

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF BROOKHAVEN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY APPROVING THE ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPPING OF A CERTAIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FACILITY AND APPROVING THE APPOINTMENT OF WELLLIFE NETWORK INC., A NOT FOR PROFIT CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MEDFORD GARDENS, LLC, A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY ORGANIZED AND EXISTING, OR TO BE ORGANIZED AND TO EXIST, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AND/OR MEDFORD GARDENS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND CORP., A HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND CORPORATION ORGANIZED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, ON BEHALF OF THEMSELVES AND/OR EQUITY INVESTORS OF MEDFORD GARDENS, LLC AND/OR AN ENTITY FORMED OR TO BE FORMED ON BEHALF OF ANY OF THE FOREGOING, AS AGENT OF THE AGENCY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACQUIRING, CONSTRUCTING AND EQUIPPING THE FACILITY, AND MAKING CERTAIN FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE FACILITY AND APPROVING THE FORM, SUBSTANCE AND EXECUTION OF RELATED DOCUMENTS

WHEREAS, by Title 1 of Article 18-A of the General Municipal Law of the State of New York, as amended, and Chapter 358 of the Laws of 1970 of the State of New York, as amended from time to time (collectively, the "**Act**"), the Town of Brookhaven Industrial Development Agency (the "**Agency**"), was created with the authority and power among other things, to assist with the acquisition of certain industrial development projects as authorized by the Act; and

WHEREAS, WellLife Network Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, Medford Gardens, LLC, a limited liability company organized and existing, or to be organized and to exist, under the laws of the State of New York, and/or Medford Gardens Housing Development Fund Corp., a housing development fund corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York, on behalf of themselves and/or equity investors of Medford Gardens, LLC and/or an entity formed or to be formed on behalf of any of the foregoing (collectively, the "**Company**"), have applied to the Agency for assistance in connection with: (a) the acquisition of an approximately 6.827 acre parcel of land (the "**Land**") located on Horseblock Road approximately 700 feet northwesterly from the intersection of the westerly side of Eagle Avenue and the northerly side of Horseblock Road, Medford, New York (SCTM #0200-700.00-01.00-004.002), (b) the construction and equipping of an approximately 69,000 square foot three-story building consisting of 67 mixed income multifamily rental apartments (consisting of 10 studios and 56 one-bedroom units for individuals who are 55 years of age or older, including 33 units targeted for households needing supportive services with rents of 30% of income, 8 units targeted for households earning up to 40% of the area median income ("**AMI**"), 8 units targeted for households earning up to 50% of AMI, 17 units targeted for households earning up to 60% of the AMI, and one two-bedroom unit dedicated to an on-site building manager), and site improvements and amenities, including an on-site sewage treatment plant, parking, walkways, and recreation areas (the "**Improvements**"), and (c) the acquisition and installation therein of certain equipment and

personal property (the “**Equipment**”; together with the Land and the Improvements, the “**Facility**”) which Facility will be leased by the Agency to the Company to be used by the Company to provide mixed income, multifamily affordable age-restricted rental apartments (the “**Project**”); and

WHEREAS, the Agency will acquire a leasehold interest in the Land and the Improvements pursuant to a certain Company Lease Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2023, or such other date as the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer of the Agency or counsel to the Agency shall agree (the “**Company Lease**”), by and between the Company and the Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Agency will acquire title to the Equipment pursuant to a certain Bill of Sale, dated the Closing Date (as defined in the hereinafter defined Lease Agreement) (the “**Bill of Sale**”), from the Company to the Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Agency will sublease and lease the Facility to the Company pursuant to a certain Lease and Project Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2023, or such other date as the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer of the Agency or counsel to the Agency shall agree (the “**Lease Agreement**”), by and between the Agency and the Company; and

WHEREAS, the Agency contemplates that it will provide financial assistance to the Company in the form of: (i) exemptions from mortgage recording taxes for one or more mortgages securing an amount presently estimated to be \$17,500,000.00 but not to exceed \$20,000,000.00, corresponding to mortgage recording tax exemptions presently estimated to be \$131,250.00 but not to exceed \$150,000.00, in connection with the financing of the acquisition, construction, and equipping of the Facility and any future financing, refinancing or permanent financing of the costs of the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility, (ii) exemptions from sales and use taxes in an amount not to exceed \$2,200,000.00, in connection with the purchase or lease of equipment, building materials, services or other personal property with respect to the Facility, and (iii) abatement of real property taxes (as set forth in the PILOT Schedule attached as Exhibit A hereof); and

WHEREAS, the Act authorizes and empowers the Agency to promote, develop, encourage and assist projects such as the Facility and to advance the job opportunities, health, general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the State of New York; and

WHEREAS, in connection with the abatement of real property taxes as set forth in the PILOT Schedule on Exhibit A hereof, the current pro-rata allocation of PILOT payments to each affected tax jurisdiction in accordance with Section 858(15) of the Act and the estimated difference between the real property taxes on the Facility and the PILOT payments set forth on the PILOT Schedule on Exhibit A hereof are more fully described in the Cost Benefit Analysis (“**CBA**”) developed by the Agency in accordance with the provisions of Section 859-a(5)(b) of the Act, a copy of which having been filed with the records of this Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Agency's Uniform Tax Exemption Policy adopted June 20, 2012, as amended on October 15, 2014, September 20, 2017 and June 17, 2020 (“**UTEP**”), which such UTEP is on file with the records of the Agency and is posted on the Agency’s website

