

TOWN OF ROTTERDAM

Diane M. Marco
Town Clerk



John F. Kirvin Government Center • 1100 Sunrise Boulevard • Rotterdam, NY 12306
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October 1, 2024

New York State Department of State
Bureau of State Records and Law
One Commerce Plaza
99 Washington Avenue
Albany, NY 12231-0001

REVISED: Filing of Town of Rotterdam Local Law 13-2024 (to Repeal Local Law 1-2017) and enact Local Law 13-2024

To Whom It May Concern:

Please see attached paperwork that is the correct paperwork for revised Local Law 13-24.

I had originally sent you the Local Law 13-2024 on August 1, 2024 and it was the incorrect one.

Enclosed are all the revised paperwork. Please let me know if there is anything else needed to have this corrected.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Diane M. Marco".

Diane M. Marco
Town Clerk

Enclosure

At the regularly scheduled public meeting of the Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam, held at the John F. Kirvin Government Center, 1100 Sunrise Boulevard, Rotterdam, New York 12306 on Wednesday, July 10, 2024, at 7:00 p.m., the following resolution was duly adopted:

RESOLUTION NO. 283.24

A RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE ZONING CODE TO REPEAL LOCAL LAW NO. 1 OF 2017 ENTITLED SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES AND TO ENACT LOCAL LAW NO. 13 OF 2024 ENTITLED SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES LAW WITH AMENDMENT TO SITE PLAN FEES

WHEREAS, a local law entitled, “Solar Energy Facilities” was introduced to the Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam, and upon duly published and posted, a public hearing was held on June 12, 2024, and continued on July 10, 2024, before the Town Board; and

WHEREAS, public discussion was heard at such hearing concerning the merits and significance of said introductory local law; and

THEREFORE, UPON MOTION OF Councilmember **MASTROIANNI**, seconded by Councilmember **GALLUCCI**,

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE TOWN BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam does hereby repeal Local Law No. 1 of 2017.

SECTION 2. The Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam does hereby adopt said Introductory Local Law No. 13 of 2024, a copy of which is attached hereto and made part of this resolution.

SECTION 3. The Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam does hereby amend Chapter 270-137.1(A)(1) of the Code of the Town of Rotterdam, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part of this resolution, and be it further

SECTION 4. The Town Clerk is hereby directed to enter said Local Law in the minutes of this meeting and in the Code of the Town of Rotterdam, and to give due notice of the adoption of said Local Law to the Secretary of State of New York.

SECTION 5. This resolution shall become effective July 10, 2024.
DATED: July 10, 2024

NAME	AYES	NOES	ABSTAIN
Dodson	X		
Mastroianni	X		
Gallucci	X		
Schlag		X	
Collins		X	

I, Diane M. Marco, Town Clerk of the Town of Rotterdam, Schenectady County, New York, **DO HEREBY CERTIFY** that the foregoing resolution was approved by the Town Board Meeting of the Town of Rotterdam on July 10, 2024, and that the foregoing resolution is a true and correct transcript of the original resolution and of the whole thereof and that said resolution is on file in the Town Clerk's office.

I DO FURTHER CERTIFY that each of the members of the Town Board had due notice of the said Town Board meeting.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Town of Rotterdam this July 12, 2024.

Diane M. Marco
Diane M. Marco, Town Clerk



Local Law Filing

(Use this form to file a local law with the Secretary of State.)

Text of law should be given as amended. Do not include matter being eliminated and do not use italics or underlining to indicate new matter.

County City Town Village
(Select one.)

of Rotterdam

Local Law No. 13 of the year 2024

A local law to repeal and replace Local Law No. 1 of 2017 entitled Solar Energy Facilities
(Insert Title)

Be it enacted by the Town Board of the
(Name of Legislative Body)

County City Town Village
(Select one.)

of Rotterdam as follows:

see attached:

(If additional space is needed, attach pages the same size as this sheet, and number each.)

(Complete the certification in the paragraph that applies to the filing of this local law and strike out that which is not applicable.)

1. (Final adoption by local legislative body only.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. 13 of 2024 of the ~~County~~(City)(Town)(Village) of Rotterdam was duly passed by the Town Board on July 10 2024, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.
(Name of Legislative Body)

2. (Passage by local legislative body with approval, no disapproval or repassage after disapproval by the Elective Chief Executive Officer*.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ and was deemed duly adopted *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)* on _____ 20 , in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

3. (Final adoption by referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)*

Such local law was submitted to the people by reason of a (mandatory)(permissive) referendum, and received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon at the (general)(special)(annual) election held on _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

4. (Subject to permissive referendum and final adoption because no valid petition was filed requesting referendum.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the (County)(City)(Town)(Village) of _____ was duly passed by the _____ on _____ 20____, and was (approved)(not approved) *(Name of Legislative Body)* (repassed after disapproval) by the _____ on _____ 20____. Such local *(Elective Chief Executive Officer*)* law was subject to permissive referendum and no valid petition requesting such referendum was filed as of _____ 20____, in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

* Elective Chief Executive Officer means or includes the chief executive officer of a county elected on a county-wide basis or, if there be none, the chairperson of the county legislative body, the mayor of a city or village, or the supervisor of a town where such officer is vested with the power to approve or veto local laws or ordinances.

5. (City local law concerning Charter revision proposed by petition.)

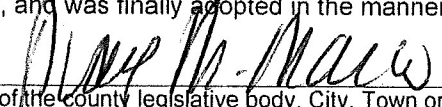
I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the City of _____ having been submitted to referendum pursuant to the provisions of section (36)(37) of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of such city voting thereon at the (special)(general) election held on _____ 20____, became operative.

6. (County local law concerning adoption of Charter.)

I hereby certify that the local law annexed hereto, designated as local law No. _____ of 20____ of the County of _____ State of New York, having been submitted to the electors at the General Election of November _____ 20____, pursuant to subdivisions 5 and 7 of section 33 of the Municipal Home Rule Law, and having received the affirmative vote of a majority of the qualified electors of the cities of said county as a unit and a majority of the qualified electors of the towns of said county considered as a unit voting at said general election, became operative.

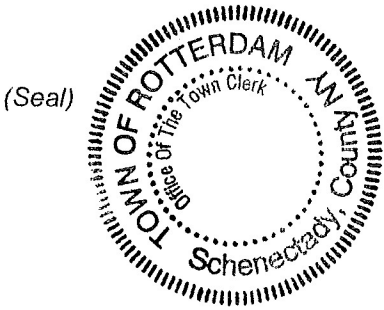
(If any other authorized form of final adoption has been followed, please provide an appropriate certification.)

I further certify that I have compared the preceding local law with the original on file in this office and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original local law, and was finally adopted in the manner indicated in paragraph _____ above.



Clerk of the county legislative body, City, Town or Village Clerk or officer designated by local legislative body

Date: 10/1/2024



SOLAR ENERGY FACILITIES LAW

TOWN OF ROTTERDAM

LOCAL LAW No. 13 of 2024

BE IT ENACTED by the Town Board of the Town of Rotterdam, in the County of Schenectady, as follows:

I. SECTION ONE – TITLE

This local law shall be known as the “Solar Energy Facilities Law,” and shall repeal and replace Local Law No. _____ of the year _____.

II. SECTION TWO – PURPOSE, INTENT AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this law shall be to provide for the siting, development, and decommissioning of solar energy systems subject to reasonable conditions to reduce potential impacts on adjoining properties, while promoting the effective and efficient use of solar energy resources.

The town finds that well-planned and suitably located solar energy systems can be beneficial. This law seeks to foster, thorough project planning and appropriate siting, the following objectives:

- A. Protecting the health, safety, and well-being of our First Responders through responsible siting, pre-incident planning and education, continuing education and training, adequate protection and equipment, and the implementation of best practices to reduce potential hazards.
- B. Allowing Town of Rotterdam residents, landowners, farms, and government to safely take advantage of solar energy resources in a way that is consistent with the nature and character of the Town in accordance with the Town of Rotterdam Comprehensive Plan.
- C. Promoting and supporting our Town’s Open Space Plan with solar code that protects and preserves open space, agricultural lands, and environmentally significant areas of Town as designated by our Comprehensive Plan and Conservation Plan.
- D. Protecting the Town’s unique ecosystem of plants, wildlife, and habitats, particularly in the western upland and rural areas of Town.
- E. Recognizing the importance of Agriculture and protecting water and soils conducive to farming. If agricultural lands are to be used for solar siting, the Town encourages consideration of dual-use projects/agrivoltaics, a mixed land use production system combining the agricultural use of the land with solar energy production.

- F. Protecting and ensuring farmland, agricultural land, and forested land are put to their highest and best use.
- G. Protecting and promoting scenic and environmental resources by minimizing large scale solar energy facilities' impacts on these resources as outlined in the Rotterdam Comprehensive Plan including, but not limited to, fresh watersheds, floodplains, historic sites, conservation easements, trails, parklands, wetlands, wildlife, and scenery, and areas for recreational and outdoor activities.
- H. Protecting the property values of those properties neighboring and within the viewshed and soundshed of a large-scale solar energy facility.
- I. Conserving the rural character of western Rotterdam and rural hamlets, including Rotterdam Junction and Pattersonville.

