (a) the actual date of completion of the Project or (b) the date which is six (6) months after the estimated date of completion of such Project. On non-construction Projects, the Agency and the Project Beneficiary shall agree on the estimated date of completion of the Project, and the sales and use tax exemption shall cease on the earlier of (a) the actual date of completion of the Project or (b) the date which is three (3) months after the estimated date of completion of the Project. If the Agency

and the Project Beneficiary shall fail to agree on a date for completion of the Project, the Agency shall on notice to the Project Beneficiary make the determination on the basis of available evidence.

(4) Later Termination. The Agency, for good cause shown, may adopt a resolution extending the period for completion of the Project and/or extending the Tax Exemption Period.

(C) Items Exempted. The sales and use tax exemption granted by the Agency with respect to an Applicant Project shall normally extend only to the following items acquired during the Tax Exemption Period described in subsection (B) above:

- (1) items incorporated into the real property;
- (2) tangible personal property, including furniture, furnishings and equipment used to initially equip the Project or otherwise forming part of the Project, if purchased by the Project Beneficiary as agent of the Agency;
- (3) the rental of tools and other items necessary for the construction and/or equipping of the Project, if rented by the Project Beneficiary as agent of the Agency; and
- (4) office supplies, fuel and similar items consumed in the process of acquiring, constructing and/or equipping the Project, if purchased by the Project Beneficiary as agent of the Agency.

(D) Items Not Exempted. A sales and use tax exemption with respect to an Applicant Project shall not be granted by the Agency for the following:

- (1) purchases occurring beyond the Tax Exemption Period described in subsection (B) above;
- (2) repairs, replacements or renovations of the Project, unless such repairs, replacements or renovations constitute major capital-type expenses approved by the Agency as a separate Project in the manner contemplated by the Act; or
- (3) operating expenses, unless such operating expenses constitute major capital-type expenses approved by the Agency as a separate Project in the manner contemplated by the Act.

(E) Percentage of Exemption. Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Agency, the sales and use tax exemption shall be equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the sales and/or use taxes that would have been levied if the Project were not exempt by reason of the Agency's involvement in the Project. If an exemption of less than one hundred percent (100%) is determined by the Agency to be applicable to a particular Applicant Project, then the Project Beneficiary shall be required to pay a PILOT to the Agency equal to the applicable percentage of sales and/or use tax liability not being abated. The Agency shall remit such PILOT, within thirty (30) days of receipt by the Agency, to the Affected Tax Jurisdictions in accordance with Section 874(3) of the Act.

(F) Confirmation Letter. The final act of granting a sales and/or use tax exemption by the Agency shall be confirmed by the execution by an authorized officer of the Agency of a confirmation letter by the Agency. Such confirmation letter shall be in the form prepared by counsel to the Agency and approved by the Chair, Vice Chair, and or Chief Executive Officer of the Agency. Each such confirmation letter shall describe the scope and term of the sales and use tax exemption being granted.

(G) Required Filings. The New York State Department of Taxation and Finance requires that proper forms and supporting materials be filed with a vendor to establish a purchaser's entitlement to a sales and use tax exemption. For example, TSB-M-87(7) outlines the materials that must be filed to establish entitlement to a sales and use tax exemption as an "agent" of the Agency. It is the responsibility of the Project Beneficiary to ensure that the proper documentation is filed with each vendor to obtain any sales and use tax exemptions authorized by the Agency.

(H) Required Reports and Records. Pursuant to Section 874(B) of the Act, the Project Beneficiary is required to annually file with the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance a statement of the value of all sales and use tax exemptions claimed under the Act by the Project Beneficiary and/or all agents, subcontractors and consultants thereof. The Project documents shall require that (1) a copy of such statement will also be filed with the Agency and (2) that the Project Occupant shall maintain, for a period ending seven (7) years after the last purchase made under the sales and use tax exemption, and make available to the Agency at the request of the Agency, detailed records which shall show the method of calculating the sales and use tax exemption benefit granted by the Agency.

SECTION 5. MORTGAGE RECORDING TAX EXEMPTION. (A) General. State law provides that mortgages recorded by the Agency are exempt from mortgage recording taxes imposed pursuant to Article 11 of the Tax Law. The Agency has a general policy of abating mortgage recording taxes for the initial financing obtained from the Agency with respect to each Project with respect to which the Agency issues debt which will be secured by a mortgage upon real property. In instances where the initial financing commitment provides for a construction financing of the Agency to be replaced by a permanent financing of the Agency immediately upon or shortly after the completion of the Project, the Agency's general policy is to abate the mortgage recording tax on both the construction financing and the permanent financing.