(<https://brookhavenida.org/files/Brookhaven%20UTEP%20Final%202020-Updated.pdf>), provides for the granting of financial assistance by the Agency for affordable residential projects pursuant to Section 7(D)(f); and

WHEREAS, as security for a loan or loans, the Agency and the Company will execute and deliver to a lender or lenders not yet determined (collectively, the "**Lender**"), a mortgage or mortgages and such other loan documents satisfactory to the Agency, upon advice of counsel, in both form and substance, as may be reasonably required by the Lender, to be dated a date to be determined, in connection with the financing, any refinancing or permanent financing of the costs of the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility (collectively, the "**Loan Documents**"); and

WHEREAS, a public hearing (the "**Hearing**") was held on October 23, 2023, so that all persons with views in favor of, or opposed to, either the financial assistance contemplated by the Agency or the location or nature of the facility, could be heard; and

WHEREAS, notice of the Hearing (the "**Hearing Notice**") was given more than ten days prior thereto, such notice (together with proof of publication) having been filed with the records of this Agency; and

WHEREAS, the minutes of the Hearing (the "**Minutes**") having been filed with the records of this Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Agency has given due consideration to the application of the Company and to representations by the Company that the proposed Facility is either an inducement to the Company to maintain and expand the Facility in the Town of Brookhaven or is necessary to maintain the competitive position of the Company in its industry; and

WHEREAS, the Agency required the Company to provide to the Agency a feasibility report (the "**Feasibility Study**" and together with the below listed items, collectively, the "**Requisite Materials**") to enable the Agency to make findings and determinations that the Facility qualifies as a "project" under the Act and that the Facility satisfies all other requirements of the Act, and such Requisite Materials are listed below:

1. Economic and Feasibility Study, Medford Gardens Senior Housing Development, dated September 26, 2023, by Nelson Pope Voorhis, a copy of which is on file at the office of the Agency;
2. Comprehensive Market Study Proposed Senior Housing Medford Gardens Horseblock Road, Medford, New York 14901, dated August 1, 2023, by Newmark Valuation & Advisory, a copy of which is on file at the office of the Agency;
3. New York Law Journal Article, dated March 22, 2017 on Eligibility of Residential Developments for IDA Benefits by Anthony Guardino, Esq., a copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B-1; and
4. Ryan et al. v. Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency et al., a copy of

which is attached hereto as Exhibit B-2; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto by the Department of Environmental Conservation of the State of New York (collectively, the "**SEQR Act**" or "**SEQR**"), the Agency constitutes a "State Agency"; and

WHEREAS, to aid the Agency in determining whether the Facility may have a significant effect upon the environment, the Company has prepared and submitted to the Agency an Environmental Assessment Form and related documents (the "**Questionnaire**") with respect to the Facility, a copy of which is on file at the office of the Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Questionnaire has been reviewed by the Agency; and

WHEREAS, the Company has agreed to indemnify the Agency against certain losses, claims, expenses, damages and liabilities that may arise in connection with the transaction contemplated by the leasing of the Facility by the Agency to the Company.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Agency (a majority of the members thereof affirmatively concurring) as follows:

Section 1. Based upon the Environmental Assessment Form completed by the Company and reviewed by the Agency, and other representations and information furnished by the Company regarding the Facility, the Agency determines that the action relating to the acquisition, construction, equipping, and operation of the Facility is an "unlisted" action, as that term is defined in the SEQR Act. An environmental review of the Facility pursuant to SEQRA was conducted by the Town of Brookhaven Town Board ("**Town Board**") and the Town of Brookhaven Planning Board ("**Planning Board**") and negative declarations for purposes of SEQRA was adopted by the Town Board and the Planning Board. The Agency concurs with the findings of the Town Board and the Planning Board, and, as of the date hereof determines that the action will not have a "significant effect" on the environment, and, therefore, an environmental impact statement will not be prepared. This determination constitutes a negative declaration for purposes of SEQR. Notice of this determination shall be filed to the extent required by the applicable regulations under SEQR or as may be deemed advisable by the Chairman or Chief Executive Officer of the Agency or counsel to the Agency.

Section 2. In connection with the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility the Agency hereby makes the following determinations and findings based upon the Agency's review of the information provided by the Company with respect to the Facility, including, the Company's Application, the Requisite Materials and other public information:

(a) There is a lack of affordable, safe, clean and modern housing in the Town of Brookhaven;

(b) Such lack of affordable housing has resulted in individuals leaving the Town of Brookhaven and therefore adversely affecting employers, businesses, retailers, banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, health and legal services providers and other merchants in the Town of Brookhaven and otherwise adversely impacting the economic health and well-being of

the residents of the Town of Brookhaven, employers, and the tax base of the Town of Brookhaven;

(c) The Facility, by providing such affordable housing will enable persons to remain in the Town of Brookhaven and thereby to support the businesses, retailers, banks, and other financial institutions, insurance companies, health care and legal services providers and other merchants in the Town of Brookhaven which will increase the economic health and well-being of the residents of the Town of Brookhaven, help preserve and increase permanent private sector jobs in furtherance of the Agency's public purposes as set forth in the Act, and therefore the Agency finds and determines that the Facility is a commercial project within the meaning of Section 854(4) of the Act;

(d) The Facility will provide services, i.e., affordable housing, which but for the Facility, would not otherwise be reasonably accessible to the residents of the Town of Brookhaven.

