40:55D-5 et al.

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(Municipal land use law--various amendments)

LAWS OF: 1991

CHAPTER: 256

Bill No:

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Sponsor(s):

Doyle and Franks

Date Introduced: Pre-filed

Committee: Assembly: Municipal Government

Senate:

Land Use

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Yes

A mendments during passage

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Following statements are attached if available:

Sponsor statement:

Yes

Committee Statement: Assembly: Yes

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[FIRST REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 1440

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1990 SESSION

By Assemblymen DOYLE and FRANKS

AN ACT concerning municipal land use ¹[,] and ¹ amending and supplementing P.L.1975, c.291 and P.L.1979, c.216 ¹[and amending P.L.1971, c.198]¹.

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

- 1. Section 3.2 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-5) is amended to read as follows:
- 3.2. "Maintenance guarantee" means any security [, other than cash,] which may be accepted by a municipality for the maintenance of any improvements required by this act, including but not limited to surety bonds, letters of credit under the circumstances specified in section 16 of P.L. _ , c. (C. _) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), and cash.

"Major subdivision" means any subdivision not classified as a minor subdivision.

"Master plan" means a composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for the development of the municipality as set forth in and adopted pursuant to section 19 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28).

"Mayor" means the chief executive of the municipality, whatever his official designation may be, except that in the case of municipalities governed by municipal council and municipal manager the term "mayor" shall not mean the "municipal manager" but shall mean the mayor of such municipality.

"Minor site plan" means a development plan of one or more lots which (1) proposes new development within the scope of development specifically permitted by ordinance as a minor site plan; (2) does not involve planned development, any new street or extension of any off-tract improvement which is to be prorated pursuant to section 30 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-42); and (3) contains the information reasonably required in order to make an informed determination as to whether the requirements established by ordinance for approval of a minor site plan have been met.

"Minor subdivision" means a subdivision of land for the creation of a number of lots specifically permitted by ordinance as a minor subdivision; provided that such subdivision does not involve (1) a planned development, (2) any new street or (3) the extension of any off-tract improvement, the cost of which is to

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

 be prorated pursuant to section 30 of [this act] $\underline{P.L.1975}$, c.291 (C.40:55D-42).

"Municipality" means any city, borough, town, township or village.

"Municipal agency" means a municipal planning board or board of adjustment, or a governing body of a municipality when acting pursuant to this act and any agency which is created by or responsible to one or more municipalities when such agency is acting pursuant to this act.

"Nonconforming lot" means a lot, the area, dimension or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment of a zoning ordinance, but fails to conform to the requirements of the zoning district in which it is located by reason of such adoption, revision or amendment.

"Nonconforming structure" means a structure the size, dimension or location of which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment of a zoning ordinance, but which fails to conform to the requirements of the zoning district in which it is located by reasons of such adoption, revision or amendment.

"Nonconforming use" means a use or activity which was lawful prior to the adoption, revision or amendment of a zoning ordinance, but which fails to conform to the requirements of the zoning district in which it is located by reasons of such adoption, revision or amendment.

"Official county map" means the map, with changes and additions thereto, adopted and established, from time to time, by resolution of the board of chosen freeholders of the county pursuant to R.S.40:27-5.

"Official map" means a map adopted by ordinance pursuant to article 5 of P.L.1975, c.291.

"Offsite" means located outside the lot lines of the lot in question but within the property (of which the lot is a part) which is the subject of a development application or contiguous portion of a street or right-of-way.

"Off-tract" means not located on the property which is the subject of a development application nor on a contiguous portion of a street or right-of-way.

"Onsite" means located on the lot in question.

"On-tract" means located on the property which is the subject of a development application or on a contiguous portion of a street or right-of-way.

"Open-space" means any parcel or area of land or water essentially unimproved and set aside, dedicated, designated or reserved for public or private use or enjoyment or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space; provided that such areas may be improved with only those buildings, structures, streets and offstreet parking and other improvements that are designed to be incidental to the natural openness of the land.

(cf: P.L.1979, c.216, s.3)

- 2. Section 3.3 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-6) is amended to read as follows:
- 3.3. "Party immediately concerned" means for purposes of notice any applicant for development, the owners of the subject property and all owners of property and government agencies entitled to notice under section 7.1 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-12).

"Performance guarantee" means any security, which may be accepted by a municipality, including but not limited to surety bonds, letters of credit under the circumstances specified in section 16 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), and cash[; provided that a municipality shall not require more than 10% of the total performance guarantee in cash].

"Planned commercial development" means an area of a minimum contiguous size as specified by ordinance to be developed according to a plan as a single entity containing one or more structures with appurtenant common areas to accommodate commercial or office uses or both and any residential and other uses incidental to the predominant use as may be permitted by ordinance.

"Planned development" means planned unit development, planned unit residential development, residential cluster, planned commercial development or planned industrial development.

"Planned industrial development" means an area of a minimum contiguous size as specified by ordinance to be developed according to a plan as a single entity containing one or more structures with appurtenant common areas to accommodate industrial uses and any other uses incidental to the predominant use as may be permitted by ordinance.

"Planned unit development" means an area with a specified minimum contiguous acreage of 10 acres or more to be developed as a single entity according to a plan, containing one or more residential clusters or planned unit residential developments and one or more public, quasi-public, commercial or industrial areas in such ranges of ratios of nonresidential uses to residential uses as shall be specified in the zoning ordinance.

"Planned unit residential development" means an area with a specified minimum contiguous acreage of 5 acres or more to be developed as a single entity according to a plan containing one or more residential clusters, which may include appropriate commercial, or public or quasi-public uses all primarily for the benefit of the residential development.

"Planning board" means the municipal planning board established pursuant to section 14 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-23).

"Plat" means a map or maps of a subdivision or site plan.

"Preliminary approval" means the conferral of certain rights pursuant to sections 34, 36 and 37 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-46; C.40:55D-48; and C.40:55D-49) prior to final

approval after specific elements of a development plan have been agreed upon by the planning board and the applicant.

"Preliminary floor plans and elevations" means architectural drawings prepared during early and introductory stages of the design of a project illustrating in a schematic form, its scope, scale and relationship to its site and immediate environs.

"Public areas" means (1) public parks, playgrounds, trails, paths and other recreational areas; (2) other public open spaces; (3) scenic and historic sites; and (4) sites for schools and other public buildings and structures.

"Public development proposal" means a master plan, capital improvement program or other proposal for land development adopted by the appropriate public body, or any amendment thereto.

"Public Drainage Way" means the land reserved or dedicated for the installation of storm water sewers or drainage ditches, or required along a natural stream or watercourse for preserving the biological as well as drainage function of the channel and providing for the flow of water to safeguard the public against flood damage, sedimentation and erosion and to assure the adequacy of existing and proposed culverts and bridges, to induce water recharge into the ground where practical, and to lessen nonpoint pollution.

"Public open space" means an open space area conveyed or otherwise dedicated to a municipality, municipal agency, board of education, State or county agency, or other public body for recreational or conservational uses.

"Quorum" means the majority of the full authorized membership of a municipal agency.

"Residential cluster" means an area to be developed as a single entity according to a plan containing residential housing units which have a common or public open space area as an appurtenance.

"Residential density" means the number of dwelling units per gross acre of residential land area including streets, easements and open space portions of a development.

"Resubdivision" means (1) the further division or relocation of lot lines of any lot or lots within a subdivision previously made and approved or recorded according to law or (2) the alteration of any streets or the establishment of any new streets within any subdivision previously made and approved or recorded according to law, but does not include conveyances so as to combine existing lots by deed or other instrument.

(cf: P.L.1981, c.32, s.9)

- 3. Section 8 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-17) is amended to read as follows:
- 8. Appeal to the governing body; time; notice; modification; stay of proceedings. a. Any interested party may appeal to the governing body any final decision of a board of adjustment approving an application for development pursuant to subsection

[57] d. of [this act] section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-70), if so permitted by ordinance. Such appeal shall be made within 10 days of the date of publication of such final decision pursuant to subsection [6] i. of section 6 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-10). In the case of any board established pursuant to article 10 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291, the governing body of the municipality in which the land is situated shall be the "governing body" for purposes of this section. The appeal to the governing body shall be made by serving the municipal clerk in person or by certified mail with a notice of appeal, specifying the grounds thereof and the name and address of the appellant and name and address of his attorney, if represented. Such appeal shall be decided by the governing body only upon the record established before the [planning board or] board of adjustment.

