

## CODE OF ETHICS

1. Generally. This Code of Ethics applies to both the Directors and the employees of Yates County Capital Resource Corporation (the “Corporation”). The purpose of this Code of Ethics is to promote honest and ethical conduct and compliance with the law.

2. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise:

(a) “Corporation” shall mean the Yates County Capital Resource Corporation.

(b) “employee” shall mean any employee of the Yates County Capital Resource Corporation.

3. Rule With Respect to Conflicts of Interest. No Director or employee of the Corporation should have any interest, financial or otherwise, direct or indirect, or engage in any business or transaction or professional activity or incur any obligation of any nature, which is in substantial conflict with the proper discharge of his duties in the public interest.

4. Standards.

(a) No member or employee of the Corporation should accept other employment which will impair his independence of judgment in the exercise of his official duties.

(b) No Director or employee of the Corporation should accept employment or engage in any business or professional activity which will require him to disclose confidential information which he has gained by reason of his official position or authority.

(c) No Director or employee of the Corporation should disclose confidential information acquired by him in the course of his official duties nor use such information to further his personal interests.

(d) No Director or employee of the Corporation should use or attempt to use his official position to secure unwarranted privileges or exemptions for himself or others.

(e) No Director or employee of the Corporation should engage in any transaction as representative or agent of the Corporation with any business entity in which he has a direct or indirect financial interest that might reasonably tend to conflict with the proper discharge of his official duties.

(f) A Director or employee of the Corporation should not by his conduct give reasonable basis for the impression that any person can improperly influence him or unduly enjoy his favor in the performance of his official duties, or that he is affected by the kinship, rank, position or influence of any party or person.

(g) A Director or employee of the Corporation should abstain from making personal investments in enterprises which he has reason to believe may be directly involved in decisions to be made by him or which will otherwise create substantial conflict between his duty in the public interest and his private interest.

(h) A Director or employee of the Corporation should endeavor to pursue a course of conduct which will not raise suspicion among the public that he is likely to be engaged in acts that are in violation of his trust.

(i) No Director or employee of the Corporation, employed on a full-time basis, nor any firm or association of which such an officer or employee is a member, nor corporation a substantial portion of the stock of which is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by such officer or employee, should sell goods or services to any person, firm, corporation or association which is licensed or whose rates are fixed by the Corporation.

(j) If any officer or employee of the Corporation shall have a financial interest, direct or indirect, having a value of ten thousand dollars or more in any activity which is subject to receiving benefits from the Corporation, he should file with the Directors of the Corporation a written statement that he has such a financial interest in such activity which statement shall be open to public inspection.

5. Violations. In addition to any penalty contained in any other provision of law any such Director or employee who shall knowingly and intentionally violate any of the provisions of this section may be fined, suspended or removed from office or employment in the manner provided by law.

## **COMPENSATION POLICY**

1. Generally. Directors of the Yates County Capital Resource Corporation shall serve without compensation.

2. Reimbursement. Directors may be allowed reasonable advancement or reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of their regular duties. Directors may not be compensated for rendering services to the Corporation in any capacity other than Director unless such other compensation is reasonable and otherwise permitted by the Corporation's By-Laws.

## **RETALIATORY ACTION POLICY**

1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, unless the context specifically indicates otherwise:

(a) “Employee” means an individual who performs services for and under the control and direction of an employer for wages or other remuneration.

(b) “Employer” means any person, firm, partnership, institution, corporation, or association that employs one or more employees.

(c) “Law, rule or regulation” includes any duly enacted statute or ordinance or any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to any federal, state or local statute or ordinance.

(d) “Public body” includes the following:

(i) the United States Congress, any state legislature, or any popularly-elected local governmental body, or any member or employee thereof;

(ii) any federal, state, or local judiciary, or any member or employee thereof; or any grand or petit jury;

(iii) any federal, state, or local regulatory, administrative, or public agency or authority, or instrumentality thereof;

or

(iv) any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, prosecutorial office, or police or peace officer.

(e) “Retaliatory personnel action” means the discharge, suspension or demotion of an employee, or other adverse employment action taken against an employee in the terms and conditions of employment.