Section 3. The Agency hereby finds and determines:

(a) By virtue of the Act, the Agency has been vested with all powers necessary and convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of the Act and to exercise all powers granted to it under the Act; and

(b) The Facility constitutes a "project", as such term is defined in the Act; and

(c) The acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility by the Agency, the subleasing and leasing of the Facility to the Company and the provision of financial assistance pursuant to the Act will promote job opportunities, health, general prosperity and the economic welfare of the inhabitants of the Town of Brookhaven and the people of the State of New York and improve their standard of living, and thereby serve the public purposes of the Act, and the same is, therefore, approved; and

(d) The acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility is reasonably necessary to induce the Company to maintain and expand its business operations in the State of New York; and

(e) Based upon representations of the Company and counsel to the Company, the Facility conforms with the local zoning laws and planning regulations of the Town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, and all regional and local land use plans for the area in which the Facility is located; and

(f) It is desirable and in the public interest for the Agency to lease the Facility to the Company; and

(g) The Company Lease will be an effective instrument whereby the Agency leases the Land and the Improvements from the Company; and

(h) The Lease Agreement will be an effective instrument whereby the Agency leases

and subleases the Facility to the Company, the Agency and the Company set forth the terms and conditions of their agreement regarding payments-in-lieu of taxes, the Company agrees to comply with all Environmental Laws (as defined therein) applicable to the Facility and will describe the circumstances in which the Agency may recapture some or all of the benefits granted to the Company; and

(i) The Loan Documents to which the Agency is a party will be effective instruments whereby the Agency and the Company agree to secure the loan(s) made to the Company by the Lender.

Section 4. The Agency has assessed all material information included in connection with the Company's application for financial assistance, including but not limited to, the cost-benefit analysis prepared by the Agency and such information has provided the Agency a reasonable basis for its decision to provide the financial assistance described herein to the Company.

Section 5. In consequence of the foregoing, the Agency hereby determines to: (i) lease the Land and the Improvements from the Company pursuant to the Company Lease, (ii) execute, deliver and perform the Company Lease, (iii) sublease and lease the Facility to the Company pursuant to the Lease Agreement, (iv) execute, deliver and perform the Lease Agreement, (v) grant a mortgage on and security interests in and to the Facility pursuant to the Loan Documents, and (vi) execute and deliver the Loan Documents to which the Agency is a party.

Section 6. The Agency is hereby authorized to acquire the real property and personal property described in Exhibit A and Exhibit B, respectively, to the Lease Agreement, and to do all things necessary or appropriate for the accomplishment thereof, and all acts heretofore taken by the Agency with respect to such acquisition are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed.

Section 7. The Agency hereby authorizes and approves the following economic benefits to be granted to the Company in connection with the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility in the form of (i) exemptions from mortgage recording taxes for one or more mortgages securing an amount presently estimated to be \$17,500,000.00 but not to exceed \$20,000,000, corresponding to mortgage recording tax exemptions presently estimated to be \$131,250.00 but not to exceed \$150,000.00, in connection with the financing of the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Facility and any future financing, refinancing or permanent financing of the costs of acquiring, constructing and equipping the Facility, (ii) exemptions from sales and use taxes in an amount not to exceed \$2,200,000.00, in connection with the purchase or lease of equipment, building materials, services or other personal property with respect to the Facility, and (ii) abatement of real property taxes (as set forth in the PILOT Schedule attached as Exhibit A hereof), all consistent with the policies of the Agency.

Section 8. Subject to the provisions of this resolution, and subject to and conditioned upon the execution and delivery by the Company and such other persons as may be required by the Agency, and the acceptance by the Agency, of the Company Lease, Lease Agreement, and such other documents as may be required by the Agency, and the closing of the transactions contemplated hereby and thereby: the Company is herewith and hereby appointed the agent of the Agency to acquire, construct and equip the Facility. The Company is hereby empowered to delegate its status as agent of the Agency to its agents, subagents, contractors, subcontractors,

materialmen, suppliers, vendors and such other parties as the Company may choose in order to acquire, construct and equip the Facility; and the Agency hereby appoints the agents, subagents, contractors, subcontractors, materialmen, vendors and suppliers of the Company, as agent of the Agency, solely for purposes of making sales or leases of goods, services and supplies to the Facility, and any such transaction between any agent, subagent, contractor, subcontractor, materialmen, vendor or supplier, and the Company, as agent of the Agency, shall be deemed to be on behalf of the Agency and for the benefit of the Facility. The agency appointments hereunder expressly exclude the purchase or lease of any motor vehicles, including any cars, trucks, vans or buses which are licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles for use on public highways or streets. The Company shall indemnify the Agency with respect to any transaction of any kind by, between and among the agents, subagents, contractors, subcontractors, materialmen, vendors and/or suppliers and the Company, as agent of the Agency. The aforesaid agency appointments to acquire, construct and equip the Facility shall expire at the earliest of (a) the completion of such activities and improvements, (b) a date which the Agency designates, or (c) the date on which the Company has received exemptions from sales and use taxes in an amount not to exceed \$2,200,000.00 in connection with the purchase or lease of equipment, building materials, services or other personal property; provided however, such appointments may be extended at the discretion of the Agency, upon the written request of the Company if such activities and improvements are not completed by such time.