- b. Notice of the meeting to review the record below shall be given by the governing body by personal service or certified mail to the appellant, to those entitled to notice of a decision pursuant to subsection [6] h. of section 6 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-10) and to the board from which the appeal is taken, at least 10 days prior to the date of the meeting. The parties may submit oral and written argument on the record at such meeting, and the governing body shall provide for verbatim recording and transcripts of such meeting pursuant to subsection [6] f. of section 6 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-10).
- c. The appellant shall, (1) within five days of service of the notice of the appeal pursuant to subsection a. hereof, arrange for a transcript pursuant to subsection f. of section 6 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-10) for use by the governing body and pay a deposit of \$50.00 or the estimated cost of such transcript, whichever is less, or (2) within 35 days of service of the notice of appeal, submit a transcript as otherwise arranged to the municipal clerk; otherwise, the appeal may be dismissed for failure to prosecute.

The governing body shall conclude a review of the record below not later than 95 days from the date of publication of notice of the decision below pursuant to subsection i. of section 6 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-10), unless the applicant consents in writing to an extension of such period. Failure of the governing body to hold a hearing and conclude a review of the record below and to render a decision within such specified period shall constitute a decision affirming the action of the board.

- d. The governing body may reverse, remand, or affirm with or without the imposition of conditions the final decision of the board of adjustment approving a variance pursuant to subsection d. of section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-70). The review shall be made on the record made before the board of adjustment.
- e. The affirmative vote of a majority of the full authorized membership of the governing body shall be necessary to reverse[,] or remand[,] to the board of adjustment or [affirm with or without] to impose conditions on or alter conditions to any final

action of the board of adjustment. Otherwise the final action of the board of adjustment shall be deemed to be affirmed; a tie vote of the governing body shall constitute affirmance of the decision of the board of adjustment.

- f. An appeal to the governing body shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action in respect to which the decision appealed from was made, unless the board from whose action the appeal is taken certifies to the governing body, after the notice of appeal shall have been filed with such board, that by reason of facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such case, proceedings shall not be stayed other than by an order of the Superior Court on application upon notice to the board from whom the appeal is taken and on good cause shown.
- g. The governing body shall mail a copy of the decision to the appellant or, if represented, then to his attorney, without separate charge, and for a reasonable charge to any interested party who has requested it, not later than 10 days after the date of the decision. A brief notice of the decision shall be published in the official newspaper of the municipality, if there be one, or in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality. Such publication shall be arranged by the applicant unless a particular municipal officer is so designated by ordinance; provided that nothing contained herein shall be construed as preventing the applicant from arranging such publication if he so desires. The governing body may make a reasonable charge for its publication. The period of time in which an appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction may be made shall run from the first publication, whether arranged by the municipality or the applicant.
- h. Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the right of any party to obtain a review by any court of competent jurisdiction, according to law.
- (cf: P.L.1984, c.20, s.6)

- 4. Section 14 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-23) is amended to read as follows:
- 14. Planning board membership. a. The governing body may, by ordinance, create a planning board of seven or nine members. The membership shall consist of, for convenience in designating the manner of appointment, the four following classes:
- Class I—the mayor or, in the case of the council—manager form of government pursuant to the ["] Optional Municipal Charter Law,["] P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.) or ["The Municipal Manager Form of Government Law" (Subtitle 5 of Title 40 of the Revised Statutes)] "the municipal manager form of government law," R.S.40:79-1 et seq., the manager, if so provided by the aforesaid ordinance.
- Class II—one of the officials of the municipality other than a member of the governing body, to be appointed by the mayor; provided that if there be an environmental commission,

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the member of the environmental commission who is also a member of the planning board as required by section 1 of P.L.1968, c.245 (C.40:56A-1), shall be deemed to be the Class II planning board member for purposes of this act in the event that there be among the Class IV or alternate members of the planning board both a member of the zoning board of adjustment and a member of the board of education.

Class III--a member of the governing body to be appointed by it[, except that no member for Class III shall be appointed to the planning board if the governing body consists of only three members].

Class IV--other citizens of the municipality, to be appointed by the mayor or, in the case of the council-manager form of government pursuant to the ["]Optional Municipal Charter Law,["] P.L.1950, c.210 (C.40:69A-1 et seq.) or ["The Municipal Manager Form of Government Law" (Subtitle 5 of Title 40 of the Revised Statutes)] "the municipal manager form of government law," R.S.40:79-1 et seq., by the council, if so provided by the aforesaid ordinance.

The members of Class IV shall hold no other municipal office, position or employment, except that in the case of nine-member boards, one such member may be a member of the zoning board of adjustment or historic preservation commission. No member of the board of education may be a Class IV member of the planning board, except that in the case of a nine-member board, one Class IV member may be a member of the board of education. If there be a municipal environmental commission, the member of the environmental commission who is also a member of the planning board, as required by section 1 of P.L.1968, c.245 (C.40:56A-1), shall be a Class IV planning board member, unless there be among the Class IV or alternate members of the planning board both a member of the zoning board of adjustment or historic preservation commission and a member of the board of education, in which case the member common to the planning board and municipal environmental commission shall be deemed a Class II member of the planning For the purpose of this section, membership on a municipal board or commission whose function is advisory in nature, and the establishment of which is discretionary and not required by statute, shall not be considered the holding of municipal office.

b. The term of the member composing Class I shall correspond to his official tenure. The terms of the members composing Class II and Class III shall be for one year or terminate at the completion of their respective terms of office, whichever occurs first, except for a Class II member who is also a member of the environmental commission. The term of a Class II or Class IV member who is also a member of the environmental commission shall be for three years or terminate at the completion of his term of office as a member of the environmental commission,

whichever occurs first. The term of a Class IV member who is also a member of the board of adjustment or board of education shall terminate whenever he is no longer a member of such other body or at the completion of his Class IV term, whichever occurs first. The terms of all Class IV members first appointed under this act shall be so determined that to the greatest practicable extent the expiration of such terms shall be distributed evenly over the first four years after their appointment; provided that the initial Class IV term of no member shall exceed four years. Thereafter, the Class IV term of each such member shall be four years. If a vacancy in any class shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the planning board term, it shall be filled by appointment, as above provided, for the unexpired term. No member of the planning board shall be permitted to act on any matter in which he has, either directly or indirectly, any personal or financial interest. Any member other than a Class I member, after a public hearing if he requests one, may be removed by the governing body for cause.

(cf: P.L.1985, c.516, s.7)

- 5. (New section) If the planning board lacks a quorum because any of its regular or alternate members is prohibited by subsection b. of section 14 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-23) or section 13 of P.L.1979, c.216 (C.40:55D-23.1) from acting on a matter due to the member's personal or financial interests therein, regular members of the board of adjustment shall be called upon to serve, for that matter only, as temporary members of the planning board in order of seniority of continuous service to the board of adjustment until there are the minimum number of members necessary to constitute a quorum to act upon the matter without any personal or financial interest therein, whether direct or indirect. If a choice has to be made between regular members of equal seniority, the chairman of the board of adjustment shall make the choice.
- 6. Section 25 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-34) is amended to read as follows:
- 25. Issuance of permits for buildings or structures. For purpose of preserving the integrity of the official map of a municipality no permit shall be issued for any building or structure in the bed on any street or public drainage way, flood control basin or public area reserved pursuant to section 23 [hereof] of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-32) as shown on the official map, or shown on a plat filed pursuant to this act before adoption of the official map, except as herein provided. Whenever one or more parcels of land, upon which is located the bed of such a mapped street or public drainage way, flood control basin or public area reserved pursuant to section 23 [hereof] of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-32), cannot yield a reasonable return to the owner unless a building permit is granted, the board of adjustment, in any municipality which has established such a board, may, in a specific case, by an affirmative vote of a

majority of the full authorized membership of the board, direct the issuance of a permit for a building or structure in the bed of such mapped street or public drainage way or flood control basin or public area reserved pursuant to section 23 [hereof] of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-32), which will as little as practicable increase the cost of opening such street, or tend to cause a minimum change of the official map and the board shall impose reasonable requirements as a condition of granting the permit so as to promote the health, morals, safety and general welfare of the public. Sections 59 through 62 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-72 through C.40:55D-75) shall apply to applications or appeals pursuant to this section. In any municipality in which there is no board of adjustment, the planning board shall have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions as provided in this section.

The board of adjustment shall not exercise the power otherwise granted by this section if the proposed development requires approval by the planning board of a subdivision, site plan or conditional use in conjunction with which the planning board has power to direct the issuance of a permit pursuant to subsection b. of section 47 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-60).

(cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.25)

- 7. Section 27 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-36) is amended to read as follows:
- 27. Appeals. Where the enforcement of section 26 [hereof] of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-35) would entail practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship, or where the circumstances of the case do not require the building or structure to be related to a street, the board of adjustment may upon application or appeal, vary the application of section 26 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-35) and direct the issuance of a permit subject to conditions that will provide adequate access for firefighting equipment, ambulances and other emergency vehicles necessary for the protection of health and safety and that will protect any future street layout shown on the official map or on a general circulation plan element of the municipal master plan pursuant to paragraph (4) of subsection [19b] b. of section 19 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28).

Sections 59 through 62 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-72 through C.40:55D-75) shall apply to applications or appeals pursuant to this section. In any municipality in which there is no board of adjustment, the planning board shall have the same powers and be subject to the same restrictions as provided in this section.

The board of adjustment shall not exercise the power otherwise granted by this section if the proposed development requires approval by the planning board of a subdivision, site plan or conditional use in conjunction with which the planning board has power to direct the issuance of a permit pursuant to subsection c. of section 47 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-60).

(cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.27)

- 8. Section 14 of P.L.1979, c.216 (C.40:55D-46.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 14. An ordinance requiring, pursuant to section 7.1 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-12), notice of hearings on applications for development for conventional site plans, may authorize the planning board to waive notice and public hearing for an application for development, if the planning board or site plan subcommittee of the board appointed by the chairman finds that the application for development conforms to the definition of "minor site plan." Minor site plan approval shall be deemed to be final approval of the site plan by the board, provided that the board or said subcommittee may condition such approval on terms ensuring the provision of improvements pursuant to sections 29, 29.1, 29.3 and 41 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-38, 40:55D-39, 40:55D-41 and 40:55D-53).
- a. Minor site plan approval shall be granted or denied within 45 days of the date of submission of a complete application to the administrative officer, or within such further time as may be consented to by the applicant. Failure of the planning board to act within the period prescribed shall constitute minor site plan approval.
- b. Whenever review or approval of the application by the county planning board is required by section 8 of P.L.1968, c.285 (C.40:27-6.6), the municipal planning board shall condition any approval that it grants upon timely receipt of a favorable report on the application by the county planning board or approval by the county planning board by its failure to report thereon within the required time period.
- c. The zoning requirements and general terms and conditions, whether conditional or otherwise, upon which minor site plan approval was granted, shall not be changed for a period of 2 years after the date of minor site plan approval. The planning board shall grant an extension of this period for a period determined by the board but not exceeding one year from what would otherwise be the expiration date, if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the board that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental entities and that the <u>developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued the</u> approvals. A developer shall apply for this extension before: (1) what would otherwise be the expiration date, or (2) the 91st day after the date on which the developer receives the last of the legally required approvals from the other governmental entities, whichever occurs later.
- (cf: P.L.1979, c.216, s.14)
- 9. Section 35 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47) is amended to read as follows:
 - 35. a. Minor subdivision. An ordinance requiring approval of

subdivisions by the planning board may authorize the planning board to waive notice and public hearing for an application for development if the planning board or subdivision committee of the board appointed by the chairman find that the application for development conforms to the definition of "minor subdivision" in section 3.2 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-5). Minor subdivision approval shall be deemed to be final approval of the subdivision by the board; provided that the board or said subcommittee may condition such approval on terms ensuring the provision of improvements pursuant to sections 29, 29.1, 29.2 and 41 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-38, C.40:55D-39, C.40:55D-40, and C.40:55D-53).

<u>b.</u> Minor subdivision approval shall be granted or denied within 45 days of the date of submission of a complete application to the administrative officer, or within such further time as may be consented to by the applicant. Failure of the planning board to act within the period prescribed shall constitute minor subdivision approval and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure of the planning board to act shall be issued on request of the applicant; and it shall be sufficient in lieu of the written endorsement or other evidence of approval, herein required, and shall be so accepted by the county recording officer for purposes of filing subdivision plats.

<u>c.</u> Whenever review or approval of the application by the county planning board is required by section 5 of P.L.1968, c.285 (C.40:27-6.3), the municipal planning board shall condition any approval that it grants upon timely receipt of a favorable report on the application by the county planning board or approval by the county planning board by its failure to report thereon within the required time period.

[Approval] d. Except as provided in subsection f. of this section, approval of a minor subdivision shall expire 190 days from the date [of] on which the resolution of municipal approval is adopted unless within such period a plat in conformity with such approval and the provisions of the "Map Filing Law," P.L.1960, c.141 (C.46:23-9.9 et seq.), or a deed clearly describing the approved minor subdivision is filed by the developer with the county recording officer, the municipal engineer and the municipal tax assessor. Any such plat or deed accepted for such filing shall have been signed by the chairman and secretary of the planning board. In reviewing the application for development for a proposed minor subdivision the planning board may be permitted by ordinance to accept a plat not in conformity with the "Map Filing Act," P.L.1960, c.141 (C.46:23-9.9 et seq.); provided that if the developer chooses to file the minor subdivision as provided herein by plat rather than deed such plat shall conform with the provisions of said act.

<u>e.</u> The zoning requirements and general terms and conditions, whether conditional or otherwise, upon which minor subdivision approval was granted, shall not be changed for a period of 2 years

after the date [of] on which the resolution of minor subdivision approval is adopted; provided that the approved minor subdivision shall have been duly recorded as provided in this section.

- f. The planning board may extend the 190-day period for filing a minor subdivision plat or deed pursuant to subsection d. of this section if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the planning board (1) that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from filing because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental or quasi-governmental entities and (2) that the developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued the required approvals. The length of the extension shall be equal to the period of delay caused by the wait for the required approvals, as determined by the planning board. The developer may apply for the extension either before or after what would otherwise be the expiration date.
- g. The planning board shall grant an extension of minor subdivision approval for a period determined by the board but not exceeding one year from what would otherwise be the expiration date, if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the board that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental entities and that the developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued the required approvals. A developer shall apply for the extension before (1) what would otherwise be the expiration date of minor subdivision approval or (2) the 91st day after the developer receives the last legally required approval from other governmental entities, whichever occurs later.
- (cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.35)

- 10. Section 37 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49) is amended to read as follows:
- 37. Effect of preliminary approval. Preliminary approval of a major subdivision pursuant to section 36 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-48) or of a site plan pursuant to section 34 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-46) shall, except as provided in subsection d. of this section, confer upon the applicant the following rights for a 3-year period from the date [of] on which the resolution of preliminary approval is adopted:
- a. That the general terms and conditions on which preliminary approval was granted shall not be changed, including but not limited to use requirements; layout and design standards for streets, curbs and sidewalks; lot size; yard dimensions and off-tract improvements; and, in the case of a site plan, any requirements peculiar to site plan approval pursuant to [subsection] section 29.3 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-41); except that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the municipality from modifying by ordinance such general terms and conditions of preliminary approval as relate to

public health and safety;

- b. That the applicant may submit for final approval on or before the expiration date of preliminary approval the whole or a section or sections of the preliminary subdivision plat or site plan, as the case may be; and
- c. That the applicant may apply for and the planning board may grant extensions on such preliminary approval for additional periods of at least 1 year but not to exceed a total extension of 2 years, provided that if the design standards have been revised by ordinance, such revised standards may govern.
- d. In the case of a subdivision of or site plan for an area of 50 acres or more, the planning board may grant the rights referred to in subsections a., b., and c. [above] of this section for such period of time, longer than 3 years, as shall be determined by the planning board to be reasonable taking into consideration (1) the number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area permissible under preliminary approval, (2) economic conditions, and (3) the comprehensiveness of the development. The applicant may apply for thereafter and the planning board may thereafter grant an extension to preliminary approval for such additional period of time as shall be determined by the planning board to be reasonable taking into consideration (1) the number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area permissible under preliminary approval, and (2) the potential number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area of the section or sections awaiting final approval, (3) economic conditions and (4) the comprehensiveness of the development; provided that if the design standards have been revised, such revised standards may govern.
- e. Whenever the planning board grants an extension of preliminary approval pursuant to subsection c. or d. of this section and preliminary approval has expired before the date on which the extension is granted, the extension shall begin on what would otherwise be the expiration date. The developer may apply for the extension either before or after what would otherwise be the expiration date.
- f. The planning board shall grant an extension of preliminary approval for a period determined by the board but not exceeding one year from what would otherwise be the expiration date, if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the board that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental entities and that the developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued the required approvals. A developer shall apply for the extension before (1) what would otherwise be the expiration date of preliminary approval or (2) the 91st day after the developer receives the last legally required approval from other governmental entities, whichever occurs later. An extension granted pursuant to this subsection shall not preclude the planning board from granting an extension pursuant to

subsection c. or d. of this section.

(cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.37)

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- 11. Section 40 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-52) is amended to read as follows:
- Effect of final approval of a site plan or major subdivision. a. The zoning requirements applicable to the preliminary approval first granted and all other rights conferred upon the developer pursuant to section 37 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49), whether conditionally or otherwise, shall not be changed for a period of two years after the date [of] on which the resolution of final approval is adopted; provided that in the case of a major subdivision the rights conferred by this section shall expire if the plat has not been duly recorded within the time period provided in section 42 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-54). If the developer has followed the standards prescribed for final approval, and, in the case of a subdivision, has duly recorded the plat as required in section 42 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-54), the planning board may extend such period of protection for extensions of one year but not to exceed three extensions. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, the granting of final approval terminates the time period of preliminary approval pursuant to section 37 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49) for the section granted final approval.
- b. In the case of a subdivision or site plan for a planned development of 50 acres or more, conventional subdivision or site plan for 150 acres or more, or site plan for development of a nonresidential floor area of 200,000 square feet or more, the planning board may grant the rights referred to in subsection a. of this section for such period of time, longer than two years, as shall be determined by the planning board to be reasonable taking into consideration (1) the number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area permissible under final approval, (2) economic conditions and (3) the comprehensiveness of the development. The developer may apply for thereafter, and the planning board may thereafter grant, an extension of final approval for such additional period of time as shall be determined by the planning board to be reasonable taking into consideration (1) the number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area permissible under final approval, (2) the number of dwelling units and nonresidential floor area remaining to be developed, (3) economic conditions and (4) the comprehensiveness of the development.
- c. Whenever the planning board grants an extension of final approval pursuant to subsection a. or b. of this section and final approval has expired before the date on which the extension is granted, the extension shall begin on what would otherwise be the expiration date. The developer may apply for the extension either before or after what would otherwise be the expiration date.

The planning board shall grant an extension of final approval for a period determined by the board but not exceeding one year from what would otherwise be the expiration date, if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the board that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental entities and that the developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued these approvals. A developer shall apply for the extension before (1) what would otherwise be the expiration date of final approval or (2) the 91st day after the developer receives the last legally required approval from other governmental entities, whichever occurs later. An extension granted pursuant to this subsection shall not preclude the planning board from granting an extension pursuant to subsection a. or b. of this section.

(cf: P.L.1985, c.93, s.1)

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12.—Section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53) is amended to read as follows:

41. Guarantees required; surety; release. a. Before recording of final subdivision plats or as a condition of final site plan approval or as a condition to the issuance of a zoning permit pursuant to subsection [52d.] d. of section 52 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-65), the approving authority may require and shall accept in accordance with the standards adopted by ordinance for the purpose of assuring the installation and maintenance of on-tract improvements:

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(1) The furnishing of a performance guarantee in favor of the municipality in an amount not to exceed 120% of the cost of installation, which cost shall be determined by the municipal engineer according to the method of calculation set forth in section 15 of P.L. , <u>c.</u> _(C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill), for improvements [it] which the deem necessary or appropriate approving authority may including: streets, grading, pavement, gutters, curbs, sidewalks, street lighting, shade trees, surveyor's monuments, as shown on the final map and required by the "Map Filing Law," P.L.1960. c.141 (C.46:23-9.9 et seq.), water mains, culverts, storm sewers, sanitary sewers or other means of sewage disposal, drainage structures, erosion control and sedimentation control devices, public improvements of open space and, in the case of site plans only, other on-site improvements and landscaping.

The municipal engineer shall prepare an itemized cost estimate of the improvements covered by the performance guarantee, which itemized cost estimate shall be appended to each performance guarantee posted by the obligor.

(2) Provision for a maintenance guarantee to be posted with the governing body for a period not to exceed 2 years after final acceptance of the improvement, in an amount not to exceed 15% of the cost of the improvement, which cost shall be determined TAKE TO

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 by the municipal engineer according to the method of calculation set forth in section 15 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill). In the event that other governmental agencies or public utilities automatically will own the utilities to be installed or the improvements are covered by a performance or maintenance guarantee to another governmental agency, no performance or maintenance guarantee, as the case may be, shall be required by the municipality for such utilities or improvements.

b. The time allowed for installation of the improvements for which the performance guarantee has been provided may be extended by the governing body by resolution. As a condition or as part of any such extension, the amount of any performance guarantee shall be increased or reduced, as the case may be, to an amount not to exceed 120% of the cost of the installation [as], which cost shall be determined by the municipal engineer according to the method of calculation set forth in section 15 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this

bill) as of the time of the passage of the resolution.

c. If the required improvements are not completed or corrected in accordance with the performance guarantee, the obligor and surety, if any, shall be liable thereon to the municipality for the reasonable cost of the improvements not completed or corrected and the municipality may either prior to or after the receipt of the proceeds thereof complete such improvements. Such completion or correction of improvements shall ¹[not]¹ be subject to the public bidding requirements of the "Local Public Contracts Law," P.L.1971, c.198 (C.40A:11-1 et seq.)¹[, as long as no public monies are expended for the completion or correction]¹.

d. (1) Upon substantial completion of all required street improvements (except for the top course) and appurtenant utility improvements, and the connection of same to the public system, the obligor may [notify] request of the governing body in writing, by certified mail-addressed-in-care of the municipal clerk [of the completion or substantial completion of improvements andl, that the municipal engineer prepare, in accordance with the itemized cost estimate prepared by the municipal engineer and appended to the performance guarantee pursuant to subsection a. of this section, a list of all uncompleted or unsatisfactory completed improvements. If such a request is made, the obligor shall send a copy [thereof] of the request to the municipal engineer. The request shall indicate which improvements have been completed and which improvements remain uncompleted in the judgment of the obligor. Thereupon the municipal engineer shall inspect all improvements [of which such notice has been given] covered by the obligor's request and shall file a detailed list and report, in writing, with the governing body, [indicating either approval, partial approval or rejection of such improvements with a statement of reasons for any rejection. The cost of the

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49 50 improvements as approved or rejected shall be set forth] and shall simultaneously send a copy thereof to the obligor not later than 45 days after receipt of the obligor's request.

(2) The list prepared by the municipal engineer shall state, in detail, with respect to each improvement determined to be incomplete or unsatisfactory, the nature and extent of the incompleteness of each incomplete improvement or the nature and extent of, and remedy for, the unsatisfactory state of each completed improvement determined to be unsatisfactory. The report prepared by the municipal engineer shall identify each improvement determined to be complete and satisfactory together with a recommendation as to the amount of reduction to be made in the performance guarantee relating to the completed and satisfactory improvement, in accordance with the itemized cost estimate prepared by the municipal engineer and appended to the performance guarantee pursuant to subsection a. of this section.

e. [The governing body shall either approve, partially approve or reject the improvements, on the basis of the report of the municipal engineer and shall notify the obligor in writing, by certified mail, of the contents of said report and the action of said approving authority with relation thereto, not later than 65 days after receipt of the notice from the obligor of the completion of the improvements. Where partial approval is granted (1) The governing body, by resolution, shall either approve the improvements determined to be complete and satisfactory by the municipal engineer, or reject any or all of these improvements upon the establishment in the resolution of cause for rejection, and shall approve and authorize the amount of reduction to be made in the performance guarantee relating to the improvements accepted, in accordance with the itemized cost estimate prepared by the municipal engineer and appended to the performance guarantee pursuant to subsection a. of this section. This resolution shall be adopted not later than 45 days after receipt of the list and report prepared by the municipal engineer. Upon adoption of the resolution by the governing body, the obligor shall be released from all liability pursuant to its performance guarantee, with respect to those approved improvements, except for that portion adequately sufficient to secure [provision] completion of correction of the improvements not yet approved; provided that 30% of the amount of the performance guarantee posted may be retained to ensure completion and acceptability of all improvements. [Failure of the governing body to send or provide such notification to the obligor within 65 days shall be deemed to constitute approval of the improvements and the obligor and surety, if any, shall be released from all liability pursuant to such performance guarantee for such improvements.]

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(2) If the municipal engineer fails to send or provide the list and report as requested by the obligor pursuant to subsection d.

of this section within 45 days from receipt of the request, the obligor may apply to the court in a summary manner for an order compelling the municipal engineer to provide the list and report within a stated time and the cost of applying to the court, including reasonable attorney's fees, may be awarded to the prevailing party.