(B) Refinancing. In the event that the Agency retains title to a Project, it is the general policy of the Agency to abate mortgage recording taxes on any debt issued by the Agency for the purpose of refinancing prior debt issued by the Agency, and on any modifications, extensions and renewals thereof, so long as the Agency Fees relating to same have been paid. A refinancing of an Applicant Project shall not result in (1) any real property tax exemption beyond the ten (10) year period described in Section 7(D)(1) hereof or (2) any additional sales and use tax exemptions with respect to such Project.

(C) Non-Agency Projects. In the event that the Agency does not hold title to a Project, it is the policy of the Agency not to join in a mortgage relating to that Project and not to abate any mortgage recording taxes relating to that Project.

(D) Non-Agency Financings. Occasionally, a situation will arise where the Agency holds title to a Project, the Project Beneficiary needs to borrow money for its own purposes (working capital, for example), and the lender will not make the loan to the Project Beneficiary without obtaining a fee mortgage as security. In such instances, the policy of the Agency is to consent to the granting of such mortgage and to join in such mortgage, so long as the following conditions are met:

- (1) the documents relating to such proposed mortgage make it clear that the Agency is not liable on the debt, and that any liability of the Agency on the mortgage is limited to the Agency's interest in the Project;
- (2) the granting of the mortgage is permitted under any existing documents relating to the Project, and any necessary consents relating thereto have been obtained by the Project Beneficiary; and
- (3) the payment of the Agency Fee relating to same.

(E) Exemption Affidavit. The act of granting a mortgage recording tax exemption by the Agency is confirmed by the execution by an authorized officer of the Agency of an exemption affidavit relating thereto.

(F) PILOT Payments. If the Agency is a party to a mortgage that is not to be granted a mortgage recording tax exemption by the Agency (a “non-exempt mortgage”), then the Project Beneficiary or other person recording same shall pay the same mortgage recording taxes with respect to same as would have been payable had the Agency not been a party to said mortgage (the “normal mortgage tax”). Such mortgage recording taxes are payable to the County Clerk of the County, who shall in turn distribute same in accordance with law. If for any reason a non-exempt mortgage is to be recorded and the Agency is aware that such non-exempt mortgage may for any reason be recorded without the payment of the normal mortgage tax, then the Agency shall prior to executing such non-exempt mortgage collect a PILOT equal to the normal mortgage tax and remit same within thirty (30) days of receipt by the Agency to the Affected Tax Jurisdictions in accordance with Section 874(3) of the Act.

SECTION 6. REAL ESTATE TRANSFER TAXES. (A) Real Estate Transfer Tax. Article 31 of the Tax Law provides for the imposition of a tax upon certain real estate transfers. Section 1405(b)(2) of the Tax Law provides that transfers into the Agency are exempt from such tax, and the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance has ruled that transfers of property by the Agency back to the same entity which transferred such property to the Agency are exempt from such tax. The general policy of the Agency is to impose no payment in lieu of tax upon any real estate transfers to or from the Agency.

(B) Real Property Transfer Gains Tax. Article 31-B of the Tax Law provides for the imposition of a tax upon gains derived from the transfer of certain real estate in New York State. Certain transfers are exempt from such tax. It is the policy of the Agency to comply with the law, and to file the appropriate documentation with the New York State Department of Taxation and Finance to obtain preclearance by that department for any documents transferring real property to or from the Agency.

(C) Required Filings. It shall be the responsibility of the Project Beneficiary to ensure that all documentation necessary relative to the real estate transfer tax and the real estate transfer gains tax are timely filed with the appropriate officials.

SECTION 7. REAL ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION. (A) General. Pursuant to Section 874 of the Act and Section 412-a of the Real Property Tax Law, property owned by or under the jurisdiction or supervision or control of the Agency is exempt from general real estate taxes (but not exempt from special assessments and special ad valorem levies). However, it is the general policy of the Agency that, notwithstanding the foregoing, every non-governmental Project will be required to enter into a payment in lieu of tax agreement (a “PILOT Agreement”), either separately or as part of the Project documents. Such PILOT Agreement shall require payment of PILOT payments in accordance with the provisions set forth below.

(B) PILOT Requirement. Unless the Project Beneficiary and the Agency shall have entered into a PILOT Agreement acceptable to the Agency, the Project documents shall provide that the Agency will not file a New York State Department of Taxation and Finance, Division of Equalization and Assessment Form EA-412-a (an “Exemption Form”) with respect to the Project, and the Project documents shall provide that the Project Beneficiary shall be required to make PILOT payments in such amounts as would result from taxes being levied on the Project by the Affected Tax Jurisdictions if the Project were not owned by or under the jurisdiction or supervision or control of the Agency. The Project documents shall provide that, if the Agency and the Project Beneficiary have entered into a PILOT Agreement, the terms of the PILOT Agreement shall control the amount of PILOT payments until the expiration or sooner termination of such PILOT Agreement.