III. SECTION THREE – AUTHORITY

This local law is adopted pursuant to Sections 10 and 22 of the Municipal Home Rule Law.

IV. SECTION FOUR – DEFINITIONS

The following definitions are as they relate to this Solar Energy Facilities Law:

ANSI – American National Standards Institute.

ATIMA – As Their Interests May Appear.

Ambient Noise: All-encompassing sound that is associated with a given environment, usually a composite of sounds from many sources near and far.

Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) – One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time (not to include a stand-alone 12-volt car battery or an electric motor vehicle).

Battery Management System - An electronic system that protects energy storage systems from operating outside their safe operating parameters and disconnects electrical power to the energy storage system or places it in a safe condition if potentially hazardous temperatures or other conditions are identified.

Building-Integrated Photovoltaic System – A combination of photovoltaic building components integrated into any building envelope system, such as vertical facades,

including glass and other façade material, semitransparent skylight system, roofing materials, and shading over windows. Building-Integrated Photovoltaic System are Tier 1 solar energy systems.

Commissioning –A systematic process that provides documented confirmation that a solar energy system functions according to the intended design criteria and complies with applicable code requirements.

Comprehensive Plan – The Town of Rotterdam’s Comprehensive Plan, adopted on December 14, 2022, and as amended.

Decommissioning Plan –a plan to retire the physical facilities of the Project, including but not limited to decontamination, dismantlement, rehabilitation, landscaping, and monitoring.

Facility Area – The cumulative land area occupied during the operation of the solar energy facility. This shall include all areas and equipment within the facility’s fenced perimeter boundary, including the solar energy system, onsite interconnection equipment, onsite electrical energy storage equipment, fencing, and any other associated equipment – as well as any site improvements beyond the facility’s fenced perimeter boundary such as access roads, permanent parking areas, or other permanent improvements. The facility area shall not include site improvements established for impact mitigation purposes, including but not limited to vegetative buffers and landscaping features.

Fenced Perimeter – Any section(s) of Facility Area that is required by regulation or by the Planning Commission to be surrounded by security fencing that meets NEC requirements.

Forest and Woods – for the purpose of this Law, the terms forest, woods, woodlands, timberlands, wood lot and other reasonably synonymous terms shall describe any contiguous land-area where the dominant cover-type of the land is trees, covering at least 25% of the area. Forests and woods typically have thirty (30) years of uninterrupted growth or has surpassed the shrubland stage of primary succession.¹

Glare - The effect by reflections of light with intensity sufficient as determined in a commercially reasonable manner to cause annoyance, discomfort or loss in visual performance and visibility in any material respects.

Ground-Mounted Solar Energy System - A Solar Energy System which is secured to the ground via a pole, ballast system, or other mounting system; is detached from any other structure; and which generates electricity for onsite or offsite consumption. For the

¹ Combination of the definition of “shrubland” from University of New Hampshire and definition of “forest” from The Society of American Foresters.

purposes of this Solar Energy Facility law, systems affixed to canopies, such as carports in parking lots or driveways, shall be considered a ground-mounted system.

Immaterial Modifications - Changes in the location, type of material or method of construction of a solar energy system that will not: (1) increase the system's area by more than 5 percent (exclusive of moving any fencing) from original approval, (2) result in any new or additional adverse environmental impact not already reviewed and accepted for the project by the Town Planning Commission; (3) cause the project to violate any applicable setbacks or other requirements of this Law; or (4) cause the project not to conform to the State Environmental Quality Review determination or findings issued by the Planning Commission.

ISAOA – Its Successors and Or Assigns.

Kilowatt (kW): A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts. The nameplate capacity of solar energy systems may be described in terms of kW.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) – is a document that contains information on the potential hazards (health, fire, reactivity and environmental) and how to work safely with the chemical product.

Megawatt (MW): A unit of power equal to 1,000 kW. The nameplate capacity of solar energy systems may be described in terms of MW.

Mineral Soil Groups 1-4 (MSG 1-4): Soils recognized by the New York State (NYS) Department of Agriculture and Markets as having the highest value based on soil productivity and capability, in accordance with the uniform statewide land classification system developed for the NYS Agricultural Assessment Program.

Nameplate Capacity: A solar energy system's maximum electric power output under optimal operating conditions. Nameplate Capacity may be expressed in terms of Alternating Current (AC) or Direct Current (DC).

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory - A U.S. Department of Labor designation recognizing a private sector organization to perform certification for certain products to ensure that they meet the requirements of both the construction and general industry OSHA electrical standards.

NEC - National Electrical Code (NEC), also known as NFPA 70, and as amended or revised.

Non-Participating Property - A property not owned or leased by the solar energy system operator, nor having any land use agreement or easement related to the system.

Participating Property - A property owned or leased by the solar energy system operator, or a property having any land use agreement or easement related to the system. Where multiple adjacent properties under single ownership are participating in a solar energy system, the combined lots shall be considered as one for the purposes of applying setback requirements.

Point of Interconnection (POI) – the point at which power is delivered to an electrical distribution or transmission system and usually represents demarcation between the Solar Energy System and utility owned electrical infrastructure.

Renewable Energy Substation – An electrical substation used in the generation, transmission, and/or distribution system directly associated with and constructed for a Solar Energy System. Not including utility owned electrical substations already in existence prior to Solar Energy System construction, unless said substation is within the solar Facility Area, and, modified for the Solar Energy System’s use, and owned by the Solar Energy System legal entity.

Roof-Mounted Solar Energy System – A series of solar panels on the roof of any legally permitted building and/or structure for the purpose of producing electricity for on-site and/or off-site consumption.

Severe Weather Event: As defined by the National Weather Service, events such as: floods, tornados and thunderstorm that produces a tornado, winds of at least 58 mph, and/or hail at least 1" in diameter.

Shrubland: For the purpose of this law the terms Shrubland, Brushland, Brush, Scrub Brush, Overgrown, other reasonably synonymous terms shall describe lands with thickets of shrubs and young trees mixed with scattered grasses and wildflowers. Shrubland are areas where open space has been left alone, unmaintained and unmowed for approximately twenty-five to thirty years before becoming early successional forest.²

Solar Access - Space open to the Sun and clear of overhangs or shade so as to permit the use of active and/or passive solar energy systems on individual properties.

Solar Collector - A solar or photovoltaic cell, plate, panel, film, array, reflector, or other structure affixed to the ground, a building, or other structure that harnesses solar radiation to directly or indirectly generate thermal, chemical, electrical, or other usable energy, or that reflects or concentrates solar radiation to a solar or photovoltaic cell, plate, panel, film, array, reflector, or other structure that directly or indirectly generates thermal, chemical, electrical, or other usable energy.

² Definition from University of New Hampshire. <https://extension.unh.edu/resource/shrublands>

Solar Energy Equipment - Electrical material, hardware, inverters, conduit, storage devices, or other electrical and photovoltaic equipment associated with the production of electricity.

Solar Energy System – Also called solar energy facilities, components and subsystems required to convert solar energy into electric energy suitable for use. The term includes, but is not limited to, Solar Panels and Solar Energy Equipment. A Solar Energy System is classified as a Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3, Tier 4, or Tier 5 Solar Energy System as follows.

- A. Tier 1 Solar Energy Systems include the following:
 - a. Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems.
 - b. Building-Integrated Solar Energy Systems.
 - c. Roof mounted Solar Water Heater systems for the purpose of supplying domestic hot water to the property it is located on, and for no other purpose.

- B. Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems include the following:
 - a. Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems not included under Tier 1 with a Nameplate Capacity of up to 1.0 MW AC and which generates no more than 110% of the electricity consumed on the site over the previous 12 months.
 - b. Ground mounted Solar Water Heater systems for the purpose of supplying domestic hot water to the property it is located on, and for no other purpose.

- C. Tier 3 Solar Energy Systems include the following:
 - a. Ground Mounted Solar Water Heater systems not included under Tier 1 or Tier 2.
 - b. Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems not included under Tier 1 or Tier 2 Solar Energy Systems with a Nameplate Capacity of up to 5 MW AC.

- D. Tier 4 Solar Energy Systems include the following:
 - a. Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems not included under Tier 1, 2 or 3 Solar Energy Systems with a Nameplate Capacity of up to 25 MW AC.

- E. Tier 5 Solar Energy Systems are Solar Energy Systems and Solar-Thermal Systems which are not defined under Tier 1, 2, 3 or 4.

Solar-thermal systems – Solar thermal power/electric generation systems collect and concentrate sunlight to produce the high temperature heat needed to generate electricity. Including but not limited to linear concentrating systems, solar power towers, solar dish, solar engine, and similar systems.

Solar Water Heaters – Systems which use solar energy to generate domestic hot water typically for, but not limited to residential use. Systems may be roof or ground mounted.

TDE –Town Designated Engineer.

UL - Underwriters Laboratory, an accredited standards developer in the United States.

Uniform Code - The New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code adopted pursuant to Article 18 of the Executive Law, as currently in effect and as hereafter amended from time to time.