If the governing body fails to approve or reject the improvements determined by the municipal engineer to be complete and satisfactory or reduce the performance guarantee for the complete and satisfactory improvements within 45 days from the receipt of the municipal engineer's list and report, the obligor may apply to the court in a summary manner for an order compelling, within a stated time, approval of the complete and satisfactory improvements and approval of a reduction in the performance guarantee for the approvable complete and satisfactory improvements in accordance with the itemized cost estimate prepared by the municipal engineer and appended to the performance guarantee pursuant to subsection a of this section; and the cost of applying to the court, including reasonable attorney's fees, may be awarded to the prevailing party.

(3) In the event that the obligor has made a cash deposit with the municipality or approving authority as part of the performance guarantee, then any partial reduction granted in the performance guarantee pursuant to this subsection shall be applied to the cash deposit in the same proportion as the original cash deposit bears to the full amount of the performance guarantee.

- f. If any portion of the required improvements [are] is rejected, the approving authority may require the obligor to complete or correct such improvements and, upon completion or correction, the same procedure of notification, as set forth in this section shall be followed.
- g. Nothing herein, however, shall be construed to limit the right of the obligor to contest by legal proceedings any determination of the governing body or the municipal engineer.
- h. The obligor shall reimburse the municipality for all reasonable inspection fees paid to the municipal engineer for the foregoing inspection of improvements; provided that the municipality may require of the developer a deposit for [all or a portion of the reasonably anticipated fees to be paid to the municipal engineer for such inspection] the inspection fees in an amount not to exceed, except for extraordinary circumstances, the greater of \$500 or 5% of the cost of improvements, which cost shall be determined pursuant to section 15 of P.L., c.

 (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- i. In the event that final approval is by stages or sections of development pursuant to subsection a. of section 29 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-38), the provisions of this section shall be applied by stage or section.
- (cf: P.L.1979, c.216, s.17)

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(New section) The municipality shall make all of the payments to professionals for services rendered to the municipality for review of applications for development, review and preparation of documents, inspection of improvements or other purposes under the provisions of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.). If the municipality requires of the developer a deposit toward anticipated municipal expenses for these professional services, the deposit shall be placed in an escrow account pursuant to section 1 of P.L.1985, c.315 (C.40:55D-53.1). The amount of the deposit required shall be reasonable in regard to the scale and complexity of the development. All payments charged to the deposit shall be pursuant to vouchers from the professionals stating the hours spent, the hourly rate and the expenses incurred. municipality shall render a written final accounting to the developer on the uses to which the deposit was put. Thereafter the municipality shall, upon written request, provide copies of the vouchers to the developer. If the salary, staff support and overhead for a professional are provided by the municipality, the charge to the deposit shall not exceed 200% of the sum of the products resulting from multiplying (1) the hourly base salary of each of the professionals by (2) the number of hours spent by the respective professional on review of the application for development or the developer's improvements, as the case may be. For other professionals the charge to the deposit shall be at the same rate as all other work of the same nature by the professional for the municipality.

14. (New section) A municipality shall not require that a maintenance guarantee required pursuant to section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53) be in cash or that more than 10% of a performance guarantee pursuant to that section be in cash. A developer may, however, provide at his option some or all of a maintenance guarantee -in cash, or more than 10% of a performance guarantee in cash.

15. (New section) The cost of the installation of improvements for the purposes of section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53) shall be estimated by the municipal engineer based on documented construction costs for public improvements prevailing in the general area of the municipality. The developer may appeal the municipal engineer's estimate to the governing body. The governing body shall decide the appeal within 45 days of receipt of the appeal in writing by the municipal clerk. After the developer posts a guarantee with the municipality based on the cost of the installation of improvements as determined by the governing body, he may institute legal action within one year of the posting in order to preserve the right to a judicial determination as to the fairness and reasonableness of the amount of the guarantee.

16. (New section) The approving authority shall, for the purposes of section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53), accept a

performance guarantee or maintenance guarantee which is an irrevocable letter of credit if it:

- a. Constitutes an unconditional payment obligation of the issuer running solely to the municipality for an express initial period of time in the amount determined pursuant to section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53);
- b. Is issued by a banking or savings institution authorized to do and doing business in this State;
 - c. Is for a period of time of at least one year; and

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- d. Permits the municipality to draw upon the letter of credit if the obligor fails to furnish another letter of credit which complies with the provisions of this section 30 days or more in advance of the expiration date of the letter of credit or such longer period in advance thereof as is stated in the letter of credit.
- 17. (New section) If an approving authority includes as a condition of approval of an application for development pursuant to P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.) the installation of street lighting on a dedicated public street connected to a public utility, then upon notification in writing by the developer to the approving authority and governing body of the municipality that (1) the street lighting on a dedicated public street has been installed and accepted for service by the public utility and (2) that certificates of occupancy have been issued for at least 50% of the dwelling units and 50% of the floor area of the nonresidential uses on the dedicated public street or portion thereof indicated by section pursuant to section 29 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-38), the municipality shall, within 30 days following receipt of the notification, make appropriate arrangements with the public utility for, and assume the payment of, the costs of the street lighting on the dedicated public street on a continuing basis. Compliance by the municipality with the provisions of this section shall not be deemed to constitute acceptance of the street by the municipality.
- 18. Section 42 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-54) is amended to read as follows:
- 42. Recording of final approval of major subdivision; filing of all subdivision plats. a. Final approval of a major subdivision shall expire 95 days from the date of signing of the plat unless within such period the plat shall have been duly filed by the developer with the county recording officer. The planning board may for good cause shown extend the period for recording for an additional period not to exceed 190 days from the date of signing of the plat. The planning board may extend the 95-day or 190-day period if the developer proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the planning board (1) that the developer was barred or prevented, directly or indirectly, from filing because of delays in obtaining legally required approvals from other governmental or quasi-governmental entities and (2) that the developer applied promptly for and diligently pursued the

required approvals. The length of the extension shall be equal to the period of delay caused by the wait for the required approvals, as determined by the planning board. The developer may apply for an extension either before or after the original expiration date.

b. No subdivision plat shall be accepted for filing by the county recording officer until it has been approved by the planning board as indicated on the instrument by the signature of the chairman and secretary of the planning board or a certificate has been issued pursuant

to sections 35, 38, 44, 48, 54 or 63 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 [C.40:55D-47, 40:55D-50, 40:55D-56, 40:55D-61, 40:55D-67, 40:55D-76]. The signatures of the chairman and secretary of the planning board shall not be affixed until the developer has posted the guarantees required pursuant to section 41 of [this act] P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53). If the county recording officer records any plat without such approval, such recording shall be deemed null and void, and upon request of the municipality, the plat shall be expunged from the official records.

c. It shall be the duty of the county recording officer to notify the planning board in writing within 7 days of the filing of any plat, identifying such instrument by its title, date of filing, and official number.

(cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.42)

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19. Section 50 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-63) is amended to read as follows:

50. Protest. A protest against any proposed amendment or revision of a zoning ordinance may be filed with the municipal clerk, signed by the owners of 20% or more [either] of the area either (1) of the lots or land included in such proposed change, or (2) of the lots or land extending 200 feet in all directions therefrom inclusive of street space, whether within or without the municipality. Such amendment or revision shall not become effective following the filing of such protest except by the favorable vote of two-thirds of all the members of the governing body of the municipality.

(cf: P.L.1975, c.291, s.50)

20. (New section) If the board of adjustment lacks a quorum because any of its regular or alternate members is prohibited by section 56 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-69) from acting on a matter due to the member's personal or financial interest therein, Class IV members of the planning board shall be called upon to serve, for that matter only, as temporary members of the board of adjustment. The Class IV members of the planning board shall be called upon to serve in order of seniority of continuous service to the planning board until there are the minimum number of members necessary to constitute a quorum to act upon the matter without any personal or financial interest therein, whether direct or indirect. If a choice has to be made between Class IV members of equal seniority, the chairman of

the planning board shall make the choice.

