ASSEMBLY, No. 2249

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

219th LEGISLATURE

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 2020 SESSION

Sponsored by:

Assemblyman RONALD S. DANCER
District 12 (Burlington, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean)

SYNOPSIS

Provides that certain affordable manufactured home communities are inherently beneficial uses.

CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT

Introduced Pending Technical Review by Legislative Counsel.



AN ACT concerning the zoning of manufactured home communities 2 and amending P.L.1975, c.291 and P.L.1983, c.386.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

- 1. Section 3.1 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-4) is amended to read as follows:
 - 3.1. "Days" means calendar days.

"Density" means the permitted number of dwelling units per gross area of land that is the subject of an application for development, including noncontiguous land, if authorized by municipal ordinance or by a planned development.

"Developer" means the legal or beneficial owner or owners of a lot or of any land proposed to be included in a proposed development, including the holder of an option or contract to purchase, or other person having an enforceable proprietary interest in such land.

"Development" means the division of a parcel of land into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any building or other structure, or of any mining excavation or landfill, and any use or change in the use of any building or other structure, or land or extension of use of land, for which permission may be required pursuant to P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).

"Development potential" means the maximum number of dwelling units or square feet of nonresidential floor area that may be constructed on a specified lot or in a specified zone under the master plan and land use regulations in effect on the date of the adoption of the development transfer ordinance or on the date of the adoption of the ordinance authorizing noncontiguous cluster, and in accordance with recognized environmental constraints.

"Development regulation" means a zoning ordinance, subdivision ordinance, site plan ordinance, official map ordinance or other municipal regulation of the use and development of land, or amendment thereto adopted and filed pursuant to P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).

"Development restriction" means an agricultural restriction, a conservation restriction, or a historic preservation restriction.

"Development transfer" or "development potential transfer" means the conveyance of development potential, or the permission for development, from one or more lots to one or more other lots by deed, easement, or other means as authorized by ordinance.

"Development transfer bank" means a development transfer bank

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

established pursuant to section 22 of P.L.2004, c.2 (C.40:55D-158) or the State TDR Bank.

 "Drainage" means the removal of surface water or groundwater from land by drains, grading or other means and includes control of runoff during and after construction or development to minimize erosion and sedimentation, to assure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts and bridges, to induce water recharge into the ground where practical, to lessen nonpoint pollution, to maintain the integrity of stream channels for their biological functions as well as for drainage, and the means necessary for water supply preservation or prevention or alleviation of flooding.

"Environmental commission" means a municipal advisory body created pursuant to P.L.1968, c.245 (C.40:56A-1 et seq.).

"Erosion" means the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments by water, wind, ice and gravity.

"Final approval" means the official action of the planning board taken on a preliminarily approved major subdivision or site plan, after all conditions, engineering plans and other requirements have been completed or fulfilled and the required improvements have been installed or guarantees properly posted for their completion, or approval conditioned upon the posting of such guarantees.

"Floor area ratio" means the sum of the area of all floors of buildings or structures compared to the total area of land that is the subject of an application for development, including noncontiguous land, if authorized by municipal ordinance or by a planned development.

"General development plan" means a comprehensive plan for the development of a planned development, as provided in section 4 of P.L.1987, c.129 (C.40:55D-45.2).

"Governing body" means the chief legislative body of the municipality. In municipalities having a board of public works, "governing body" means such board.

"Historic district" means one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites.

"Historic preservation restriction" means a "historic preservation restriction" as defined in section 2 of P.L.1979, c.378 (C.13:8B-2).

"Historic site" means any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, archeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance.

"Inherently beneficial use" means a use which is universally considered of value to the community because it fundamentally serves the public good and promotes the general welfare. Such a use includes, but is not limited to, a hospital, school, child care center, group home, [or] a wind, solar or photovoltaic energy facility or structure, or a manufactured home community as defined

in section 3 of P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-102) that is dedicated to providing workforce housing for a period of not less than 15 years.

"Instrument" means the easement, credit, or other deed restriction used to record a development transfer.

"Interested party" means: (a) in a criminal or quasi-criminal proceeding, any citizen of the State of New Jersey; and (b) in the case of a civil proceeding in any court or in an administrative proceeding before a municipal agency, any person, whether residing within or without the municipality, whose right to use, acquire, or enjoy property is or may be affected by any action taken under P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.), or whose rights to use, acquire, or enjoy property under P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.), or under any other law of this State or of the United States have been denied, violated or infringed by an action or a failure to act under P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).

"Land" includes improvements and fixtures on, above or below the surface.

"Local utility" means any sewerage authority created pursuant to the "sewerage authorities law," P.L.1946, c.138 (C.40:14A-1 et seq.); any utilities authority created pursuant to the "municipal and county utilities authorities law," P.L.1957, c.183 (C.40:14B-1 et seq.); or any utility, authority, commission, special district or other corporate entity not regulated by the Board of Regulatory Commissioners under Title 48 of the Revised Statutes that provides gas, electricity, heat, power, water or sewer service to a municipality or the residents thereof.