V. **SECTION FIVE – APPLICABILITY**

- a. The requirements herein shall apply to all solar energy system and equipment installations modified or installed after the effective date of this law, excluding general maintenance and repair.
- b. Solar energy system installations for which a valid building permit has been issued, or, if no building permit is presently required, for which installation has commenced before the effective date of this law shall not be required to meet the requirements of this law.
- c. Modifications to an existing solar energy system that increase the system’s area by more than 5 percent (exclusive of moving any fencing) from original approval shall be subject to this law.
- d. A building permit shall be required for installation of all solar energy systems. All solar energy systems may require evaluation and approval of a Town Designated Engineer. Any Type I or unlisted actions under NYCRR Part 617 Stat Environmental Quality Review Act shall require TDE review, at the discretion of the lead agency.
- e. All solar energy systems shall be designed, erected, and installed in accordance with all applicable codes, regulations, and industry standards as referenced in the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (“Building Code”) the NYS Energy Conservation Code, and the Town of Rotterdam Code.
- f. To the extent that any other town law, rule or regulation, or parts thereof, are inconsistent with the provisions of this law, the provisions set forth in this law shall control only as they pertain to solar energy systems.
- g. Any proposed solar energy system subject to review by the New York Board on Electric Generation and Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the New York State Public Service Law, or the Office of Renewable Energy Siting pursuant to Article 94-c of the Executive Law, shall be subject to all substantive provisions of this law and any other applicable laws, codes, ordinances and

regulations of the Town of Rotterdam, and any other applicable state or federal laws. For the purposes of this provision, such systems shall be classified as Tier 4 herein.

VI. SECTION SIX – PROHIBITIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

- a. Installation of any sized solar energy systems on bodies of water or within NYSDEC and/or ACOE regulated wetlands is prohibited.
- b. No solar energy system shall be installed within a 100-year flood zone, defined as “A”, or “AE” on FEMA Flood Maps.
- c. Solar collectors that are integrated directly into building materials, such as roof shingles, and that are a permanent and integral part of and not mounted on the building or structure are exempt from the requirements of this law. However, all applicable building codes shall be met, and necessary permits obtained.
- d. Portable solar collectors as part of vehicles, such as campers and similar, or other small, foldable systems meant for temporary use and not in place for longer than 30 calendar days are exempt from the requirements of this article. However, all applicable codes for their operation shall be met, and necessary permits obtained.
- e. Tier 5 facilities, as defined above, are prohibited in all Zoning Districts in the Town of Rotterdam.
 - i. Rationale: Pursuant to the Town of Rotterdam Comprehensive Plan, The Town of Rotterdam can generally be separated into two distinct areas. The eastern part of Town is mostly developed and urbanized and is the location of most of the Town’s infrastructure. The western portion of the Town, however, is distinctly unique in its low level of development, rural character, agricultural lands, and diversity of natural resources. Rotterdam has established an overall policy establishing its desire to maintain its predominantly rural character in the western portion of our Town. Maintaining the rural character shall be accomplished by preserving agricultural landscapes, open space, important scenic views, fresh watersheds, floodplains, historic sites, conservation easements, trails, parklands, wetlands, wildlife, and appropriately sized infrastructure.
 - ii. The Rural, Agriculture and Natural resources component of the Plan’s Vision Map focuses on maintaining and protecting these key resources while supporting agricultural businesses and preserving natural resources.

- iii. Local laws which apply to major renewable energy facilities are considered to be important by New York State (NYS) Public Service (PBS) CHAPTER 48, ARTICLE 8, § 142 which expressly states that:

“A final siting permit may only be issued if ORES makes a finding that the proposed project, together with any applicable uniform and site-specific standards and conditions, would comply with applicable laws and regulations.”

- iv. The importance of local laws is manifest from this statement. In choosing to make this statement in the law, the State Legislature explicitly expresses the intent that the content of local laws shall be a very important consideration for the New York State Office of Renewable Energy Siting (Siting Office) in deciding whether to grant or deny permits for major renewable energy facilities.

ARTICLE 8, § 142 continues to state that in making a final siting permit determination with respect to a major renewable energy facility, ORES *may* elect not to apply, in whole or in part, any local law or ordinance that would otherwise be applicable if it makes a finding that, as applied to the proposed facility, it is unreasonably burdensome in view of the CLCPA targets, and the environmental benefits.

The Town of Rotterdam specifically requests that, with regard to any proposed major renewable energy facility having a nameplate capacity of twenty (25) MW or greater or any others being reviewed under NYS Public Service Law Article 8 that the NYS Office of Renewable Energy Siting honor and enforce the local laws of the Town of Rotterdam as set forth herein. Local decision-making is enshrined in the New York State Constitution, Local Government Bill of Rights, Statute of Local Governments, and Municipal Home Rule law. As important as CLCPA goals are, local laws are adopted with the best interest of the community overall in mind, and CLCPA goals should not be the primary metric for determining whether carefully crafted local legislation should be overturned.

VII. SECTION SEVEN – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The installation of a solar collector or panel, whether attached to the main structure, an accessory structure, or as a detached, freestanding or ground-mounted solar collector, shall meet all requirements of this section.

- a. All proposed solar energy systems shall submit a Town of Rotterdam Solar Development Application and other associated items outlined herein.
- b. All solar energy systems shall adhere to all applicable NYS and Town of Rotterdam building, plumbing, electrical, and fire codes. Except for conditions specified in this law, all systems shall comply with the provisions of the Town zoning ordinance for the zoning district in which they are located.
- c. All solar collectors and their associated support elements shall, at the time of installation, be designed according to generally accepted engineering practice to withstand heavy snow loads and wind pressures applied to exposed areas by wind from any direction, to minimize the migration of light or sound from the installation and to minimize sight obstructions for adjacent structures or land parcels.
- d. All solar collectors shall have anti-reflective coating(s) to reduce glare to the maximum extent practicable. All solar collectors and related equipment shall be placed and arranged such that reflected solar radiation or glare shall not be directed onto adjacent properties or public roadways. Panels shall not reflect more than 2% of incoming sunlight.
- e. All solar collectors and their associated support elements shall have a non-reflective finish and be of neutral paint colors to achieve visual harmony with the surrounding area.
- f. All participating properties for solar energy systems shall have a single landowner. Solar energy system projects shall not be sited on more than one side of a public road, regardless of property ownership or municipality.
- g. Ground-mounted solar energy system height shall not exceed 15 feet when oriented at maximum tilt.
- h. When required, solar energy systems applicant shall pay all associated costs for application review, including but not limited to engineering, legal, environmental, planning, and review required under SEQRA. When the Planning Commission determines that a review will require such costs, it shall provide an estimate to the applicant. Subsequently, such payment shall be made prior to commencement of full Planning Commission review after an initial meeting.
- i. When solar energy systems are paired with BESS, it shall be noted in the Solar Development Application and be subject to applicable requirements of Town of Rotterdam's BESS code.

- j. Visual Impact: A solar energy system shall not be installed in any location that would substantially detract from or block the view(s) of all or a portion of a recognized scenic viewshed, as viewed from any public road, right-of-way, or publicly owned land within the Town or that extends beyond the border of the Town.
- k. Landscaping and Screening: Landscaping buffer areas shall be required between the Facility Area and adjacent property lines to screen the view of Tier 2 and larger systems. Buffer widths shall be as follows:
 - i. Tier 2: 25 feet and may be increased to a maximum of 100-ft by the Code Enforcement officer. If a Tier 2 system is reviewed by the Planning Commission, they may alter or waive this requirement in the case of carport or canopy systems in parking lots.
 - ii. Tier 3: 50 feet and may be increased to a maximum of 100-ft by the Planning Commission.
 - iii. Tier 4: 200 feet. If the project is located in zones I-1 or I-2 the buffer width may be reduced to 100-feet or other reasonable width determined by the Planning Commission.

Buffers shall use existing vegetation to the fullest extent practicable. If existing vegetation does not provide the desired screening or buffer width it shall be supplemented with new landscaping to form a continuous hedge at least 4-8 feet in height at planting shall be required and maintained for the life of the project. Berms, solid fencing, and opaque enclosures are the least desirable method of screening but may be proposed in situations where existing or new landscaping for screening is not practical. New landscaping proposed for the project shall be species native to the region and selected by a Registered Landscape Architect. All landscaping and screening methods shall be maintained and replaced as necessary during the life of the project.

- l. Lighting: Where lighting is required for solar energy systems, it shall be limited to lighting required for safety and operational purposes and shall be cast downward and shielded from all neighboring properties and public roads. Lighting shall be capable of manual or auto-shut off switch rather than motion detection. All lighting sources and fixtures shall fully shield and comply with International DarkSky lighting standards. No light source may exceed a maximum Correlated Color Temperature (CCT) of 3,000K. "Dusk to Dawn" lighting is prohibited.
- m. Fencing: Where fencing is required per this law or section 110.31 of NEC code and as revised, it shall encompass all solar collectors, electrical and control equipment, substations, batteries, and shall be labeled, and secured to prevent unauthorized access. Such equipment shall be enclosed with a seven (7) foot high fence or per

most current NEC requirements. Fencing shall have a self-locking gate to prevent unauthorized access and shall be wildlife permeable/friendly by including one way wildlife gates every 1,000 linear feet of perimeter fencing (minimum of two). Fixed-knot woven wire or other wildlife friendly fencing and mixed used fencing is preferred and shall include areas that shall allow small-to-medium sized animals (e.g., turtles, racoons, birds, etc.) areas which to easily pass through. Fencing shall be located inside any landscaping buffer area required by this Law. Barbed wire fencing is prohibited.

