LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST Compiled by the NJ State Law Library

(Multiple dwelling heating costs)

NJSA:

55:13A-1

LAWS OF:

1991

CHAPTER: 453

BILL NO:

S2953

SPONSOR(S):

Lynch

DATE INTRODUCED:

October 4, 1990

COMMITTEE:

ASSEMBLY:

Housing

SENATE:

County & Municipal Government

AMENDED DURING PASSAGE: Yes

Amendments during passage denoted by asterisks

DATE OF PASSAGE:

ASSEMBLY:

January 9, 1992

SENATE:

July 25, 1991

DATE OF APPROVAL:

January 18, 1992

FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE ATTACHED IF AVAILABLE:

SPONSOR STATEMENT:

Yes

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

ASSEMBLY:

Yes

SENATE:

Yes

FISCAL NOTE:

No

VETO MESSAGE:

No

MESSAGE ON SIGNING:

No

FOLLOWING WERE PRINTED:

REPORTS:

No

HEARINGS:

No

KBG/pp

[FIRST REPRINT] SENATE, No. 2953

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 4, 1990

By Senator LYNCH

AN ACT co	ncerning ind	direct	apportionment	of	heating	costs	in
multiple	dwellings	and	supplementing	g	P.L.1967	⁷ , c	.76
(C.55:13A	-1 et seq.).						

· (*)

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

- 1. As used in this act, "indirect apportionment of heating costs" in a multiple dwelling means the charging to each dwelling unit within that multiple dwelling of a portion of the heating costs for the multiple dwelling as a whole on the basis of any method or device other than direct measurement of fuel or current consumption by separate metering devices, approved by the Board of Public Utilities pursuant to R.S.48:2-25, for each such dwelling unit.
- 2. a. Any method or device used, or intended to be used, for the indirect apportionment of 1 [hearing] heating 1 costs in a multiple dwelling shall be subject to approval by the commissioner.
- b. Except as provided in section 4 of this act, on and after the effective date of this act no method or device of measurement or calculation for the purpose of indirect apportionment of heating costs shall be installed or employed until the commissioner has certified, upon the basis of evidence and documentation presented in accordance with rules adopted pursuant to section 3 of this act, that:
- (1) the method and any device proposed to be employed for that purpose are reliable and accurate;
- (2) a schedule of inspection and maintenance sufficient to ensure the continued reliability and accuracy of the system will be maintained;
- (3) the method of calculation and apportionment will result in an equitable distribution of heating costs among the dwelling ¹[unit] <u>units</u>¹ of the multiple dwelling upon the basis of actual usage;
- (4) the system will incorporate a provision of individual thermostatic controls permitting heat usage in each dwelling unit to be varied by the tenants thereof;
 - (5) billing of heating costs to each dwelling unit shall include,

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

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for the period covered by each such billing, a statement of the actual fuel or current costs incurred during that period for the entire multiple dwelling and of the proportion thereof apportioned to each dwelling unit;

- (6) no costs other than those for fuel or current shall be apportioned under this method.
- c. Regulations adopted by the commissioner under authority of this act shall require adequate certification of the performance of inspection and maintenance pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection b. of this section. Failure to maintain a required schedule of maintenance and inspection, or to correct promptly any failure or malfunction in the system of indirect apportionment of heating costs shall constitute a violation of the act to which this act is a supplement.
- 3. The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall adopt and promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), all rules and regulations necessary or expedient to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this act.
- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this act, in any multiple dwelling where a system of indirect apportionment of heating costs is in use upon the effective date of this act, that system may continue in use pending application for and issuance of approval by the commissioner, for not more than six months following that effective date.
- 5. This act shall take effect on the 90th day next following the date of enactment.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Regulates use of indirect heating cost apportionment methods in multiple dwellings.

apportioned under this method.

