

LOCAL LAW NO. 5 OF 2024

**AMENDING THE TOWN OF RIGA ZONING CHAPTER
REGARDING SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS**

BE IT ENACTED, by the Town Board of the Town of Riga, Monroe County, State of New York, as follows:

Article I. General Provisions

Section 1. Authorization.

The adoption of this local law is in accordance with New York Town Law §§ 261-263, New York State Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(ii)(a)(12), and Article IX, §§ 1(a) and 2(c) of the New York State Constitution.

Section 2. Title.

This local law shall be known as “A Local Law Regarding Solar Energy Systems.”

Article II. Amendments to the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter (Chapter 95)

Section 1. Section 95-9 of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter (Zoning Districts) shall be amended so as to delete the words “SESO” and “Solar Energy Systems Overlay” from the list of districts established by the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter.

Section 2. Amendments to Section 95-14 (Definitions)

A. Section 95-14 of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to insert the following definitions of “BUILDING-INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM”, “BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM”, BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM, COMMERCIAL”, “ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM, COMMERCIAL”, “SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT”, “TYPE I SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM”, and “TYPE 2 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM”, said definitions to be inserted in alphabetical order in said section:

BUILDING-INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A combination of photovoltaic building components integrated into any building envelope system such as vertical facades, including glass and other facade material, semitransparent skylight systems, roofing materials, and shading over windows.

BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the side(s) or rear of a building or other structure either directly or by means of support structures or other mounting devices, intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single-family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm, but not including those mounted to the roof or top surface of a building.

BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM, COMMERCIAL — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the side(s) or rear of a building or other structure either directly or by means of support structures or other mounting devices intended to produce energy for off-site sale to and consumption by one or more customers .

ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A solar energy system mounted on the roof of any legally permitted building or structure and wholly contained within the limits of the roof surface, intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single-family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm

SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT — Electrical energy devices, material, hardware, inverters, or other electrical equipment and conduit, not to include any type of battery energy storage system or similar device, that are used with solar panels to produce and distribute electricity.

TYPE 1 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A ground-mounted solar energy system intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single- family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm. Said system shall be considered an accessory use (as defined in Article III) and an accessory structure, designed and intended to generate electricity solely for use on the premises, potentially for multiple tenants, through a distribution system that is not available to the public. Such Type 1 solar energy systems may consist of solar energy systems located on multiple sites within the jurisdictional limits of the Town of Riga, owned by the same person, entity, farm or business, but in no instance shall the aggregate yield on the combined systems equal more than 110% of the electricity consumed by such person, entity, farm or business within the previous 12 months, nor shall the aggregate coverage of the combined solar panels and solar energy equipment across all parcels exceed 25 acres. Type 1 solar energy systems can be developed, operated and maintained by a third party by lease agreement or through a power purchase agreement.

TYPE 2 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A ground-mounted solar energy system intended to produce energy for off-site sale to and consumption by one or more customers.

B. Section 95-14 of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to delete the current definitions of “GROUND-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM” and “SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM” and replace them with the following definitions, said definitions to be inserted in alphabetical order in said section:

GROUND-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the ground either directly or by support structures or other mounting devices where such structure and mounting exists solely to support the solar energy system.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — An electrical energy generating system composed of a combination of both solar panels and solar energy equipment.

C. Section 95-14 of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to delete the definitions of “LARGE SCALE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM” and “ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SOLAR SYSTEM” in their entirety.

Section 3. Amendments to Section 95-27 (LI Light Industrial Park District)

A. Section 95-27(C) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to insert the following paragraphs (4), (5), and (6) as special permit uses, and to renumber existing paragraph (4) as paragraph (7):

(4) Commercial Building-Mounted Solar Energy Systems

(5) Commercial Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems

(6) Type 2 Solar Energy Systems

B. Section 95-27(D) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to add new paragraphs (9) and (10) to the end of the subsection, as follows:

(9) Type 2 solar energy systems shall be sited to create a setback from any property line of no less than 200 feet. Setbacks shall be measured from the fence-line of the solar energy system to the nearest property line. The above-stated side and rear property setback restrictions and those setbacks may be waived on any contiguous parcel (to that parcel upon which the solar energy system is being developed) owned by a participating landowner that owns the parcel upon which the subject solar energy system is being placed. The above waiver shall not apply to any contiguous parcels that are not owned by the same landowner that owns the land upon which the solar energy system is placed.

(10) Type 2 solar energy systems coverage shall not exceed 50% of the total parcel size. It is the intent of this restriction to protect the valuable resource and benefits of prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance and it is the express intention of the Town of Riga that no variance or hardship request be granted to permit increased coverage by Type 2 solar energy systems on prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance by any board or commission or other agency having legal authority to consider and grant such a variance or hardship request. The coverage area shall be determined by the area covered by the perimeter of the solar energy system at minimum tilt and shall not include required fencing or access roads.

Section 4. Amendments to Section 95-28 (GI General Industrial District)

A. Section 95-28(C) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to insert the following paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as special permit uses, and to renumber existing paragraphs (5), (6), and (7) as paragraphs (8), (9), and (10), respectively:

(5) Commercial Building-Mounted Solar Energy Systems

(6) Commercial Roof-Mounted Solar Energy Systems

(7) Type 2 Solar Energy Systems

B. Section 95-28(E) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to add new paragraph (9) to the end of the subsection, as follows:

(9) Type 2 solar energy systems shall be sited to create a setback from any property line of no less than 100 feet. Setbacks shall be measured from the fence-line of the solar energy system to the nearest property line. The above-stated side and rear property setback restrictions and those setbacks may be waived on any contiguous parcel (to that parcel upon which the solar energy system is being developed) owned by a participating landowner that owns the parcel upon which the subject solar energy system is being placed. The above waiver shall not apply to any contiguous parcels that are not owned by the same landowner that owns the land upon which the solar energy system is placed.

Section 5. Section 95-31 of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter (SESO Solar Energy Systems Overlay District) is repealed in its entirety.

Section 6. Amendments to Section 95-47 (Applicability of provisions; exceptions)

A. Section 95-47(A) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to add new paragraph (6) to the end of the subsection, as follows:

(6) Certain Solar Energy Systems including Commercial building-mounted, commercial roof-mounted, Type 1 Solar Energy Systems for businesses and farms, and Type 2 Solar Energy Systems.

B. Section 95-47(B) of the Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended so as to add new paragraph (6) to the end of the subsection, as follows:

(6) Building-integrated, building-mounted, roof-mounted solar energy systems, and some Type 1 solar energy systems as provided in § 95-78C(4).

Section 7. The Town of Riga Zoning Chapter shall be amended by adding new Section 95-78 (Solar Energy Systems), as follows:

§ 95-78. Solar Energy Systems.

A. Authority and legislative intent.

The Town Board of the Town of Riga states the following as its findings and legislative intent:

(1) This section is adopted pursuant to New York State Town Law §§ 261, 263 and 264, which authorize the Town of Riga to adopt zoning provisions that advance and protect the health, safety, and welfare of the community, New York State Municipal Home Rule Law § 10(ii)(a)(12), and Article IX, §§ 1(a) and 2(c) of the

New York State Constitution, and are made in accordance with the Town of Riga Comprehensive Plan for the development of the Town of Riga.