"Lot" means a designated parcel, tract or area of land established by a plat or otherwise, as permitted by law and to be used, developed or built upon as a unit.

(cf: P.L.2013, c.106, s.3)

- 2. Section 3.4 of PL.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-7) is amended to read as follows:
 - 3.4. "Sedimentation" means the deposition of soil that has been transported from its site of origin by water, ice, wind, gravity or other natural means as a product of erosion.

"Sending zone" means an area or areas designated in a master plan and zoning ordinance, adopted pursuant to P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.), within which development may be restricted and which is otherwise consistent with the provisions of section 8 of P.L.2004, c.2 (C.40:55D-144).

"Site plan" means a development plan of one or more lots on which is shown (1) the existing and proposed conditions of the lot, including but not necessarily limited to topography, vegetation, drainage, flood plains, marshes and waterways, (2) the location of all existing and proposed buildings, drives, parking spaces, walkways, means of ingress and egress, drainage facilities, utility services, landscaping, structures and signs, lighting, screening

devices, and (3) any other information that may be reasonably required in order to make an informed determination pursuant to an ordinance requiring review and approval of site plans by the planning board adopted pursuant to article 6 of this act.

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"Standards of performance" means standards (1) adopted by ordinance pursuant to subsection 52d. regulating noise levels, glare, earthborn or sonic vibrations, heat, electronic or atomic radiation, noxious odors, toxic matters, explosive and inflammable matters, smoke and airborne particles, waste discharge, screening of unsightly objects or conditions and such other similar matters as may be reasonably required by the municipality or (2) required by applicable federal or State laws or municipal ordinances.

"State Transfer of Development Rights Bank," or "State TDR Bank," means the bank established pursuant to section 3 of P.L.1993, c.339 (C.4:1C-51).

"Street" means any street, avenue, boulevard, road, parkway, viaduct, drive or other way (1) which is an existing State, county or municipal roadway, or (2) which is shown upon a plat heretofore approved pursuant to law, or (3) which is approved by official action as provided by this act, or (4) which is shown on a plat duly filed and recorded in the office of the county recording officer prior to the appointment of a planning board and the grant to such board of the power to review plats; and includes the land between the street lines, whether improved or unimproved, and may comprise pavement, shoulders, gutters, curbs, sidewalks, parking areas and other areas within the street lines.

"Structure" means a combination of materials to form a construction for occupancy, use or ornamentation whether installed on, above, or below the surface of a parcel of land.

"Subdivision" means the division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts, parcels or other divisions of land for The following shall not be considered sale or development. subdivisions within the meaning of this act, if no new streets are created: (1) divisions of land found by the planning board or subdivision committee thereof appointed by the chairman to be for agricultural purposes where all resulting parcels are 5 acres or larger in size, (2) divisions of property by testamentary or intestate provisions, (3) divisions of property upon court order, including but not limited to judgments of foreclosure, (4) consolidation of existing lots by deed or other recorded instrument and (5) the conveyance of one or more adjoining lots, tracts or parcels of land, owned by the same person or persons and all of which are found and certified by the administrative officer to conform to the requirements of the municipal development regulations and are shown and designated as separate lots, tracts or parcels on the tax map or atlas of the municipality. The term "subdivision" shall also include the term "resubdivision."

1 "Transcript" means a typed or printed verbatim record of the proceedings or reproduction thereof.

"Variance" means permission to depart from the literal requirements of a zoning ordinance pursuant to sections 47 and subsections 29.2b., 57c. and 57d. of this act.

"Wind, solar or photovoltaic energy facility or structure" means a facility or structure for the purpose of supplying electrical energy produced from wind, solar, or photovoltaic technologies, whether such facility or structure is a principal use, a part of the principal use, or an accessory use or structure.

"Workforce housing" means housing affordable to, according to the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or other recognized standards for home ownership and rental costs, and occupied or reserved for occupancy by a household with gross household income not exceeding 120 percent of the median gross household income for households of the same size in the same housing region.

"Zoning permit" means a document signed by the administrative officer (1) which is required by ordinance as a condition precedent to the commencement of a use or the erection, construction, reconstruction, alteration, conversion or installation of a structure or building and (2) which acknowledges that such use, structure or building complies with the provisions of the municipal zoning ordinance or variance therefrom duly authorized by a municipal agency pursuant to sections 47 and 57 of this act.

