## SENATE, No. 4251

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY

### 220th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED DECEMBER 21, 2023

**Sponsored by:** 

**Senator TROY SINGLETON** 

**District 7 (Burlington)** 

Senator NICHOLAS P. SCUTARI

**District 22 (Middlesex, Somerset and Union)** 

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Reforms municipal responsibilities concerning provision of affordable housing; abolishes COAH; appropriates \$16 million.

#### **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



**AN ACT** concerning affordable housing, including administration and municipal obligations, amending, supplementing, and repealing various parts of the statutory law, and making an appropriation.

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

- 1. Section 2 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-302) is amended to read as follows:
  - 2. The Legislature finds that:
- The New Jersey Supreme Court, through its rulings in [South] Southern Burlington County NAACP v. Mount Laurel, 67 N.J. 151 (1975) and [South] Southern Burlington County NAACP v. Mount Laurel, 92 N.J. 158 (1983), has determined that every municipality in a growth area has a constitutional obligation to provide through its land use regulations a realistic opportunity for a fair share of its region's present and prospective needs for housing for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income families.
  - b. In the second Mount Laurel ruling, the Supreme Court stated that the determination of the methods for satisfying this constitutional obligation "is better left to the Legislature," that the court has "always preferred legislative to judicial action in their field," and that the judicial role in upholding the Mount Laurel doctrine "could decrease as a result of legislative and executive action."
  - c. The interest of all citizens, including [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income families in need of affordable housing, and the needs of the workforce, would be best served by a comprehensive planning and implementation response to this constitutional obligation.
  - d. There are a number of essential ingredients to a comprehensive planning and implementation response, including the establishment of reasonable fair share housing guidelines and standards, the initial determination of fair share by officials at the municipal level and the preparation of a municipal housing element, State review of the local fair share study and housing element, and continuous State funding for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing to replace the federal housing subsidy programs which have been almost completely eliminated.
  - e. The State can maximize the number of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income units provided in New Jersey by allowing its municipalities to adopt appropriate phasing schedules for meeting their fair share, so long as the municipalities permit a timely achievement of an appropriate fair share of the regional need for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing as EXPLANATION Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

required by the Mt. Laurel I and II opinions and other relevant court decisions.

- f. The State can also maximize the number of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income units by creating new affordable housing and by rehabilitating existing, but substandard, housing in the State. Because the Legislature has determined, pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), that it is no longer appropriate or in harmony with the Mount Laurel doctrine to permit the transfer of the fair share obligations among municipalities within a housing region, it is necessary and appropriate to create a new program to create new affordable housing and to foster the rehabilitation of existing, but substandard, housing.
  - g. Since the urban areas are vitally important to the State, construction, conversion and rehabilitation of housing in our urban centers should be encouraged. However, the provision of housing in urban areas must be balanced with the need to provide housing throughout the State for the free mobility of citizens.
  - h. The Supreme Court of New Jersey in its Mount Laurel decisions demands that municipal land use regulations affirmatively afford a [reasonable] realistic opportunity for a variety and choice of housing including low and moderate cost housing, to meet the needs of people desiring to live there. While provision for the actual construction of that housing by municipalities is not required, they are encouraged but not mandated to expend their own resources to help provide [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing.
  - i. [Certain amendments to the enabling act of the Council on Affordable Housing are necessary to provide guidance to the council to ensure consistency with the legislative intent, while at the same time clarifying the limitations of the council in its rulemaking. Although the court has remarked in several decisions that the Legislature has granted the council considerable deference in its rulemaking, the Legislature retains its power and obligation to clarify and amend the enabling act from which the council derives its rulemaking power, from time to time, in order to better guide the council.] (Deleted by amendment, P.L., c.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
  - j. The Legislature finds that the use of regional contribution agreements, which permits municipalities to transfer a certain portion of their fair share housing obligation outside of the municipal borders, should no longer be utilized as a mechanism for the creation of affordable housing [by the council].
- k. The Legislature finds that the role of the Council on Affordable Housing, as intended in the original enactment of the "Fair Housing Act," has not developed in practice as was intended in the legislation.
- 1. The council's inability to function ultimately led the Supreme
   Court in 2015 to direct lower courts to establish affordable housing
   obligations for municipalities and certify municipal plans to meet

those obligations, generally through approving settlement
 agreements between municipalities and advocates for the low- and
 moderate-income households of the State.