- n. Signage: Warning signage shall be placed on solar equipment to the extent appropriate. All signs, streamers, or similar items, both temporary and permanent, are prohibited on solar equipment except the following, which must be posted at all points of Facility Area ingress/egress and any substation fencing:
 - i. Manufacturers or installer's identification;
 - ii. Appropriate warning signs and placards;
 - iii. Signs that may be required by a federal or state agency;
 - iv. Signs that provide a 24-hour emergency contact phone number and warn of any danger and signs that direct Fire department and Hazmat to emergency safety protocols. Said information shall be depicted within an area of no more than eight square feet.
 - v. As required by the NEC, disconnect and emergency shut off information shall be clearly displayed on a light-reflective surface.
 - vi. A clearly visible warning sign concerning voltage shall be placed at the base of all pad-mounted transformers and substations.
 - vii. No advertising signage is permitted.
- o. Access Roads and Parking: Where required, roadways and parking will be provided to assure adequate operational and emergency access. Access roads will be reviewed for operational and fire safety purposes by the TDE, who may ask for the Local Fire Department's opinion of the proposed roads. Access roads shall be a minimum of width of 20 feet, and no greater than 26 feet wide. Adequate turnarounds shall be provided as determined applicable codes and the TDE. All roadways and parking areas associated with the solar energy system shall remain unpaved and, to the greatest extent practical, of pervious surfaces.
- p. Site access: The fire break around the Facility Area fencing shall be accessible at all times and maintained at a level acceptable to the Town of Rotterdam, including snow removal. Snow removal on access roads shall be performed within 24 hours of a more than 6 inches snowfall, and at no point shall there be more than 6 inches of snow accumulation on the access roads through the course of winter season.

- q. Slopes: Ground-Mounted Solar Energy Systems and associated equipment shall not be placed on slopes greater than 15 percent covering a minimum horizontal area of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre or 10,890 square feet and a minimum horizontal dimension of 10 feet. No earthwork may be done to for the sole purpose of altering natural slopes for placement of panel arrays to meet this requirement.
- r. Site disturbance, including but not limited to, grading, soil removal, excavation, and soil compaction in connection with installation Facility Area shall be minimized to the greatest extent practical.
- s. Agricultural Areas: Solar energy systems shall limit the use of agricultural areas within their project limits to no more than 10 percent of soils classified by the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets' Agricultural Land Classification as mineral soils groups 1 through 4. All solar energy systems shall adhere to the Department of Agriculture and Markets' Guidelines for Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands. Tier 4 solar energy systems shall not be sited on lands shown on the Schenectady County Agriculture District Map.
- t. Blasting is prohibited for the construction of all solar energy facilities.
- u. There shall be no drilling within 500 feet of active wells for construction of Tier 3 and larger solar energy systems.
- v. No pesticides or herbicides are to be used within the Facility Area for the lifetime of the project.
- w. All electrical lines and wiring associated with solar energy systems shall be buried to the greatest extent practical and include necessary encasements in accordance with the NEC. For Tier 3 and 4 systems, the applicant is encouraged to use ground mounted equipment at the POI to avoid viewsheds impacts to sensitive receptors. The Planning Commission may waive this requirement if sufficient engineering data is submitted, which demonstrates that underground lines are not feasible or practical. The applicant is required to show the locations of all proposed overhead and underground electrical lines including substations, switchyards, junction boxes and other electrical components for the project on the site plan.
- x. Where required and prior to final approval of a solar energy system, all engineering documents, including site plan, Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and Decommissioning Plan, etc., shall be signed and sealed by a New York State-licensed professional engineer. The solar energy system shall comply with all requirements of Article XXVI Erosion and Sediment Control of Town Code, and applicable New York State laws periodically amended over time. The site shall be

designed to avoid adverse changes to drainage, runoff, and overall site hydrology, which could impact both participating and other non-participating properties.

- y. The Planning Commission or Town Code Enforcement Office may request any other information or documentation reasonably required for review or approval of an application, as applicable.

VIII. SECTION EIGHT – TIER 1 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

a. Zones Allowed: Allowed in all zones.

b. Applications, Approvals, Fees, and Permits: Solar Development Application and Building Permit. Fees in accordance with the most current version of the Town of Rotterdam Fee Schedule. Non-residential systems may require site plan reviews under other sections of town code.

c. Setbacks:

- 1. Tier 1 systems are affixed to structures that shall conform to the setbacks in the subject zoning district. If the structure is existing and nonconforming with its zone requirements, setbacks shall be to the extent the structure remains lawful under other provisions of Town Code.

d. Specific Requirements:

- 1. Tier 1 systems shall not exceed the maximum allowed height of the principal use in any zoning district.
- 2. Tier 1 systems shall be mounted as flush as possible to the roof. Solar panels on flat roofs shall not extend above the top of the surrounding parapet, or more than 24 inches above the flat surface of the roof, whichever is higher. Solar panels on pitched roofs shall be installed at the same angle as the roof's surface with a maximum distance of eight inches between the roof and the highest edge of the system. Solar panels on pitched roofs shall be installed parallel to the roof surface on which they are mounted or attached. To achieve proper solar orientation, panels may exceed the roofline by five feet.
- 3. In order to ensure firefighter and other emergency responder safety, except in the case when solar panels are installed on an accessory structure less than 1,000 square feet in area, there shall be a minimum perimeter provides a 36 inches wide access pathways area around the edge of the roof to provide space on the roof for walking around all solar collectors and panels.

4. All Tier 1 systems shall be required to display a permanent plaque or directory placed in an exterior location near the main or front entry of a residence or other structure that is readily visible to firefighters to identify system disconnect(s) location. The plaque or directory shall meet all New York State Building Code standards for reflection, lettering, and color for easy visibility.

IX. SECTION 9 – TIER 2 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Zones Allowed: Allowed in all zones.
- b. Applications, Approvals, Fees, and Permits: Solar Development Application and Building Permit. Fees in accordance with the most current version of the Town of Rotterdam Fee Schedule. Non-residential systems may require site plan reviews under other sections of town code.
- c. Setbacks:
 1. All Tier 2 systems shall be set back from the property line by the greater of 25 feet or the otherwise applicable setback in the subject zoning district.
- d. Specific Requirements:
 1. All applicable requirements listed under Section 7 of this Law.
 2. Tier 2 systems shall only be permitted in the side or rear yards of properties. In the case of carport or canopy systems, the applicant may apply to the Planning Commission for consideration of Tier 2 systems in front yards for parking lots and commercial use.
 3. The area beneath Tier 2 systems shall be included in calculating lot coverage requirements for the subject zone. Systems, in combination with all other existing or proposed structures contributing to lot coverage calculation, may not exceed the maximum lot coverage for subject zone.
 4. The installation of Tier 2 systems shall be considered a land development activity for purposes of Article XXVI of Town Code.
 5. Ground-mounted solar energy system shall have views minimized from adjacent properties to the extent reasonably practical. Solar energy equipment shall be located in a manner to reasonably avoid and/or minimize blockage of views from surrounding properties and shading of other properties.

6. All Tier 2 systems shall be required to display a permanent plaque or directory placed in an exterior location near the main or front entry of the property or other structure that is readily visible to firefighters to identify system disconnect(s) location. The plaque or directory shall meet all New York State Building Code standards for reflection, lettering, and color for easy visibility.

X. SECTION 10 – TIER 3 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Zones Allowed: Allowed in all zones.
- b. Applications, Approvals, Fees, and Permits: Solar Development Application; Site Plan, Special Use Permit approval process; Building Permit. Fees in accordance with the most current version of the Town of Rotterdam Fee Schedule.
- c. Setbacks:
 1. All Tier 3 systems shall be set back from the property line by 100 feet as measured to the fenced perimeter of the Facility Area.
 2. The following may not be subject to required property line setback herein unless otherwise directed by the Planning Commission.
 - i. Access roads proposed from a public road to the fence of a solar energy system, including any stormwater management, or other necessary infrastructure installed for the purpose of this access road.
 - ii. POI connections to electrical distribution systems on public roads or utility right of ways.
- d. Specific Requirements:
 1. All applicable requirements listed under Section 7 of this Law.
 2. Facility Area shall not exceed 50 percent lot coverage, except in Agricultural Districts which shall not exceed 30 percent lot coverage.
 3. All requirements of Article XVII Site Plan Approval and Article XIX Special Use Permit. In addition to these sections, Site Plans for the application shall also contain the following:
 - a. Location map showing types of existing structures and uses on the site, public roads, and other properties within 2,500 feet of the boundaries of the site including any bordering municipalities.
 - b. Site plan shall provide surveyed data of abutting properties to the Participating Property parcel(s) showing all principal and accessory