Section 9. The Company is hereby notified that it is required to comply with, and hereby agrees to comply with, Section 875 of the Act. The Company shall also be required to agree to the terms of Section 875 pursuant to the Lease Agreement. The Company is further notified and agrees that the tax exemptions and abatements provided pursuant to the Act and the appointments as agent of the Agency pursuant to this Authorizing Resolution are subject to termination and recapture of benefits pursuant to Sections 859-a and 875 of the Act and the recapture provisions of the Lease Agreement.

Section 10. The form and substance of the Company Lease, the Lease Agreement, such other documents as may be required by the Agency, and the Loan Documents to which the Agency is a party (each in substantially the forms presented to or approved by the Agency and which, prior to the execution and delivery thereof, may be redated and renamed) are hereby approved.

Section 11. The Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and/or any other member of the Agency are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of and in the name of the Agency, to execute, deliver and perform a Company Lease, Lease Agreement, such other documents as may be required by the Agency, and the Loan Documents to which the Agency is a party, and additional certificates, agreements, instruments and documents (collectively, the “**Agency Documents**”), in such form and containing such terms, conditions and provisions as the person executing same on behalf of the Agency shall deem necessary or desirable, and shall approve, such necessity, desirability, and approval, to be conclusively evidenced by his or her execution and delivery thereof, and as such, each of such instruments are hereby approved by the Agency. The Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, any other member of the Agency, and/or any officer, employee or agent of the “Agency, are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of and in the name of the Agency, to pay all fees, charges and expenses incurred, to cause compliance with the terms, conditions and provisions of agreements binding upon the Agency, and to do all such

further acts and things, in furtherance of the foregoing as such person shall deem necessary or desirable, and shall approve.

Section 12. The Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer of the Agency or any member of the Agency are further hereby authorized, on behalf of the Agency, to designate any additional Authorized Representatives of the Agency (as defined in and pursuant to the Lease Agreement).

Section 13. Weinberg Gross & Pergament LLP are hereby appointed Transaction Counsel to the Agency and is authorized and directed to work with Counsel to the Company and others, to prepare, for submission to the Agency, all documents necessary to effect the transaction described in these resolutions.

Section 14. Any and all acts, instruments, and other writings heretofore or hereafter performed and/or executed and delivered by any one or more of the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or any member of the Agency, pursuant to the several foregoing resolutions, for and on behalf of and in the name of the Agency, in connection with the transactions contemplated thereby, be and the same hereby are, in all respects ratified, confirmed and approved.

Section 15. The Agency Documents, promptly following the execution, and delivery thereof, be identified by any of the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer or any member of the Agency by his or her endorsement thereon and when so identified be filed with the official records of the Agency.

Section 16. Any expenses incurred by the Agency with respect to the Facility shall be paid by the Company. The Company hereby agrees to pay such expenses and further agree to indemnify and hold harmless the Agency, its members, directors, employees and agents from and against all claims, suits, actions, proceedings, obligations, damages, liabilities, judgments, costs and expenses, including legal fees and expenses, incurred as a result of action or inaction taken by or on behalf of the Agency in good faith with respect to the Facility.

Section 17. The Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Counsel to the Agency or any member of the Agency are hereby authorized and directed (i) to distribute copies of this resolution to the Company, and (ii) to do such further things or perform such acts as may be necessary or convenient to implement the provisions of this resolution.

Section 18. This resolution shall take effect immediately. As required by the Agency's resolution regarding the expiration of applications and resolutions adopted July 19, 2023, if this Project and financing thereof has not closed within one hundred eighty days after the adoption

of this resolution (the “**Closing Date**”), this resolution shall expire and shall no longer be of any force or effect, unless such Closing Date is extended by the Agency at the request of the applicant.

EXHIBIT A

PROPOSED PILOT BENEFITS ARE FOR DISCUSSION
PURPOSES ONLY AND HAVE NOT APPROVED BY THE
AGENCY BOARD.

Schedule of payments-in-lieu-of-taxes: Town of Brookhaven (including any existing incorporated village and any village which may be incorporated after the date hereof, within which the Facility is wholly or partially located), Patchogue-Medford School District, Suffolk County and Appropriate Special Districts

Property Address: Horseblock Road, Medford, New York (6.827 acre parcel of land located at Horseblock Road, Medford, New York approximately 700 feet northwesterly from the intersection of the westerly side of Eagle Avenue and the northerly side of Horseblock Road

Tax Map No.: 0200-700.00-01.00-004.002

School District: Patchogue-Medford School District

Formula:

"**Shelter Rent**" shall mean the total rents received from the occupants of the Facility less the cost of providing to the occupants of the Facility electricity, gas, heat, and other utilities. Total rents shall include rent supplements and subsidies received from the federal government, the state or a municipality on behalf of such occupants, but shall not include (1) any rent subsidies from the government pursuant to section eight of the United States Housing Act of nineteen hundred thirty-seven, as amended, or (ii) interest reduction payments pursuant to subdivision (a) of section two hundred one of the Federal Housing and Urban Development Act of nineteen hundred sixty-eight.