- m. The Legislature finds that the council's inability to function led to a "gap period" that frustrated the intent of the Legislature and compliance with constitutional and statutory obligations, and that it is necessary to establish definitive deadlines for municipal action and any challenges to those actions to avoid such a "gap period" from being repeated in the future.
- n. The Legislature finds that although the court-led system that has developed since 2015 has resulted in a significant number of settlement agreements and increased production of affordable housing, the system could operate more expeditiously to produce affordable housing, and at a lower cost to all parties, if appropriate standards are established by the Legislature to be applied throughout the State including more clarity on calculation on fair share affordable housing obligations using transparent and established data sources to eliminate the lengthy and costly processes of determining those obligations that have characterized both the Council on Affordable Housing and court-led system.
  - o. The Legislature determines that, considering the unique history of the "Fair Housing Act," the Council on Affordable Housing shall be abolished, and that, pursuant to the formulas and process established pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), a municipality shall be authorized to determine its fair share affordable housing obligation, by binding resolution, with the guidance of a courtappointed obligation special master, but that advocates for the lowand moderate-income households of the State shall be provided with an opportunity to contest the municipal determination.
  - p. The Legislature finds that the population of persons aged 65 years and older in the State has grown from approximately 13 percent in 1990, to 17 percent in 2021, and that such growth, in conjunction with expected future growth, makes it appropriate for the Legislature to continue to allow up to 25 percent of the units towards a municipality's prospective affordable housing obligation to be satisfied through the creation of age-restricted housing.

38 (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.4)

40 2. Section 4 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-304) is amended to 41 read as follows:

- 4. As used in P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.):
- a. "Council" means the Council on Affordable Housing established in P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), [which shall have primary jurisdiction for the administration of housing obligations in accordance with sound regional planning considerations in this State] abolished pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

b. "Housing region" means a geographic area [of not less than two nor more than four contiguous, whole counties which exhibit significant social, economic and income similarities, and which constitute to the greatest extent practicable the primary metropolitan statistical areas as last defined by the United States Census Bureau prior to the effective date of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) established pursuant to subsection b. of section 6 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

- c. ["Low income] "Low-income housing" means housing affordable according to federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or other recognized standards for home ownership and rental costs and occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to 50 percent or less of the median gross household income for households of the same size within the housing region in which the housing is located.
- d. ["Moderate income] "Moderate-income housing" means housing affordable according to federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or other recognized standards for home ownership and rental costs and occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to more than 50 [%] percent but less than 80 percent of the median gross household income for households of the same size within the housing region in which the housing is located.
  - e. **[**"Resolution of participation" means a resolution adopted by a municipality in which the municipality chooses to prepare a fair share plan and housing element in accordance with P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). **[** (Deleted by amendment, P.L., c. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
- f. "Inclusionary development" means a residential housing development in which a substantial percentage of the housing units are provided for a reasonable income range of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households.
- g. "Conversion" means the conversion of existing commercial, industrial, or residential structures for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing purposes where a substantial percentage of the housing units are provided for a reasonable income range of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households.
- h. "Development" means any development for which permission may be required pursuant to the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).
- i. "Agency" means the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency established by P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.).
- j. "Prospective need" means a projection of housing needs based on development and growth which is reasonably likely to occur in a region or a municipality, as the case may be, as a result of actual determination of public and private entities. In determining prospective need, consideration shall be given to approvals of

- 1 development applications, real property transfers, and economic
- 2 projections prepared by the State Planning Commission established
- 3 by sections 1 through 12 of P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-196 et seq.)
- 4 Prospective need shall be determined by the methodology set forth
- pursuant to sections 6 and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C.) 5
- 6 (pending before the Legislature as this bill) for the fourth round and 7
  - all future rounds of housing obligations.