- buildings (residential and commercial), roads, utilities and private or public wells; and labeling distances from those features to the Participating Property boundary;
- c. Location and description of all solar energy system components, whether on site or off site, all above and below-ground utility lines on the site, transformers, POI, Renewable Energy Electrical Substations when required for project, fencing, laydown, and storage areas to be used as part of construction and other ancillary facilities or structures;
 - d. Proposed changes to the landscape of the site, grading, vegetation clearing and planting, exterior lighting, and screening vegetation or structures.
 - e. Label all setback distances as required by Town laws;
4. Part 1 of a full a Full Environmental Assessment Form for SEQRA.
 5. Upon receipt of an application, the Town requires proof of mailing, at the Applicant's expense, a notice of the proposed project to all owners of property within a one (1) mile radius of the Participating Property boundaries regardless of municipality. Notices shall contain a summary of the project, a designated contact person, with telephone number, e-mail address, and mailing address from whom information will be available on a going forward basis.
 6. An electrical diagram detailing the solar energy system installation, associated components, and electrical interconnection methods, with all disconnects and over-current devices identified.
 7. Manufacturer data on all proposed solar energy system components.
 8. Documentation of access to the Facility Area via a lease agreement or other instrument to show the landowner's consent to the project.
 9. Documentation of utility notification, including proof of interconnection agreement. Projects not viable to the utility company shall not be considered by the Planning Commission.
 10. Decommissioning plan, including cost estimate and description and form of financial surety as described in other sections of this law.
 11. Deforestation: Previously cleared or disturbed areas are preferred locations for solar projects.
 - a. Forested lands and woodlands shall not be deforested to construct solar energy facilities.

- b. Shrubland, isolated trees or stand of trees in otherwise open space may be cut. However, clearcutting of trees more than six inches in diameter at breast height³ (DBH) in a single contiguous area exceeding 20,000 square feet is prohibited. This clearing restriction shall apply to trees cleared for entire facility area, in and outside fenced perimeter of facility area, and on the participating properties.
- c. The applicant will be required to retain the services of a qualified arborist and/or forester to define, delineate and certify in writing the limits of forest, shrubland, and tree stands. if there is uncertainty in the participating properties' land covers.
- d. Removing trees beyond what is deemed necessary by the Planning Commission to install and maintain the solar energy systems shall be prohibited.
- e. Unless waived or altered by the Planning Commission, trees more than three inches in diameter at breast height that are removed from shall be replaced at a 1:1 ratio on the participating properties, or at other locations within the Town of Rotterdam agreed to by the Planning Commission and involved landowners.

Any portion of a property that has been clear-cut in excess of the area described in the paragraphs above shall not be included in an application for a solar energy facility for a period of three (3) years following such clear-cutting. The applicant shall submit aerial imagery of the participating properties for a period of three (3) years prior to the date of application.

- 12. Renderings: Applicant shall provide a photo simulation by an independent third-party vendor, with scaled color visual renderings to demonstrate the adequacy of proposed buffering/screening at the completion of construction of the solar energy system, and similar visual renderings of the projected maturation of the buffering/screening at five years and 10 years after completion of the solar energy system. The Planning Commission may require the above renderings from multiple angles or perspectives as they deem appropriate.
- 13. Acoustical noise studies by an independent third-party vendor shall be submitted with the application, which provide analysis of all noise-generating equipment that may be included in the project, including for construction. Noise

³ Reference to Adirondack Park Agency's definition of "Clearcutting" which uses a threshold of 6" DBH for trees.

generated from the solar energy system's components and associated ancillary equipment, including but not limited to transformers, inverters, storage devices, substations, and tracking motors shall provide for no discernable difference from existing noise levels at property lines. The study shall contain:

- a. Actual measurements of existing daytime and nighttime ambient noise at the boundary of the participating properties. Ambient noise testing locations and schedule shall be discussed with the Planning Commission before testing takes place.
- b. Proposed noise model to predict potential increase in noise from the project for pre-construction and post-construction conditions at both the project boundaries and nearest adjacent receptors (neighboring houses, etc.).
- c. Noise studies shall follow industry norms and report their findings using A-weighted methodologies.

The Planning Commission may require additional analysis as they deem appropriate and may require noise mitigation or additional setbacks as needed to meet this requirement.

14. Glare studies prepared by an independent third-party vendor shall be submitted with the application, which shall demonstrate that any glare or heat to be produced by the solar project does not have a significant adverse impact on neighboring properties or roadways. The study shall:
 - a. Be prepared to determine predicted glare caused by the proposed solar energy system or facility that may affect off-site property locations and effecting residences and view sheds, which shall be referred to as solar equipment glare.
 - b. Include a statement of projected glare impact, certified, and signed by a qualified specialist or Professional Engineer, stating the proposed glare impact analysis is accurate.
 - c. A post-construction glare monitoring plan shall be submitted, which at a minimum, requires annual certification by a qualified specialist or Professional Engineer of the applicant or facility owner that the solar energy system or facility conforms to the requirements of this section. If the town determines after the two-year period once the system or facility becomes operational, the applicant/ facility owner may request that the annual certification be suspended.
15. A storm water pollution prevention plan in accordance with all requirements of Article XXVI Erosion and Sediment Control, and applicable New York State laws periodically amended over time, shall be submitted for review and approval by the Town's MS4 office and the TDE.

16. A 15-foot-wide fire break, in accordance with NYS Fire Code, shall be maintained around the immediately outside the fenced perimeter of the Facility Area.
17. As part of the Operation, Safety and Maintenance Plan in Section 13 of this Law, the applicant shall document existing firefighting resources near or on the Participating Properties that may include, but not limited to: distance to nearest fire hydrant, dry hydrants, ponds, or other waterbodies sufficient for drawing water in emergency situations. If firefighting resources do not exist within a reasonable distance to the project, the Planning Commission, in consultation with the local fire department and TDE may require retention ponds and dry hydrant construction to meet firefighting needs.
18. Construction Hours and Guidelines: Drilling or pile driving for racking foundations or other equipment, truck idling and deliveries shall be limited to Monday through Friday between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. and shall not be conducted outside these hours, or on Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays recognized by New York State. Truck idling in excess of 5 minutes is prohibited by State Law, and when it is to legally occur, shall only take place during construction hours listed above. All other activities may follow construction hours guidelines in other sections of Town Code. If, due to safety, emergency or continuous operation requirements, construction activities are required to occur beyond the allowable work hours, the applicant shall notify the Town Code Enforcement Office with forty-eight (48) hours advanced notice, unless such construction activities are required to address emergency situations. In such cases, as much advance notice as is practical shall be provided. Violations and penalties of this provision shall be in accordance with other sections of Town Code concerning noise violations.
19. Construction Equipment Noise: Construction equipment and all trucks delivering to the site shall use alternatives to back-up beepers such as warning alarms, white noise systems, flaggers/spotters, and other OSHA approved systems. Violations and penalties of this provision shall be in accordance with other sections of Town Code concerning noise violations.
20. Within 30 days after completion of the solar energy system, the applicant shall file in the Code Enforcement Office a post-construction certification from a professional engineer registered in New York State stating that the project complies with applicable codes and industry practices and has been constructed and is operating according to the design plans. The applicant shall further provide certification from the utility that the facility has been inspected and connected.

XI. SECTION 11 – TIER 4 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

- a. Zones Allowed: Allowed by right in Zones I-1 and I-2. Allowed by Solar Energy Overlay District in any other zone pending approvals listed below.
- b. Applications, Approvals, Fees, and Permits: Solar Development Application; Site Plan, Special Use Permit approval process; Solar Energy Overlay District Approval; Building Permit. Fees in accordance with the most current version of the Town of Rotterdam Fee Schedule.
 - i. A pre-submission conference with the Town is required. The applicant shall provide the opportunity for an on-site visit by any interested Town committee or board members.
- c. Setbacks:
 1. Tier 4 systems located in zones I-1 and I-2 shall be set back from the property line by 100 feet as measured to the fenced perimeter of the Facility Area. The setback shall be increased to 500 feet for all other zones.
 2. Renewable Energy Substations systems shall be set back 750 feet from property lines and 900 feet from active water wells.
 3. Tier 4 Facility Areas shall be setback at a minimum of 200 feet from regulated wetlands, ponds, and streams, unless otherwise waived from this requirement by the Planning Commission upon receiving proper permit from regulatory agency.
 4. The following may not be subject to required property line setback herein unless otherwise directed by the Town of Rotterdam Planning Commission.
 - a. Access roads proposed from a public road to the fence of a solar energy facility, including any stormwater management, or other necessary infrastructure installed for the purpose of this access road.
- d. Solar Energy Overlay District: In order for Tier 4 systems to be sited in areas of the Town outside of Zones I-1 and I-2, the applicant must petition the Town Board to amend the Town of Rotterdam Zoning Code and Map to include a Solar Energy Overlay District over the Participating Properties. The purpose of the overlay district is to preserve existing zoning where a Tier 4 project is proposed and add to it a use for such a facility, with any condition(s) the Town Board deems necessary to include. Petitioning

for this overlay district shall follow all procedures for such process under State and Town law.