The Company will make payments in lieu of taxes ("**PILOT Payments**") for the Facility for a period of thirty (30) years (the "**PILOT Period**"), commencing with the tax year immediately succeeding the delivery of the certificate of occupancy for the Facility in amounts equivalent to ten per centum (10%) of the annual Shelter Rent of the Facility in the calendar year preceding the year in which any such payment is due, provided that the first year of the PILOT Period, PILOT Payments shall be calculated based on a good faith estimate of the Shelter Rent provided by the Company.

EXHIBIT B-1

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ZONING AND LAND USE PLANNING

Eligibility of Residential Developments for IDA Benefits

By
Anthony S.
Guardino



It has been nearly 50 years since the New York State Legislature enacted legislation authorizing industrial development agencies (IDAs) for the purpose of promoting economic development. Now, towns, cities, and counties throughout the state have created their own IDAs under General Municipal Law (GML) Article 18-A (the IDA Act) and use them to encourage—and to financially assist—a wide variety of real estate developments, often to great success.

In many instances, however, an IDA's efforts are met with objections, both in and out of court. Recently, for example, tax benefits afforded by a town's IDA to the Green Acres Mall on Long Island aroused community criticism, and led New York State Comptroller Thomas DiNapoli to announce that he would audit the IDA to determine its compliance with policies and procedures related to its approval of the project.

There also continues to be disputes over the scope of projects that may receive IDA benefits. Last August, the Supreme Court, Seneca County, rejected a challenge to a decision by the Seneca County IDA to provide tax benefits for a casino being built in the county. *Nearpass v. Seneca County Industrial Development Agency*, 53 Misc. 3d 737 (Sup.Ct. Seneca Co. 2016). The petitioners argued that the casino was not a project defined in the IDA Act and, therefore, that it was ineligible for IDA benefits. They pointed out, among other things, that when the IDA Act first was enacted, casinos were prohibited in New York, and after casinos were allowed by amendment to the New York Constitution, the IDA Act was not amended to include casinos as a project entitled to IDA benefits.

The court was not persuaded and decided, instead, that the casino facility was a commercial project under the IDA Act and, in particular, that it also was a recreation facility within the purview of GML Section 854(9).

Perhaps more surprising than a dispute over the eligibility of a casino to receive IDA benefits was a recent court case that asked whether a residential development could qualify for IDA benefits—an issue of statewide significance. In *Matter of Ryan v. Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency*, Index No. 5324/16 (Sup.Ct. Nassau Co. Jan. 27, 2017), the Supreme Court, Nassau County, held that a residential apartment building project fell within the definition of a project for which IDA benefits may be granted.

After first providing background on the IDA Act, this column will discuss the court's decision in *Matter of Ryan* and its implications.

The IDA Act

When the legislation governing the creation, organization, and powers of IDAs in New York State was enacted in 1969, it provided that its general purpose was "to promote the economic welfare of [the state's] inhabitants and to actively promote, attract,

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encourage and develop economically sound commerce and industry through governmental action for the purpose of preventing unemployment and economic deterioration." This intent was further evidenced by the original provision of GML Section 858, which provided that:

The purposes of the agency shall be to promote, develop, encourage and assist in the acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, improving, maintaining, equipping and furnishing industrial, manufacturing, warehousing, commercial and research facilities and thereby advance the job opportunities, general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the state of New York and to improve their standard of living.

The decision by the Nassau County Supreme Court in *Matter of Ryan* provides confirmation that residential developments are eligible to receive industrial development agency benefits.

In approving the bill, then-Governor Nelson Rockefeller noted that "industrial development agencies provide one means for communities to attract new industry, encourage plant modernization and create new job opportunities." McKinney's 1969 Session Laws, Vol. 2, p. 2572.

The original legislation has been amended a number of times since 1969 to broaden the scope of permissible IDA activities. For example, the definition of project was expanded to specifically include construction of industrial pollution control facilities (L 1971, ch 978), winter recreation facilities and then recreation facilities generally (L 1974, ch 954; L 1977, ch 630), horse racing facilities (L 1977, ch 267), railroad facilities (L 1980, ch 803) and educational or cultural facilities (L 1982, ch 541).

As noted above, however, it has not been amended to specifically include casinos. And it also does not specifically include residential developments.

In 1985, however, the New York state comptroller's office was asked by the village attorney for the village of Port Chester whether construction of an apartment complex was a commercial purpose within the meaning of GML Section 854(4) and, thereby, whether it was a proper project for industrial development bond financing. In response, the Comptroller issued Opinion No. 85-51, 1985 N.Y. St. Comp. 70 (Aug. 16, 1985) (the "comptroller's opinion").

In the comptroller's opinion, the comptroller's office explained that, at its inception, the IDA Act's primary thrust was to promote the development of commerce and industry as a means of increasing employment opportunities.

The comptroller's opinion then reasoned that for an apartment complex to qualify as an eligible project under Article 18-A, it had to promote employment opportunities and prevent economic deterioration in the area served by the IDA.

The comptroller's opinion added that the comptroller's office was "not in a position to render an opinion" as to whether a project that consisted of the construction of an apartment complex was a commercial activity within the meaning of Article 18-A. Rather, it continued, such a determination "must be made by local officials based upon all the facts relevant to the proposed project."