- c. Regulations adopted by the commissioner under authority of this act shall require adequate certification of the performance of inspection and maintenance pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection b. of this section. Failure to maintain a required schedule of maintenance and inspection, or to correct promptly any failure or malfunction in the system of indirect apportionment of heating costs shall constitute a violation of the act to which this act is a supplement.
- 3. The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall adopt and promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), all rules and regulations necessary or expedient to effectuate the provisions and purposes of this act.
- 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 of this act, in any multiple dwelling where a system of indirect apportionment of heating costs is in use upon the effective date of this act, that system may continue in use pending application for and issuance of approval by the commissioner, for not more than six months following that effective date.
- 5. This act shall take effect on the 90th day next following the date of enactment.

STATEMENT

This bill provides for the regulation of certain new devices and techniques now coming into use for the apportionment of heating costs among the dwelling units in multiple dwellings.

These systems of indirect heating cost apportionment operate through sensors that measure each unit's actual heat and computing devices that translate that usage into terms of fuel consumption. These devices, unlike conventional meters that measure fuel consumption or intake directly, and are direct links between the purveyor and the ultimate consumer, are not subject to regulation for accuracy by the Board of Public Utilities or the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

This bill would assign to the Department of Community Affairs, which is responsible for the regulation of multiple dwellings, the authority to control the use of indirect heating costs apportionment systems, so as to assure that only reliable and equitable apportionment techniques and devices are used, and that such systems are adequately inspected and maintained. It would also entitle tenants to full information as to how the overall costs of fuel are apportioned among the individual units in their building or complex. The bill also would require that, where such systems are in use, each dwelling unit should be equipped with thermostatic controls enabling the tenants to adjust their own heat consumption.

ASSEMBLY HOUSING COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2953

with Assembly committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JANUARY 6, 1992

The Assembly Housing Committee reports Senate Bill No. 2953 favorably, with committee amendments.

This bill provides for the regulation of certain new devices and techniques now coming into use for the apportionment of heating costs among the dwelling units in multiple dwellings.

These systems of indirect heating cost apportionment operate through sensors that measure each unit's actual heat, coupled with computing devices that translate that heat usage into terms of fuel consumption. These devices, unlike conventional meters that measure fuel consumption or intake directly, and are direct links between the purveyor and the ultimate consumer, are not subject to regulation for accuracy by the Board of Public Utilities or the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

This bill would assign to the Department of Community Affairs, which is responsible for the regulation of multiple dwellings, the authority to control the use of systems of indirect heating cost apportionment, so as to assure that only reliable and equitable apportionment techniques and devices are used, and that such systems are adequately inspected and maintained. It would also entitle tenants to full information as to how the overall costs of fuel are apportioned among the individual units in their building or complex. The bill also would require that, where such systems are in use, each dwelling unit should be equipped with thermostatic controls enabling the tenants to adjust their own heat consumption.

The committee adopted minor technical amendments correcting typographical errors in section 2 of the bill.

SENATE COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2953

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 4, 1991

The Senate County and Municipal Government Committee reports favorably Senate Bill No. 2953.

Senate Bill No. 2953 provides for the regulation of certain new devices and techniques now coming into use for the apportionment of heating costs among the dwelling units in multiple dwellings.

These systems of indirect heating cost apportionment operate through sensors that measure each unit's actual heat and computing devices that translate that usage into terms of fuel consumption. These devices, unlike conventional meters that measure fuel consumption or intake directly, and are direct links between the purveyor and the ultimate consumer, are not subject to regulation for accuracy by the Board of Public Utilities or the Bureau of Weights and Measures.

This bill would assign to the Department of Community Affairs, which is responsible for the regulation of multiple dwellings, the authority to control the use of indirect heating costs apportionment systems, so as to assure that only reliable and equitable apportionment techniques and devices are used, and that such systems are adequately inspected and maintained. It would also entitle tenants to full information as to how the overall costs of fuel are apportioned among the individual units in their building or complex. The bill also would require that, where such systems are in use, each dwelling unit should be equipped with thermostatic controls enabling the tenants to adjust their own heat consumption.