- e. Escrow for Review and Operations: Tier 4 projects will require more oversight and services by the Town and their selected consultants. In addition to the normal escrow requirements of section 7, the account shall also include adequate funding for any necessary mailings by the Town, construction inspection, annual inspections, and for monitoring during operation of the facility. The escrow account shall be replenished when required by the Town and shall be maintained for the life of the project. Failing to replenish the account may result in enforcement action by the Town or activating the Decommissioning Agreement.
- f. Specific Requirements:
1. All applicable requirements listed under Section 7, and all requirements of Section 10 (d) of this Law.
 2. Application materials must contain a statement clearly indicating how the proposed facility is consistent with Comprehensive Plan and any other plans or inventory in existence at the date of application.
 3. The Applicant shall disclose the full scope of the planned size of the project, including any other involved municipalities, and shall not segment the application for purposes of reducing the apparent significance of proposed plans. Where the Planning Commission or Lead Agency has substantial proof that the ultimate scope of the project may exceed that which is actually being proposed by the Applicant, it shall conduct its review and base its findings on the larger potential scope.
 4. Solar Energy Systems shall not be placed on properties included on or in the viewshed of New York State or Natural Register of Historic Places.
 5. Solar Energy Systems shall not exceed a maximum project size of 100 contiguous acres.
 6. No solar energy systems of Tier 4 and greater may be within a 2.5-mile radius of any other facility of Tier 4 size or greater, regardless of municipality.
 7. Solar energy systems of Tier 4 and greater shall not be located above the elevation of 1,000 feet (NAVD 88), or along ridgelines and on hilltops.
 8. In addition to Section 10(d)(5) of this Law, required notice to surrounding landowners shall contain a link to a project website, created and paid for by the applicant, which is meant to disseminate information to the public. At the

Applicant's expense, publication of notice of application shall be made in newspapers designated by the County of Schenectady and Town of Rotterdam for same. Notice shall also be provided to each member of the State and County Legislature in whose district any portion of the proposed solar facility is located in, or which district the project abuts upon.

9. Upon submission of an application, the Applicant shall conspicuously post signage on the frontage of participating properties at all roads abutting the proposed project and at the proposed entryways/exits to the project. Signage must be of sufficient size to contain the name of the proposed project, the application number, a rough concept map of the project, and contact information for the developer as well as a proposed project website address. Signage shall be sized and placed at a safe distance from the public roadway as to not interfere with sight distance on the roadway or any adjacent driveways.
10. In addition to Noise Studies requirements under Section 10(d) of this law, within 90-days of project completion the applicant or facility owner shall conduct a post-construction noise sampling shall at locations and schedule discussed with the Planning Commission prior to testing. If noise sampling is found to be greater than predictions the Applicant may be required to mitigate the sound to a level sufficient to the Planning Commission. Failure to implement mitigation measures within 90-days of notice will result in enforcement procedures by the Town. The applicant may request one (1) 90-day extension if reasonable evidence that the requested measures cannot be completed in 90-days. Further, violations and penalties of this provision shall be in accordance with other sections of Town Code concerning noise violations. The town may use the project's escrow account to hire an independent, third-party engineer/noise monitor to oversee compliance with noise requirements and the ongoing obligation of same for the lifetime of the project.
11. A GIS viewshed analysis of the Zone of Visual Impact (ZVI) prepared by an independent third-party vendor; defined as the area from which the proposed undertaking may be visible within a one-half mile (0.5) buffer around solar fields covering 4 to 39 acres in size, a one-mile buffer around solar fields covering 40 to 60 acres, a three-mile buffer for solar fields covering 61-80 acres, and a four-mile buffer for solar fields covering 81-100 acres. Positive visibility of the solar field must be based upon bare-earth topography only (do not factor in vegetation). Forested lands shall be assigned a height of 30 feet unless otherwise factually disputed. The analysis should be presented as an orthorectified aerial base map with the buffer boundary and project area indicated and ZVA highlighted. A visual analysis shall be provided from all property owners immediately adjacent to the proposed solar energy system. The analysis shall be for each season and from the building face at eye level from grade. The visual analysis will quantify the severity of the visual impact. A balloon study which provides aerial viewshed maps,

model-massing, and photorealistic simulations shall be performed if deemed necessary by the Planning Commission. All required tests must comply with specific balloon test performance criteria and simulation guidelines of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

12. In addition to landscaping requirements within this law, the applicant shall prepare a vegetation management plan that includes a list of all proposed plantings and seeding mixes, summarizes clearing operations, discusses the location of offset plantings if offsets are required, provides information on protection of pollinators and perennial vegetation, and lists the methods and frequency of vegetation maintenance.
13. Wildlife: Development and operation of solar energy systems shall have no significant impact on fish, wildlife, or plant species or their critical habitats, or other significant habitats identified by the Town or other federal or state regulatory agencies. To assure this condition the following must be provided:
 - a. Environmental Resource Map: The Applicant shall generate a site map delineate sensitive environmental features (wetlands, slopes, soils, land covers, etc.) along with other site information to identify and describe how the proposed solar energy system shall avoid or mitigate adverse impacts to these resources. Lands that have the highest ecological value as evidenced by large, continuous areas of forest, undisturbed drainage areas, wetlands or NYSDEC identified critical habitats or rare plant and animal populations shall be avoided.
 - b. Wildlife Habitat Assessment: The Applicant shall employ an independent third-party with qualifications as an ecologist to generate a habitat assessment. The assessment shall include:
 - i. A sketch map (e.g., drawn on an aerial photo image) depicting the habitats and watercourses on and near the property along with roads, existing structures, and other features that would help the applicant and the town understand the spatial relationships of existing natural and cultural features.
 - ii. Describe the habitats and ecological communities on and near the site, using classifications from standard references relevant to this region.
 - iii. Summarize species evident to ecologist that may inhabit the participating properties and surrounding areas.
 - iv. Note any species of concern, threatened, endangered or otherwise.
 - v. Address on-site bird and bat migration, nesting, and habitat surveys and recommend or conduct surveys for such species

during the appropriate seasonal windows during the year prior to submittal of an application.

- vi. Discuss potential impacts due to the proposed Solar Energy System, and potential mitigation if required,
 - vii. Cite all sources and references, including using the most recent New York State Department of Environmental Conservation survey protocols for grassland birds and winter raptors. For other wildlife, applicants shall follow NYSDEC guidance on appropriate survey methods.
- c. Provide additional wildlife surveys as required based on the findings of the Habitat Assessment, or as required by federal, state, and local agencies.
- d. The applicant shall hire an independent, third-party environmental monitor to oversee compliance with environmental commitments and siting requirement, and the ongoing obligation of same for the lifetime of the project. The environmental monitor shall perform regular site inspections of construction work sites and provide annual inspections of the completed solar energy system at the expense of the developer, ATIMA, ISAOA.
14. Designated traffic routes for construction and delivery vehicles to minimize traffic impacts, wear, and tear on local roads, and impacts on local business operations shall be proposed by the applicant and reviewed by the Planning Commission. At the Planning Commission discretion, a Road-Use Agreement may be required for the desired traffic route.
15. Well water and ground contamination testing shall be required for all Tier 4 and greater projects.
- a. The applicant, Town, and TDE shall develop a list of potential contaminants that will be tested for, and the location of testing based on the proposed equipment for the Tier 4 facility prior to testing.
 - viii. List of contaminants that may be tested for includes but is not limited to: sulfuric acid, mercury, nickel, cadmium (known Carcinogen), cadmium telluride, lead, lithium, cobalt, lithium, iron, arsenic, silicon, copper, silver, selenium, copper indium selenide, copper indium gallium, diselenide, (di)selenide, hexafluoroethane, polyvinyl fluoride, PFAS, and any other contaminant required for testing by the Town, County or State for this type of facility at the time testing takes place.
 - b. At the applicant's cost, an escrow account with the Town shall be established to provide an independent third-party testing agency that

- may provide testing of the Facility Area and of water wells on properties within 1000-ft of the facility area.
- c. At the applicant's expense, notice shall be given to all property owners within 1000-ft that water well testing is available.
 - d. Pre-construction testing: Initial testing shall take place within 12-months of establishing special escrow account. Test results for the Participating Properties shall be furnished to the Town. Results for adjacent properties will be given to the property owner to be shared at their discretion.
 - e. Post-construction testing: Post-construction testing shall take place within 24-months of final construction of the Tier-4 facility. Test results for the Participating Properties shall be furnished to the Town. Results for adjacent properties will be given to the property owner to be shared at their discretion.

XII. SECTION TWELVE – REQUIRED AGREEMENTS

The following applies to Tier 3 and greater solar energy systems, unless waived or altered by the Planning Commission.

- a. Road Use Agreement: The applicant shall execute a road use agreement with the Town if town roads are to be used for the project. Prior to the issuance of the building permit and commencement of construction, an existing condition assessment of the proposed hauling routes using town roads shall be undertaken by the applicant at the applicant's expense. Any damage to a Town road during construction caused by the operator or its subcontractors shall be repaired or reconstructed to the satisfaction of the Town Highway Superintendent at the operator's expense.
- b. Performance Guarantees: The Town will require the applicant or facility owner to provide, prior to construction, a performance bond or cash escrow that names the Town of Rotterdam as the beneficiary, to ensure proper operation and maintenance of all below noted facilities, both during and after construction and until the solar energy facility is removed from operation. If the applicant or facility owner fails to properly operate and maintain below noted facilities, the Town, after giving reasonable notice for non-emergencies, may draw upon the account to cover the costs of proper operation and maintenance, including engineering and inspection costs. After which, the account shall be replenished by the applicant or facility owner within 90 days, or else the facility will be considered abandoned, and decommissioning shall be enacted.
 - i. Facilities for performance guarantees:
 - 1. All proposed landscaping and screening for the project in the amount of 50 percent the installed cost.