- (2) The Town Board of the Town of Riga recognizes that solar energy is a clean, readily available and renewable energy source and the Town of Riga intends to accommodate the use of solar energy systems.
- (3) However, the Town Board finds it is necessary to properly site and regulate solar energy systems within the boundaries of the Town of Riga to protect residential uses, prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, business areas and other land uses, to preserve the natural resources, overall beauty, nature and character of the Town of Riga, to promote the effective and efficient use of solar energy resources, and to protect the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of the Town of Riga.
- (4) The previously adopted Solar Energy Systems Overlay District has become insufficient to adequately address the many new aspects of solar energy system (as hereinafter defined) development that have arisen since its original adoption. Accordingly, the Town Board finds that the adoption of these updated and enhanced regulations is necessary to properly direct the location, size and construction of these solar energy systems.

B. Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to this section:

ABANDONMENT - A solar energy system that has not produced electrical energy for 12 months and must be removed from the property.

APPLICANT — The person or entity submitting an application and seeking an approval under this section; the owner of a solar energy system or a proposed solar energy system project; the operator of solar energy system or a proposed solar energy system project; any person acting on behalf of an applicant, solar energy system or proposed solar energy system. Whenever the term "applicant" or "owner" or "operator" are used in this section, said term shall include any person acting as an applicant, owner or operator of such solar energy system.

BUILDING-INTEGRATED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A combination of photovoltaic building components integrated into any building envelope system such as vertical facades, including glass and other facade material, semitransparent skylight systems, roofing materials, and shading over windows.

BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the side(s) or rear of a building or other structure either directly or by means of support structures or other mounting devices, intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single-family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm, but not including those mounted to the roof or top surface of a building.

COMMERCIAL BUILDING-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the side(s) or rear of a building or other structure either directly or by means of support structures or other mounting devices intended to produce energy for off-

site sale to and consumption by one or more customers.

COMMERCIAL ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM— A solar energy system mounted on the roof of any legally permitted building or structure and wholly contained within the limits of the roof surface, intended to produce energy for off-site sale to and consumption by one or more customers.

DECOMMISSIONING — The removal and disposal of all solar panels, solar energy equipment, structures, equipment and accessories, including subsurface foundations and all other material, concrete, wiring, cabling, or debris, that were installed in connection with a solar energy system and the restoration of the parcel of land to the original state prior to construction on which the solar energy system is built to either of the following, at the landowner's (either the initial landowner or its heirs, successors or assigns) sole option: (i) the condition such lands were in prior to the development, construction and operation of the solar energy system, including, but not limited to, restoration, regrading, and reseeded, or (ii) the condition designed by landowner (either the initial landowner or its heirs, successors or assigns) and the Town. Details of the expected decommissioning activities and costs are to be described in the decommissioning plan and decommissioning agreement as may be required pursuant to this section.

DECOMMISSIONING AGREEMENT — A written agreement between applicant, initial landowner and Town that sets forth the obligations of the applicant and/or the initial landowner to properly decommission the solar energy system if the use of such system is discontinued, abandoned or becomes inoperable.

FARMLAND OF STATEWIDE IMPORTANCE — Land designated as "farmland of statewide importance" in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)'s Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database on Web Soil Survey, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage and oilseed crops as determined by the appropriate state agency or agencies.

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 — Any solar energy system that is affixed to the ground either directly or by support structures or other mounting devices where such structure and mounting exists solely to support the solar energy system.

INITIAL LANDOWNER — The record title owner to the real property upon which a solar energy system is constructed, at the time such solar energy system is originally constructed.

PRIME FARMLAND — Land, designated as "prime farmland" in the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)'s Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce economically sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, including water management. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with

water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding.

ROOF-MOUNTED SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A solar energy system mounted on the roof of any legally permitted building or structure and wholly contained within the limits of the roof surface, intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single-family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm.

SITE PLAN — The application materials, procedures and processes required by this section and Article IX of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Riga.

SOLAR ENERGY EQUIPMENT — Electrical energy devices, material, hardware, inverters, or other electrical equipment and conduit, not to include any type of battery energy storage system or similar device, that are used with solar panels to produce and distribute electricity.

SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — An electrical energy generating system composed of a combination of both solar panels and solar energy equipment.

SOLAR PANEL — A photovoltaic device capable of collecting and converting solar energy into electrical energy.

SPECIAL USE PERMIT — The procedures and processes required by this section and Article VII of the Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Riga.

TILT — The vertical angle, where 0° minimum tilt means the panel is lying flat, and 90° maximum tilt means that it is vertical.

TOWN — The Town of Riga, Monroe County, New York.

TYPE 1 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A ground-mounted solar energy system intended to produce energy for on-site consumption or credit for on-site consumption for a building, single-family residence, multifamily residence, business or farm. Said system shall be considered an accessory use (as defined in Article III) and an accessory structure, designed and intended to generate electricity solely for use on the premises, potentially for multiple tenants, through a distribution system that is not available to the public. Such Type 1 solar energy systems may consist of solar energy systems located on multiple sites within the jurisdictional limits of the Town of Riga, owned by the same person, entity, farm or business, but in no instance shall the aggregate yield on the combined systems equal more than 110% of the electricity consumed by such person, entity, farm or business within the previous 12 months, nor shall the aggregate coverage of the combined solar panels and solar energy equipment across all parcels exceed 25 acres. Type 1 solar energy systems can be developed, operated and maintained by a third party by lease agreement or through a power purchase agreement.

TYPE 2 SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM — A ground-mounted solar energy system intended to produce energy for off-site sale to and consumption by one or more customers.

C. Zoning districts where allowed.

Subject to the provisions of this section, solar energy systems shall be allowed as follows:

- (1) Building-integrated solar energy systems are allowed in all zoning districts upon issuance of a building permit based on special application materials supplied by the Town Building Department.

- (2) Building-mounted solar energy systems are allowed in all zoning districts upon issuance of a building permit based on special application materials supplied by the Town Building Department.
- (3) Roof-mounted solar energy systems are permitted in all zoning districts upon issuance of a building permit based on special application materials supplied by the Town Building Department, subject to the following:
 - (a) Height exemptions. Roof-mounted solar energy systems shall not benefit from height exemptions as set forth in § 95-61.
 - (b) Roof-mounted solar energy system design standards. Roof-mounted solar energy system installations shall comply with the following design criteria:
 - [1] Solar panels facing the front yard must be mounted at the same angle as the roof's surface with a maximum distance of 18 inches between the roof's surface and highest edge of the solar energy system at any point. Solar panels not facing the front yard can be mounted at any angle relative to the roof's surface, but shall not exceed a maximum height of 18 inches from the surface of the roof to the highest edge of the solar energy system at any point.
 - [2] No part of a roof-mounted solar energy system shall extend above, beyond, or below the edge of the roof it is mounted to. Additionally, the Code Enforcement Officer may require, at his/her sole discretion, a minimum three-foot wide center walkway for safe access purposes.
 - [3] If feasible, solar energy equipment shall be installed inside walls and attic spaces to reduce their visual impact.
 - [4] If feasible, solar panels affixed to a flat roof shall be placed below the line of sight from a public right-of-way.
- (4) Type 1 solar energy systems are allowed as accessory uses and/or structures in all zoning districts upon issuance of building permit based on special application materials supplied by the Town Building Department, except that Type 1 solar energy systems which are to be located in a Planned Residential Development must comply with the requirements of § 95-29 before the same are permitted, subject to the following.
 - (a) Height. Type 1 solar energy systems shall not exceed a maximum height of 15 feet as measured from the highest point of any solar panel (oriented at maximum tilt) or solar energy equipment to the ground directly beneath it.
 - (b) Setbacks. Type 1 solar energy systems setbacks shall be twice the standard setbacks for accessory buildings or structures within the zoning district it is located, but in no event shall any such setback be less than 20 feet.