(f) “Supervisor” means any individual with an employer’s organization who has the authority to direct and control the work performance of the affected employee; or who has managerial authority to take corrective action regarding the violation of the law, rule or regulation of which the employee complains.

2. Prohibitions. An employer shall not take any retaliatory personnel action against an employee because such employee does any of the following:

(a) discloses, or threatens to disclose to a supervisor or to a public body an activity, policy or practice of the employer that is in violation of law, rule or regulation which violation creates and presents a substantial and specific danger to the public health or safety;

(b) provides information to, or testifies before, any public body conducting an investigation, hearing or inquiry into any such violation of a law, rule or regulation by such employer; or

(c) objects to, or refuses to participate in any such activity, policy or practice in violation of a law, rule or regulation.

3. Application. The protection against retaliatory personnel action provided by paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section pertaining to disclosure to a public body shall not apply to an employee who makes such disclosure to a public body unless the employee has brought the activity, policy or practice in violation of law, rule or regulation to the attention of a supervisor of the employer and has afforded such employer a reasonable opportunity to correct such activity, policy or practice.

4. Violation; Remedy.

(a) An employee who has been the subject of a retaliatory personnel action in violation of this section may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in subdivision five of this section within one year after the alleged retaliatory personnel action was taken.

(b) Any action authorized by this section may be brought in the county in which the alleged retaliatory personnel action occurred, in the county in which the complainant resides, or in the county in which the employer has its principal place of business.

(c) It shall be a defense to any action brought pursuant to this section that the personnel action was predicated upon grounds other than the employee's exercise of any rights protected by this section. It shall also be a defense that the individual was an independent contractor.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (c) of this subdivision, a health care employee who has been the subject of a retaliatory action by a health care employer in violation of section seven hundred forty-one of this article may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction for relief as set forth in subdivision five of this section within two years after the alleged retaliatory personnel action was taken. In addition to the relief set forth in that subdivision, the court, in its discretion, based upon a finding that the employer acted in bad faith in the retaliatory action, may assess the employer a civil penalty of an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars, to be paid to the improving quality of patient care fund. established pursuant to section ninety-seven-aaaa of the state finance law.

5. Relief in any action brought pursuant to subdivision four of this section, the court may order relief as follows:

- (a) an injunction to restrain continued violation of this section;
- (b) the reinstatement of the employee to the same position held before the retaliatory personnel action, or to an equivalent position;
- (c) the reinstatement of full fringe benefits and seniority rights;
- (d) the compensation for lost wages, benefits and other remuneration; and
- (e) the payment by the employer of reasonable costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees.

6. Employer Relief. A court, in its discretion, may also order that reasonable attorneys' fees and court costs and disbursements be awarded to an employer if the court determines that an action brought by an employee under this section was without basis in law or in fact.

7. Existing Rights. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to diminish the rights, privileges, or remedies of any employee under any other law or regulation or under any collective bargaining agreement or employment contract; except that the institution of an action in accordance with this section shall be deemed a waiver of the rights and remedies available under any other contract, collective bargaining agreement, law, rule or regulation or under the common law.

## **POLICY FOR TRAVEL OF AGENCY DIRECTORS**

1. Generally. It is the policy of the Corporation that uniform procedures will be followed for the authorization and expenditure of funds for travel associated with Corporation's business.

(a) Expenses incurred by the Corporation's Directors, to be reimbursed from the Corporation's funds, must be approved in advance by the Board Chairman. The Chairman will advise the Chief Executive Officer of all requests received.

(b) All requests for reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Chairman must be approved by the Directors of the Corporation.

(c) The Chairman will inform the Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee of all pre-approved expenses of the Directors.

(d) The Chief Executive Officer or his/her designee will assist a Director, if desired, with arrangements for travel and the accompanying reimbursement procedures.

## REAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION POLICY

### SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

(A) “Acquire” or “acquisition” shall mean acquisition of title or any other beneficial interest in personal or real property in accordance with the applicable provisions of Article 18-A of the New York State General Municipal Law.

(B) “Contracting officer” shall mean the officer or employee of the Yates County Capital Resource Corporation (hereinafter, the “Corporation”) who shall be appointed by resolution to be responsible for the acquisition of property.