Any such determination, the comptroller's opinion concluded, had to take into account the stated purposes of the IDA Act: "the promotion of employment opportunities and the prevention of economic deterioration."

When this issue reached the court in *Triple S. Realty v. Village of Port Chester*, Index No. 22355/86 (Sup. Ct. Westchester Co. Aug. 19, 1987), the Westchester County Supreme Court held that residential construction may be eligible for industrial development agency benefits if such construction "would increase employment opportunities and prevent economic deterioration in the area served by the IDA."

The decision by the Nassau County Supreme Court in *Matter of Ryan* provides further confirmation that

residential developments certainly are eligible to receive IDA benefits.

'Matter of Ryan'

The case arose after the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (TOHIDA) granted financial and tax benefits and assistance to Renaissance Downtowns UrbanAmerica, with respect to the construction of a new 336-unit residential apartment complex in the village of Hempstead on Long Island. That was Phase 1 of a multi-phase revitalization project that was planned to include additional mixed-use buildings and parking facilities.

The financial benefits and assistance granted by the TOHIDA included:

- exemptions from mortgage recording taxes for one or more mortgages;
- securing the principal amount not to exceed \$70 million;
- a sales and use tax exemption up to \$3.45 million in connection with the purchase/lease of building materials, services, or other personal property for the project; and
- abatement of real property taxes for an initial term of 10 years pursuant to a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) agreement.

Six petitioners, including a trustee for the village of Hempstead, challenged the TOHIDA's resolution in an Article 78 proceeding, arguing that an IDA could not grant benefits

for a project that was residential, either in whole or in part, in nature.

For their part, the respondents contended that the development of a residential rental building fell within the ambit of the statutory definition of a project entitled to receive an IDA's financial assistance and benefits in that it promoted "employment opportunities" and prevented "economic deterioration" in the area served by the IDA.

The court agreed with the respondents and dismissed the petition.

In its decision, the court noted that the comptroller's opinion had observed that the determination of whether construction of an apartment complex was a commercial activity within the meaning of the IDA Act had to be made by local officials based on facts relevant to the proposed project.

The court then pointed out that the TOHIDA had approved Renaissance's application for assistance with respect to the first phase of the revitalization project based on the TOHIDA's findings, that, among other things:

- the town of Hempstead was in need of attractive multi-family housing to retain workers in the town and attract new business;
- a healthy residential environment located in the town was needed to further economic growth;
- there was a lack of affordable, safe, clean multi-family housing within the town; and

- the facility would provide the nucleus of a healthy residential environment, and would be instrumental and vital in the further growth of the town.

Moreover, the court continued, the TOHIDA also found that the development of the first phase of the facility would "promote and maintain the job opportunities, health, general prosperity and economic welfare" of the town's citizens and "improve their standard of living."

Given that the project promoted employment opportunities and served to combat economic deterioration in the area served by the TOHIDA, the court upheld the TOHIDA's decision as rationally based and not arbitrary or capricious, an abuse of discretion, or an error of law.

Conclusion

IDA benefits can play an important role in real estate development. For nearly five decades, they have benefited New Yorkers in numerous situations. As the comptroller's office and the courts have recognized, a project—including a residential project—that demonstrates that it promotes employment opportunities and prevents economic deterioration is eligible to receive IDA benefits.

EXHIBIT B-2

SHORT FORM ORDER

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NASSAU

P R E S E N T : HON. JEFFREY S. BROWN
JUSTICE

-----X TRIAL/IAS PART 13
In the Matter of DONALD L. RYAN, FLAVIA
IANNACONE, JAMES DENON, JOHN M. WILLAMS,
REGINAL LUCAS and ROBERT DeBREW, JR.,

INDEX # 5324/16

Petitioners,

Mot. Seq. 1
Mot. Date 9.13.16
Submit Date 11.17.16

For A Judgment Pursuant to Article 78 of the New York
Civil Practice and Rules,

XXX

-against-

TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
AGENCY, RENAISSANCE DOWNTOWNS
URBANAMERICA, LLC, and RDU PARCEL 1 LLC,

Respondents.

-----X

The following papers were read on this motion:	Papers Numbered
Notice of Petition, Affidavits, Exhibits, Memorandum Annexed.....	1,2
Verified Answers.....	3,4,5
Opposing Affidavits.....	6,7,8,9,10,11,12
Reply Affidavits.....	13, 14
Sur-Reply Affidavit.....	15
Hearing Record (3 Vols.).....	16

Application by petitioners pursuant to Article 78 to invalidate as *ultra vires* and to void the May 18, 2016 resolution passed by the Town of Hempstead Industrial Development Agency (TOHIDA) is decided as hereinafter provided.

In this Article 78 proceeding, petitioners seek to invalidate the resolution passed by respondent TOHIDA on May 18, 2016, which granted financial and tax benefits and assistance to respondent Renaissance Downtowns UrbanAmerica, LLC (Renaissance) *vis-a-vis* construction of a new 336 unit residential apartment complex on the northwest corner of the intersection of Washington and Front Streets (Phase I of the multi-phase Village of Hempstead downtown revitalization project¹ which was planned to include additional mixed use buildings/parking facilities). The Phase I property was a tax exempt Village property for at least 50 years until December 15, 2015 when it was acquired by respondent Renaissance.