- (c) Coverage. Type 1 solar energy systems ground coverage shall not exceed the allowable total surface or area coverage for accessory buildings or structures within the zoning district in which it is located and in no event shall the combination of all accessory buildings and structures located on the premises exceed 20% coverage of the entire area of such parcel. For purposes of this provision, coverage shall be calculated based upon the total surface area of the solar panels at minimum tilt.
 - (d) Glare. All solar panels shall have anti-reflective coatings(s).
 - (e) All Type 1 solar energy systems located in the Rural Residential/Agricultural District shall be installed in the side or rear yard.
 - (f) All applications for Type 1 solar energy systems for businesses (including multifamily dwellings) or farms, to the extent permitted by law, shall be subject to site plan review pursuant to Article IX. Applications for Type 1 solar energy systems for use on residential parcels may be subject to site plan review at the sole discretion of the Code Enforcement Officer.
- (5) Commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy systems are allowed in the following zoning districts: Rural Residential/Agricultural District, Highway Commercial District, Light Industrial District, and General Industrial District. Commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy systems are subject to the requirements set forth in this chapter, including site plan approval pursuant to Article IX, and are allowed only after the issuance of a special use permit pursuant to Article VII. Applications for the installation of a commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system shall be reviewed by the Zoning Enforcement Officer for compliance with the requirements of this section and referred, with comments, to the Town of Riga Planning Board for their review and action, which can include approval, approval on conditions, or denial.
- (a) Special use permit application requirements. For a special use permit application, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Board the site plan application, any information required by Article VII, and the following additional documents and information:
 - [1] If the location of the proposed project is to be leased (either building facade or surface and/or real property), proof of legal consent between all parties, specifying the use(s) of the leased area(s) for the duration of the project, including any signed lease agreement, easements and other agreements between the parties. Any lease agreement between the applicant and an initial landowner shall conform to or be amended such that it conforms with the requirements for applicant and initial landowner as set forth in the decommissioning agreement referenced in § 95-78.C.(5)(a)[9] below.
 - [2] Plans and drawings for the solar energy system signed by a professional engineer showing the proposed layout of the solar

energy system along with providing a description of all components, any non-building mounted improvements or infrastructure, any proposed clearing and grading of the lot(s) on which the structure housing a commercial building-mounted solar energy system is situate, any anticipated or possible stormwater runoff or erosion disturbances resulting from the placement of the solar energy system, and utility lines (both above and below ground) on the site and adjacent to the site. The applicant shall also provide a structural analysis signed by a professional engineer, demonstrating the structural adequacy of the building upon which a solar energy system is to be placed to support such system in a safe fashion.

- [3] Submitted plans and drawings shall show all property lot lines and the location and dimensions of all existing buildings or structures and uses on any parcel within 500 feet of the outer perimeter of the commercial building-mounted solar energy system.
- [4] Equipment specification sheets shall be provided for all solar panels, significant components, mounting systems, inverters or other solar energy equipment that are to be installed.
- [5] A Property Operation and Maintenance Plan which describes all ongoing or periodic maintenance of the solar energy system and upkeep of the property that houses such solar energy system. Such Plan shall provide for biennial preventative maintenance site inspections that will include a representative from the owner or operator of the solar energy system and Code Enforcement Officer (or his/her designated representative). Said plan shall also provide that, upon reasonable notice, the Town of Riga Code Enforcement Officer, or his or her designee, may enter a lot on which a solar energy system has been approved for the purpose of determining compliance with any requirements or conditions of this section or any approval given or permit issued pursuant to this section. Twenty-four-hours' notice by telephone to the owner/operator or designated contact person shall be deemed reasonable notice. Additionally, the owner or operator shall provide the Code Enforcement Officer with reports of annual safety inspections of the solar energy system, as well as quarterly reports of inspection of the security systems relating to such solar energy systems. Said plan shall demonstrate how the applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) shall ensure proper removal and disposal of all solar panels and/or solar energy equipment that becomes inoperable or is no longer being utilized and the same shall be disposed of at a properly certified and/or licensed recycling facility that recycles solar panels and solar energy equipment.
- [6] Clearing, grading, stormwater and erosion control plan. If deemed desirable by the Planning Board or the Town's professional

engineer or consultant, applicant shall submit an engineered stormwater and Erosion Control Plan to the Town of Riga Engineer for its review and approval which shall demonstrate that post-development runoff, storm drainage and erosion will not be negatively impacted by placement of the solar energy system on the site.

- [7] Parking and truck traffic. Applicant shall make available a designated parking area on the site of the solar energy system for employees of applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) to park when providing monitoring or maintenance of the solar energy system. Additionally, the plans and drawings for a solar energy system shall show adequate staging areas during the construction process to ensure that roadways are not impacted by delivery of materials. The plans and drawings shall also show all areas in which stockpiling of materials and equipment will take place during construction. Applicant shall provide data on anticipated truck trips per day, including during peak material delivery periods.
- [8] Any such additional information as may be required by the Town's professional engineer or consultant, Town of Riga Planning Board, Town Attorney or Code Enforcement Officer.
- [9] A decommissioning plan that sets forth the obligations of the applicant and/or the initial landowner to properly decommission the solar energy system if the use of such system is discontinued, abandoned or becomes inoperable pursuant to § 95-78.E. The decommissioning plan shall be recorded at the office of the Monroe County Clerk at the Applicant's expense so as to put all future owners of the subject real property on notice of the obligations contained in the decommissioning agreement, and shall contain the following:
 - [a] A written and visual record of the original site condition (prior to installation of any solar energy equipment) to facilitate complete remediation upon decommissioning.
 - [b] Specify that after the solar energy system is no longer operational or has been abandoned, it shall be removed by the applicant or any subsequent owner of the improvements.
 - [c] Demonstrate how the removal of all infrastructure of the solar energy system and all solar energy equipment shall be conducted to return the structure(s) and parcel housing such system to its original state prior to construction.
 - [d] An expected timeline for execution and a cost estimate detailing the projected cost of executing the decommissioning

plan, which is to be prepared by a professional engineer or reputable contractor. Cost estimations shall take into account inflation and shall be based on the operating life expectancy of the system.

[e] Require the Applicant to provide an irrevocable financial security bond (or other form of surety acceptable to the Town of Riga at its discretion) for the removal of the commercial building-mounted solar energy system, with Riga as the designated assignee/ beneficiary, in an amount approved by the Planning Board which is equal to 110% of the estimated removal cost. The bond or surety shall provide for an annual increase in the amount of the surety to compensate for the cost of inflation or any other anticipated increase in costs of removal. Each year after a commercial building-mounted solar energy system has been constructed, and no later than 60 days' prior to the anniversary date of the issuance of the building permit for such system, the then owner/permit holder for the system shall provide the Town of Riga with written proof that the required financial security bond (or other form of surety) is still operable and valid and that such surety has been properly increased to account for inflation or any other anticipated increase in costs of removal as provided for above.

[f] Provide that initial landowner (or the successor and/or assigns of initial landowner) shall be responsible for all obligations pursuant to the decommissioning agreement in the event applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) does not complete all obligations as required by said decommissioning agreement.