(C) “Property” shall mean personal property in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) in value, and real property, and any inchoate or other interest in such property, to the extent that such interest may be conveyed to another person for any purpose, excluding an interest securing a loan or other financial obligation of another party.

### SECTION 2. DUTIES.

(A) The Corporation shall maintain adequate inventory controls and accountability systems for all property owned by the Corporation and under its control

(B) The Corporation shall prepare, not less frequently than annually, a report listing all real property owned in fee by the Corporation. Such report shall consist of a list and full description of all real and personal property acquired of during such period. The report shall contain the price paid by the Corporation and the name of the seller for all such property acquired by the Corporation during such period

### SECTION 3. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.

(A) Supervision and Direction. Except as otherwise provided herein, the duly appointed contracting officer (the “Contracting Officer”) shall have supervision and direction over the acquisition of property of the Corporation. The Corporation shall have the right to acquire its property for any valid corporate purpose.

(B) Appraisal Report. An independent appraiser shall be hired to provide an opinion of fair market value before the Corporation shall make an offer with respect to the acquisition of the property. The appraiser should have a professional affiliation with a national appraisal organization and must not have an interest in the property (or be retained as an agent to sell the property). The appraisal report shall be in form and substance satisfactory to the Corporation and shall be included in the record of the transaction.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the preparation of an appraisal report shall not be required where the Corporation is acquiring the property pursuant to a donation, or if the valuation of the property is uncomplicated and the fair market value is determined to be less than \$10,000.

(C) Method of Acquisition. Unless otherwise permitted by applicable law, the Corporation shall acquire property for not more than its fair market value by sale, exchange, or transfer, for cash, credit, or other property, with or without warranty, and upon such other terms and conditions as the



Corporation and/or contracting officer deems proper. The Corporation may execute such documents for the acquisition of title or other interest in property and take such other action as it deems necessary or proper to acquire such property under the provisions of this section. Provided, however, the Corporation may acquire property for more than its fair market value, as described in an appraisal report reviewed by the Corporation, upon a finding by the Corporation pursuant to resolution of the Corporation that the acquisition of such property at such price is necessary for the Corporation to further its corporate purpose.

(D) Validity of Deed, Bill of Sale, Lease, or Other Instrument. A deed, bill of sale, lease, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of the seller of the property and accepted by the Corporation, purporting to transfer title or any other interest in property of the seller to the Corporation in accordance herewith shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the provisions of these guidelines and all applicable law insofar as concerns title or other interest of any bona fide grantor or transferor who has received valuable consideration for such title or other interest and has not received actual or constructive notice of lack of such compliance prior to closing.

(E) Insurance. The must ensure that all insurable real and personal property under its control is insured against physical loss or damage.

## **PROPERTY DISPOSITION POLICY**

### SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

(A) “Contracting officer” shall mean the officer or employee of the Yates County Capital Resource Corporation (hereinafter, the “Corporation”) who shall be appointed by resolution to be responsible for the disposition of property.

(B) “Dispose” or “disposal” shall mean transfer of title or any other beneficial interest in personal or real property in accordance with section 2897 of the New York State Public Authorities Law.

(C) “Property” shall mean personal property in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) in value, and real property, and any inchoate or other interest in such property, to the extent that such interest may be conveyed to another person for any purpose, excluding an interest securing a loan or other financial obligation of another party.

### SECTION 2. DUTIES.

(A) The Corporation shall:

- (i) maintain adequate inventory controls and accountability systems for all property owned by the Corporation and under its control;
- (ii) periodically inventory such property to determine which property shall be disposed of;
- (iii) produce a written report of such property in accordance with subsection B herewith; and
- (iv) transfer or dispose of such property as promptly and practicably as possible in accordance with Section 3 below.

(B) The Corporation shall:

- (i) publish, not less frequently than annually, a report listing all real property owned in fee by the Corporation. Such report shall consist of a list and full description of all real and personal property disposed of during such period. The report shall contain the price received by the Corporation and the name of the purchaser for all such property sold by the Corporation during such period; and
- (ii) shall deliver copies of such report to the Comptroller of the State of New York, the Director of the Budget of State of New York, the Commissioner of the New York State Office of General Services, and the New York State Legislature (via distribution to the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly).