The financial benefits and assistance granted include:

exemptions from mortgage recording taxes for one or more mortgages securing the principal amount not to exceed \$70,000,000;

sales and use tax exemption up to \$3,450,000 in connection with the purchase/lease of building materials, services or other personal property for the project;

abatement of real property taxes for an initial term of ten years pursuant to Payment in Lieu of Taxes Agreement (PILOT).

Based on the theory that the resolution was affected by an error of law, i.e., that residential apartment buildings are not included in the type of project or facility that is eligible for financial assistance under the General Municipal Law Article 18-A (Industrial Development Act [the IDA or the Act]), petitioners seek to invalidate the subject resolution as *ultra vires*/void.

In opposition, respondents first seek dismissal of the petition based on its alleged multiple fatal flaws including petitioners' lack of standing; failure to raise the *ultra vires* issue in the administrative proceeding before respondent TOHIDA; and failure to serve the attorney general in accordance with CPLR 7804(e).

The alleged flaws are not fatal and do not provide a basis for dismissal. Petitioners have standing to maintain an action for equitable or declaratory relief under State Finance Law § 123-b *vis-a-vis* the issue of whether the project herein falls within the definition of a "project" for which IDA benefits may be granted (*see Nearpass v Seneca County Idus. Dev. Agency*, 52 Misc 3d 533 [Sup Ct, Seneca County 2016 Falvey, J.]; *Dudley v. Kerwick*, 52 NY2d 542 [1981]; *cf.*

¹The development as outlined in the Appraisal Report (Exhibit "2" to the Petition) was approved in a unanimous 5-0, bi-partisan vote by the Village of Hempstead Board. It includes the construction of , among other things: residential units, structured parking, retail space, medical office building, mixed used artist loft with grade and basement level supermarket, surface parking office space, senior independent living apartment building, hotel and restaurant space.

Kadish v. Roosevelt Raceway Assoc., 183 AD2d 874, 875 [2d Dept 1992] [no standing under State Finance Law § 123-b (1) to challenge financing and acquisition of property by TOHIDA through bond issuance because statute specifically excludes bond issuance by a public benefit corporation). Further, the *ultra vires* issue was, in fact, raised in the administrative proceeding before respondent TOHIDA (Record: Vol, 3 Tab 25, pp 113-114), and the Nassau County Regional Office of the New York State Attorney General rejected service of the petition on the ground that the office did not represent respondent TOHIDA.

In further support of its dismissal, movants argue that the petition fails to state a viable cause of action as it is based on the false premise that an Industrial Development Agency may not grant benefits for a commercial project that is residential, either in whole or in part, in nature.

For the reasons which follow, the petition must be dismissed.

Pursuant to General Municipal Law § 858, an Industrial Development Agency

“shall be to promote, develop, encourage and assist in the acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, improving, maintaining, equipping and furnishing industrial, manufacturing, warehousing, commercial, research and recreation facilities . . . and thereby advance the job opportunities, health, general prosperity and economic welfare of the people of the State of New York and to improve their recreation opportunities, prosperity and standard of living.”

An Industrial Development Agency is thus a “governmental agenc[y] or instrumentalit[y] created for the purpose of preventing unemployment and economic deterioration (General Municipal Law § 852) and to “provide one means for communities to attract new industry, encourage plant modernization and create new job opportunities” (Governor’s Mem., 1969 McKinney’s Session Laws of N.Y. at 2572).

According to respondents, the development of a residential rental building falls within the ambit of the statutory definition of a project,² entitled to financial assistance and benefits, as set forth in § 854(4) of the General Municipal Law in that it “promotes employment opportunities and prevents economic deterioration in the area served by the industrial development agency” (Opns. St. Comp. No. 85-51 [N.Y.S. Cptr., 1985 WL 25843]).

In the opinion of the State Comptroller, the determination of whether construction of an apartment complex is a commercial activity within the meaning of the statute must be made by

²As set forth in § 854(4) the term “project” is broadly defined to include, in relevant part, “any land, any building or other improvement, and all real and personal properties located within the state of New York and within or outside or partially within and partially outside the municipality for whose benefit the agency was created. . . .”

local officials based upon facts relevant to the proposed project (*Id.* ["Local officials must determine, based upon all the relevant facts, whether construction of an apartment complex will promote employment opportunities and prevent economic deterioration. . . ."]). Respondents argue that TOHIDA acted within the scope of its authority in resolving to provide IDA assistance to the project since it would promote job creation and growth in a distressed area of the Village of Hempstead and serve as the first physical manifestation of the Village's Downtown Revitalization plan and a catalyst for future phases.

Here, the record establishes that a duly noticed public hearing was held regarding respondent Renaissance's application for TOHIDA assistance with respect to the first phase of the \$2.5 billion Hempstead Revitalization project for which site plan approval was already in place and a building permit issued. The resolution was granted based on respondent TOHIDA's findings, that, among other things:

- (a) The Town of Hempstead is in need of attractive multi-family housing to retain workers in the Town and attract new business;
- (b) a healthy residential environment located in the Town of Hempstead is needed in order to further economic growth;
- (c) there is a lack of affordable, safe, clean multi-family housing within the Town of Hempstead;
- (d) the facility will provide the nucleus of a healthy residential environment, and will be instrumental and vital in the further growth of the Town of Hempstead.