[g] Provide that the Town of Riga is a third-party beneficiary to the agreement.

(b) Special use permit and site plan approval standards.

[1] Height. Commercial building-mounted solar energy systems shall not be constructed in such a way that any portion of such system is higher than the highest point of the wall upon which it is attached. Commercial roof-mounted solar energy systems shall be constructed such that: (i) solar panels facing the front yard must be mounted at the same angle as the roof's surface with a maximum distance of 18 inches between the roof's surface and highest edge of the solar energy system at any point; (ii) solar panels not facing the front yard can be mounted at any angle relative to the roof's surface, but no portion of the solar energy system shall exceed a maximum height of 18 inches from the surface of the roof to the highest edge of the solar energy system at any point; (iii) no part

of a roof-mounted solar energy system shall extend above, beyond, or below the edge of the roof it is mounted to; (iv) if feasible, solar panels affixed to a flat roof shall be placed below the line of sight from a public right-of-way; and (v) a minimum three-foot wide center walkway for safe access purposes may be required by the Code Enforcement Officer, at his/her sole discretion.

- [2] If feasible, solar energy equipment shall be installed inside walls and attic spaces to reduce their visual impact.
- [3] Distance from building. Commercial building-mounted solar energy systems shall not be constructed in such a way that any portion of the solar panels project more than 18 inches from the surface of the wall upon which it is attached.
- [4] Fencing and screening. All solar energy equipment shall be securely enclosed or placed about the property so as to prevent unauthorized access. Warning signs with the owner's contact information shall be conspicuously placed and maintained to aid in preventing injury by unauthorized access.
- [5] Glare. All solar panels shall have anti-reflective coatings(s) to reduce glare to the maximum extent practicable.
- [6] Number of commercial building-mounted solar energy systems allowed per lot. More than one commercial building-mounted solar energy system may be permitted and allowed per lot or parcel, regardless of lot size.
- [7] Any commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system shall be accessible for all emergency service vehicles and personnel to the satisfaction of the Monroe County Office of Emergency Management and local fire chief.
- [8] After completion of a commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system, the Applicant shall provide a post-construction certificate from a professional engineer registered in New York State stating that the solar energy system complies with all applicable codes and industry practices and has been constructed and is operating according to the design plans.
- [9] Compliance with regulatory agencies. The applicant is required to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals and permits from all federal, state, county, and local agencies having jurisdiction and approval powers related to the completion of a commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system.
- [10] Any application under this section shall meet substantive site plan requirements in Article IX that, in the judgment of the Riga Town Planning Board, are applicable to the solar energy system being

proposed.

- [11] The Planning Board shall be required to hold a public hearing relating to site plan for any commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system.
- [12] Prior to the determination or issuance of any permit, all commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system applications shall be referred to the Monroe County Planning Department in accordance with Section 239-m of the General Municipal Law.
- [13] Prior to determination or issuance of any permit, all commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system applications shall be subject to the requirements of the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (16 NYCRR 617).
- [14] Time limit on completion. After receiving site plan approval and special use permit approval of a commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system, an applicant shall obtain a building Permit within 12 months of such approvals or the approvals shall automatically terminate and be deemed null and void. Additionally, the applicant shall complete construction of an approved (site plan and special use permit) solar energy system within 24 months of obtaining such approvals or the approvals shall automatically terminate and be deemed null and void and be of no force an effect at law.
- [15] General complaint process. During construction, the Code Enforcement Officer can issue a stop-work order at any time for any violations of a special use permit approval or condition, site plan approval or condition or building Permit. After construction is complete, the permit holder of a solar energy system shall establish a contact person, including name and telephone number for receipt of any complaint concerning any permit, approval, maintenance, or operational requirements.
- [16] Inspections. A commercial building-mounted or roof-mounted solar energy system shall be inspected by a New York State-licensed professional engineer that has been approved by the Town of Riga at any time upon a determination by the Town's Code Enforcement Officer that damage to such system may have occurred, and a copy of the written inspection report shall be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer. Any fee or expense associated with this inspection shall be borne entirely by the permit holder and shall be reimbursed to the Town of Riga within 30 days after delivery to the permit holder of an invoice substantiating such charges. Any failure to pay such reimbursable charges may result in revocation of any special use permit granted. The Town of Riga

reserves the right to levy all such un-reimbursed expenses onto the real property tax bill associated with the real property upon which the commercial building-mounted solar energy system is located.

- (6) Type 2 solar energy systems are permitted only in General Industrial Districts and Light Industrial Districts and are subject to the requirements set forth in this Section, including site plan approval pursuant to Article IX, and are allowed only after the issuance of a special use permit pursuant to Article VII. Applications for the installation of a Type 2 solar energy system shall be reviewed by the Zoning Enforcement Officer for compliance with the requirements of this section and referred, with comments, to the Town of Riga Planning Board for their review and action, which can include approval, approval on conditions, or denial.
 - (a) Special use permit application requirements. For a special use permit application, the applicant shall submit to the Planning Board the site plan application, any information required by Article VII and the following documents and information:
 - [1] If the property of the proposed solar energy system is to be leased, proof of legal consent between all parties, specifying the use(s) of the land for the duration of the project, including easements and other agreements between the parties. Any lease agreement between the applicant and an initial landowner shall conform to or be amended such that it conforms with the requirements for applicant and initial landowner as set forth in the decommissioning agreement referenced in § 95-78C(6)(a)[14]. below. Applicant shall be required to provide, as part of the application, any lease agreement, easements and other agreements between itself and initial landowner or any owner of property contiguous to the land upon which the solar energy system (or any component thereof, including access ways or utility lines) shall be constructed
 - [2] Plans and drawings for the Type 2 solar energy system signed by a professional engineer showing the proposed layout of the solar energy system along with providing a description of all components, existing vegetation, any proposed clearing and grading of the lot(s) involved, any anticipated or possible stormwater or erosion disturbances, and utility lines (both above and below ground) on the site and adjacent to the site.
 - [3] Submitted plans and drawings shall show all property lot lines and the location and dimensions of all existing buildings or structures and uses on any parcel within 750 feet of the outer perimeter fence line of the Type 2 solar energy system.
 - [4] Equipment specification sheets shall be provided for all solar panels, significant components, mounting systems, inverters and other solar energy equipment that are to be installed.

[5] A Property Operation and Maintenance Plan which describes all ongoing or periodic maintenance of the Type 2 solar energy system and property upkeep, such as mowing and trimming, which shall also include details of anticipated use of pesticides, herbicides and other chemicals for vegetative abatement and/or maintenance. The Plan shall demonstrate that the use of any pesticide, herbicide or other chemical will be in compliance with all local, state and federal regulations and shall further demonstrate that alternatives to chemical treatments have been prioritized to the extent reasonably possible. Such Plan shall provide for biennial preventative maintenance site inspections that will include a representative from the owner or operator of the solar energy system and Code Enforcement Officer (or his/her designated representative). Said plan shall also provide that, upon reasonable notice, the Town of Riga Code Enforcement Officer, or his or her designee, may enter a lot on which a solar energy system has been approved for the purpose of determining compliance with any requirements or conditions of this section or any approval given or permit issued pursuant to this section. Twenty-four-hours' notice by telephone to the owner/operator or designated contact person shall be deemed reasonable notice. Additionally, the owner or operator shall provide the Code Enforcement Officer with reports of annual safety inspections of the solar energy system, as well as quarterly reports of inspection of the security systems relating to such solar energy systems. Said Plan shall demonstrate how the applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) shall ensure proper removal and disposal of all solar panels and/or solar energy equipment that becomes inoperable or is no longer being utilized and the same shall be disposed of outside the jurisdictional limits of the Town of Riga, unless there is a properly certified and/or licensed recycling facility within the Town that recycles solar panels and solar energy equipment. Said Plan shall also obligate the applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) to provide the Town, not less than every other year (commencing the second year after the solar energy system is commercially operable), with test results from soil sampling collected and analyzed pursuant to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects - Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands (or similar successor document of the Department of Agriculture and Markets) that are in effect as of the date of sampling, to demonstrate that the soils upon which the solar energy system is constructed have not been contaminated in any fashion as a result of the solar energy system placed on the property. Such test results shall be compared to the preconstruction soil sample analysis referenced in § 95-78C(6)(a)[12] (Pre-development site

conditions) below.