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- 8 "Person with a disability" means a person with a physical 9 disability, infirmity, malformation, or disfigurement which is caused 10 by bodily injury, birth defect, aging, or illness including epilepsy and 11 other seizure disorders, and which shall include, but not be limited 12 to, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical coordination, 13 blindness or visual impairment, deafness or hearing impairment, the 14 inability to speak or a speech impairment, or physical reliance on a 15 service animal, wheelchair, or other remedial appliance or device.
  - "Adaptable" means constructed in compliance with the technical design standards of the barrier free subcode adopted by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.) and in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-123.15).
  - m. "Very [low income] low-income housing" means housing affordable according to federal Department of Housing and Urban Development or other recognized standards for home ownership and rental costs and occupied or reserved for occupancy by households with a gross household income equal to 30 percent or less of the median gross household income for households of the same size within the housing region in which the housing is located.
- 29 n. "Accessory dwelling unit" means a residential dwelling unit 30 that provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons, consisting of provisions for living, sleeping, eating, 31 32 sanitation, and cooking, including a stove and refrigerator, and is 33 located within a proposed or existing primary dwelling, within an 34 existing or proposed structure that is accessory to a dwelling on the 35 same lot, constructed in whole or part as an extension to a proposed 36 or existing primary dwelling, or constructed as a separate detached 37 structure on the same lot as the existing or proposed primary 38 dwelling.
  - o. "Builder's remedy" means court imposed site-specific relief for a litigant who is an individual or a profit-making entity for which the court requires a municipality to utilize zoning techniques such as mandatory set-asides or density bonuses, which provide for the economic viability of a residential development by including housing that is not for low- and moderate-income households.
- p. "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community 45 46 Affairs.
- 47 q. "Compliance certification" means the certification obtained 48 by a municipality pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) 49 (pending before the Legislature as this bill), that protects the

- 1 municipality from a builder's remedy during the current round of
- 2 present and prospective need and through July 1 of the year the next
- 3 round begins, which is also known as a "judgment of compliance" or 4 "judgment of repose."
- 5 r. "County level housing judge" means a judge appointed
- 6 pursuant to section 5 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the 7
- Legislature as this bill), to resolve disputes over the compliance of
- 8 municipal fair share affordable housing obligations and municipal
- 9 fair share plans and housing elements, with the "Fair Housing Act,"
- 10 P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).

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- 11 r. "Deficient housing unit" means housing that: (1) is over fifty 12 years old and overcrowded; (2) lacks complete plumbing; or (3) lacks 13 complete kitchen facilities.
  - s. "Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.
- 15 t. "Fair share plan" means the plan or proposal that is in a form
- 16 which may readily be adopted as an ordinance pursuant to subsection
- 17 f. of section 3 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature
- 18 as this bill), by which a municipality proposes to satisfy its obligation
- 19 to create a realistic opportunity to meet its fair share of low- and
- 20 moderate-income housing needs of its region and which details the
- 21 affirmative measures the municipality proposes to undertake to
- 22 achieve its fair share of low- and moderate-income housing, as
- 23 provided in the municipal housing element, and addresses the
- 24 development regulations, such as inclusionary requirements and
- 25 development fees, necessary to implement the housing element.
- 26 u. "Housing element" means that portion of a municipality's
- 27 master plan consisting of reports, statements, proposals, maps,
- 28 diagrams, and text designed to meet the municipality's fair share of
- 29 its region's present and prospective housing needs, particularly with 30 regard to low- and moderate-income housing, and which shall
- 31 contain the municipal present and prospective obligation for
- 32 affordable housing, determined pursuant to subsection f. of section 3
- 33 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- 34 v. "Mobile home park" means a parcel of land, or two or more
- 35 contiguous parcels of land, containing sites equipped for the
- 36 installation of mobile or manufactured homes, where these sites are
- 37 under common ownership and control for the purpose of leasing each
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- site to the owner of a mobile or manufactured home for the
- 39 installation thereof, and where the owner provides services that are
- 40 provided by the municipality in which the park is located for property
- construction and maintenance of streets, lighting of streets and other 42

owners outside the park, which services may, inter alia, include:

- 43 common areas, garbage removal, snow removal, and provision for
- 44 the drainage of surface water from home sites and common areas.
- 45 w. "Obligation special master" means a special master appointed
- 46 by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court pursuant to subsection b.
- 47 or c. of section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the
- 48 Legislature as this bill).