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- 21. Section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-70) is amended to read as follows:
 - 57. Powers. The board of adjustment shall have the power to:
- a. Hear and decide appeals where it is alleged by the appellant that there is error in any order, requirement, decision or refusal made by an administrative officer based on or made in the enforcement of the zoning ordinance;
- b. Hear and decide requests for interpretation of the zoning map or ordinance or for decisions upon other special questions upon which such board is authorized to pass by any zoning or official map ordinance, in accordance with this act;
- c. (1) Where: (a) by reason of exceptional narrowness, shallowness or shape of a specific piece of property, or (b) by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or physical features uniquely affecting a specific piece of property, or (c) by reason of an extraordinary and exceptional situation uniquely affecting a specific piece of property or the structures lawfully existing thereon, the strict application of any regulation pursuant to article 8 of this act would result in peculiar and exceptional practical difficulties to, or exceptional and undue hardship upon the developer of such property, grant, upon an application or an appeal relating to such property, a variance from such strict application of such regulation so as to relieve such difficulties or hardship; (2) where in an application or appeal relating to a specific piece of property the purposes of this act would be advanced by a deviation from the zoning ordinance requirements and the benefits of the deviation would substantially outweigh any detriment, grant a variance to allow departure from regulations pursuant to article 8 of this act; provided, however, that no variance from those departures enumerated in subsection d. of this section shall be granted under this subsection; and provided further that the proposed development does not require approval by the planning board of a subdivision, site plan or conditional use, in conjunction with which the planning board has power to review a request for a variance pursuant to subsection 47 a. of this act; and
- d. In particular cases and for special reasons, grant a variance to allow departure from regulations pursuant to article 8 of this act to permit: (1) a use or principal structure in a district restricted against such use or principal structure, (2) an expansion of a nonconforming use, (3) deviation from a specification or standard pursuant to section 54 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-67) pertaining solely to a conditional use, (4) an increase in the permitted floor area ratio as defined in section 3.1 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-4), (5) an increase in the permitted density as defined in section 3.1 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-4), except as applied to the required lot area for a lot or lots for detached one or two dwelling unit buildings, which lot or lots are either an isolated undersized lot or lots resulting from a minor subdivision

or (6) a height of a principal structure which exceeds by 10 feet or 10% the maximum height permitted in the district for a principal structure. A variance under this subsection shall be granted only by affirmative vote of at least five members, in the case of a municipal board, or 2/3 of the full authorized membership, in the case of a regional board, pursuant to article 10 of this act.

If an application for development requests one or more variances but not a variance for a purpose enumerated in subsection d. of this section, the decision on the requested variance or variances shall be rendered under subsection c. of this section.

No variance or other relief may be granted under the terms of this section unless such variance or other relief can be granted without substantial detriment to the public good and will not substantially impair the intent and the purpose of the zone plan and zoning ordinance. In respect of any airport hazard areas delineated under the "Air Safety and Hazardous Zoning Act of 1983," P.L.1983, c.260 (C.6:1-80 et seq.), no variance or other relief may be granted under the terms of this section, permitting the creation or establishment of a nonconforming use which would be prohibited under the standards promulgated pursuant to that act, except upon issuance of a permit by the Commissioner of Transportation. An application under this section may be referred to any appropriate person or agency for its report; provided that such reference shall not extend the period of time within which the zoning board of adjustment shall act.

(cf: P.L.1984, c.20, s.12)

1[22. Section 5 of P.L.1971, c.198 (C.40A:11-5) is amended to

read as follows:

 5. Exceptions. Any purchase, contract or agreement of the character described in section 4 of this act may be made, negotiated or awarded by the governing body without public advertising for bids and bidding therefor if

f(1) The subject matter thereof consists of

(a) (i) Professional services. The governing body shall in each instance state supporting reasons for its action in the resolution awarding each contract and shall forthwith cause to be printed once, in a newspaper authorized by law to publish its legal advertisements, a brief notice stating the nature, duration, service and amount of the contract, and that the resolution and contract are on file and available for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the county or municipality, or, in the case of a contracting unit created by more than one county or municipality, of the counties or municipalities creating such contracting unit; or (ii) Extraordinary unspecifiable services. The application of this exception shall be construed narrowly in favor of open competitive bidding, where possible, and the Division of Local Government Services is authorized to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations limiting the use of this exception in

- accordance with the intention herein expressed. The governing body shall in each instance state supporting reasons for its action in the resolution awarding each contract and shall forthwith cause to be printed, in the manner set forth in subsection (1) (a) (i) of this section, a brief notice of the award of such contract;
- (b) The doing of any work by employees of the contracting unit:
- (c) The printing of legal briefs, records and appendices to be used in any legal proceeding in which the contracting party may be a party;
- (d). The furnishing of a tax map or maps for the contracting party;
 - (e) The purchase of perishable foods as a subsistence supply;
- (f) The supplying of any product or the rendering of any service by a public utility, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Public Utilities, in accordance with tariffs and schedules of charges made, charged or exacted, filed with said board;
- (g) The acquisition, subject to prior approval of the Attorney General, of special equipment for confidential investigation;
- (h) The printing of bonds and documents necessary to the issuance and sale thereof by a contracting unit;
- (i) Equipment repair service if in the nature of an extraordinary unspecifiable service and necessary parts furnished in connection with such service, which exception shall be in accordance with the requirements for extraordinary unspecifiable services;
- (j) The publishing of legal notices in newspapers as required by law;
- (k) The acquisition of artifacts or other items of unique intrinsic, artistic or historical character;
 - (l) Election expenses;
- (m) Insurance, including the purchase of insurance coverage and consultant services, which exception shall be in accordance with the requirements for extraordinary unspecifiable services;
- (n) The doing of any work by handicapped persons employed by a sheltered workshop;
- (o) The provision of any service or the furnishing of materials including those of a commercial nature, attendant upon the operation of a restaurant by any nonprofit, duly incorporated, historical society at or on any historical preservation site;
- (p) Homemaker--home health services performed by voluntary, nonprofit agencies;
- (q) The purchase of materials and services for a law library established pursuant to R.S.40:33-14, including books, periodicals, newspapers, documents, pamphlets, photographs, reproductions, microforms, pictorial or graphic works, copyright and patent materials, maps, charts, globes, sound recordings, slides, films, filmscripts, video and magnetic tapes, and other audiovisual, printed, or published material of a similar nature; necessary

- binding or rebinding of law library materials; and specialized library services;
- (r) On-site inspections undertaken by private agencies pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act" (P.L.1975, c.217; C.52:27D-119 et seq.) and the regulations adopted pursuant thereto;
- (s) The marketing of recyclable materials recovered through a recycling program, or the marketing of any product intentionally produced or derived from solid waste received at a resource recovery facility or recovered through a resource recovery program, including, but not limited to, refuse-derived fuel, compost materials, methane gas, and other similar products; [or]
- (t) Emergency medical services provided by a hospital to the residents of a municipality or county, provided that: (a) such exception be allowed only after the governing body determines that the emergency services are available only from one provider; and (b) if the contract is awarded without advertising for bids or bidding the governing body shall in each instance state supporting reasons for its action in a resolution awarding the contract and cause to be printed once in a newspaper authorized by law to publish its legal advertisements a brief notice stating the nature, duration, service, and amount of the contract; and (c) the contract shall be kept on file for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the municipality; or
- (u) The completion or correction by a municipality of improvements for which a performance guarantee has been provided under section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53), as long as no public monies are expended.
- (2) It is to be made or entered into with the United States of America, the State of New Jersey, county or municipality or any board, body, officer, agency or authority thereof and any other state or subdivision thereof.
- (3) The contracting agent has advertised for bids pursuant to section 4 on two occasions and (a) has received no bids on both occasions in response to its advertisement, or (b) the governing body has rejected such bids on two occasions because the contracting agent has determined that they are not reasonable as to price, on the basis of cost estimates prepared for or by the contracting agent prior to the advertising therefor, or have not been independently arrived at in open competition, or (c) on one occasion no bids were received pursuant to (a) and on one occasion all bids were rejected pursuant to (b), in whatever sequence; any such contract or agreement may then be negotiated and may be awarded upon adoption of a resolution by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the authorized membership of the governing body authorizing such contract or agreement; provided, however, that:
- (i) A reasonable effort is first made by the contracting agent to determine that the same or equivalent materials or supplies, at a cost which is lower than the negotiated price, are not available

from an agency or authority of the United States, the State of New Jersey or of the county in which the contracting unit is located, or any municipality in close proximity to the contracting unit:

- (ii) The terms, conditions, restrictions and specifications set forth in the negotiated contract or agreement are not substantially different from those which were the subject of competitive bidding pursuant to section 4 of this act; and
- (iii) Any minor amendment or modification of any of the terms, conditions, restrictions and specifications, which were the subject of competitive bidding pursuant to section 4 of this act, shall be stated in the resolution awarding such contract or agreement; provided further, however, that if on the second occasion the bids received are rejected as unreasonable as to price, the contracting agent shall notify each responsible bidder submitting bids on the second occasion of its intention to negotiate, and afford each such bidder a reasonable opportunity to negotiate, but the governing body shall not award such contract or agreement unless the negotiated price is lower than the lowest rejected bid price submitted on the second occasion by a responsible bidder, is the lowest negotiated price offered by any responsible supplier, and is a reasonable price for such work, materials, supplies or services.