- [6] A Snow Removal Plan should be provided on the Site Plan by the Applicant and approved by the Local Fire Chief/Fire Code Official. It should include plow frequency, proposed snow storage locations, and a maximum allowable snow cover at any one time. This should also be further clarified within the Operations and Maintenance Plan for projects.
- [7] Clearing, grading, stormwater and erosion control plan. Applicant shall submit an engineered stormwater and Erosion Control Plan to the Town of Riga Engineer for its review and approval which shall demonstrate that post-development runoff, storm drainage and erosion will not be negatively impacted by placement of the Type 2 solar energy system on the site.
- [8] Parking and truck traffic. Applicant shall make available a designated parking area on the site of the solar energy system for employees of applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) to park when providing monitoring or maintenance of the solar energy system. Additionally, the plans and drawings for a Type 2 solar energy system shall show adequate staging areas during the construction process to ensure that roadways are not impacted by delivery of materials. The plans and drawings shall also show all areas in which stockpiling of materials and equipment will take place during construction. Applicant shall provide data on anticipated truck trips per day, including during peak material delivery periods, which shall also be provided to the New York State Department of Transportation.
- [9] Noise study. Applicant shall provide a noise study of the impacts of construction and operation of the proposed solar energy system. Said study shall reference any then existing regulations or suggested industry or development standards put out by the NYS Office of Renewable Energy Siting. Such study shall analyze the projected noise levels for both daytime and nighttime periods generated by the solar energy system and all collector substation equipment relative to all surrounding dwellings.
- [10] Viewshed/line-of-site analysis. Applicant shall provide a viewshed/line-of-site analysis, 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 Board may require the above viewshed/ line-of-site analysis and scaled color visual renderings from multiple angles or perspectives as it deems appropriate.

- [11] The Applicant shall provide visual renderings of actual fencing design under consideration to ensure compatibility and avoid adverse aesthetic impacts.
- [12] Pre-development site condition - applicant shall provide a written and visual record of the pre-development site condition (which shall include the site condition prior to any logging/timber harvest or clearing of land in anticipation of the development of a solar energy systems), which must be verified as to being complete by the building and Zoning Department, to facilitate full and proper remediation of the site upon decommissioning. As part of this record, applicant shall provide an analysis of pre-construction soil samples, with such samples collected and analyzed pursuant to the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets Guidelines for Solar Energy Projects — Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands (or similar successor document of the Department of Agriculture and Markets) that are in effect as of the date of sampling. Such samples shall be taken from various locations on the property on which the solar energy system is to be located and are specifically intended to demonstrate the predevelopment condition and properties of the soils to ensure that full and proper remediation of the site occurs upon decommissioning.
- [13] Any such additional information as may be required by the Town's professional engineer or consultant, Town of Riga Planning Board, Town Attorney or Code Enforcement Officer.
- [14] A decommissioning plan that sets forth the obligations of the applicant and/or the initial landowner to properly decommission the solar energy system if the use of such system is discontinued, abandoned or becomes inoperable pursuant to § 95-78.E. The decommissioning plan shall be recorded at the office of the Monroe County Clerk at the Applicant's expense so as to put all future owners of the subject real property on notice of the obligations contained in the decommissioning agreement, and shall contain the following:
- [a] Demonstrate how the removal of all infrastructure and the remediation of soil and vegetation shall be conducted to return the parcel to its original state prior to construction.
 - [b] The expected timeline for execution and a cost estimate detailing the projected cost of executing the decommissioning plan, which is to be prepared by a professional engineer or reputable contractor. Cost estimations shall take into account inflation and shall be based on the operating life expectancy of the system.
 - [c] Require the Applicant to provide an irrevocable financial

security bond (or other form of surety such as, but not limited to, letters of credit, etc., that are acceptable to the Town of Riga at its discretion) for the removal of the Type 2 solar energy system, with Riga as the designated assignee/beneficiary, in an amount approved by the Planning Board which is equal to 150% of the estimated removal cost. The bond or surety shall provide for an annual increase in the amount of the surety to compensate for the cost of inflation or any other anticipated increase in costs of removal. Each year after a Type 2 solar energy system has been constructed, and no later than 60 days' prior to the anniversary date of the issuance of the building permit for such solar energy system, the then owner/ permit holder for the system shall provide the Town of Riga with written proof that the required financial security bond (or other form of surety) is still operable and valid and that such surety has been properly increased to account for inflation or any other anticipated increase in costs of removal as provided for above.

[d] Provide that the initial landowner (or the successor and/or assigns of initial landowner) shall be responsible for all obligations pursuant to the decommissioning agreement in the event applicant (or the successor owner of the solar energy system) does not complete all obligations as required by said decommissioning agreement.

[15] If a Type 2 solar energy system is proposed to be developed on land that is or could be in agricultural production, applicant shall demonstrate how the proposed development complies with the then current guidelines as may be established by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets relating to Construction Mitigation for Agricultural Lands.

[16] The applicant shall be required to facilitate one or more site visits as deemed necessary or desirable by the Planning Board.

(b) Special use permit and site plan approval standards.

[1] Height. Type 2 solar energy systems shall not exceed a maximum height of 15 feet as measured from the highest point of any solar panel (oriented at maximum tilt) or solar energy equipment, to the ground directly beneath it.

[2] Setbacks. Type 2 solar energy systems shall be sited to create a setback from any property line of no less than 200 feet within the Light Industrial District or a setback from any property line of no less than 100 feet within the General Industrial District. Setbacks shall be measured from the fence-line of the solar energy system to the nearest property line. The above-stated property setback restrictions and those setbacks may be waived on any contiguous

parcel (to that parcel upon which the solar energy system is being developed) owned by a participating landowner that owns the parcel upon which the subject solar energy system is being placed. The above waiver shall not apply to any contiguous parcels that are not owned by the same landowner that owns the land upon which the solar energy system is placed.

