tation district. Provided, however, that for taxable years beginning in two thousand and thereafter, for purposes of this subdivision the tax imposed under section one hundred eighty-four of this article shall be deemed to have been imposed at the rate of three-quarters of one percent, except that in the case of a corporation, joint-stock company or association which has made an election pursuant to subdivision ten of 7 section one hundred eighty-three of this article, for purposes of this subdivision the tax imposed under section one hundred eighty-four of 9 this article shall be deemed to have been imposed at the rate of six-10 tenths of one percent.

The term "local telephone business" shall have the same meaning as such term is used in section one hundred eighty-four of this article. The term "telecommunication services" shall have the meaning ascribed to such term in section one hundred eighty-six-e of this article.

The term "mobile telecommunications business" means the provision furnishing of "mobile telecommunications service" as such term is defined in paragraph twenty-four of subdivision (b) of section eleven hundred one of this chapter.

19 § 3. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to taxable 20 years beginning on and after January 1, 2015.

21 PART O

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22 Section 1. The tax law is amended by adding a new section 195 to read 23

§ 195. Limitation on refunds or credits. Where any person subject to tax under this article passes through the economic incidence of any tax imposed by this article as a separately stated amount on a bill or invoice furnished to its customer, no refund or credit shall be made to such person of any such amount unless such person shall first establish to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such amount had been repaid to such customer. For purposes of this section, the term "person" shall have the same meaning that is ascribed to it in paragraph (c) of subdivision one of section one hundred eighty-six-e of this article.

This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to any amended return or claim for refund submitted on and after January 1, 2015.

36 PART R

Section 1. Subdivision (b) of section 27-1318 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 2 of part E of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:

- (b) Within [sixty] one hundred eighty days of commencement of the remedial design, the owner of an inactive hazardous waste disposal site, and/or any person responsible for implementing a remedial program at such site, where institutional or engineering controls are employed pursuant to this title, shall execute an environmental easement pursuant to title thirty-six of article seventy-one of this chapter.
- § 2. Subdivision 2 of section 27-1405 of the environmental conserva-47 tion law, as amended by section 2 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended and a new subdivision 29 is added to read as follows:
- 50 2. "Brownfield site" or "site" shall mean any real property[7 the 51 redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or 52 potential presence of where a contaminant is present at levels exceed-

ing the soil cleanup objectives or other health-based or environmental standards, criteria or guidance adopted by the department that are applicable based on the reasonably anticipated use of the property, as determined by the department in accordance with applicable regulations. Such term shall not include real property:

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- (a) listed in the registry of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites under section 27-1305 of this article at the time of application to this program and given a classification as described in subparagraph one or two of paragraph b of subdivision two of section 27-1305 of this article; provided, however [except until July first, two thousand five], real property listed in the registry of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites under subparagraph two of paragraph b of subdivision two of section 27-1305 of this article [prior to the effective date of this article], where such real property is owned by a volunteer or under contract to be transferred to a volunteer, shall not be deemed ineligible to participate, provided that, prior to the site being accepted into the brownfield cleanup program, the department has not identified any responsible party for that property having the ability to pay for the investigation or cleanup of the property and further provided that the 20 status of any such site as listed in the registry shall not be altered prior to the issuance of a certificate of completion pursuant to section 27-1419 of this title. The department's assessment of eligibility under this paragraph shall not constitute a finding concerning liability with respect to the property;
 - (b) listed on the national priorities list established under authority of 42 U.S.C. section 9605;
 - (c) subject to an enforcement action under title seven or nine of this article, [except] or permitted or required to be permitted as a treatment, storage or disposal facility [subject to a permit]; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed otherwise to exclude from the scope of the term "brownfield site" a hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facility having interim status according to regulations promulgated by the commissioner;
 - (d) subject to an order for cleanup pursuant to article twelve of the navigation law or pursuant to title ten of article seventeen of this chapter except such property shall not be deemed ineligible if it is subject to a stipulation agreement; or
 - (e) subject to any other on-going state or federal environmental enforcement action related to the contamination which is at or emanating from the site subject to the present application.
 - 29. "Affordable housing project" means a project subject to a regulatory agreement with a federal, state or local government housing agency that is (a) a rental building in which at least twenty percent of the dwelling units are restricted by the regulatory agreement for occupancy by tenants whose annual incomes upon initial occupancy do not exceed ninety percent of the area median income and in which at least an additional thirty percent of the dwelling units are restricted by the regulatory agreement for occupancy by tenants whose annual incomes upon initial occupancy do not exceed one hundred thirty percent of the area median income; (b) a cooperative or condominium project with at least ten dwelling units where at least fifty percent of the dwelling units are intended for buyers whose average annual incomes upon initial occupancy do not exceed one hundred thirty percent of the area median income; or (c) a single-family home-ownership project with one to three units, consisting of not less than twenty fee-simple properties where at least fifty percent of the homes are intended for buyers whose annual

incomes upon initial occupancy do not exceed one hundred thirty percent of the area median income. Area median income means the area median income for the primary metropolitan statistical area, or for the county if located outside a metropolitan statistical area, as determined by the United States department of housing and urban development, or its successor, for a family of four, as adjusted for family size.

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- § 3. Subdivision 1 of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 3 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended and two new subdivisions 1-a and 1-b are added to read as follows:
- 1. A person who seeks to participate in this program shall submit a request to the department on a form provided by the department. Such form shall include information to be determined by the department sufficient to allow the department to determine eligibility and the current, intended and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site pursuant to section 27-1415 of this title.

 Any such person shall submit an investigation report sufficient to demonstrate that the site requires remediation in order to meet the remedial requirements of this title.
- 1-a. If the person is also seeking to receive the tangible property credit component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law such person shall submit information sufficient to demonstrate that: (a) at least half of the site area is located in an environmental zone as defined in section twenty-one of the tax law; (b) the projected cost of the investigation and remediation which is protective for the anticipated use of the site exceeds the certified appraised value of the property absent contamination; or (c) the project is an affordable housing project. For any site located within a brownfield opportunity area designated by the secretary of state pursuant to section nine hundred seventy-r of the general municipal law such persons must also certify that the development of the site will be in conformance with such brownfield opportunity area plan. An applicant may request an eligibility determination for tangible property credits at any time from application until the site receives a certificate of completion pursuant to section 27-1419 of this title.
- Sites are not eligible for tangible property tax credits if: (a) the contamination is solely emanating from property other than the site subject to the present application; or (b) the department has determined that the property has previously been remediated such that it may be developed for its then intended use.
- 1-b. The department is authorized to accept the request of an applicant which is currently active in its administrative voluntary cleanup program for participation in this program, provided, however, that:
- (a) the applicant shall not be eligible for tax credits pursuant to section twenty-one of the tax law; and
- (b) the applicant commits to prompt and diligent implementation of all remaining investigation and/or remediation of the contamination.
- \S 4. Subdivision 3 of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 3 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 3. The department shall notify the person requesting participation in this program within [ten] thirty days after receiving such request that such request is either complete or incomplete. In the event the application is determined to be incomplete the department shall specify in writing the missing necessary information required pursuant to this article to complete the application and shall have ten days after

1 receipt of the missing information to issue a written determination if 2 the application is complete.