### SECTION 3. TRANSFER OR DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

(A) Supervision and Direction. Except as otherwise provided herein, the duly appointed contracting officer (the “Contracting Officer”) shall have supervision and direction over the disposition and sale of property of the Corporation. The Corporation shall have the right to dispose of its property for any valid corporate purpose.

(B) Custody and Control. The custody and control of Corporation property, pending its disposition, and the disposal of such property, shall be performed by the Corporation or by the Commissioner of General Services when so authorized under this section.

(C) Method of Disposition. Unless otherwise permitted, the Corporation shall dispose of property for not less than its fair market value by sale, exchange, or transfer, for cash, credit, or other property, with or without warranty, and upon such other terms and conditions as the Corporation and/or contracting officer deems proper. The Corporation may execute such documents for the transfer of title or other interest in property and take such other action as it deems necessary or proper to dispose of such property under the provisions of this section. Provided, however, except in compliance with all applicable law, no disposition of real property, any interest in real property, or any other property which because of its unique nature is not subject to fair market pricing shall be made unless an appraisal of the value of such property has been made by an independent appraiser and included in the record of the transaction.

(D) Sales by the Commissioner of General Services (the “Commissioner”). When the Corporation shall have deemed that transfer of property by the Commissioner will be advantageous to the State of New York, the Corporation may enter into an agreement with the Commissioner pursuant to which the Commissioner may dispose of property of the Corporation under terms and conditions agreed to by the Corporation and the Commissioner. In disposing of any such property, the Commissioner shall be bound by the terms hereof and references to the contracting officer shall be deemed to refer to such Commissioner.

(E) Validity of Deed, Bill of Sale, Lease, or Other Instrument. A deed, bill of sale, lease, or other instrument executed by or on behalf of the Corporation, purporting to transfer title or any other interest in property of the Corporation in accordance herewith shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the provisions of these guidelines and all applicable law insofar as concerns title or other interest of any bona fide grantee or transferee who has given valuable consideration for such title or other interest and has not received actual or constructive notice of lack of such compliance prior to closing.

(F) Bids for Disposal; Advertising; Procedure; Disposal by Negotiation; Explanatory Statement.

(i) Except as permitted by all applicable law, all disposals or contracts for disposal of property made or authorized by the Corporation shall be made after publicly advertising for bids except as provided in subsection (iii) of this Section F.

(ii) Whenever public advertising for bids is required under subsection (i) of this Section F:

(A) the advertisement for bids shall be made at such time prior to the disposal or contract, through such methods, and on such terms and

conditions as shall permit full and free competition consistent with the value and nature of the property proposed for disposition;

- (B) all bids shall be publicly disclosed at the time and place stated in the advertisement; and
  - (C) the award shall be made with reasonable promptness by notice to the responsible bidder whose bid, conforming to the invitation for bids, will be most advantageous to the Corporation, price and other factors considered; provided, that all bids may be rejected at the Corporation's discretion.
- (iii) Disposals and contracts for disposal of property may be negotiated or made by public auction without regard to subsections (i) and (ii) of this Section F but subject to obtaining such competition as is feasible under the circumstances, if:
- (D) the personal property involved is of a nature and quantity which, if disposed of under subsections (i) and (ii) of this Section F, would adversely affect the state or local market for such property, and the estimated fair market value of such property and other satisfactory terms of disposal can be obtained by negotiation;
  - (E) the fair market value of the property does not exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00);
  - (F) bid prices after advertising therefore are not reasonable, either as to all or some part of the property, or have not been independently arrived at in open competition;
  - (G) the disposal will be to the state or any political subdivision or public benefit corporation, and the estimated fair market value of the property and other satisfactory terms of disposal are obtained by negotiation;
  - (H) the disposal is for an amount less than the estimated fair market value of the property, the terms of such disposal are obtained by public auction or negotiation, the disposal of the property is intended to further the public health, safety or welfare or an economic development interest of the Corporation, the state or a political subdivision (to include but not limited to, the prevention or remediation of a substantial threat to public health or safety, the creation or retention of a substantial number of job opportunities, or the creation or retention of a substantial source of revenues, or where the authority's enabling legislation permits or other economic development initiatives), the purpose and the terms of such disposal are documented in writing and approved by resolution of the board of the Corporation; or
  - (I) such action is otherwise authorized by law.
- (iv)(A) An explanatory statement shall be prepared of the circumstances of each disposal by negotiation of:

- (1) any personal property which has an estimated fair market value in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000.00);
  - (2) any real property that has an estimated fair market value in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), except that any real property disposed of by lease or exchange shall only be subject to clauses (3) through (5) of this subparagraph;
  - (3) any real property disposed of by lease for a term of five (5) years or less, if the estimated fair annual rent is in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00) for any of such years.
  - (4) any real property disposed of by lease for a term of more than five (5) years, if the total estimated rent over the term of the lease is in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00);  
or
  - (5) any real property or real and related personal property disposed of by exchange, regardless of value, or any property any part of the consideration for which is real property.
- (J) Each such statement shall be transmitted to the persons entitled to receive copies of the report required under all applicable law not less than ninety (90) days in advance of such disposal and a copy thereof shall be preserved in the files of the Corporation making such disposal.

This Policy is subject to modification and amendment at the discretion of the Corporation and shall be filed annually with all local and state agencies as required under all applicable law.

## **DEFENSE AND INDEMNIFICATION POLICY**

### **SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.**

1. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The term "public entity" shall mean (i) a county, city, town, village or any other political subdivision or civil division of the state, (ii) a school district, board of cooperative educational services, or any other governmental entity or combination or association of governmental entities operating a public school, college, community college or university, (iii) a public improvement or special district, (iv) a public authority, commission, agency or public benefit corporation, or (v) any other separate corporate instrumentality or unit of government; but shall not include the state of New York or any other public entity the officers and employees of which are covered by section seventeen of this chapter or by defense and indemnification provisions of any other state statute taking effect after January first, nineteen hundred seventy-nine.

(b) The term "employee" shall mean any commissioner, member of a public board or commission, trustee, director, officer, employee, volunteer expressly authorized to participate in a publicly sponsored volunteer program, or any other person holding a position by election, appointment or employment in the service of a public entity, whether or not compensated, but shall not include the sheriff of any county or an independent contractor. The term "employee" shall include a former employee, his estate or judicially appointed personal representative.

(c) The term "governing body" shall mean the board or body in which the general legislative, governmental or public powers of the public entity are vested and by authority of which the business of the public entity is conducted.

### **SECTION 2. APPLICATION OF POLICY**

2. The provisions of this section shall apply to any public entity:

(a) whose governing body has agreed by the adoption of local law, by-law, resolution, rule or regulation (i) to confer the benefits of this section upon its employees, and (ii) to be held liable for the costs incurred under these provisions; or

(b) where the governing body of a municipality, for whose benefit the public entity has been established, has agreed by the adoption of local law or resolution (i) to confer the benefits of this section upon the employees of such public entity, and (ii) to be held liable for the costs incurred under these provisions.

### **SECTION 3. COVERAGE**

3. (a) Upon compliance by the employee with the provisions of subdivision five of this section, the public entity shall provide for the defense of the employee in any civil action or proceeding, state or federal, arising out of any alleged act or omission which occurred or allegedly occurred while the employee was acting within the scope of his public employment or duties. This duty to provide for a defense shall not arise where such civil action or proceeding is brought by or at the behest of the public entity employing such employee.

(b) Subject to the conditions set forth in paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the employee shall be entitled

to be represented by private counsel of his choice in any civil action or proceeding whenever the chief legal officer of the public entity or other counsel designated by the public entity determines that a conflict of interest exists, or whenever a court, upon appropriate motion or otherwise by a special proceeding, determines that a conflict of interest exists and that the employee is entitled to be represented by counsel of his choice, provided, however, that the chief legal officer or other counsel designated by the public entity may require, as a condition to payment of the fees and expenses of such representation, that appropriate groups of such employees be represented by the same counsel. Reasonable attorneys' fees and litigation expenses shall be paid by the public entity to such private counsel from time to time during the pendency of the civil action or proceeding with the approval of the governing body of the public entity.