Whenever a contracting unit shall determine that a bid was not arrived at independently in open competition pursuant to subsection (3) of this section it shall thereupon notify the county prosecutor of the county in which the contracting unit is located and the Attorney General of the facts upon which its determination is based, and when appropriate, it may institute appropriate proceedings in any State or federal court of competent jurisdiction for a violation of any State or federal antitrust law or laws relating to the unlawful restraint of trade. (cf: P.L.1989, c.159, s.1)]

1[23.] 22.1 This act shall take effect immediately.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Revises "Municipal Land Use Law."

a cost which is lower than the negotiated price, are not available from an agency or authority of the United States, the State of New Jersey or of the county in which the contracting unit is located, or any municipality in close proximity to the contracting unit:

- (ii) The terms, conditions, restrictions and specifications set forth in the negotiated contract or agreement are not substantially different from those which were the subject of competitive bidding pursuant to section 4 of this act; and
- (iii) Any minor amendment or modification of any of the terms, conditions, restrictions and specifications, which were the subject of competitive bidding pursuant to section 4 of this act, shall be stated in the resolution awarding such contract or agreement; provided further, however, that if on the second occasion the bids received are rejected as unreasonable as to price, the contracting agent shall notify each responsible bidder submitting bids on the second occasion of its intention to negotiate, and afford each such bidder a reasonable opportunity to negotiate, but the governing body shall not award such contract or agreement unless the negotiated price is lower than the lowest rejected bid price submitted on the second occasion by a responsible bidder, is the lowest negotiated price offered by any responsible supplier, and is a reasonable price for such work, materials, supplies or services.

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(cf: P.L.1989, c.159, s.1)

23. This act shall take effect immediately.

SPONSORS' STATEMENT

This bill amends and supplements the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.). It is the result of extensive deliberations by the Municipal Land Use Law Drafting Committee, which was instrumental in preparing the basic draft documents of the 1975 "Municipal Land Use Law," and the 1979, 1984 and 1985 comprehensive revisions of that law. The committee has monitored the working of the "Municipal Land Use Law," reviewed reported, as well as some unreported, decisions by the courts on that law, and invited and reviewed the comments

 of local officials and other concerned citizens on their experiences under the law. The contents of the bill are as follows:

Section 1 changes the definition of "maintenance guarantee" in section 3.2 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-5), to include surety bonds, certain letters of credit, and cash.

Section 2 changes the definition of "performance guarantee" in section 3.3 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-6), to include surety bonds and certain letters of credit.

Section 3 amends section 8 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C,40:55D-17) to clarify that when the municipal governing body votes on an appeal from the approval by the board of adjustment of a "d." variance, the decision of the board of adjustment is affirmed unless a majority of the full, authorized membership of the governing body has voted to reverse, remand to the board, or to impose or alter conditions to, the board's approval of the "d." variance.

Section 4 amends section 14 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-23) to permit the appointment of a Class III municipal planning board member when the governing body consists of only three members. A Class III planning board member is a member of the municipal governing body appointed by the municipal governing body. Historically, the reason that the appointment of a Class III municipal planning board member was prohibited when the governing body consisted of only three members, was that appeals of planning board decisions were made to the governing body. Since the "Municipal Land Use Law" no longer provides for this type of appeal, the reason for the prohibition no longer exists.

Section 5 establishes a procedure for members of the board of adjustment to serve as planning board members when the planning board would otherwise lack a quorum because of conflicts of interest.

Section 6 amends section 25 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-34) to clarify that the board of adjustment lacks jurisdiction to direct the issuance of a permit for a building or structure in the bed of any street or public drainage way, flood control basin or public area reserved as shown on the official map, whenever the planning board has jurisdiction to direct the issuance of the permit as part of its primary jurisdiction over subdivision, site plan or conditional use approval for the same development.

Section 7 amends section 27 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-36) to clarify that the board of adjustment lacks jurisdiction to direct the issuance of a permit for a building or structure which does not abut a street which meets the standards of section 26 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-35), whenever the planning board has jurisdiction to direct the issuance of the permit as part of its primary jurisdiction over subdivision, site plan or conditional use approval for the same development.

Section 8 amends section 14 of P.L.1979, c.216 (C.40:55D-46.1) to require the planning board to grant an extension of the period of vested rights for minor site plan approval if the developer (1) applies before vested rights expire or within 90 days of the last required governmental approval and (2) proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the planning board that he was prevented from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining required approvals from other governmental entities and that he was diligent in pursuing these approvals. The planning board has the power to determine the length of the extension, up to a maximum of one year.

Section 9 amends section 35 of P.L.1975, C.291 (C.40:55D-47) to (1) clarify that the time period for filing a minor subdivision begins on the date on which the resolution of municipal approval is adopted; (2) empower the planning board to extend the time period for filing a minor subdivision plat or deed for the length of time which the developer proves that he was unavoidably delayed in obtaining other approvals required for filing; and (3) require an extension of the period of vested rights for minor subdivision approval in the same manner as specified in section 8 in regard to minor site plans.

Section 10 amends section 37 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49) (1) to clarify that the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan begins on the date on which the planning board adopts the resolution of preliminary approval; (2) to clarify, further, that when the planning board extends the period of preliminary approval for a major subdivision or site plan after the date of expiration of approval, the extension runs from what was otherwise the date of expiration and that the developer may apply for the extension before or after the original expiration date; and (3) to require extension of the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan in the same manner as specified in section 8 in regard to minor site plans and to thereafter allow the developer to apply for additional normal discretionary extensions.

Section 11 amends section 40 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-52) regarding final approval of a major site plan or subdivision in a manner similar to the amendments in section 10 of this bill, which regards preliminary approval of a major subdivision on site plans.

Section 12 amends section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53) to (1) exempt from the provisions of the "Local Public Contracts Law" completion by a municipality of improvements when the developer defaults, if no public funds are expended for the completion; (2) provide a clearer procedure for the reduction of the amount of performance guarantees; and (3) limit the maximum amount which the municipality can require the developer to deposit toward the cost of inspection by the

municipal engineer of the developer's improvements, to the greater of \$500 or 5% of the cost of these improvements, except for extraordinary circumstances.

Section 13 (1) requires the municipality to make the payments to its professionals for services rendered pursuant to municipal review of an application, review and preparation of documents or inspection of a development under the "Municipal Land Use Law;" and (2) provides a procedure for charging municipal expenses for these professional services against a reasonable deposit required by the municipality from an applicant or developer in anticipation of these expenses.

Section 14 prohibits a municipality from requiring that a maintenance guarantee be in cash or that more than 10% of a performance guarantee be in cash. These restrictions are deleted from the statutory definitions of "maintenance guarantee" and "performance guarantee" by sections 1 and 2 of the bill. This section also clarifies that a developer may, at his option, post more of his performance and maintenance guarantees in cash than the municipality can demand in cash (as opposed to surety bonds and letters of credit.)

Section 15 establishes the way in which the cost of improvements will be determined for the purpose of establishing the amount of performance and maintenance guarantees and for appeals.

Section 16 provides standards for a letter of credit to be used as a performance or maintenance guarantee.

Section 17 establishes a standard for the transfer from the developer to the municipality of responsibility for the cost of electricity for street lighting.

Section 18 amends section 42 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-54) to empower the planning board to extend the time period for filing a major subdivision approval for the length of time which the developer proves that he was unavoidably delayed obtaining other approvals required for filing.

Section 19 amends section 50 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-63) to clarify that, for purposes requiring a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the governing body for adoption of a zoning change, the signers of the protest against the change must own 20% of the area (1) to be rezoned or (2) of the property within 200 feet.

Section 20 establishes a procedure for Class IV planning board members to serve as members of the board of adjustment when the board of adjustment would otherwise lack a quorum because of conflicts of interest.

Section 21 amends section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-70) to (1) include permission to exceed the height limit for a principal structure by more than 10 feet or more than 10% beyond the maximum established for the zoning district as a d. variance; and

(2) clarify that if no d. variances are involved, the board of adjustment is to base its decision on the standards for c. variances.