(C) Required Filings. As indicated in subsection (B) above, pursuant to Section 874 of the Act and Section 412-a of the Real Property Tax Law, no real estate tax exemption with respect to a particular Project shall be effective until an Exemption Form is filed with the Assessor of each Affected Tax Jurisdiction. Once an Exemption Form with respect to a particular Project is filed with a particular Affected Tax Jurisdiction, the real property tax exemption for such Project does not take effect until (1) a tax status date for such Affected Tax Jurisdiction occurs subsequent to such filing, (2) an assessment roll for such Affected Tax Jurisdiction is finalized subsequent to such tax status date, (3) such assessment roll becomes the basis for the preparation of a tax roll for such Affected Tax Jurisdiction, and (4) the tax year to which such tax roll relates commences.

(D) PILOT Agreement. Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Agency, all PILOT Agreements shall satisfy the following general conditions:

(1) Amount of Abatement: The general policy of the Agency is to provide that the appropriate officer or officers of the respective Affected Tax jurisdictions in which a Project is located (each an "Assessor") will from time to time determine the assessed value of the Project (the "Assessed Value") in the normal manner (i.e., the Project will be assessed as if the Project were owned by the Project Beneficiary and not by the Agency) as construction progresses thereon and when construction is completed. The Project Beneficiary will pay real estate PILOT payments determined by multiplying the Assessed Value by the applicable tax rates of the various taxing entities. Except as otherwise provided by resolution of the Agency, all real estate PILOT payments are to be paid to the respective officers responsible for collecting taxes on behalf of the respective applicable taxing entities. The general policy of the Agency is that, during an initial period (the "Initial Period"), the Project Beneficiary will pay real estate PILOT payments determined by (a) determining the "normal tax" (the "Normal Tax") by multiplying the Assessed Value by the applicable tax rates of the various Affected Tax Jurisdictions, and (b) reducing the Normal Tax by the following percentages:

<u>YEAR OF EXEMPTION</u>	<u>AMOUNT OF REDUCTION</u>
1 - 5	50%
6	40%
7	30%
8	20%
9	10%
10	0%

If the Agency's approval of a particular Project is predicated upon achievement by the Project of certain minimum goals (such as creating and maintaining certain minimum employment levels), the PILOT Agreement may provide for the benefits provided thereby to the Project to be reduced or eliminated if, in the sole judgment of the Agency, the Project has failed to fulfill such minimum goals. Except as otherwise provided by resolution of the Agency, all real estate PILOT payments are to be paid to the respective officers responsible for collecting taxes on behalf of the respective applicable Affected Tax Jurisdictions (each a "Receiver of Taxes"). Also, any addition to the Project shall be assessed normally as aforesaid, unless such addition shall be approved by the Agency as a separate Project following notice and a public hearing as described in Section 859-a of the Act. Other than as set forth above, the general policy of the Agency is to not provide the Project Beneficiary with any abatement, other than abatements allowed under the Real Property Tax Law.

(2) Special District Taxes. As indicated above, the Agency is not exempt from special assessments and special ad valorem levies, and accordingly these amounts are not subject to abatement by reason of

ownership of the Project by the Agency. The PILOT Agreement shall make this clear and shall require that all such amounts be directly paid by the Project Beneficiary. However, Project Beneficiaries should be aware that the courts have ruled that an Agency-sponsored Project is also eligible to apply for an exemption from special district taxes pursuant to Section 485-b of the Real Property Tax Law. If a Project Beneficiary desires to obtain an exemption from special district taxes pursuant to such Section 485-b, it is the responsibility of the Project Beneficiary to apply for same.

(3) Payee. Unless otherwise determined by resolution of the Agency, all PILOT payments payable to an Affected Tax Jurisdiction shall be assessed, billed and collected by the respective Receiver of Taxes. Pursuant to Section 874(3) of the Act, such PILOT payments shall be remitted to each Affected Tax Jurisdiction within thirty (30) days of receipt.

(4) Enforcement. An Affected Tax Jurisdiction which has not received a PILOT payment due to it under a PILOT Agreement may exercise its remedies under Section 874(6) of the Act. In addition, such Affected Tax Jurisdiction may petition the Agency to exercise whatever remedies that the Agency may have under the Project documents to enforce payment and, if such Affected Tax Jurisdiction indemnifies the Agency and agrees to pay the Agency's costs incurred in connection therewith, the Agency may take action to enforce the PILOT Agreement.

