LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST Compiled by the NJ State Law Library

NJSA: 26:4A-4

(Recreational bathing regulations--exempt some)

LAWS OF: 1991

CHAPTER: 135

Bill No:

\$2593/\$3275

Sponsor(s):

Salmon & others

Date Introduced: April 26, 1990

Committee: Assembly: -----

Senate:

Institutions, Health & Welfare

A mended during passage:

No

Senate Committee Substitute

enacted

Date of Passage:

Assembly:

April 15, 1991

Senate:

March 25, 1991

Date of Approval: May 10, 1991

Following statements are attached if available:

Sponsor statement:

Yes

Committee Statement: Assembly: No

Senate:

Yes

Fiscal Note:

No

Veto Message:

No

Message on signing:

No

Following were printed:

Reports:

No

Hearings:

Νo

(over)

Report, mentioned in statements: not available as of 9-1-91

See newspaper clipping--attached:

KBG/SLJ

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE, Nos. 2593, 3275 and ASSEMBLY, Nos. 3436 and 3955 ACS

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED MARCH 11, 1991

Sponsored by Senators CONNORS, LITTELL, CAFIERO, HAINES, Assemblymen CONNORS, SALMON, Moran, Doyle, Villapiano and Scerni

AN ACT concerning the regulation of swimming, supplementing Title 26 of the Revised Statutes and repealing P.L.1946, c.172, P.L.1981, c.216, P.L.1989, c.61 and P.L.1989, c.140.

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

1. As used in this act:

"Campground" means a plot of ground upon which two or more campsites are located, established or maintained for occupancy by camping units of the general public as temporary living quarters for children or adults, or both, for a total of 15 days or more in any calendar year, for recreation, education, or vacation purposes.

"Common interest community" means:

- a. property subject to the "Condominium Act," P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-1 et seq.) or the "Horizontal Property Act," P.L.1963, c.168 (C.46:8A-1 et seq.);
- b. a housing corporation or association, commonly known as a cooperative, which entitles the holder of a share or membership interest thereof to possess and occupy for dwelling purposes a house, apartment, manufactured or mobile home or other unit of housing owned or leased by the corporation or association, or to lease or purchase a unit of housing constructed or to be constructed by the corporation or association; or
- c. real estate with respect to which a person, by virtue of his ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for real estate taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance or improvement of other real estate described in the instrument, however denominated, which creates the common interest community. Ownership of a unit does not include holding a leasehold interest of less than 20 years in a unit, including renewal options;

"Hotel" or "motel" means a commercial establishment with a building of four or more dwelling units or rooms used for rental and lodging by guests.

"Mobile home park" means a parcel of land, or two or more contiguous parcels of land, containing at least 10 sites equipped for the installation of mobile or manufactured homes, where these sites are under common ownership and control, other than as a cooperative, for the purpose of leasing each site to the

owner of a mobile or manufactured home for the installation thereof, and where the owner provides services, which are provided by the municipality in which the park is located for property owners outside the park, which services may include, but shall not be limited to:

- a. Construction and maintenance of streets;
- b. Lighting of streets and other common areas;
- c. Garbage removal;

- d. Snow removal; and
- e. Provision for the drainage of surface water from home sites and common areas.

"Private lake, river or bay or private community lake, river or bay association" means an organization of property owners within a fixed or defined geographical area with deeded or other rights to utilize, with similarly situated owners, various lakefront, riverfront or bayfront properties, which properties are not open to the general public, other than bona fide guests of a member of the private lake, river or bay or private community lake, river or bay association;

"Retirement community" means a retirement community which is registered with the Division of Housing and Development in the Department of Community Affairs pursuant to "The Planned Real Estate Development Full Disclosure Act," P.L.1977, c.419 (C.45:22A-21 et seq.).

"Specially exempt facility" means a private lake, river or bay or private community lake. river or bay association, or private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake, river, bay or pool, as appropriate, to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests. Specially exempt facility also includes a campground, hotel, motel, mobile home park, or retirement community which restricts the use of its pool to renters of the lodging units or owners of the dwelling units, as appropriate, and their invited guests.

- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 7 of P.L.1947, c.177 (C.26:1A-7) or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto to the contrary, a specially exempt facility shall be exempt from mandatory compliance with the first aid personnel and lifeguard requirements of N.J.A.C.8:26-5 et seq., except that a campground, hotel, motel, mobile home park or retirement community which does not voluntarily comply with these requirements shall have a manager or owner on the premises when its swimming area is open for use.
- 3. A specially exempt facility which does not voluntarily comply with the first aid and lifeguard requirements of N.J.A.C.8:26-5 et seq., shall post a sign not less than three feet by four feet which shall be prominently displayed at the entrance to each swimming area stating: "No lifeguard on duty. Persons under the age of 16 must be accompanied by an adult. No swimming alone." In the case of a campground, hotel, motel,

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mobile home park or retirement community, the sign shall also state: "This pool (or swimming area) shall be closed when the owner or manager is not on the premises." The notice shall also be posted on a sign not less than eight inches by 10 inches at the registration desk of the campground, hotel or motel, and in each room or suite of the campground, hotel or motel used for occupancy by guests.

- 4. Notwithstanding any provisions of this act to the contrary, the Department of Health may adopt rules and regulations pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), requiring that first aid personnel or a lifeguard, or both, be on the premises of a specially exempt facility in those cases in which the facility has a functional diving board, water slide or other recreational appurtenance that may present an increased safety risk or hazard.
- 5. P.L.1946, c.172 (26:4A-1 et seq.), P.L.1981, c.216 (C.26:4A-1.1), P.L.1989, c.61 and P.L.1989, c.140 are repealed.
 - 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

HEALTH

Exempts certain bathing facilities from lifeguard requirements of Public Recreational Bathing regulations.

SENATE, No. 2593

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED APRIL 26, 1990

By Senators CONNORS and CAFIERO

AN ACT concerning the regulation of certain swimming and amending P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140.

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

- 1. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.61 is amended to read as follows:
 - 6. This act shall take effect on May 1, 1989 [and shall expire two years thereafter].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.61, s.6)

- 2. Section 4 of P.L.1989, c.138 is amended to read as follows:
- 4. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire on October 1, 1990].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.138, s.4)

- 3. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.140 is amended to read as follows:
- 6. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire two years after the effective date].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.140, s.6)

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

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STATEMENT

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This bill amends P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140 to change the expiration dates of these laws. As enacted, these three laws were designed to be in existence for only a temporary period. Pursuant to this bill, however, these laws would become permanent in nature.

P.L.1989, c.61 exempts hotels, motels and campgrounds in Cape May county, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less, from the lifeguard requirements of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations during the months of May through September. P.L.1989, c.140 also deals with an exemption to the lifeguard requirements, but pertains to hotels, campgrounds, mobile home parks, and retirement communities in Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean counties, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less. P.L.1989, c.138 does not limit the exemption to the lifeguard requirement alone. This law exempts private bathing places, regardless of their size or the county in which they are located, from mandatory compliance with all of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations which pertain to waterfront safety. A private bathing place is defined in this law as a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts

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

1	the use of its lake or pool (as appropriate) to the owners of units							
2	thereof and their invited guests.							
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5	HEALTH							
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7	Exempts on a permanent basis certain facilities from certain							
3	public recreational bathing regulations.							

SENATE, No. 3275

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED JANUARY 31, 1991

By Senators LITTELL and HAINES

AN ACT concerning the exemption of private bathing places from certain public recreational bathing safety regulations and supplementing Title 26 of the Revised Statutes.