2. Stormwater management and erosion and sediment control facilities required for the project in the amount of 50 percent the installed cost.
 3. Any other facility as part of the proposed project, deemed necessary for inclusion to this section by the Planning Commission.
- c. Decommissioning: The applicant shall execute a decommissioning agreement and financial surety as described in Section Fourteen of this law.
- d. Indemnification: The applicant system shall execute an indemnification agreement with the Town. The agreement shall require the applicant/owner/operator to at all times defend, indemnify, protect, save, hold harmless and exempt the Town and its officers, councils, employees, attorneys, agents and consultants from any and all penalties, damages, costs or charges arising out of any and all claims, suits, demands, causes of action or award of damages whether compensatory or punitive, or expenses arising therefrom either at law or in equity, which might arise out of or be caused by the placement, construction, erection, modification, location, equipment's performance, use, operation, maintenance, repair, installation, replacement, removal or restoration of said solar energy system, excepting however any portion of such claims, suits, demands, causes of action or award of damages as may be attributable to the negligent or intentional acts or omissions of the Town or its employees or agents. With respect to the penalties, damages or changes referenced herein, reasonable attorneys' fees, consultant fees and expert witness fees are included in those costs that are recoverable by the Town.
- e. Payment in-lieu of Taxes: The applicant shall enter into an agreement for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) with the Town Board pursuant to Real Property Tax Law Section 487. This PILOT agreement shall be reviewed and approved by the Town Board. A PILOT agreement executed with the county IDA, acceptable to the Town Board, in its sole discretion, for the solar energy system may serve to meet the requirements of this section.
- i. No building permit shall be issued, or construction commenced for a solar energy system until such time as the PILOT agreement has been executed by all parties and recorded at the Office of the County Clerk.
 - ii. The PILOT shall run to the benefit of the Town and School District, and be executed by the operator and the owners of the real property upon which the solar energy system is to be located and such signatures be notarized in such a way that allows the PILOT agreement to be recorded at the Office of the County Clerk. Prior to commencement of construction, the PILOT agreement shall be recorded at the Office of the County Clerk as a lien on the property and indexed against the property/properties upon which the solar energy system is to be constructed. The intent of this provision is so that should the operator of the solar energy system default with regard to the PILOT agreement, such obligation will become the responsibility of the

then owner of the property upon which the solar energy system is sited and failure to satisfy the terms of such agreement will permit the Town to enforce such agreement against the owner.

- f. Community Host: Applicable to only Tier 4 and 5 systems, an Open Space Public Benefit Fee shall be paid to the Town as part of site plan approval. Tier 4 Solar Energy Systems constitute a unique land use that impacts the Town's ability to retain its suburban and rural aesthetic and occupies large swaths of green space while converting open and/or agricultural lands with potential for more suitable development.
- i. The Planning Commission, as part of its site plan approval for any Tier 4 and 5 Solar Energy System, will require a Fee of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) per acre, or portion thereof; amount to be based upon all land occupied within the fenced area, as described in Section 7, 2, B, including all solar panels, storage, and related equipment.
 - ii. Fees collected pursuant to this section shall be allocated at 50% to parkland and 50% to open space funds.
 - iii. Open Space shall have the following meaning; any space or area characterized by natural scenic beauty whose existing openness, natural condition, or present state of use, if retained, would enhance the present or potential value of abutting or surrounding development or would maintain or enhance conservation of natural or scenic resources. For the purposes of this definition, "natural resources" shall include, but not be limited to, agricultural lands defined as open lands actually used in bona fide agricultural production.

XIII. SECTION THIRTEEN – SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND SAFETY

The following applies to Tier 3 and greater solar energy systems, unless waived by the Planning Commission.

- a. Operation, Safety and Maintenance Plan: The applicant shall submit a comprehensive operation, safety and maintenance plan that addressing the following:
- i. Contains an executive summary sheet at the front of the document which clearly shows the following:
 1. Facility owner information and contact, both phone and current email address.
 2. Landowner information and contact, both phone and current email address.
 3. An emergency contact phone number for a competent person who can be to the facility within one (1) hour or less notice. The individual shall have access to the facility gates, knowledge of the site and able to quickly identify electrical disconnect locations.

4. An emergency contact at the Utility Company associated with the solar energy system POI.
 5. Contact information for company or individual responsible for regular maintenance and landscaping of the site.
- ii. Describes continuing maintenance and upkeep, as well as design, construction, installation, testing and commissioning information and shall meet all requirements set forth in the Uniform Code and all applicable codes. Shall address the following:
1. Broken panels and any other damaged or malfunctioning equipment shall be removed, replaced, or repaired from the site within 30 days of discovery or notification of problem at the expense of the developer, ATIMA/ISA OA.
 2. System equipment, grounds, fencing and buffer areas shall be maintained in good condition by the operator.
 3. Plant growth shall be controlled by mowing or grazing.
 4. The use of herbicides and pesticides within the Facility area is prohibited.
 5. Only DEC approved cleaning products applied by DEC approved applicators are allowed.
- iii. The applicant shall prepare an Emergency Operations Plan in cooperation with town emergency service providers, which will become part of the Operation, Safety and Maintenance Plan. A copy of the approved plan shall be given to the system owner, the local fire department, and local fire code official. A permanent copy shall also be placed in an approved location to be accessible to facility personnel, fire code officials and emergency responders. The emergency operations plan shall include the following information:
1. Procedures for safe shutdown, de-energizing, or isolation of equipment and systems under emergency conditions to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock, and personal injuries, and for safe start-up following cessation of emergency conditions.
 2. Procedures for inspection and testing of associated alarms, interlocks, and controls.
 3. Procedures to be followed in response to notifications from the solar energy system that, when provided, could signify potentially dangerous conditions, including shutting down equipment, summoning service, and repair personnel, and providing agreed

upon notification to fire company personnel for potentially hazardous conditions in the event of a system failure. All means of shutting down the solar energy system shall be clearly marked.

4. The property must be inspected after a National Weather Service designation of a Severe Weather event to ensure that the property did not sustain damage. Reports of said inspection shall be filed with the Town Building Inspector.
5. Emergency procedures to be followed in case of fire, explosion, release of liquids, oils, or vapors, damage to critical moving parts, or other potentially dangerous conditions.
6. Response considerations similar to a material safety data sheet (MSDS) that will address response safety concerns and extinguishment when an MSDS is not required.
7. Procedures for dealing with solar energy system equipment damaged in a fire or other emergency event, including maintaining contact information for personnel qualified to safely remove damaged equipment from the facility. System owner shall provide guaranteed non-emergency and emergency response times of a qualified subject matter expert to the DPW and local emergency responders.
8. Other procedures as determined necessary by the Town to provide for the safety of occupants, neighboring properties, and emergency responders.
9. Procedures and schedules for conducting drills of these procedures and for training local (all agencies within 15 miles) emergency responders on the contents of the plan and appropriate response procedures. Training shall be taught by a New York State certified instructor, performed annually, and shall include local and mutual aid emergency responders. Training and specialty equipment shall be paid for by the developer, ATIMA/ISA OA.
10. The system owner shall notify the local fire department, county emergency management office and the town building inspector at least one week prior to any scheduled maintenance or equipment swap out.

11. In the event of a fire, all contaminated soil must be removed and disposed of properly, in accordance with all applicable laws.

- b. Consultation with Town Emergency Services: The applicant shall arrange an on-site meeting with the fire department having primary coverage of the project area and any other associated emergency service provider or Town department, to review the components of the system, safety issues and procedures for emergency response. This shall include details on the location of labeled warnings, access to the site, and emergency disconnection of the system. A draft version of the Operation, Safety and Maintenance Plan described above shall be made available to attendees of this meeting at least seven (7) calendar days before. The applicant shall take feedback from attendees and amend the Operation, Safety and Maintenance Plan as needed.
- c. Ownership Changes: If the owner or operator of the solar energy system changes or the owner of the property changes, all requirements of the special use permit shall remain in effect. Approval to operate the system shall continue, provided that the successor owner or operator assumes in writing all of the obligations of the special use permit, site plan approval, decommissioning plan, security, escrow, and any other binding agreements. A new owner or operator of the solar energy system shall notify the Code Enforcement Officer and the Town Supervisor of such change in ownership or operator 30 days prior to the ownership change. All the terms set forth herein shall be binding on developers, ATIMA/ISAOA.
- d. Annual Report/Inspection: On a yearly basis, the solar energy system owner shall provide the Town a report showing the rated capacity of the system and the amount of electricity that was generated by the system and transmitted to the grid. The report shall be submitted no later than 30 days after the end of the calendar year. Additionally, an applicant/operator shall hire an independent, third-party engineer/inspector approved by the Town to oversee compliance with site and operational requirements and the ongoing obligation of same for the lifetime of the project. The engineer/inspector shall perform a site inspection if a complaint regarding the solar energy system and any of its components is made to the Town of Rotterdam Code Enforcement Officer. Annual inspections of the completed solar energy system shall be performed at the expense of the developer, ATIMA, ISAOA.
- e. Project Changes: Any changes to the solar energy system that occur after final approval from the Planning Commission, except for immaterial modifications as defined herein, shall be done by amendment to the special use permit only and shall be subject to the requirements of this law.