Respondent TOHIDA also found that:

the acquisition, construction and equipping of the Phase I Facility will promote and maintain the job opportunities, health, general prosperity and economic welfare of the citizens of the Town of Hempstead and the State of New York and improve their standard of living and thereby serve the public purposes of the Act;

the project conformed with local zoning laws and planning regulations of the Town of Hempstead; and

the project will not have a significant effect on the environment as determined in accordance with Article 8 of the Environmental Conservation Law and regulations promulgated thereunder.

The allegations proffered in opposition to the resolution, regarding traffic congestion; additional garbage/sewage; additional burden of increased student population in an already overcrowded/underfunded school district; burden of increased financial costs of municipal services to support increased population, are speculative and lack merit in the face of reasoned evaluation of the project by respondent TOHIDA as set forth in the record. As stated in the affidavit of Wayne J. Hall, Sr., Mayor of the Incorporated Village of Hempstead and Chairman of the Village Community Development Agency:

“the IDA benefits awarded to Renaissance for this particular Phase I of the development are critically important to the revitalization of the Village of Hempstead’s downtown area, and are essential to the twin goals of preventing any further physical and economic deterioration of the area, as well as promoting employment opportunities to the Village.”

As stated in the Socio-Economic Impact of the Village of Hempstead’s Revitalization Plan report, dated March 31, 2016, (Exhibit “A” to the Affidavit of Donald Monti in Opposition to Petition):

“Upon completion, the overall revitalization of the Village of Hempstead will have generated an estimated \$4 billion in economic activity, comprised of economic activity during and after the construction period.

Nearly \$3 billion of primary and secondary economic activity will be generated from construction of the development encompassing 5 million square feet, comprising 2.8 million square feet of 3,500 residential units and 2.2 million square feet of mixed use, retail, hospitality, office and other commercial uses.

This will result in new socio-economic improvements to the Village of Hempstead that will provide much needed housing for Long Island’s young professionals and active adults, and create during the construction period as many as 22,000 temporary construction and secondary jobs generating nearly \$1.4 billion in wages.

When completed, the revitalization will create approximately 6,000 permanent and 4,500 secondary jobs generating \$498 million in wages of which 1,500 of the permanent jobs generating \$125 million in wages projected to be held by Village of Hempstead residents. Thus, in total, the construction activity and resulting permanent jobs and their related secondary economic impacts are expected to generate nearly \$4 billion in primary and secondary economic impact, and over the 20 year PILOT period \$142 million in new county, town, school and village property taxes, and \$43.5 million in new county sales taxes.”

In reviewing the actions of an administrative agency, courts must assess whether the determination was the result of an error of law or was arbitrary, capricious, or an abuse of discretion such that the actions at issue were taken without sound basis in reason and without regard to the facts (*Matter of County of Monroe v Kaladjian*, 83 NY2d 185, 189 [1994], citing *Matter of Pell v Bd. of Educ.*, 34 NY2d 222, 231 [1974]; *Akpan v Koch*, 75 NY2d 561, 570-71 [1990]; *Matter of Calvi v Zoning Bd. of Appeals of the City of Yonkers*, 238 AD2d 417, 418 [2d Dept 1997]). The agency's determination need only be supported by a rational basis (*Matter of County of Monroe v Kaladjian*, *supra*; *Matter of Jennings v Comm. N.Y. Dept. of Social Svcs.*, 71 AD3d 98, 108 [2d Dept 2010]). If the determination is rationally based, a reviewing court may not substitute its judgment for that of the agency even if the court might have decided the matter differently (*Matter of Savetsky v Zoning Bd. of Appeals of Southampton*, 5 AD3d 779, 780 [2d Dept 2004]; *Matter of Calvi v Zoning Bd. of Appeals of the City of Yonkers*, *supra*). It is not for the reviewing court to weigh the evidence or reject the choice made by the agency where the evidence conflicts and room for choice exists (*Matter of Calvi v Zoning Bd. of Appeals of the City of Yonkers*, *supra*, citing *Toys "R" Us v Silva*, 89 NY2d 411, 424 [1996]; *Akpan v Koch*, *supra*).

The record at bar establishes that in adopting the challenged resolution following a public hearing, review of Renaissance's application, and the environmental effects, respondent TOHIDA did not act in excess of its jurisdiction or beyond the scope of its authority; i.e., *ultra vires*. Nor was TOHIDA's decision after review of all of the circumstances to adopt the resolution finding that the Phase I facility constituted a "project" under the IDA affected by an error of law as would warrant relief under Article 78.

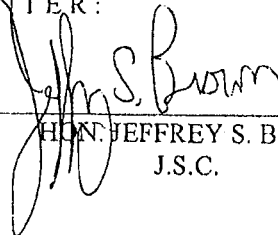
Where, as here, the project at issue promotes employment opportunities and serves to combat economic deterioration in an area served by an industrial development agency, a finding that the project falls within the ambit of the IDA is rationally based; neither arbitrary or capricious or an abuse of discretion, nor an error of law.

Accordingly, the petition is **denied** and the proceeding is hereby **dismissed**.

This constitutes the decision and order of this court. All applications not specifically addressed herein are denied.

Dated: Mineola, New York
January 25, 2017

ENTER:



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