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

1. As used in this act:

"Common interest community" means:

- a. property subject to the "Condominium Act," P.L.1969, c.257 (C.46:8B-1 et seq.) or the "Horizontal Property Act," P.L.1963, c.168 (C.46:8A-1 et seq.);
- b. a housing corporation or association, commonly known as a cooperative, which entitles the holder of a share or membership interest thereof to possess and occupy for dwelling purposes a house, apartment, manufactured or mobile home or other unit of housing owned or leased by the corporation or association, or to lease or purchase a unit of housing constructed or to be constructed by the corporation or association; or
- c. real estate with respect to which a person, by virtue of his ownership of a unit, is obligated to pay for real estate taxes, insurance premiums, maintenance or improvement of other real estate described in the instrument, however denominated, which creates the common interest community. Ownership of a unit does not include holding a leasehold interest of less than 20 years in a unit, including renewal options;

"Private bathing place" means a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake or pool, as appropriate, to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests.

"Private lake or private community lake association" means an organization of property owners within a fixed or defined geographical area with deeded or other rights to utilize, with similarly situated owners, various lakefront properties, which lakefront properties are not open to the general public, other than bona fide guests of a member of the private lake or private community lake association;

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of P.L.1946, c.172 (C.26:4A-1 et seq.) or section 7 of P.L.1947, c.177 (C.26:1A-7), or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto to the contrary, a private bathing place shall be exempt from mandatory compliance with the public recreational bathing regulations

pertaining to waterfront safety.

- 3. A private bathing place which does not voluntarily comply with the public recreational bathing regulations pertaining to waterfront safety shall post a sign which shall be prominently displayed stating: "This bathing place is not subject to the State waterfront safety regulations requiring the presence of lifesaving personnel or equipment. Swim at your own risk."
- 4. This act shall take effect immediately and shall expire on October 1, 1991.

STATEMENT

This bill exempts a private bathing place from mandatory compliance with the Public Recreational Bathing regulations which pertain to waterfront safety. A private bathing place is defined as a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake or pool, as appropriate, to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests. Private lakes and private community lake associations include organizations of property owners with deeded or other rights to utilize lakefront properties which are not open to the general public. Common interest communities include, but are not limited to, condominiums and cooperatives.

The waterfront safety regulations are contained in subchapter 5 of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations (N.J.A.C.8:26-5.1 et seq.) and specify such items as supervision and emergency equipment requirements for swimming pools and bathing beaches, and the demarcation of swimming areas at bathing beaches.

A private bathing place which does not voluntarily comply with the public recreational bathing regulations pertaining to waterfront safety shall post a sign which shall be prominently displayed stating: "This bathing place is not subject to the State waterfront safety regulations requiring the presence of lifesaving personnel or equipment. Swim at your own risk."

The bill provides that the act shall take effect immediately, and shall expire on October 1, 1991.

This bill reenacts the provisions of P.L.1989, c.138 which expired on October 1, 1990.

HEALTH

Exempts private bathing places from certain public recreational bathing regulations.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3436

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED APRIL 26, 1990

By Assemblymen MORAN and CONNORS

AN	ACT	concerning	the	regulation	of	certain	swimming	and
ar	nendin	g P.L.1989,	c.61,	P.L.1989, c	.138	and P.I	1989, c.14	0.

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

- 1. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.61 is amended to read as follows:
- 6. This act shall take effect on May 1, 1989 [and shall expire two years thereafter].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.61, s.6)

- 2. Section 4 of P.L.1989, c.138 is amended to read as follows:
- 4. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire on October 1, 1990].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.138, s.4)

- 3. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.140 is amended to read as follows:
- 6. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire two years after the effective date].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.140, s.6)

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATEMENT

This bill amends P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140 to change the expiration dates of these laws. As enacted, these three laws were designed to be in existence for only a temporary period. Pursuant to this bill, however, these laws would become permanent in nature.

P.L.1989, c.61 exempts hotels, motels and campgrounds in Cape May county, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less, from the lifeguard requirements of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations during the months of May through September. P.L.1989, c.140 also deals with an exemption to the lifeguard requirements, but pertains to hotels, motels, campgrounds, mobile home parks, and retirement communities in Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean counties, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less. P.L.1989, c.138 does not limit the exemption to the lifeguard requirement alone. This law exempts private bathing places, regardless of their size or the

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

Matter underlined thus is new matter.