(c) Any dispute with respect to representation of multiple employees by a single counsel or the amount of litigation expenses or the reasonableness of attorneys' fees shall be resolved by the court upon motion or by way of a special proceeding.

(d) Where the employee delivers process and a written request for a defense to the public entity under subdivision five of this section, the public entity shall take the necessary steps on behalf of the employee to avoid entry of a default judgment pending resolution of any question pertaining to the obligation to provide for a defense.

#### SECTION 4. INDEMNIFICATION

4. (a) The public entity shall indemnify and save harmless its employees in the amount of any judgment obtained against such employees in a state or federal court, or in the amount of any settlement of a claim, provided that the act or omission from which such judgment or claim arose occurred while the employee was acting within the scope of his public employment or duties; provided further that in the case of a settlement the duty to indemnify and save harmless shall be conditioned upon the approval of the amount of settlement by the governing body of the public entity.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, the duty to indemnify and save harmless prescribed by this subdivision shall not arise where the injury or damage resulted from intentional wrongdoing or recklessness on the part of the employee.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision shall authorize a public entity to indemnify or save harmless an employee with respect to punitive or exemplary damages, fines or penalties, or money recovered from an employee pursuant to section fifty-one of the general municipal law; provided, however, that the public entity shall indemnify and save harmless its employees in the amount of any costs, attorneys' fees, damages, fines or penalties which may be imposed by reason of an adjudication that an employee, acting within the scope of his public employment or duties, has, without willfulness or intent on his part, violated a prior order, judgment, consent decree or stipulation of settlement entered in any court of this state or of the United States.

(d) Upon entry of a final judgment against the employee, or upon the settlement of the claim, the employee shall serve a copy of such judgment or settlement, personally or by certified or registered mail within thirty days of the date of entry or settlement, upon the chief administrative officer of the public entity; and if not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, the amount of such judgment or settlement shall be paid by the public entity.

5. The duty to defend or indemnify and save harmless prescribed by this section shall be conditioned upon:  
(i) delivery by the employee to the chief legal officer of the public entity or to its chief administrative officer of a written request to provide for his defense together with the original or a copy of any summons,

complaint, process, notice, demand or pleading within ten days after he is served with such document, and (ii) the full cooperation of the employee in the defense of such action or proceeding and in defense of any action or proceeding against the public entity based upon the same act or omission, and in the prosecution of any appeal.

6. The benefits of this section shall inure only to employees as defined herein and shall not enlarge or diminish the rights of any other party nor shall any provision of this section be construed to affect, alter or repeal any provision of the workers' compensation law.

7. This section shall not in any way affect the obligation of any claimant to give notice to the public entity under section ten of the court of claims act, section fifty-e of the general municipal law, or any other provision of law.

8. Any public entity is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase insurance from any insurance company created by or under the laws of this state, or authorized by law to transact business in this state, against any liability imposed by the provisions of this section, or to act as a self-insurer with respect thereto.

9. All payments made under the terms of this section, whether for insurance or otherwise, shall be deemed to be for a public purpose and shall be audited and paid in the same manner as other public charges.

10. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to impair, alter, limit or modify the rights and obligations of any insurer under any policy of insurance.

11. Except as otherwise specifically provided in this section, the provisions of this section shall not be construed in any way to impair, alter, limit, modify, abrogate or restrict any immunity to liability available to or conferred upon any unit, entity, officer or employee of any public entity by, in accordance with, or by reason of, any other provision of state or federal statutory or common law.

12. Except as otherwise provided in this section, benefits accorded to employees under this section shall be in lieu of and take the place of defense or indemnification protections accorded the same employees by another enactment; unless the governing body of the public entity shall have provided that these benefits shall supplement, and be available in addition to, defense or indemnification protection conferred by another enactment.

13. The provisions of this section shall also be applicable to any public library supported in whole or in part by a public entity whose governing body has determined by adoption of a local law, ordinance, bylaw, resolution, rule or regulation to confer the benefits of this section upon the employees of such public library and to be held liable for the costs incurred under these provisions.

14. If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance be held unconstitutional or invalid in whole or in part by any court, such holding of unconstitutionality or invalidity shall in no way affect or impair any other provision of this section or the application of any such provision to any other person or circumstance.