- [3] Lot/parcel size. Type 2 solar energy systems shall be located on parcels with a minimum lot size of 25 acres.
- [4] Lot/parcel coverage. Within the Light Industrial District, Type 2 solar energy systems coverage shall not exceed 50% of the total parcel size. It is the intent of this restriction to protect the valuable resource and benefits of prime farmland and farmland of statewide importance and it is the express intention of the Town of Riga that no variance or hardship request be granted to permit increased coverage by Type 2 solar energy systems on prime farmland and/or farmland of statewide importance by any board or commission or other agency having legal authority to consider and grant such a variance or hardship request. The coverage area shall be determined by the area covered by the perimeter of the solar energy system at minimum tilt and shall not include required fencing or access roads.
- [5] Glare. All solar panels shall have anti-reflective coatings(s). The Applicant shall provide a Glare Analysis that meets the satisfaction of the Town and Town Engineer. The Applicant should ensure that project would not produce glare affecting motor vehicles traveling along roads or neighboring residences/properties.
- [6] Fencing and screening. All Type 2 solar energy systems shall be enclosed by fencing to prevent unauthorized access. Warning signs with the owner's contact information shall be placed and maintained on the entrance and perimeter of the fencing. The fencing and the solar energy system may be required to be further screened by landscaping to avoid adverse aesthetic impacts. All buffering/ landscaping materials shall be designed to promote sustainability, diversity and visual variety, which shall include a mixture of plant species, sizes/heights, deciduous and evergreen trees and/or shrubs and shall be noted in detail on a landscaping plan that shall be approved by the Planning Board. The Planning Board shall provide for enhanced screening and buffering for Type 2 solar energy systems that are placed adjacent to residential zoning districts, areas containing residential parcels or abut a public road. A two-year warranty shall be provided for any screening.
- [7] Number of Type 2 solar energy systems allowed per lot. Only one Type 2 solar energy system shall be allowed per lot or parcel, regardless of lot size.

- [8] Vegetation and habitat. Type 2 solar energy system owners/developers shall develop and provide a written vegetation management plan (which shall be approved by the Planning Board and/or the Zoning Board of Appeals) to implement and maintain native, non-invasive plants and vegetation under and around the solar panels, such plantings to provide foraging habitat beneficial to game birds, songbirds and pollinators. To the extent practicable, when establishing perennial vegetation and beneficial foraging habitat, owners/developers shall use native, non-invasive plant species and seed mixes. Adequate spacing between the perimeter site fencing and limit of disturbance for vegetative buffers to be installed should be provided.
- [9] Lighting. Lighting of a Type 2 solar energy system shall be limited to that minimally required for safety as determined by the Planning Board.
- [10] Any Type 2 solar energy system shall be accessible for all emergency service vehicles and personnel to the satisfaction of the Monroe County Office of Emergency Management Director and local fire department Chief.
- [11] After completion of a Type 2 solar energy system, the applicant shall provide a post-construction certificate from a professional engineer registered in New York State, certifying that the Type 2 solar energy system complies with all applicable codes and industry practices and has been constructed and is operating according to the design plans.
- [12] Compliance with regulatory agencies. The applicant is required to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals and permits from all federal, state, county and local agencies having jurisdiction and approval powers related to the completion of a Type 2 solar energy system.
- [13] Any application under this section shall meet substantive site plan requirements in Article IX that, in the judgment of the Riga Town Planning Board, are applicable to the system being proposed.
- [14] The Planning Board shall be required to hold a public hearing relating to site plan for any Type 2 solar energy system.
- [15] Prior to the determination or issuance of any permit, all Type 2 solar energy system applications shall be referred to the Monroe County Planning Department in accordance with Section 239-m of the General Municipal Law.
- [16] Prior to determination or issuance of any permit, all Type 2 solar energy system applications shall be subject to the requirements of

the New York State Environmental Quality Review Act (6 NYCRR 617).

- [17] The development and operation of a Type 2 solar energy system shall to the extent practicable protect fish, wildlife or plant species or their critical habitats, or other significant habitats identified by the Town of Riga or other federal or state regulatory agencies. The Riga Town Planning Board may impose conditions on the approval of any site plan or special use permit under this section to enforce the standards referred to in this section.
- [18] Time limit on completion. After receiving site plan approval and special use permit approval of a Type 2 solar energy system, an applicant shall obtain a building Permit within 12 months of such approvals or the approvals shall automatically terminate and be deemed null and void. The above time period may be extended by each of the approving Boards, at their sole discretion, upon a showing of good cause by applicant. Additionally, the applicant shall complete construction of an approved (site plan and special use permit) Type 2 solar energy system within 24 months of obtaining such approvals or the approvals shall automatically terminate and be deemed null and void and be of no force an effect at law. The above time period may be extended by each of the approving Boards, at their sole discretion, upon a showing of good cause by applicant.
- [19] General complaint process. During construction, the Code Enforcement Officer can issue a stop-work order at any time for any violations of a special use permit approval or condition, site plan approval or condition or building Permit. After construction is complete, the permit holder of a Type 2 solar energy system shall establish a contact person, including name and telephone number for receipt of any complaint concerning any permit, approval, maintenance, or operational requirements.
- [20] Inspections. During construction and upon reasonable notice, the Town of Riga Code Enforcement Officer, or his or her designee, may enter a lot on which a Type 2 solar energy system has been approved for the purpose of determining compliance with any requirements or conditions of this section or any approval given or permit issued pursuant to this section. Twenty-four-hours' notice by telephone to the owner/operator or designated contact person shall be deemed reasonable notice. Furthermore, a Type 2 solar energy system shall be inspected by a New York State licensed professional engineer that has been approved by the Town of Riga at any time upon a reasonable determination by the Town's Code Enforcement Officer that damage to such system may have occurred, and a copy of the written inspection report shall be

submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer. Any fee or expense associated with this inspection shall be borne entirely by the permit holder and shall be reimbursed to the Town of Riga within 30 days after delivery to the permit holder of an invoice substantiating such charges. Any failure to pay such reimbursable charges may result in revocation of any special use permit granted. The Town of Riga reserves the right to levy all such un-reimbursed expenses onto the real property tax bill associated with the real property upon which the solar energy system is located.

- [21] Construction hours. During initial construction or any major replacement of the solar panels or solar energy equipment after initial construction, all construction activities shall be limited to Monday through Saturday between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. No construction activities shall take place on Sunday or any federal holiday.
- [22] The Local Fire Chief/Fire Code Official/County Emergency Management Director/County Emergency Medical Services Director comments (as required by the Municipality) on the Emergency Operations/Response Plan shall be provided to the Planning Board/Zoning Board for review. In addition, the Local Fire Chief/Fire Code Official will need to make a final determination on NYS Fire Code compliance. The Emergency Operations/Response Plan should include site-specific conditions in order to provide year-round emergency response access, and a checklist within the Plan should be provided.
- [23] The Emergency Operations/Response Plan should include emergency responder site specific training, to be provided by the Applicant/Systems Owner/Operator, and that meets the satisfaction of the Municipality. Training should involve both Municipal and County responders, and be conducted prior to operation, and periodically at intervals as determined by the Municipality. Training expenses should be paid by Applicant/Systems Owner/ Operator.
- [24] Consideration of NYS Fire Code, Section 503 for Fire Apparatus Access Roads should be given. The Applicant should ensure that the proposed meets Local and Fire Code requirements, including length and width of access roads to adequately reach the proposed site, turnarounds and bump outs required to allow for emergency vehicle access/passing, and an approved driving surface capable of supporting the heavy weight of fire apparatus.
- [25] Proposed Site Plans should include a minimum of one (1) access gate sized to accommodate maintenance equipment and/or emergency response equipment of local public safety agencies. Depending upon the length of each side of the security fence, the Local Fire Code Official shall have the authority to require more

than one (1) access gate to be provided for vehicle egress and ingress for the project site, where it is deemed to be in the interests of promoting public safety of first responders.