Unless expressly limited by a condition imposed in the permit, the Code Enforcement Officer, or other Town designee may, during project construction, allow immaterial modifications to the design of the project as represented in the final set of site plans reviewed by the Planning Commission. Such immaterial modifications shall only be allowed in response to a written request by the applicant. All such requests shall be addressed to the authorized Town designee, with copies to the Chairman of the Planning Commission, and the TDE.

f. Insurance:

- i. Unless waived by the Town, the applicant or facility owner shall agree to secure and maintain for the duration of the project, public liability insurance as follows:
 1. Commercial general liability covering personal injuries, death and property damage: \$5,000,000 per occurrence, \$10,000,000 aggregate, which shall specifically include the Town and its officers, councils, employees, attorneys, agents and consultants as additional named insured;
 2. Umbrella coverage: \$10,000,000.
- ii. Insurance Company: The insurance policies shall be issued by an agent or representative of an insurance company licensed to do business in the State and with at least a Best's rating of "A".
- iii. Insurance Policy Cancellation: The insurance policies shall contain an endorsement obligating the insurance company to furnish the Town with at least 30 days prior written notice in advance of cancellation.
- iv. Insurance Policy Renewal: Renewal or replacement policies shall be delivered to the Town at least 15 days before the expiration of the insurance that such policies are to renew or replace.
- v. Copies of Insurance Policy: No more than 15 days after the grant of the permit and before construction is initiated, the permit holder shall deliver to the Town a copy of each of the policies or certificates representing the insurance in the required amounts.
- vi. Certificate of Insurance: A certificate of insurance that states it is for information purposes only and does not confer sufficient rights upon the Town shall not be deemed to comply with this law.

- g. Construction Inspection: The escrow account required herein shall be used to provide inspection by a town engineering consultant during construction of the solar energy system. Work shall remain accessible and exposed until inspected and accepted by the town's consultant. After inspection, the work or a portion thereof shall be noted as satisfactory as completed, or the permit holder shall be notified as to how the work fails to comply with the Uniform Code or conditions of the special use permit. Work not in compliance shall remain exposed until brought into compliance, reinspected, and found satisfactory as completed. During construction, the Town Building Inspector/Code Enforcement Officer can issue a stop order at any time for violations of the special use permit.

- h. Operational Inspection: Upon 24 hours advance notice to the owner/operator or designated contact person, the Town of Rotterdam Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector or his or her designee may enter the solar energy facility to verify compliance with any requirements or conditions. The solar energy system shall be inspected by a New York State licensed professional engineer, under contract with the town and paid by the escrow account required herein, to ensure that it is operating according to the conditions of the special use permit. Such inspections shall be done annually, and at any other time, upon a determination by the Town's Building Inspector that damage may have occurred. The engineer shall file an inspection report with the Town Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector. All recommendations for maintenance and repair contained in said report shall be completed by the operator within a written schedule agreed on by the Code Enforcement Officer/Building Inspector.

- i. Groundwater Testing: For Tier 4 or larger facilities, Unadulterated soil samples shall be taken at 4 corners of the proposed site. Testing shall utilize 4-foot-deep holes, with testing at 2-foot increments. One monitoring test well shall be at the lowest elevation on the site. In the event groundwater contamination occurs as a result of the solar facility, the operator, at its sole expense, shall provide a reliable alternative water source and address the contamination in accordance with all legal requirements.

XIV. SECTION FOURTEEN – ABANDONMENT OR DECOMMISSIONING OF SYSTEMS

The following applies to Tier 3 and larger solar energy systems. A proposed Decommissioning Agreement shall be provided by the applicant and approved by the Town Board. No building permit shall be issued for a solar energy system until the Decommissioning Agreement has been executed and financial surety provided as set forth below.

a. Cause to implement decommissioning plan.

- i. If a solar energy system ceases to perform its originally intended function for more than 12 months or is considered abandoned by the Code Enforcement Officer for lack of maintenance and other provisions of this law, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the owner and/or operator of the facility to implement the decommissioning plan. Within 180 days of notice being served, the facility owner shall either restore operation or complete implementation of the decommissioning plan. If the owner and/or operator fails to fully implement the decommissioning plan within the 180-day time period and restore the site to original conditions as required, the Town may implement the decommissioning plan in accordance with the law, and recover all expenses incurred for such activities from the financial surety described in other sections of this law, and if required, from the defaulted facility owner.
- ii. If the applicant begins and does not complete construction within eighteen (18) months after receiving final site plan approval, the decommissioning plan may be implemented unless the facility owner can show to the satisfaction of the Code Enforcement Officer good cause as to why this time should be extended for a maximum of 6 months. At which time if the facility is not fully constructed and operating, the Code Enforcement Officer may implement the decommissioning plan in accordance with this law.

b. Decommissioning Plan: The plan shall be submitted as part of the application to the Planning Commission. The decommissioning plan that ensures that the site will be restored to a useful, nonhazardous condition without delay, including but not limited to the following provisions:

- i. The removal of the solar energy system within the from the facility area, including but not limited to all above and subsurface structures, electrical equipment, wires, footings, ground anchors, cables, utility poles, point of interconnection, concrete, switch gears, transformers, fencing, renewable energy electrical substations, inverters, roadways, stormwater management features, roadways, etc.
- ii. Compacted portions of the site shall be decompacted and excavations shall be backfilled to restore the site. Restoration of the original surface grade and topsoil installation after removal of facility.
- iii. Revegetation of restored topsoil areas with native seed mixes, excluding any invasive species.
- iv. The cost of removing the entire solar energy system based upon prevailing wages and any other requirements applicable to municipalities under state or federal law.

- v. No salvage value shall be attributed to any of the components of the solar energy system and/or the solar energy equipment.
- vi. A schedule and methods for the removal of the solar energy system and/or the solar energy equipment, including any ancillary structures.
- vii. A plan for restoring the property to its pre-installed condition, including grading and vegetative stabilization to eliminate any negative impacts to surrounding properties, and, where if it was previously used for farming, with vegetation suitable for farming purposes, i.e. a hay field, crops or grazing. Such restoration shall follow NYS Department of Agriculture & Markets Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects — Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands, as updated.

c. Financial Surety

- i. Financial Surety shall be in an amount sufficient to ensure the good faith performance of the terms and conditions of the permit issued pursuant hereto and to provide for the removal of the solar energy system and restoration of the site subsequent to removal.
- ii. Prior to the issuance of a building permit and every five (5) years thereafter, the solar energy system owner shall file with the Town evidence of financial security to provide for the full cost of decommissioning and removal of the solar system in the event the system is not removed by the system owner. Evidence of financial surety shall be in effect throughout the life of the system and shall be in the form of an irrevocable letter of credit or other security acceptable to the Town Board. The irrevocable letter of credit shall include an automatic extension provision, to be issued by an A-rated institution solely for the benefit of the Town, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- iii. The amount of the financial surety shall be 150 percent of the estimated cost of removal of the solar energy system and restoration of the property, with an escalator of 2 percent annually (or Consumer Price Index change if more than the annual escalator of 2 percent) for the life of the solar energy system and shall not consider the net salvage value of any such project components. The financial surety established by the agreement shall not be subject to disclaimer or rejection in a bankruptcy proceeding. The amount of the surety shall be determined and certified by the applicant's engineer and shall be reviewed by the TDE. The amount of the surety may be adjusted by the Town during each five (5) year review as required.

- iv. In the event of default upon performance of such conditions, after proper notice and expiration of any cure periods, the security shall be forfeited to the Town, which shall be entitled to maintain an action thereon. The financial surety shall remain in full force and effect until 90 days after the restoration of the property, as set forth in the decommissioning plan, is completed.
- v. Any cost incurred by the Town that exceeds funding available to them from financial surety, which cannot be recovered from the defaulted facility owner, shall be assessed against the property, in a manner appropriate by law, and in the form of tax, lien or other available method enforceable by the Town.

XV. SECTION FIFTEEN – PUBLIC UTILITY USE

A solar energy facility shall not be considered a Public Utility Use.

XVI. SECTION SIXTEEN – SEVERABILITY

The invalidity or unenforceability of any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, or phrase of the aforementioned sections, as declared by the valid judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction to be impaired, illegal, invalid, unenforceable, or unconstitutional, shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any other section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, or phrase, which shall remain in full force and effect, and shall be fully severed from this Code, and there shall be automatically added in lieu thereof a provision as similar in terms and intent to such severed provision as may legal, valuable, and enforceable.

XVII. SECTION SEVENTEEN – EFFECTIVE DATE

This local law shall take effect immediately upon the filing in the office of the New York State Secretary of State in accordance with Section 27 of the Municipal Home Rule Law.