Section 22 amends section 5 of the "Local Public Contracts Law," P.L.1971, c.198 (C.40A:11-5) to exempt from public bidding requirements the completion or correction by a municipality of improvements for which a performance guarantee has been provided under section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53), as long as no public monies are expended.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Revises "Municipal Land Use Law."

ASSEMBLY MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1440 STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: OCTOBER 18, 1990

The Assembly Municipal Government Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 1440.

This bill amends and supplements the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.). It is the result of extensive deliberations by the Municipal Land Use Law Drafting Committee, which was instrumental in preparing the basic draft documents of the 1975 "Municipal Land Use Law," and the 1979, 1984 and 1985 comprehensive revisions of that law. The committee has monitored the working of the "Municipal Land Use Law," reviewed both reported and unreported decisions by the courts on that law, and invited and reviewed the comments of local officials and other concerned citizens on their experiences under the law. The contents of the bill are as follows:

Section 1 changes the definition of "maintenance guarantee" in section 3.2 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-5), to include surety bonds, certain letters of credit, and cash.

Section 2 changes the definition of "performance guarantee" in section 3.3 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-6), to include surety bonds and certain letters of credit.

Section 3 amends section 8 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-17) to clarify that when the municipal governing body votes on an appeal from the approval by the board of adjustment of a "d." variance, the decision of the board of adjustment is affirmed unless a majority of the full, authorized membership of the governing body has voted to reverse, remand to the board, or to impose or alter conditions to, the board's approval of the "d." variance.

Section 4 amends section 14 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-23) to permit the appointment of a Class III municipal planning board member when the governing body consists of only three members. A Class III planning board member is a member of the municipal governing body appointed by the municipal governing body. Historically, the reason that the appointment of a Class III municipal planning board member was prohibited when the governing body consisted of only three members, was that appeals of planning board decisions were made to the governing body. Since the "Municipal Land Use Law" no longer provides for this type of appeal, the reason for the prohibition no longer exists.

Section 5 establishes a procedure for members of the board of adjustment to serve as planning board members when the planning board would otherwise lack a quorum because of conflicts of interest.

Section 6 amends section 25 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-34) to clarify that the board of adjustment lacks jurisdiction to direct the

issuance of a permit for a building or structure in the bed of any street or public drainage way, flood control basin or public area reserved as shown on the official map, whenever the planning board has jurisdiction to direct the issuance of the permit as part of its primary jurisdiction over subdivision, site plan or conditional use approval for the same development.

Section 7 amends section 27 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-36) to clarify that the board of adjustment lacks jurisdiction to direct the issuance of a permit for a building or structure which does not abut a street which meets the standards of section 26 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-35), whenever the planning board has jurisdiction to direct the issuance of the permit as part of its primary jurisdiction over subdivision, site plan or conditional use approval for the same development.

Section 8 amends section 14 of P.L.1979, c.216 (C.40:55D-46.1) to require the planning board to grant an extension of the period of vested rights for minor site plan approval if the developer (1) applies before vested rights expire or within 90 days of the last required governmental approval and (2) proves to the reasonable satisfaction of the planning board that he was prevented from proceeding with the development because of delays in obtaining required approvals from other governmental entities and that he was diligent in pursuing these approvals. The planning board has the power to determine the length of the extension, up to a maximum of one year.

Section 9 amends section 35 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-47) to (1) clarify that the time period for filing a minor subdivision begins on the date on which the resolution of municipal approval is adopted; (2) empower the planning board to extend the time period for filing a minor subdivision plat or deed for the length of time which the developer proves that he was unavoidably delayed in obtaining other approvals required for filing; and (3) require an extension of the period of vested rights for minor subdivision approval in the same manner as specified in section 8 in regard to minor site plans.

Section 10 amends section 37 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49) (1) to clarify that the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan begins on the date on which the planning board adopts the resolution of preliminary approval; (2) to clarify, further, that when the planning board extends the period of preliminary approval for a major subdivision or site plan after the date of expiration of approval, the extension runs from what was otherwise the date of expiration and that the developer may apply for the extension before or after the original expiration date; and (3) to require extension of the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan in the same manner as specified in section 8 in regard to minor site plans and to thereafter allow the developer to apply for additional normal discretionary extensions.

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Section 11 amends section 40 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-52) regarding final approval of a major site plan or subdivision in a manner similar to the amendments in section 10 of this bill, which regards preliminary approval of a major subdivision on site plans.

Section 12 amends section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53) to (1) exempt from the provisions of the "Local Public Contracts Law" completion by a municipality of improvements when the developer defaults, if no public funds are expended for the completion; (2) provide a clearer procedure for the reduction of the amount of performance guarantees; and (3) limit the maximum amount which the municipality can require the developer to deposit toward the cost of inspection by the municipal engineer of the developer's improvements, to the greater of \$500 or 5% of the cost of these improvements, except for extraordinary circumstances.

Section 13 (1) requires the municipality to make the payments to its professionals for services rendered pursuant to municipal review of an application, review and preparation of documents or inspection of a development under the "Municipal Land Use Law;" and (2) provides a procedure for charging municipal expenses for these professional services against a reasonable deposit required by the municipality from an applicant or developer in anticipation of these expenses.

Section 14 prohibits a municipality from requiring that a maintenance guarantee be in cash or that more than 10% of a performance guarantee be in cash. These restrictions are deleted from the statutory definitions of "maintenance guarantee" and "performance guarantee" by sections 1 and 2 of the bill. This section also clarifies that a developer may, at his option, post more of his performance and maintenance guarantees in cash than the municipality can demand in cash (as opposed to surety bonds and letters of credit.)

Section 15 establishes the way in which the cost of improvements will be determined for the purpose of establishing the amount of performance and maintenance guarantees and for appeals.

Section 16 provides standards for a letter of credit to be used as a performance or maintenance guarantee.

Section 17 establishes a standard for the transfer from the developer to the municipality of responsibility for the cost of electricity for street lighting.

Section 18 amends section 42 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-54) to empower the planning board to extend the time period for filing a major subdivision approval for the length of time which the developer proves that he was unavoidably delayed obtaining other approvals required for filing.

Section 19 amends section 50 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-63) to clarify that, for purposes requiring a favorable vote of two-thirds of the members of the governing body for adoption of a zoning change, the signers of the protest against the change must own at least 20% of the area to be rezoned or of the property within 200 feet.

Section 20 establishes a procedure for Class IV planning board members to serve as members of the board of adjustment when the board of adjustment would otherwise lack a quorum because of conflicts of interest.

Section 21 amends section 57 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-70) to (1) include permission to exceed the height limit for a principal

structure by more than 10 feet or more than 10% beyond the maximum established for the zoning district as a d. variance; and (2) clarify that if no d. variances are involved, the board of adjustment is to base its decision on the standards for c. variances.

Section 22 amends section 5 of the "Local Public Contracts Law," P.L.1971, c.198 (C.40A:11-5) to exempt from public bidding requirements the completion or correction by a municipality of improvements for which a performance guarantee has been provided under section 41 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-53), as long as no public monies are expended.

This bill was pre-filed for introduction in the 1990 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review which has been performed.

SENATE LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

ASSEMBLY, No. 1440

with Senate committee amendments

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 25, 1991

The Senate Land Use Management and Regional Affairs Committee reports favorably Assembly Bill No. 1440, with committee amendments.

Assembly Bill No. 1440, as amended by the committee, amends and supplements the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.). The bill is the result of extensive deliberations by the Municipal Land Use Law Drafting Committee, which was instrumental in preparing the basic draft documents of the 1975 "Municipal Land Use Law," and the 1979, 1984 and 1985 comprehensive revisions of that law. The committee has monitored the working of the "Municipal Land Use Law," reviewed both reported and unreported decisions by the courts on that law, and invited and reviewed the comments of local officials and other concerned citizens on their experiences under the law. The contents of the bill are as follows:

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Section 10 amends section 37 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-49) (1) to clarify that the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan begins on the date on which the planning board adopts the resolution of preliminary approval; (2) to clarify, further, that when the planning board extends the period of preliminary approval for a major subdivision or site plan after the date of expiration of approval, the extension runs from what was otherwise the date of expiration and that the developer may apply for the extension before or after the original expiration date; and (3) to require extension of the period of vested rights for preliminary approval of a major subdivision or site plan in the same manner as specified in section 8 in regard to minor site

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The committee amended section 12 of the bill and deleted section 22 which would have exempted from the provisions of the "Local Public Contracts Law" funds expended by a municipality for the completion of improvements, for which a performance guarantee has been provided, when the developer defaults and if no public funds are expended for the completion of those improvements.