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county in which they are located, from mandatory compliance with all of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations which pertain to waterfront safety. A private bathing place is defined in this law as a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake or pool (as appropriate) to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests.

HEALTH

Exempts on a permanent basis certain facilities from certain public recreational bathing regulations.

ASSEMBLY, No. 3955

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

INTRODUCED OCTOBER 4, 1990

By Assemblymen SALMON and DOYLE

AN ACT concerning the regulation of certain swimming facilities and amending P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140.

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

- 1. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.61 is amended to read as follows:
- 6. This act shall take effect on May 1, 1989 [and shall expire two years thereafter].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.61, s.6)

- 2. Section 4 of P.L.1989, c.138 is amended to read as follows:
- 4. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire on October 1, 1990].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.138, s.4)

- 3. Section 6 of P.L.1989, c.140 is amended to read as follows:
- 6. This act shall take effect immediately [and shall expire two years after the effective date].

(cf: P.L.1989, c.140, s.6)

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

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STATEMENT

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This bill amends P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140 to change the expiration dates of these laws. As enacted, these three laws were designed to be in existence for only a temporary period. Pursuant to this bill, however, these laws would become permanent in nature.

P.L.1989, c.61 exempts hotels, motels and campgrounds in Cape May county, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less, from the lifeguard requirements of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations during the months of May through September. P.L.1989, c.140 also deals with an exemption to the lifeguard requirements, but pertains to hotels, motels, campgrounds, mobile home parks, and retirement communities in Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean counties, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less. Both of these laws were enacted with a two year sunset provision in order to assess whether such an

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Matter underlined \underline{thus} is new matter.

exemption would jeopardized public safety. However, the swimming pool owners' commitment to educating and promoting safety in and around the pool area since these exemptions from the lifeguard requirements were enacted, has demonstrated that these laws should be made permanent.

P.L.1989, c.138, which expires on October 1, 1990, exempts private bathing places, regardless of their size or the county in which they are located, from mandatory compliance with all of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations which pertain to waterfront safety. A private bathing place is defined in this law as a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake or pool (as appropriate) to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests.

HEALTH

Exempts on a permanent basis certain facilities from certain public recreational bathing regulations.

STATEMENT TO

SENATE, No. 2593

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: SEPTEMBER 24, 1990

The Senate Institutions, Health and Welfare Committee favorably reports Senate Bill No. 2593.

This bill amends P.L.1989, c.61, P.L.1989, c.138 and P.L.1989, c.140, concerning exemptions to certain State bathing regulations, to change the expiration dates of these laws. As enacted, these three laws were designed to be in existence for only a temporary period. Pursuant to this bill, however, these laws would become permanent in nature.

P.L.1989, c.61, which expires on May 1, 1991, exempts hotels, motels and campgrounds in Cape May county, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less, from the lifeguard requirements of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations during the months of May through September.

P.L.1989, c.140, which expires on August 2, 1991, also deals with an exemption to the lifeguard requirements, but pertains to hotels, motels, campgrounds, mobile home parks, and retirement communities in Atlantic, Monmouth and Ocean counties, with swimming pools of 2,000 square feet or less.

Both of the laws concerning swimming pools require the Department of Health to monitor and evaluate the impact of the law on public safety and report its findings to the Legislature on or before January 1, 1991.

P.L.1989, c.138, which expires on October 1, 1990, exempts private bathing places, regardless of their size or the county in which they are located, from mandatory compliance with all of the Public Recreational Bathing regulations which pertain to waterfront safety. A private bathing place is defined in this law as a private lake or private community lake association, or a private nonprofit common interest community which restricts the use of its lake or pool, as appropriate, to the owners of units thereof and their invited guests.

This bill is identical to Assembly Bill No. 3436 (Moran/Connors) which is currently pending before the Assembly Health and Human Services Committee.