26 (cf: P.L.2009, c.146, s.2)

- 28 3. Section 3 of P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-102) is amended to read as follows:
- 30 3. As used in [this act] <u>P.L.1983</u>, <u>c.386</u> (<u>C.40:55D-100 et</u> 31 seq.):
- a. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of theDepartment of Community Affairs;
 - b. "Grade" means a reference plane consisting of the average finished ground level adjacent to a structure, building, or facility at all visible exterior walls;
 - c. "Manufactured home" means a unit of housing which:
 - (1) Consists of one or more transportable sections which are substantially constructed off site and, if more than one section, are joined together on site;
 - (2) Is built on a permanent chassis;
 - (3) Is designed to be used, when connected to utilities, as a dwelling on a permanent or nonpermanent foundation; and
- 44 (4) Is manufactured in accordance with the standards
 45 promulgated for a manufactured home by the secretary pursuant to
 46 the "National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety
 47 Standards Act of 1974," Pub.L. 93-383 (42 U.S.C. [s. 5401] s.5401
 48 et seq.) and the standards promulgated for a manufactured or mobile

- 1 home by the commissioner pursuant to the "State Uniform
- 2 Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c. 217 (C. 52:27D-119 et seq.);
- d. ["Mobile home park"] "Manufactured home community"
- 4 means a parcel of land, or two or more parcels of land, containing
- 5 no fewer than 10 sites equipped for the installation of manufactured
- 6 homes, where these sites are under common ownership and control
- 7 for the purpose of leasing each site to the owner of a manufactured
- 8 home for the installation thereof, and where the owner or owners
- 9 provide services, which are provided by the municipality in which
- 10 the park is located for property owners outside the park, which
- services may include but shall not be limited to:
- 12 (1) The construction and maintenance of streets;
 - (2) Lighting of streets and other common areas;
- 14 (3) Garbage removal;

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- (4) Snow removal; and
- (5) Provisions for the drainage of surface water from home sites and common areas.
- A parcel, or any contiguous parcels, of land which contain, on
- 19 the effective date of [this act] P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-100 et
- 20 seq.), no fewer than three sites equipped for the installation of
- 21 manufactured homes, and which otherwise conform to the
- provisions of this subsection, shall qualify as a [mobile home park]
 - manufactured home community for the purposes of [this act]
- 24 P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-100 et seq.);
- e. "Nonpermanent foundation" means any foundation consisting of nonmortared blocks, wheels, concrete slab, runners, or
- 27 any combination thereof, or any other system approved by the
- 28 commissioner for the installation and anchorage of a manufactured
- 29 home on other than a permanent foundation;
- f. "Off site construction of a manufactured home" or section
- 31 thereof means the construction of that home or section at a location
- 32 other than the location at which the home is to be installed;
- g. "On site joining of sections of a manufactured home" means
- 34 the joining of those sections at the location at which the home is to
- 35 be installed;
- h. "Permanent foundation" means a system of support installed
- 37 either partially or entirely below grade, which is:
- 38 (1) Capable of transferring all design loads imposed by or upon
- 39 the structure into soil or bedrock without failure;
- 40 (2) Placed at an adequate depth below grade to prevent frost damage; and
- 42 (3) Constructed of material approved by the commissioner;
- i. "Runners" means a system of support consisting of poured
- concrete strips running the length of the chassis of a manufactured
- 45 home under the lengthwise walls of that home;
- j. "Secretary" means the Secretary of the United States
- 47 Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

k. "Trailer" means a recreational vehicle, travel trailer, camper or other transportable, temporary dwelling unit, with or without its own motor power, designed and constructed for travel and recreational purposes to be installed on a nonpermanent foundation if installation is required.

(cf: P.L.1983, c.386, s.3)

- 4. Section 6 of P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-105) is amended to read as follows:
- 6. When reviewing and approving development regulations pertaining to residential development, a municipal agency is to be encouraged to review those regulations to determine whether or not [mobile home parks] manufactured home communities are a practicable means of providing affordable housing in the municipality.

16 (cf: P.L.1983, c.386, s.6)

5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill amends the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.) to provide that certain affordable manufactured home communities are considered an inherently beneficial use.

Under the "Municipal Land Use Law," land uses that are deemed to be inherently beneficial presumptively satisfy the positive criteria for the grant of a use variance under subsection d. of section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55-70). The law currently defines "inherently beneficial use" as a use that is universally considered of value to the community because it fundamentally serves the public good and promotes the general welfare. This definition also explicitly includes hospitals, schools, child care centers, group homes, and certain renewable energy facilities.

Specifically, the bill provides that any manufactured home community that is dedicated to providing workforce housing for a period of not less than 15 years would be considered an inherently beneficial use. Under the bill, workforce housing is defined as housing that is affordable to and occupied, or reserved for occupancy, by a household with gross household income not exceeding 120 percent of the median gross household income for households of the same size in the same housing region.

Additionally, the bill revises the "The Affordable Housing Act of 1983," P.L.1983, c.386 (C.40:55D-100 et seq.) to replace the term "mobile home park" with "manufactured home community."

In recent decades, significant improvements have been made in the construction of manufactured homes. More importantly,

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- 1 manufactured homes provide a uniquely affordable form of housing
- 2 for certain income-constrained households that do not qualify for
- 3 housing assistance. By designating these communities as an
- 4 inherently beneficial use under the "Municipal Land Use Law," it is
- 5 the intent of the sponsor to encourage the development of quality,
- 6 affordable housing in the State.