- § 5. Subdivision 6 of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, as added by section 1 of part A of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:
- 6. The department shall use all best efforts to expeditiously notify the applicant within forty-five days after receiving [their request] a complete application for participation that such request is either accepted or rejected, and, for any applicant seeking to receive the tangible property credit component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law, shall concurrently notify the applicant whether the criteria for receiving such component as set forth in subdivision one of this section have been met.
- § 6. Subdivision 9 of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law is amended by adding a new paragraph (g) to read as follows:
- (g) The person's participation in any remedial program under the department's oversight was terminated by the department or by a court for failure to substantially comply with an agreement or order.
- \S 7. Subdivision 2 of section 27-1409 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 4 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 2. One requiring: (a) the [applicant] participant to pay for state costs, including the recovery of state costs incurred before the effective date of such agreement; provided, however, that such costs may be based on a reasonable flat-fee for oversight, which shall reflect the projected future state costs incurred in negotiating and overseeing implementation of such agreement; and
- (b) with respect to a brownfield site which the department has determined constitutes a significant threat to the public health or environment the department may include a provision requiring the applicant to provide a technical assistance grant, as described in subdivision four of section 27-1417 of this title and under the conditions described therein, to an eligible party in accordance with procedures established under such program, with the cost of such a grant incurred by a volunteer serving as an offset against such state costs[. Where the applicant is a participant, the department shall include provisions relating to recovery of state costs incurred before the effective date of such agreement];
- § 8. Section 27-1411 of the environmental conservation law is amended by adding a new subdivision 6 to read as follows:
- 6. An applicant shall commence implementation of any work plan within ninety days of approval of the plan by the department and complete the activities provided for in such work plan in accordance with the schedule set forth therein, or as otherwise approved by the department in writing.
- § 9. Subdivision 2 of section 27-1413 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 6 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 2. For all [other] sites seeking to receive the tangible property credit component pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law and all sites accepted pursuant to subdivision one-b of section 27-1407 of this title, the applicant shall develop and evaluate at least two remedial alternatives, one of which would achieve a Track 1 cleanup. The department shall have the discretion to require the evaluation of additional alternatives at a

site that has been determined to pose a significant threat. The applicant shall submit the alternatives analysis [as a part of the remedial work plan to the department] within sixty days of the acceptance of the remedial investigation by the department for review, approval, modification or rejection by the department.

- § 10. Subdivision 4 of section 27-1415 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 7 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 4. Tracks. The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of health, shall propose within twelve months and thereafter timely promulgate regulations which create a multi-track approach for the remediation of contamination, and, commencing on the effective date of such regulations, utilize such multi-track approach. Such regulations shall provide that groundwater use in Tracks 2, 3 or 4 can be either restricted or unrestricted. The tracks shall be as follows:

Track 1: The remedial program shall achieve a cleanup level that will allow the site to be used for any purpose without restriction and without reliance on the long-term employment of institutional or engineering controls, and shall achieve contaminant-specific remedial action objectives for soil which conform with those contained in the generic table of contaminant-specific remedial action objectives for unrestricted use developed pursuant to subdivision six of this section. Provided, however, that volunteers whose proposed remedial program [for the remediation of groundwater] (a) (i) may require the long-term employment of institutional or engineering controls for the remediation of groundwater after the bulk reduction of groundwater contamination to asymptotic levels has been achieved or (ii) may require an institutional or engineering control for more than five years solely to address soil vapor intrusion but (b) whose program would otherwise conform with the requirements necessary to qualify for Track 1, shall qualify for Track 1.

Track 2: The remedial program may include restrictions on the use of the site or reliance on the long-term employment of engineering and/or institutional controls, but shall achieve contaminant-specific remedial action objectives for soil which conform with those contained in one of the generic tables developed pursuant to subdivision six of this section without the use of institutional or engineering controls to reach such objectives.

Track 3: The remedial program shall achieve contaminant-specific remedial action objectives for soil which conform with the criteria used to develop the generic tables for such objectives developed pursuant to subdivision six of this section but may use site specific data to determine such objectives.

Track 4: The remedial program shall achieve a cleanup level that will be protective for the site's current, intended or reasonably anticipated residential, commercial, or industrial use with restrictions and with reliance on the long-term employment of institutional or engineering controls to achieve such level. The regulations shall include a provision requiring that a cleanup level which poses a risk in exceedance of an excess cancer risk of one in one million for carcinogenic end points and a hazard index of one for non-cancer end points for a specific contaminant at a specific site may be approved by the department without requiring the use of institutional or engineering controls to eliminate exposure only upon a site specific finding by the commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of health, that such level shall be protective of public health and environment. Such finding shall

be included in the draft remedial work plan for the site and fully described in the notice and fact sheet provided for such work plan.

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- § 11. Paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of subdivision 7 of section 27-1415 of the environmental conservation law are relettered paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) and a new paragraph (b) is added to read as follows:
- (b) Within one hundred eighty days of commencement of the remedial design or at least three months prior to the date of the anticipated issuance of the certificate of completion, the owner of a brownfield site, and/or any person responsible for implementing a remedial program at such site, where institutional or engineering controls are employed pursuant to this title, shall execute an environmental easement pursuant to title thirty-six of article seventy-one of this chapter.
- § 12. Paragraph (h) of subdivision 3 of section 27-1417 of the environmental conservation law is REPEALED, paragraph (i) is relettered paragraph (h) and paragraph (f), as amended by section 8 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- (f) Before the department [finalizes] selects a proposed [remedial work plan | remedy from the alternatives set forth in the alternatives analysis as prescribed by section 27-1413 of this title or makes a determination that site conditions meet the requirements of this title without the necessity for remediation pursuant to section 27-1411 of this title, the department, in consultation with the applicant, must notify individuals on the brownfield site contact list. Such notice shall include a fact sheet describing such plan and provide for a forty-five day public comment period. The commissioner shall hold a public meeting if requested by the affected community and the commissioner has found that the site constitutes a significant threat to the public health or the environment. Further, the affected community may request a public meeting at sites that do not constitute a significant threat. (1) To the extent that the department has determined that site conditions do not pose a significant threat and the site is being addressed by a volunteer, the notice shall state that the department has determined that no remediation is required for the off-site areas and that the department's determination of a significant threat is subject to this forty-five day comment period. (2) If the [remedial work plan] remedy includes a Track 2, Track 3 or Track 4 remedy at a non-significant threat site, such comment period shall apply both to the approval of the alternatives analysis by the department, if applicable, and the proposed remedy selected by the applicant.
- § 13. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 and subdivision 3 of section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law, paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 as added by section 1 of part A of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, subdivision 3 as amended by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, are amended to read as follows:
- (a) a description of the remediation activities completed pursuant to the remedial work plan and any interim remedial measures for the brownfield site and the costs paid for those activities;
- 3. Upon receipt of the final engineering report, the department shall review such report and the data submitted pursuant to the brownfield site cleanup agreement as well as any other relevant information regarding the brownfield site. Upon satisfaction of the commissioner that the remediation requirements set forth in this title have been or will be achieved in accordance with the timeframes, if any, established in the remedial work plan, the commissioner shall issue a written certificate of completion[, such]. The certificate shall include such information as determined by the department of taxation and finance, including but not