- [26] Proposed Site Plans should include one (1) emergency personnel exit gate provided along the security fence perimeter on all sides of the site to facilitate emergency egress and ingress from the enclosed area by system operators and first responders involved with extinguishing a solar panel fire and/or brush fire within the interior portion of a solar PV system site. Depending upon the length of each side of the security fence, the Local Fire Code Official shall have the authority to require more than one (1) emergency personnel exit gate per side, where it is deemed to be in the interests of promoting public safety of first responders.

D. General regulations.

The placement, construction and major modification of all solar energy systems within the boundaries of the Town of Riga shall be permitted only as follows:

- (1) Any inconsistent provisions of the Code of the Town of Riga which purport to or may be interpreted to allow solar energy systems in other districts are hereby superseded.
- (2) All solar energy systems that have received a special use permit or building Permit as of the effective date of this section shall be "grandfathered" and allowed to continue as they presently exist, subject to the requirements of Article XI. Routine maintenance (including replacement with a new system of like construction and size) shall be permitted on such existing systems. New construction other than routine maintenance on preexisting systems shall comply with the requirements of this section.
- (3) All new solar energy systems and all additions and modifications to any preexisting solar energy system 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, the NYS Energy Conservation Code and all local laws, codes, rules and regulations of the Town of Riga.
- (4) For all commercial building-mounted solar energy systems, commercial roof-mounted solar energy systems or Type 2 solar energy systems, applicant and/or the successor owner or operator shall provide a written training plan that provides for proper training of the Town Code Enforcement Office, Fire Department, emergency responders, Monroe County Emergency Management and police agencies relative to health and safety concerns associated with larger-scale commercial solar energy systems. Such training plan shall be implemented before the solar energy system is made commercially operational. All costs and expenses related to such training shall be borne by the applicant or the successor owner or operator of the solar energy system.

- (5) Any applications (including variance applications) pending for solar energy systems on the effective date of this section shall be subject to the provisions of this section.
- (6) This section shall take precedence over any inconsistent provisions of the Zoning regulations contained within the Code of the Town of Riga.
- (7) No solar panels or other solar energy equipment used in any solar energy system shall utilize or contain any amount of GenX chemicals or polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).
- (8) For all solar energy systems, no signage or graphic content may be displayed on the solar energy equipment except the manufacturer's badge, safety information and equipment specification information.
- (9) For Type 2 solar energy systems, a sign not to exceed nine square feet shall be displayed on or near the main access point and shall list the facility name, owner and phone number, disconnect and other emergency shutoff information, twenty-four-hour emergency contact information, and it will be clearly displayed on a light-reflective surface.
- (10) A clearly visible warning sign concerning voltage must be placed at the base of all pad-mounted transformers and substations.
- (11) Payment in lieu of tax agreement. The owners or developers and landowners of the property upon which commercial building-mounted solar energy systems, commercial roof-mounted solar energy systems or Type 2 solar energy systems are to be developed may be required to enter into a contract with the Town for payments in lieu of taxes. Upon the owner or developer providing written notification to the Town of its intent to construct a commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system, the Town Assessor or the Town Attorney on behalf of the taxing jurisdiction shall notify such owner or developer in writing within 60 days of its intent to require a contract for payments in lieu of taxes.
 - (a) In no event shall such payment in lieu of tax agreement operate for a period of more than 15 years, commencing in each instance from the date on which the benefits of such exemption first become available and effective under Real Property Tax Law § 487.
 - (b) In no event shall such payment in lieu of tax agreement require annual payments in an amount that would exceed the amount that would otherwise be payable but for the exemption under Real Property Tax Law § 487.
 - (c) The payment in lieu of tax agreement shall run to the benefit of the Town of Riga and be executed by the applicant/developer as well as the owners of the real property upon which the solar energy system is to be located and such signatures shall be notarized in a format that allows the payment in lieu of tax agreement to be recorded at the Office of the Monroe County

Clerk. Such payment in lieu of tax agreement shall, prior to commencement of construction, be recorded at the office of the Monroe County Clerk as a lien on the property upon which and indexed against the property upon which the solar energy system is to be constructed. The intent of the above provisions is so that should the applicant/developer or owner of the solar energy system default with regard to such payment in lieu of tax agreement, that such obligation will become the responsibility of the then owner of the property upon which the solar energy system is sited and that failure to satisfy the terms of such agreement will permit the Town of Riga to enforce such agreement as against the owner of the real property and the real property.

- (d) No building permit may be issued for any approved commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system until such time as a payment in lieu of tax agreement has been executed by all parties.
- (12) Community benefit agreement. The owners or developers and landowners of the property upon which a commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system is to be developed shall be required to enter into a community benefit agreement with the Town for payment by the owners, developers or landowners to the Town of an agreed upon monetary amount or provision of a specified public improvement or improvements to the extent necessary to mitigate or offset any potential negative impacts that may be associated with a commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system. No building permit may be issued for any approved commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system until such time as a community benefit agreement has been executed by all parties.
- (13) Road use agreement. Prior to issuance of any building permit for a commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system and as a condition to any special use permit being issued, the applicant and its general contractor shall enter into a written road use agreement benefitting the Town and in a format acceptable to the Town at its sole discretion. Such road use agreement will require applicant and its general contractor to indemnify and hold the Town harmless from any and all damage to the roadways within the Town that may result from the development of applicant's commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system. As a part of such road use agreement, applicant (or its general contractor) shall provide an irrevocable financial security bond (or other form of surety acceptable to the Town of Riga at its sole discretion), benefitting the Town, that shall ensure the indemnification and hold harmless provisions set forth in the applicable road use agreement.
- (a) In the event that any damage is done to any Town road as a result of the development of an applicant's commercial building-mounted solar energy

system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system, said applicant and/or its General Contractor shall be responsible to perform repairs to such road that are acceptable to the Town Highway Superintendent in his/her reasonable discretion.

- (b) Such repairs shall be completed within 60 days of when written notice of a demand to repair was personally served or sent via certified mail to applicant or its general contractor or such longer timeframe as determined by the Town Board at its sole discretion upon a showing of good cause by applicant. Should applicant or its General Contractor fail to effectuate such repairs within 60 days, or within a different timeline at the discretion of the Town Board, the Town shall be permitted to execute on the irrevocable financial security bond (or other form of surety) with written notice to applicant or its General Contractor.
 - (c) The provisions of the road use agreement required hereby and the requisite financial security bond (or other form of surety) shall remain in full force and effect for no less than one year after all construction has been completed and the project has been certified as complete by a professional engineer.
 - (d) No building permit may be issued for any approved commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system until such time as a road use agreement as required hereby has been executed by all parties.
- (14) Traffic routes. Construction and delivery vehicles for commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system and Type 2 solar energy systems shall use traffic routes established as part of the applications review process. Factors in establishing such corridors shall include:
- (a) Minimizing traffic impacts from construction and delivery vehicles.
 - (b) Minimizing solar energy system related traffic during times of school bus activity.
 - (c) Minimizing wear and tear on local roads.
 - (d) Minimizing impacts on local businesses.
 - (e) Special use permit approval may contain conditions that limit solar energy system related traffic to specified routes and include a plan for disseminating traffic route information to the public.
- (15) Prior to issuance of permits or construction beginning on site, the owner / operator is required to schedule a pre-construction meeting. This meeting would consist of the following (as applicable and as identified by the Municipality), the Local Code Enforcement Officer/Zoning Officer, Fire Marshall, Fire Chief, Municipal Attorney, Municipal Engineer, County Planning Staff, County Highway, County Emergency Management, County Emergency Medical Services, Applicant,

Landowner, Applicant's Engineer, and Contractors.