(E) Real Property Appraisals. Since the policy of the Agency stated in subsection (C)(1) is to base the value of a Project for payment in lieu of tax purposes on a valuation of such Project performed by the respective Assessors, normally a separate real property appraisal is not required. However, the Agency may require the submission of a real property appraisal if (1) the Assessor of any particular Affected Tax Jurisdiction requires one or (2) if the valuation of the Project for payment in lieu of tax purposes is based on a value determined by the Project Beneficiary or by someone acting on behalf of the Project Beneficiary, rather than by an Assessor for a Taxing Jurisdiction or by the Agency. In lieu of an appraisal, the Agency may require that a Project Beneficiary submit to the Agency and each Assessor a certified enumeration of all Project costs. If the Agency requires the submission of a real property appraisal, such appraisal shall be prepared by an independent MAI certified appraiser acceptable to the Agency.

SECTION 8. PROCEDURES FOR DEVIATION. (A) General. In the case where the Agency shall determine that any policy of the Agency as herein established is inappropriate or unfair, the Agency may determine to deviate from the provisions of this Uniform Tax Exemption Policy. Notwithstanding the Agency's policy with respect to the Initial Period or the abatement schedule discussed in Section 7(D)(1) hereof, such deviations by the Agency may include, in its sole and absolute discretion, consideration for requests for PILOT Agreements which (a) exceed ten (10) years in length, and/or (b) calculate PILOT payments on a fixed payment schedule. Prior to any deviation by the Agency, the Agency shall:

(1) adopt a resolution (a) setting forth, with respect to the proposed deviation, the amount of the proposed Tax Exemption, the amount and nature of the proposed PILOT, the duration of the proposed Tax Exemption and of the proposed PILOT and whether or not a Tax Exemption of any kind shall be granted, (b) indicating the reasons for the proposed deviation and (c) imposing such terms and conditions thereon as the Agency shall deem just and proper; and

(2) as provided in Section 3(C) hereof, give written notice of the proposed deviation from this Uniform Tax Exemption Policy to each Affected Tax Jurisdiction, setting forth therein a general description of the proposed deviation and the reasons therefor.

(B) Factors Regarding Potential Deviation. The Agency shall consider the following factors in making such determination, no single one of which shall be determinative:

- (1) The nature of the proposed Project (e.g., manufacturing, commercial, warehouse).
- (2) The nature of the property before the Project begins (e.g., vacant land, vacant buildings).
- (3) The economic condition of the area at the time of the application.
- (4) The extent to which a Project will create or retain permanent, private sector jobs.
- (5) The estimated value of tax exemptions to be provided.
- (6) The extent to which the proposed Project will provide additional sources of revenue for municipalities and school districts in which the Project is located.
- (7) The impact of the Project and the proposed tax exemptions on affected tax jurisdictions.
- (8) The impact of the proposed Project on existing and proposed businesses and economic development projects in the vicinity.
- (9) The amount of private sector investment generated or likely to be generated by the proposed Project.
- (10) The likelihood of accomplishing the proposed Project in a timely fashion.
- (11) The effect of the proposed Project upon the environment.
- (12) The extent to which the proposed Project will require the provision of additional services including, but not limited to, additional educational, transportation, police, emergency medical or fire services.
- (13) The extent to which the proposed Project will follow local input from local planning agencies.
- (14) The extent to which the proposed Project will provide a benefit (economic or otherwise) not otherwise available within the Town.
- (15) The extent to which the Project Beneficiary will enter into apprenticeship agreements within the meaning of Section 816 of the Labor Law of the State of New York with respect to the construction, reconstruction or operation of the Project.

(C) Agency-Owned Projects. Where a Project (1) constitutes a Non-Applicant Project, (2) is otherwise owned and operated by the Agency or (3) has been acquired by the Agency for its own account after a failure of a Project Occupant, such Project may at the option of the Agency be exempted by the Agency from all taxes, to the extent provided in Section 874(1) and (2) of the Act.

(D) Unusual Projects. Where a Project is unusual in nature and requires special considerations related to its successful operations as demonstrated by appropriate evidence presented to the Agency, the Agency may consider the granting of a deviation from the established exemption policy in accordance with the procedures

provided in Section 3(B) and Section 8(A) hereof. The Agency may authorize a minimum payment in lieu of tax or such other arrangement as may be appropriate.

Re-adopted: December 3, 2024