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limited to the brownfield site boundaries included in the final engineering report, the date of the brownfield site cleanup agreement [pursuant to section 27-1409 of this title], identification of the entity or entities eligible for credits pursuant to sections twenty-one, twenty-two or twenty-three of the tax law, and the applicable percentages available as of the date of the certificate of completion for that site for purposes of section twenty-one of the tax law[, with such percentages to be determined as follows with respect to such qualified site]. For those sites for which the department has issued a notice to the applicant on or after April first, two thousand fifteen that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of this title, the tangible property credit component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law shall only be available to the taxpayer if the criteria for receiving such tax component have been met. For those sites for which the department has issued a notice to the taxpayer after June twenty-third, two thousand eight that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of this title[+

For the purposes of calculating], the applicable percentage for the site preparation credit component pursuant to paragraph two of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law, and the on-site groundwater remediation credit component pursuant to paragraph four of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law[, the applicable percentage shall be based on the level of cleanup achieved pursuant to subdivision four of section 27-1415 of this title and the level of cleanup of soils to contaminant-specific soil cleanup objectives promulgated pursuant to subdivision six of section 27-1415 of this title, up to a maximum of fifty percent, as follows:

- (a) soil cleanup for unrestricted use, the protection of groundwater or the protection of ecological resources, the applicable percentage shall be fifty percent;
- (b) soil cleanup for residential use, the applicable percentage shall 33 be forty percent, except for Track 4 which shall be twenty-eight 34 35 percent;
 - (c) soil cleanup for commercial use, the applicable percentage shall be thirty-three percent, except for Track 4 which shall be twenty-five
 - (d) soil cleanup for industrial use, the applicable percentage shall be twenty-seven percent, except for Track 4 which shall be twenty-two percent.
 - § 14. Subdivision 5 of section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 9 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 5. A certificate of completion issued pursuant to this section may be transferred [to the applicant's successors or assigns upon transfer or sale of the brownfield site] by the applicant or subsequent holder of the certificate of completion to a successor to a real property interest, including legal title, equitable title or leasehold, in all or a part of the brownfield site for which the certificate of completion was issued. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a 52 certificate of completion shall not be transferred to a responsible party. Further, a certificate of completion may be modified or revoked 54 by the commissioner upon a finding that:

- 1 (a) Either the applicant, or the applicant's successors or assigns, 2 has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the brownfield 3 site cleanup agreement;
 - (b) The applicant made a misrepresentation of a material fact tending to demonstrate that: (i) it was qualified as a volunteer; or (ii) met the criteria set forth in subdivision one-a of section 27-1407 of this title for the purpose of receiving the tangible property credit component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of section twenty-one of the tax law;
 - (c) Either the applicant, or the applicant's successors or assigns, made a misrepresentation of a material fact tending to demonstrate that the cleanup levels identified in the brownfield site cleanup agreement were reached; [ex]
 - (d) The environmental easement created and recorded pursuant to title thirty-six of article seventy-one of this chapter no longer provides an effective or enforceable means of ensuring the performance of maintenance, monitoring or operating requirements, or the restrictions on future uses, including restrictions on drilling for or withdrawing groundwater; or
 - (e) There is good cause for such modification or revocation.
 - § 15. Section 27-1423 of the environmental conservation law is REPEALED.
 - § 16. Section 27-1429 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 13 of part A of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
 - § 27-1429. Permit waivers.

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- The department[, by and through the commissioner, and shall be authorized to exempt a person from the requirement to obtain any state or local permit or other authorization for any activity needed to implement a program for the investigation and/or remediation of contamination at or emanating from a brownfield site; provided that the activity is conducted in a manner which satisfies all substantive technical requirements applicable to like activity conducted pursuant to a permit.
- § 17. Subdivision 1 of section 27-1431 of the environmental conservation law is amended by adding a new paragraph c to read as follows:
- c. to inspect for compliance with the site management plan approved by the department, including (i) inspection of the performance of maintenance, monitoring and operational activities required as part of the remedial program for the site, (ii) inspection for the purpose of ascertaining current uses of the site, and (iii) taking samples in accordance with paragraph (a) of this <u>subdivision</u>.
- 43 § 17-a. Section 27-1435 of the environmental conservation law is 44 REPEALED.
 - § 18. The environmental conservation law is amended by adding a new section 27-1437 to read as follows:
 - § 27-1437. BCP-EZ Program.
 - 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this title or any other provision of law, the department shall promulgate regulations which authorize the department to exempt an applicant from procedural requirements of this title as the department may specify which are otherwise applicable to implementation of an investigation and/or remediation of contamination, provided that:
 - (a) at the time of the application, the department has not determined that the brownfield site poses a significant threat pursuant to section 27-1411 of this title;

(b) the applicant has waived in writing any claim for tax credits pursuant to section twenty-one of the tax law on a form prescribed by the department; and

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- (c) the activity is conducted in a manner which satisfies all substantive technical requirements applicable to like activity conducted pursuant to this title, including meeting applicable soil cleanup objectives established pursuant to subdivision six of section 27-1417 of this title except as provided in subdivision three of this section.
- 2. Where an exemption has been granted pursuant to subdivision one of this section, the approved work plan for a brownfield site shall include the procedural requirements the department determines appropriate based on site specific considerations and consideration of section 27-1417 of this title.
- 3. For any site accepted into the BCP-EZ program pursuant to this section which is pursuing a Track 4 remediation, if a contaminant is identified in soil in excess of the remedial action objectives contained in an applicable generic table developed pursuant to subdivision six of section 27-1415 of this title, the applicant may use site-specific data to demonstrate to the department that the concentration of the contaminant in the soils reflects background conditions and, in that case, a contaminant-specific action objective for such contaminant equal to such background concentration may be established provided that such objective is protective of the public health and the environment and is determined in a manner acceptable to the department.
- 4. Upon the department's acceptance of the certification by the applicant that the remediation requirements of this title have been achieved for the brownfield site and an environmental easement, if necessary, has been created and filed pursuant to title thirty-six of article seventyone of this chapter, a site in the BCP-EZ shall be eligible to receive a certificate of completion in accordance with section 27-1419 of this title; provided, however, that such certificate of completion shall not entitle the holder to any tax credits provided by section twenty-one of the tax law.
- § 19. The opening paragraph of subdivision 10 of section 71-3605 of the environmental conservation law, as added by section 2 of part A of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:

An environmental easement may be enforced in law or equity by its grantor, by the state, or any affected local government as defined in section 71-3603 of this title. Such easement is enforceable against the owner of the burdened property, any lessees, and any person using the land. Enforcement shall not be defeated because of any subsequent adverse possession, laches, estoppel, $\underline{\text{reversion}}$ or waiver. No general law of the state which operates to defeat the enforcement of any interest in real property shall operate to defeat the enforcement of any environmental easement unless such general law expressly states the intent to defeat the enforcement of such easement or provides for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. It is not a defense in any action to enforce an environmental easement that:

- § 20. Paragraph 2 of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as 50 amended by section 1 of part H of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- (2) Site preparation credit component. The site preparation credit 53 component shall be equal to the applicable percentage of the site preparation costs paid [or] within six months of the date the expense is incurred by the taxpayer with respect to a qualified site. The credit 56 component amount so determined with respect to a site's qualification

for a certificate of completion shall be allowed for the taxable year in which the effective date of the certificate of completion occurs. The credit component amount determined other than with respect to such qualification shall be allowed for the taxable year in which the improvement to which the applicable costs apply is placed in service for up to five taxable years after the issuance of such certificate of completion.

- § 21. Paragraph 3 of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, amended by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:
 - (3) Tangible property credit component.

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(i) The tangible property credit component shall be equal to the applicable percentage of the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes of tangible personal property and other tangible property, including buildings and structural components of buildings, which constitute qualified tangible property; provided[, however, that determining the cost or other basis of such property, the taxpayer shall exclude the acquisition cost of any item of property with respect to which a credit under this section was allowable to another taxpayer. The credit component amount so determined shall be allowed for the taxable year in which such qualified tangible property is first placed in service on a qualified site with respect to which a certificate of completion has been issued to the taxpayer, or for the taxable year in which the certificate of completion is issued if the qualified tangible property is placed in service prior to the issuance of the certificate of completion. This credit component shall only be allowed for up to [ten] five consecutive taxable years [after] from the start of the redevelopment of the site provided that all credits must be claimed within ten years of the date of the issuance of such certificate of completion. (ii) The tangible property credit component shall be allowed with respect to property leased to a second party only if such second party is either [(i) (A) not a party responsible for the disposal of hazardous waste or the discharge of petroleum at the site according to applicable principles of statutory or common law liability, or [(ii)] (B) a party responsible according to applicable principles of statutory or common law liability if such party's liability arises solely from operation of the site subsequent to the disposal of hazardous waste or the discharge of petroleum, and is so certified by the commissioner of environmental conservation at the request of the taxpayer, pursuant to section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in the case of allowance of credit under this section to such a lessor, the commissioner shall have the authority to reveal to such lessor any information, with respect to the issue of qualified use of property by the lessee, which is the basis for the denial in whole or in part, or for the recapture, of the credit claimed by such lessor. For purposes of the tangible property credit component allowed under this section the taxpayer to whom the certificate of completion is issued, as provided for under subdivision five of section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law, may transfer the benefits and burdens of the certificate of completion, which run with the land and to the applicant's successors or assigns upon transfer or sale of all or any portion of an interest or estate in the qualified site. However, the taxpayer to whom certificate's benefits and burdens are transferred shall not include the cost of acquiring all or any 54 portion of an interest or estate in the site and the amounts included in

the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes of qualified

tangible property already claimed by the previous taxpayer pursuant to this section.

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- (iii) The tangible property credit component shall not include costs paid to a related party or parties, as such term "related person" defined in subparagraph (c) of paragraph three of subdivision (b) of section four hundred sixty-five of the internal revenue code.
- (iv) Eligible costs for the tangible property credit component limited to costs associated with actual construction of tangible property incorporated as part of the physical structure, and costs associated with the foundation of any buildings constructed as part of the site cover that are not properly included in the site preparation component.
- (v) With respect to any qualified site for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer on after April first, two thousand fifteen that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, and the site is eligible for the tangible property credit component because it is an affordable housing project pursuant to subdivision one-a of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, the portion of eligible costs to be included in the calculation of the tangible property credit component will be determined by multiplying the total costs qualified for the tangible property credit component by a fraction, the numerator of which shall be the square footage of space of the affordable housing units dedicated residential occupancy and the denominator of which shall be the total square footage of the building together with the total square footage of any other improvements on the site.
- § 22. Subparagraph (A) of paragraph 3-a of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as added by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:
- (A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the tangible property credit component available for any qualified site pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision shall not exceed thirty-five million dollars or three times the sum of the costs included in the calculation of the site preparation credit component and the on-site groundwater remediation credit component under paragraphs two and four, respectively, of this subdivision, and the costs that would have been included in the calculation of such components if not treated as an expense and deducted pursuant to section one hundred ninety-eight of the internal revenue code, whichever is less; provided, however, that: (1) in the case of a qualified site to be used primarily for manufacturing activities, the tangible property credit component available for any qualified site pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision shall not exceed forty-five million dollars or six times the sum of the costs included in the calculation of the site preparation credit component and the on-site groundwater remediation credit component under paragraphs two and four, respectively, of this subdivision, and the costs that would have been included in the calculation of such components if not treated as an expense and deducted pursuant to section one hundred ninety-eight of the internal revenue code, whichever is less; and (2) the 50 provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any qualified site for 51 which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer before June twenty-third, two thousand eight that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of 54 section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law.

§ 22-a. Subparagraph (C) of paragraph 3-a of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as added by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:

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- (C) In order to properly administer the [<code>eredit</code>] <code>credits</code> set forth in [<code>paragraph three of</code>] this subdivision, the department may disclose information about the calculation and the amounts of the credits claimed under [<code>paragraph three of</code>] this subdivision on a taxpayer's return to the department of environmental conservation and other taxpayers claiming tax credits under this section with respect to the same qualifying site.
- § 23. Subparagraph (D) of paragraph 3-a of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as added by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:
- (D) [If] With respect to any qualified site for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer before April first, two thousand fifteen that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, or where the taxpayer has either been issued or received a certificate of completion from another taxpayer under section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law before April first, two thousand fifteen, if the qualifying site is located in a brownfield opportunity area and is developed in conformance with the goals and priorities established for that applicable brownfield opportunity area as designated pursuant to section nine hundred seventy-r of the general municipal law, the applicable percentage of the tangible property credit component will be increased by two percent.
- § 24. Paragraph 4 of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as amended by section 1 of part H of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- On-site groundwater remediation credit component. The on-site groundwater remediation credit component shall be equal to the applicable percentage of the on-site groundwater remediation costs paid $[\frac{\bullet \mathbf{r}}{}]$ within six months of the date the expense is incurred by the taxpayer with respect to a qualified site (to the extent that such groundwater remediation costs are not included in the determination of the site preparation credit or the cost or other basis included in the determination of the tangible property credit). The credit component so determined for costs [incurred and] paid with respect to and prior to the issuance of a certificate of completion shall be allowed for the taxable year in which the effective date of the issuance of a certificate of completion occurs. The credit component amount determined in taxable years after the effective date of the issuance of a certificate of completion shall be allowed in the taxable year such qualified costs are [incurred and] paid for up to five taxable years after the issuance of such certificate of completion.
- § 25. Paragraph 5 of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as amended by section 39 of part A of chapter 59 of the laws of 2014, is amended to read as follows:
- (5) Applicable percentage. (A) For purposes of computing the site preparation and on-site groundwater remediation credit components pursuant to paragraphs two[, three] and four of this subdivision, with respect to such qualified sites for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer before June twenty-third, two thousand eight that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, or where the taxpayer has either been issued or

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received a certificate of completion from another taxpayer under section 27-1419 of the environmental conservation law for such a site, and, for purposes of computing the tangible property component pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision with respect to such qualified sites for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer before April first, two thousand fifteen that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, or where the taxpayer has either been issued or received a certificate of completion from another taxpayer under section 27-1419 of the environmental conser-10 vation law for such a site, the applicable percentage shall be twelve 12 percent in the case of credits claimed under article nine, nine-A or thirty-three of this chapter, and ten percent in the case of credits claimed under article twenty-two of this chapter, except that where at least fifty percent of the area of the qualified site relating to the credit provided for in this section is located in an environmental zone as defined in paragraph six of subdivision (b) of this section, the applicable percentage shall be increased by an additional eight percent. Provided, however, as afforded in section 27-1419 of the environmental 20 conservation law, if the certificate of completion indicates that the qualified site has been remediated to Track 1 as that term is described in subdivision four of section 27-1415 of the environmental conservation law, the applicable percentage set forth in the first sentence of this paragraph shall be increased by an additional two percent.

- (B) With respect to such qualified site for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the taxpayer on or after April first, two thousand fifteen that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law, the applicable percentage for the tangible property credit component of the brownfield redevelopment tax credit pursuant to paragraph three of subdivision (a) of this section shall be the sum of ten percent and the following additional percentages, provided that the total percentage of the tangible property credit component shall not exceed twenty-four percent and is otherwise subject to the limitations set forth in paragraphs three and three-a of subdivision (a) of this section:
 - (i) five percent for a site within an environmental zone;
- (ii) five percent for a site located within a designated brownfield opportunity area;
- (iii) five percent for a site developed as affordable housing, as defined in section 27-1405 of the environmental conservation law; and
- (iv) five percent for a site to be used primarily for manufacturing activities as such term is defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph three-a of this subdivision.
- (C) The taxpayer shall submit, in the manner prescribed by the commissioner, information sufficient to demonstrate that the site qualifies for any credit components available under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph. If the site is located within a designated brownfield opportunity area, the taxpayer shall submit a certification from the secretary of state that the development is in conformance with such brownfield opportunity area plan pursuant to section nine hundred seventy-r of the general municipal law.
- 26. Paragraph 6 of subdivision (a) of section 21 of the tax law, as amended by section 1 of part H of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:

(6) Site preparation costs and on-site groundwater remediation costs paid [or] within six months of the date the expense is incurred by the taxpayer with respect to a qualified site and the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes of tangible personal property and other tangible property, including buildings and structural components of buildings, which constitute qualified tangible property shall only include costs paid [or] within six months of the date the expense is incurred by the taxpayer on or after the date of the brownfield site cleanup agreement executed by the taxpayer and the department of environmental conservation pursuant to section 27-1409 of the environmental conservation law.

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- § 27. Paragraphs 2, 4 and 6 of subdivision (b) of section 21 of the tax law, as amended by section 1 of part H of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004 and subparagraph (B) and the closing paragraph of paragraph 6 as amended by section 1 of part G of chapter 62 of the laws of 2006, are amended to read as follows:
- (2) Site preparation costs. The term "site preparation costs" shall mean all amounts properly [chargeable] charged to a capital account, (i) which are paid [ex] within six months of the date the expense is incurred in connection with a site's qualification for a certificate completion, and (ii) all other site preparation costs paid [or] within six months of the date the expense is incurred in connection with preparing a site for the erection of a building or a component of a building, or otherwise to establish a site as usable for its industrial, commercial (including the commercial development of residential housing), recreational or conservation purposes. Site preparation costs shall include, but not be limited to, the costs of excavation, temporary electric wiring, scaffolding, demolition costs, and the costs of fencing and security facilities and shall include costs attributable to activities undertaken under the oversight of the department of labor or in accordance with standards established by the department of health to remediate regulated materials including asbestos, lead or polychlorinated biphenyls in buildings which will remain on the site. For a building foundation, only costs equivalent to the cost of a site cover for area covered by the foundation shall be included in site preparation Site preparation costs shall not include the cost of acquiring site and shall not include amounts included in the cost or other basis for federal income tax purposes of qualified tangible property, as "Site preparation described in paragraph three of this subdivision. costs" shall not include costs paid to a related party or parties, as such term "related person" is defined in subparagraph (c) of paragraph three of subdivision (b) of section four hundred sixty-five of the internal revenue code. Eligible site preparation costs are limited to directly associated with actual site preparation-related construction, including costs associated with all requirements of site remediation and easements required pursuant to title fourteen of article twenty-seven and title thirty-six of article seventy-one of the environconservation law such as architectural and engineering fees, appraisal, surveys, soil borings/other investigations, legal fees associated with any environmental easement required, operation, maintenance and monitoring of treatment systems, testing for asbestos or lead paint, legal fees associated with construction loan closing, cost certification and insurance.
- (4) On-site groundwater remediation costs. The term "on-site groundwater remediation costs" shall mean all amounts properly [chargeable] charged to a capital account, (i) which are paid [er] within six months

of the date the expense is incurred in connection with a site's qualification for a certificate of completion, and (ii) include costs which are paid [or] within six months of the date the expense is incurred in connection with the remediation of on-site groundwater contamination and [incurred] paid to implement a requirement of the remedial work plan or an interim remedial measure work plan for a qualified site which are imposed pursuant to subdivisions two and three of section 27-1411 of the environmental conservation law. "On-site groundwater remediation costs" shall not include costs paid to a related party or parties, as such term "related person" is defined in subparagraph (c) of paragraph three of subdivision (b) of section four hundred sixty-five of the internal revenue code. On site groundwater remediation costs are limited to costs directly associated with actual groundwater remediation activities, including costs associated with all requirements of site remediation and easements required pursuant to title fourteen of article twenty-seven and title thirty-six of article seventy-one of the environmental conservation law such as architectural and engineering fees, appraisal, surveys, soil boring/other investigations, legal fees associated with any environmental easement required, operation, maintenance and monitoring of treatment systems, testing for asbestos or paint, legal fees associated with construction loan closing, cost certification and insurance.