- (16) No commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system, Type 1 solar energy system requiring site plan approval or Type 2 solar energy system shall be made operational until such time that all conditions of approval relating to the site plan and special use permit have been satisfied, the system fully complies with the solar regulations in this section of the Town of Riga Zoning Ordinance and a certificate of compliance or certificate of occupancy has been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer. Should any such solar energy system be made operational prior to the above conditions being fully met and satisfied, it will be deemed a violation and may result in revocation of the site plan approval and/or special use permit approval, along with any other remedy available pursuant to the Town of Riga Zoning Ordinance or New York state law.
- (17) The Planning Board and Zoning Board of Appeals may refer an application for the development of a commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system to one or more private consultants for review as shall be reasonably necessary to enable such Board to review such application as required by law, including without limitation to negotiate, draft and/or review the required payment in lieu of tax agreement and community benefit agreement. Such consultants may include a professional engineer, attorney, planning consultant or other specialist. All expenses incurred by the Town (through either Board) for this purpose shall be reimbursed to the Town by the applicant within 30 days of the Town issuing a detailed invoice to applicant requesting reimbursement for the same. At its discretion and at any time during the application process, either Board may require that applicant furnish a deposit in an amount that it deems initially sufficient to be used for reimbursement of such expenses. Upon request of applicant, the Board requiring the deposit shall provide a general estimate of anticipated consulting services to be provided and estimated costs for the same. Any such deposit shall be held in a non-interest bearing account and shall be used to reimburse the Town for expenses that have been incurred as a result of such consultants. Prior to the Town making any payment or withdrawal from such account, the Town Board shall review and audit all such vouchers and provide the Applicant with notice of such intended payment and documentation supporting such payment. The Applicant shall have the right, within five business days from receipt of such notice, to protest any account withdrawal or payment to a consultant which it contends is not reasonably necessary or is not reasonable in amount. The Town Board shall thereafter have 30 days to provide its determination with regard to applicant's objection, which shall be provided to applicant in writing. Should such deposit be depleted prior to final approval, either Board may require that additional monies be deposited with the Town before further review of the application will continue. Monies charged back to the Applicant or otherwise deposited by the Applicant shall not be used to offset the Town's general expenses for the Planning Board or Zoning Board of Appeals, or its general administrative expenses. A reviewing Board may suspend indefinitely the review of any application, or the negotiation, drafting or review of a payment in lieu of tax agreement and community benefit agreement as a result of the failure

of applicant to timely remit a required deposit or to promptly reimburse the Town for expenses relating to such consultants. Any such suspension shall supersede any Town of New York State law, rule or regulation relating to the timing of issuance of decisions for such applications.

E. Abandonment and decommissioning.

- (1) If the use of an approved solar energy system is discontinued, the owner or operator shall provide written notice to the Code Enforcement Officer within 30 days of such discontinuance. In any case, solar energy systems are considered inoperative and abandoned after 180 days without electrical energy generation which is consumed on site (or credit for on site consumption is received) for Type 1 solar energy systems or 180 days without production of energy and off-site sale to and consumption by one or more customers for commercial building-mounted solar energy systems, commercial roof-mounted solar energy systems or Type 2 solar energy systems. Each of the above time frames may be extended by the Town Board, at its sole discretion, upon a showing of good cause by the then owner or operator of the solar energy system.
- (2) Determination of abandonment or inoperability. A determination of the abandonment or inoperability of a solar energy system shall be made by the Town Code Enforcement Officer, who shall provide the permit holder, owner or operator and owner of the real property upon which the solar energy system is located with written notice by personal service or certified mail. At the earlier of the 91 days from the date of determination of abandonment or inoperability without reactivation or upon completion of dismantling and removal, any approvals and/or permits granted or issued for the solar energy system shall automatically expire.
- (3) Removal. All solar energy systems (and related infrastructure) shall be dismantled and removed immediately from a lot where the special use permit or site plan approval has been revoked by the Town of Riga Planning Board respectively, or if the solar energy system has been deemed by the Code Enforcement Officer to be inoperative or abandoned for a period of more than 180 days (unless the time frame is extended by the Town Board pursuant to the provisions of Subsection (1) above) and the lot shall be restored to its predevelopment condition. The responsibility to dismantle and remove and all such costs of removal shall be the sole responsibility of the permit holder, owner or operator and/or owner of the real property upon which the solar energy system is located. If the permit holder, owner or operator and/or owner of the real property upon which the solar energy system is located does not dismantle and remove said solar energy system as required by the decommissioning agreement, the Town Board may complete removal and decommissioning as set forth in the decommissioning agreement and levy all related expenses (not covered by any removal bond or other form of surety provided pursuant to such decommissioning agreement) associated with the removal onto the real property tax bill associated with the property upon which the solar energy system was located, regardless of who the permit holder, owner or operator and owner of the real property upon which the solar energy system is/was. Any costs or expenses related to removal (by the Town or completed on behalf of

the Town's authority pursuant to this section) that are to be levied onto the real property tax bill for the property on which the solar energy system was located, shall not be offset, reduced or diminished for any recycling or salvage credits or value relating to the removed solar panels or solar energy equipment, except and unless the Town has actually received such credits or value prior to the re-levy of such costs and then, such reduction shall be limited to the actual dollar value received by the Town. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to require or obligate the Town to undertake to obtain salvage or recycling credits, value or proceeds with regard to any solar panels or solar energy equipment to be removed pursuant to this section.

- (a) Removal of all commercial building-mounted solar energy systems, commercial roof-mounted solar energy systems and Type 2 solar energy systems shall be in accordance with the decommissioning agreement required by § 95-78C above.

F. Revocation.

If the applicant or its successor in title/ownership of any commercial building-mounted solar energy system, commercial roof-mounted solar energy system or Type 2 solar energy system violates any of the conditions of its special use permit, site plan approval or violates any other local, state or federal laws, rules or regulations, such violation shall be grounds for revocation of the special use permit or site plan Approval. Revocation may occur after the applicant is notified, in writing, of the violations and the Town of Riga Planning Board holds a hearing on the alleged violations, at which the applicant or its successor in title/ ownership shall have an opportunity to be heard and present evidence in defense of the allegations of such violations.

G. Interpretation; conflict with other law.

In its interpretation and application, the provisions of this section shall be held to be minimum requirements, adopted for the promotion of the public health, safety and general welfare. This section is not intended to interfere with, abrogate or annul other rules, regulations or laws, provided that whenever the requirements of this section are at a variance with the requirements of any other lawfully adopted regulations, rules or laws, the most restrictive, or those which impose the highest standards shall govern.

H. Severability.

If any section, subsection, phrase, sentence or other portion of this section is for any reason held invalid, void, unconstitutional, or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, such portion shall be deemed a separate, distinct and independent provision, and such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions hereof.

Article III. Conflict with Other Provisions.

When the requirements or restrictions imposed by this local law conflict with the requirements or restrictions imposed by other laws, ordinances, codes, rules or regulations, the more proscriptive requirement or restriction, respectively, shall prevail.

Article IV. Severability.

If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part of this local law shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section, article or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Article V. Effective Date.

This local law shall go into effect immediately upon filing with the New York State Secretary of State.