- (6) Environmental zones (EN-Zones). An "environmental zone" shall mean an area designated as such by the commissioner of [economic development]

 labor. Such areas [so designated are areas which are] shall be census tracts [and block numbering areas which, as of the two thousand census,]

 that satisfy either of the following criteria:
 - (A) areas that have both:

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- (i) a poverty rate of at least twenty percent [for the year to which the data relate] based on the most recent five year American Community Survey; and
- (ii) an unemployment rate of at least one and one-quarter times the statewide unemployment rate [for the year to which the data relate] based on the most recent five year American Community Survey, or;
- (B) areas that have a poverty rate of at least two times the poverty rate for the county in which the areas are located [for the year to which the data relate provided, however, that a qualified site shall only be deemed to be located in an environmental zone under this subparagraph (B) if such site was the subject of a brownfield site cleanup agreement pursuant to section 27-1409 of the environmental conservation law that was entered into prior to September first, two thousand ten] based on the most recent five year American Community Survey.

Such designation shall be made and a list of all such environmental zones shall be established by the commissioner of [economic development no later than December thirty-first, two thousand four provided, however, that a qualified site shall only be deemed to be located in an environmental zone under subparagraph (B) of this paragraph if such site was the subject of a brownfield site cleanup agreement pursuant to section 27-1409 of the environmental conservation law that was entered into prior to September first, two thousand ten] labor based on the two thousand nine through two thousand thirteen American Community Survey estimate. Upon request of the commissioner of environmental conservation, the commissioner of labor shall update such designation based on the most recent American Community Survey, or its successor.

The determination of whether a site is located in an environmental zone shall be based on the date the department of environmental conser-

vation issued a notice to the taxpayer that its request for participation in the brownfield cleanup program has been deemed pursuant to subdivision three of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law.

- § 28. Section 171-r of the tax law is amended by adding a new subdivision (e) to read as follows:
- (e) The commissioner, in consultation with the commissioner of environmental conservation, shall publish by January thirty-first, two thousand sixteen a supplemental brownfield credit report containing information required by this section about the credits claimed for the years two thousand five, two thousand six, and two thousand seven.
 - § 29. Section 171-s of the tax law is REPEALED.

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- § 30. Paragraph b of subdivision 2 of section 970-r of the general municipal law, as added by section 1 of part F of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:
- b. Activities eligible to receive such assistance shall include, but are not limited to, the assembly and development of basic information
 - (1) the borders of the [proposed] brownfield opportunity area;
 - (2) the number and size of known or suspected brownfield sites;
- (3) current and anticipated uses of the properties in the [proposed] brownfield opportunity area;
- current and anticipated future conditions of groundwater in the (4)[proposed] brownfield opportunity area;
- (5) known data about the environmental conditions of the properties in the [proposed] brownfield opportunity area;
- (6) ownership of the properties in the [proposed] brownfield opportunity area and whether the owners would like to participate directly in the brownfield opportunity planning process; and
- (7) preliminary descriptions of possible remediation strategies, reuse opportunities, necessary infrastructure improvements and other public or private measures needed to stimulate investment, promote revitalization, and enhance community health and environmental conditions.
- § 31. Subparagraphs 2 and 5 of paragraph c of subdivision 2 of section 970-r of the general municipal law, as added by section 1 of part F of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, are amended to read as follows:
 - (2) areas with concentrations of known or suspected brownfield sites;
- (5) areas with known or suspected brownfield sites presenting strategic opportunities to stimulate economic development, community revitalization or the siting of public amenities.
- § 32. Paragraph a of subdivision 3 of section 970-r of the general municipal law, as amended by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, is amended to read as follows:
- a. Within the limits of appropriations therefor, the secretary is authorized to provide, on a competitive basis, financial assistance to municipalities, to community based organizations, to community boards, or to municipalities and community based organizations acting in cooperation to prepare a pre-nomination study for a brownfield opportunity area designation. Such financial assistance shall not exceed ninety 50 percent of the costs of such pre-nomination study for any such area. A nomination study must include sufficient information to designate the 52 brownfield opportunity area. The contents of the nomination study shall developed based on pre-nomination study information, which shall principally consist of an area-wide study, documenting the historic brownfield uses in the area proposed for designation. A nomination study is not intended to be equivalent to or to serve as a master plan,

comprehensive plan, or other equivalent land use study, but rather is intended to be a basic plan for designation of the brownfield opportunity area based on historic brownfield use information and the community participation required in this section. A master plan, comprehensive plan or equivalent land use study may be separately developed under this program as an implementation strategy for the final brownfield opportu-Since a nomination study is not equivalent to a final nity area plan. land use plan, the preparation of the nomination study does not require review under the Environmental Quality Review Act pursuant to article eight of the environmental conservation law, and a brownfield opportunity area can be designated based exclusively on a nomination study. In the event the municipality and/or community based organization elect to develop implementation strategies, including but not limited to a master plan, comprehensive plan or urban renewal plan, review under the Environmental Quality Review Act under article eight of the environmental conservation law is required. No such nomination study shall supersede an existing master plan or equivalent land and use study.

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- § 33. Subparagraphs 2 and 5 of paragraph e of subdivision 3 and subdivision 4 of section 970-r of the general municipal law, subparagraphs 2 and 5 of paragraph e of subdivision 3 as added by section 1 of part F of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003 and subdivision 4 as amended by chapter 390 of the laws of 2008, are amended to read as follows:
 - (2) areas with concentrations of known or suspected brownfield sites;
- (5) areas with known or suspected brownfield sites presenting strategic opportunities to stimulate economic development, community revitalization or the siting of public amenities.
- 4. Designation of brownfield opportunity area. Upon completion of a nomination for designation of a brownfield opportunity area, it shall be forwarded by the applicant to the secretary, who shall determine whether it is consistent with the provisions of this section. The secretary may review and approve a nomination for designation of a brownfield opportunity area at any time. If the secretary determines that the nomination is consistent with the provisions of this section, the brownfield opportunity area shall be designated. If the secretary determines that the nomination is not consistent with the provisions of this section, secretary shall make recommendations in writing to the applicant of the manner and nature in which the nomination should be amended.
- § 34. The subdivision heading, paragraph a and subparagraphs 2 and 5 of paragraph e of subdivision 6 of section 970-r of the general municipal law, the subdivision heading and subparagraphs 2 and 5 of paragraph e as added by section 1 of part F of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, and paragraph a as amended by chapter 386 of the laws of 2007, are amended to read as follows:

State assistance for brownfield site assessments in proposed or designated brownfield opportunity areas. a. Within the limits of appropriations therefor, [the commissioner, in consultation with] the secretary of state, is authorized to provide, on a competitive basis, financial assistance to municipalities, to community based organizations, to community boards, or to municipalities and community based organizations acting in cooperation to conduct brownfield site assessments [in a 51 brownfield opportunity area designated pursuant to this section]. Such financial assistance shall not exceed ninety percent of the costs of such brownfield site assessment.

(2) areas with concentrations of known or suspected brownfield sites;

(5) areas with <u>known or suspected</u> brownfield sites presenting strategic opportunities to stimulate economic development, community revitalization or the siting of public amenities.

- § 35. Section 970-r of the general municipal law is amended by adding a new subdivision 10 to read as follows:
- 10. The secretary shall establish criteria for brownfield opportunity area conformance determinations for purposes of the brownfield cleanup program pursuant to title fourteen of article twenty-seven of the environmental conservation law and the brownfield redevelopment tax credits pursuant to section twenty-one of the tax law. In establishing criteria, the secretary shall be guided by, but not limited to, the following considerations: how the proposed use and development advances the designated brownfield opportunity area plan's vision statement, goals and objectives for revitalization; how the density of development and associated buildings and structures advances the plan's objectives, desired redevelopment and priorities for investment; and how the project complies with zoning and other local laws and standards to guide and ensure appropriate use of the project site.
- § 36. Section 31 of part H of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, amending the tax law relating to brownfield redevelopment tax credits, remediated brownfield credit for real property taxes for qualified sites and environmental remediation insurance credits, as amended by chapter 474 of the laws of 2012, is amended to read as follows:
- § 31. The tax credits allowed under section [21,] 22 or 23 of the tax law and the corresponding provisions in articles 9, 9-A, 22[, 32] and 33 of the tax law, as added by the provisions of sections one through twenty-nine of this act, shall not be applicable [if] to any site accepted into the brownfield cleanup program on and after April 1, 2015. The tax credits allowed under section 21 of the tax law and the corresponding provisions in articles 9, 9-A, 22 and 33 of the tax law, as added by the provisions of sections one through twenty-nine of this act, shall not be applicable to any site accepted into the brownfield cleanup program after December 31, 2022, provided, however that any sites accepted on or before December 31, 2022 must have received the [remediation] certificate of completion required to qualify for any of such credits [is issued after] by December 31, [2015] 2025.
- § 37. Any site for which a brownfield cleanup agreement with the department of environmental conservation was entered into prior to April 1, 2015 which has not received a certificate of completion by December 31, 2017, shall only be eligible for brownfield remediation tax credits available pursuant to section 21 of the tax law as if the site was accepted into the brownfield cleanup program on and after April 1, 2015 and shall be subject to the eligibility requirements for the tangible property credit component set forth in subdivision 1-a of section 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law.
- § 38. Paragraph c of subdivision 3 of section 27-0923 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 5 of part I of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- c. For the purpose of this section, generation of hazardous waste shall not include retrieval or creation of hazardous waste which must be disposed of under an order of or agreement with the department pursuant to title thirteen or title fourteen of this article or under a contract with the department pursuant to title five of article fifty-six of this chapter or under an order of or agreement with the United States environmental protection agency or an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, related to a facility addressed pursuant to the Comprehensive

Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) or under a written agreement with a municipality which is subject to a memorandum of agreement with the department related to the remediation of brownfield sites.

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- 39. Subparagraphs (i) and (vi) of paragraph d of subdivision 1 of section 72-0402 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by chapter 99 of the laws of 2010, are amended to read as follows:
- (i) under a contract with the department, or with the department's written approval and in compliance with department regulations, or pursuant to an order of the department, the United States environmental protection agency or a court of competent jurisdiction, related to the cleanup or remediation of a hazardous materials or hazardous waste spill, discharge, or surficial cleanup, pursuant to this chapter; or
- (vi) under a brownfield site cleanup agreement with the department pursuant to section 27-1409 of this chapter or under an agreement with a municipality which is subject to a memorandum of agreement with the department related to the remediation of brownfield sites; or
- § 40. Section 56-0501 of the environmental conservation law, as added by chapter 413 of the laws of 1996, is amended to read as follows: § 56-0501. Allocation of moneys.
- 1. Of the moneys received by the state from the sale of bonds pursuant to the Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act of 1996, two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) shall be available for disbursements for environmental restoration projects.
- 2. Environmental restoration projects may be funded using the proceeds of bonds issued pursuant to section twelve hundred eighty-five-q of public authorities law.
- § 41. Subdivision 6 of section 56-0502 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 2 of part D of chapter 577 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- "State assistance", for purposes of this title, shall mean in the case of a contract authorized by subdivision one of section 56-0503 of this title, payments made to a municipality to reimburse the municipality for the state share of the costs incurred by the municipality to undertake an environmental restoration project or in the case of an agreement authorized by subdivision three of section 56-0503 of this title, costs incurred by the state to undertake an environmental restoration project but not reimbursed by a municipality.
- § 42. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 2 of section 56-0503 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 4 of part D of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, is amended and a new subdivision 3 is added to read as follows:
- (c) A provision that the municipality shall assist in identifying a responsible party by searching local records, including property tax rolls, or document reviews, and if, in accordance with the required departmental approval of any settlement with a responsible party, any responsible party payments become available to the municipality, before, during or after the completion of an environmental restoration project, which were not included when the state share was calculated pursuant to this section, the state assistance share shall be recalculated, and the 51 municipality shall pay to the state, for deposit into the environmental restoration project account of the hazardous waste remedial fund established under section ninety-seven-b of the state finance law, the difference between the original state assistance payment and the recalculated state share. Recalculation of the state share shall be done each time a payment from a responsible party is received by the municipality;

 The department may undertake an environmental restoration project on behalf of a municipality upon request. If the department undertakes the project on behalf of the municipality, the state shall enter into an agreement with the municipality and the agreement shall require the municipality to periodically provide its share to the state for costs incurred during the progress of such project. The municipality's share be the same as would be required under subdivision one of this section. The agreement shall include all provisions specified in subdivision two of this section as appropriate. For purposes of projects subject to agreements under this subdivision, all references contracts in this title shall also apply to agreements under this subdivision as appropriate.

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- 43. Subdivision 4 of section 56-0505 of the environmental conservation law, as amended by section 5 part of part D of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:
- 4. After completion of such project, the municipality may use the property for public purposes or may dispose of it. If the municipality shall dispose of such property by sale to a responsible party, such party shall pay to such municipality, in addition to such other consideration, an amount of money constituting the amount of state assistance provided [to the municipality] under this title plus accrued interest and transaction costs and the municipality shall deposit that money into the environmental restoration project account of the hazardous waste remedial fund established under section ninety-seven-b of the state finance law.
- Subdivisions 3 and 4 of section 56-0508 of the environmental § 44. conservation law, as added by section 7 of part D of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, are amended to read as follows:
- 3. such temporary incidents of ownership by such taxing district shall also qualify it as being the owner of such property [for the purposes of obtaining] to be eligible for funding from the state of New York for such environmental restoration investigation project under this article or for such funding from any source pursuant to any other state, federal, or local law, but such incidents of ownership shall not be sufficient to qualify it as the owner of such property for the purposes of holding it wholly or partially liable for any damages, past, present, or future from any release of any hazardous material, substance, or contaminant into the air, ground, or water, unless such release was caused by such taxing district.
- 4. within thirty days of the completion of the environmental restoration investigation project and the receipt by the taxing jurisdiction of the final report of such investigation, such taxing jurisdiction shall file such report with the court on notice to the court and all other parties of record, and the stay of the foreclosure shall be lifted (unless lifted earlier by a prior court order), and all incidents of temporary ownership of the taxing jurisdiction that was awarded such taxing district, except any right [to receive funding] for the environ-48 mental restoration investigation project to be funded, shall cease to exist, and nothing in this subdivision shall preclude the taxing juris-50 diction that conducted the environmental restoration investigation 51 project or the taxing jurisdiction that commenced the foreclosure 52 action, if it is a different taxing jurisdiction than the taxing jurisdiction which conducted the investigation, from withdrawing the parcel 54 from foreclosure pursuant to section eleven hundred thirty-eight of the 55 real property tax law.

§ 45. Subdivision 2 and paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 97-b of the state finance law, as amended by section 4 of part I of chapter 1 of the laws of 2003, are amended to read as follows:

2. Such fund shall consist of all of the following:

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- (a) moneys appropriated for transfer to the fund's site investigation and construction account; (b) all fines and other sums accumulated the fund prior to April first, nineteen hundred eighty-eight pursuant to section 71-2725 of the environmental conservation law for deposit in the fund's site investigation and construction account; (c) all moneys collected or received by the department of taxation and finance pursuant to section 27-0923 of the environmental conservation law for deposit in the fund's industry fee transfer account; (d) all moneys paid into the fund pursuant to section 72-0201 of the environmental conservation law which shall be deposited in the fund's industry fee transfer account; (e) all moneys paid into the fund pursuant to section one hundred eighty-six of the navigation law which shall be deposited in the fund's industry fee transfer account; (f) [all moneys paid into the fund by municipalities for repayment of landfill closure loans made pursuant to title five of article fifty-two of the environmental conservation law for deposit in the fund's site investigation and construction account; (g) all monies recovered under sections 56-0503, 56-0505 and 56-0507 of the environmental conservation law into the fund's environmental restoration project account; [(h) all] (g) fees paid into the fund pursuant to section [72-0403] 72-0402 of the environmental conservation law which shall be deposited in the fund's industry fee transfer account; [(i)) (h) payments received for all state costs incurred in negotiating and overseeing the implementation of brownfield site cleanup agreements pursuant to title fourteen of article twenty-seven of the environmental conservation law shall be deposited in the hazardous waste remediation oversight and assistance account; and $[\frac{1}{2}]$ (i) other moneys credited or transferred thereto from any other fund or source for deposit fund's site investigation and construction account.
- (f) to undertake such remedial measures as the department of environmental conservation may determine necessary due to environmental conditions related to the property subject to an agreement [to provide state assistance] or contract under title five of article fifty-six of the environmental conservation law [that were unknown to such department at the time of its approval of such agreement which indicates that conditions on such property are not sufficiently protective of human health for its reasonably anticipated uses or due to information received, in whole or in part, after such department's approval of such agreement's final engineering report and certification], which indicates that such agreement's remedial activities are not sufficiently protective of human health for such property's reasonably anticipated uses; and, [respecting the monies in the environmental restoration project account in excess of ten million dollars,] shall provide state assistance under title five of article fifty-six of the environmental conservation law;
- § 46. Severability. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part of this act 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, subdivision, section or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the legislature that this act would have been enacted even if such invalid provisions had not been included herein.

§ 47. This act shall take affect April 1, 2015; provided, however, that the department of environmental conservation shall not charge volunteers in the brownfield cleanup program for oversight costs for any sites in the program incurred on or after April 1, 2015; provided, however, that the amendments made by section two of this act relating to the definition of brownfield site, section twenty-one of this act relat-6 7 to the length of time a taxpayer may claim the tangible property credit component, and all amendments to the brownfield redevelopment tax credits made by sections twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, 10 twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven of this act shall apply only to sites for which the department of environmental conservation has issued a notice to the applicant on or after April 1, 2015 that its request for participation has been accepted under subdivision six of 13 27-1407 of the environmental conservation law; provided, further, that the department of labor shall update the environmental zones as required by section twenty-seven of this act within ninety days of this act becoming law.

18 PART S

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Section 1. Paragraph (r) of section 104-A of the business corporation 19 law, as amended by chapter 172 of the laws of 2000, is amended to read 20 21 as follows:

- (r) For filing a statement or amendment pursuant to section four hundred eight of this chapter with the department of state, dollars.
- § 2. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of section 306-A of the business corporation law, as added by chapter 469 of the laws of 1997, are amended to 27 read as follows:
 - (b) Upon the failure of the designating corporation to file a certificate of amendment or change providing for the designation by the corporation of the new address after the filing of a certificate of resignation for receipt of process with the secretary of state, its authority to do business in this state shall be suspended unless the corporation has previously filed a statement [of addresses and directors] under section four hundred eight of this chapter, in which case the address of the principal executive office stated in the last filed statement [of addresses and directors], shall constitute the new address for process of the corporation provided such address is different from the previous address for process, and the corporation shall not be deemed suspended.
 - (c) The filing by the department of state of a certificate of amendment or change or statement under section four hundred eight of this chapter providing for a new address by a designating corporation shall annul the suspension and its authority to do business in this state shall be restored and continue as if no suspension had occurred.
 - 3. Section 408 of the business corporation law, as added by chapter 55 of the laws of 1992, the section heading as amended by chapter 375 of the laws of 1998, subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 as amended by chapter 172 of the laws of 1999, subparagraph (b) of paragraph 3 as amended by chapter 170 of the laws of 1994, paragraph 6 as added by chapter 469 of the laws of 1997, and paragraph 7 as added by chapter 172 of the laws of 2000, is amended to read as follows:
- § 408. [Biennial statement] Statement; filing.
- 1. [Each] Except as provided in paragraph eight of this section, each 52 domestic corporation, and each foreign corporation authorized to do 53 business in this state, shall, during the applicable filing period as