- x. "Program" means the Affordable Housing Dispute Resolution
   Program, established pursuant to section 5 of P.L. , c. (C. )
- 3 (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
  - y. "Transitional housing" means temporary housing that:
- (1) includes, but is not limited to, single-room occupancy housing
   or shared living and supportive living arrangements;
- 7 (2) provides access to on-site or off-site supportive services for very low-income households who have recently been homeless or lack stable housing;
  - (3) is licensed by the department; and
- (4) allows households to remain for a minimum of six months.
   (cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.199)

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- 3. (New section) a. The Council on Affordable Housing, established by the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), is abolished. Each municipality shall determine its municipal present and prospective obligations in accordance with the formulas established in sections 6 and 7 of P.L. , c. (C. and C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) through the guidance of the preliminary findings of an obligation special master appointed pursuant to subsection b. or c. of this section.
- 22 b. Following the expiration of the third round of affordable 23 housing obligations on July 1, 2025, a municipality shall have 24 immunity from a builder's remedy if the municipality complies with 25 the deadlines established in P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the 26 Legislature as this bill) for both determining present and prospective 27 obligations, and for adopting a housing element and fair share plan 28 to meet those obligations. No later than one month following the 29 enactment of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature 30 as this bill), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint an 31 obligation special master for each of the northern, central, and 32 southern areas of the State, for the purpose of calculating regional 33 need and municipal present and prospective obligations in 34 accordance with the formulas established in sections 6 and 7 of 35 P.L. , c. (C. and C. ) (pending before the Legislature as 36 this bill), for their respective area of the State. For the purposes of 37 P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), the 38 northern area of the State shall consist of regions 1 and 2, the central 39 area of the State shall consist of regions 3 and 4, and the southern 40 area of the State shall consist of regions 5 and 6, as the regions are 41 established pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection b. of section 5 of 42 P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). If 43 the Chief Justice is unable to identify separate qualified persons to 44 each serve as the obligation special master for each of the northern, 45 central, and southern areas of the State, then the Chief Justice shall 46 be permitted to appoint a single person to serve as the obligation 47 special master for more than one area of the State.
  - c. No later than 18 months prior to the beginning of the fifth round on July 1, 2035, and each subsequent new round of housing

obligations every 10 years thereafter, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint an obligation special master for each of

3 the northern, central, and southern areas of the State, for the purpose

4 of calculating regional need and municipal present and prospective

5 obligations in accordance with the formulas established in sections 6

and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C. ) (pending before the

Legislature as this bill).

- The courts may permit each obligation special master to appoint professional staff, qualified by appropriate training and experience to assist in these functions, to serve at the pleasure of the obligation special master. For the fourth round of affordable housing obligations, each obligation special master shall publish calculations of regional need and municipal obligations for each region in their respective areas of the State on or before November 15, 2024 on the Internet website of the Affordable Housing Dispute Resolution Program, established pursuant to section 5 of P.L., c. (C. (pending before the Legislature as this bill). For the fifth round, and each subsequent new round of housing obligations, each obligation special master shall publish these calculations on or before November 15 of the year prior to the start of the new round. A municipality may take into consideration the calculations of the obligation special master in determining its present and prospective obligations.
- e. The Administrative Director of the Courts may establish procedures for each obligation special master's calculations, including procedures for participants in actions filed pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-313) to provide expert reports to assist the obligation special master in making its calculations, provided that the ultimate determination of a municipality's present and prospective need shall be through the process as set forth below. The preliminary findings of each obligation special master shall merely constitute guidance, and shall not be subject to a challenge by an interested party.
- f. (1) (a) With consideration of the preliminary findings of the obligation special master pursuant to this section, a municipality shall determine its present and prospective fair share obligation for affordable housing in accordance with the formulas established in sections 6 and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) by resolution, which shall describe the basis for its determination and bind the municipality to adopt a housing element and fair share plan pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection based on this determination as may be adjusted by the program as set forth in this subsection.
- (b) For the fourth round of affordable housing obligations, this determination shall be made by binding resolution no later than January 31, 2025. After adoption of this binding resolution, the municipality shall publish the resolution with the program through the program's publicly accessible Internet website no later than 48 hours following adoption. If the municipality does not meet this

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1 deadline, it immediately shall lose immunity from builder's remedy 2 If the municipality meets this deadline, then the 3 municipality's determination of its obligation shall be established by 4 default, without any approval, beginning on March 1, 2025, as the 5 municipality's obligation for the fourth round, unless challenged by 6 an interested party on or before February 28, 2025. An interested 7 party may file a challenge with the program, after adoption of the 8 binding resolution and prior to March 1, 2025, alleging that the 9 municipality's determination of its present and prospective 10 obligation does not comply with the requirements of sections 6 and 7 11 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). 12 For the fifth round, and each subsequent new round of housing 13 obligations, the deadlines established in this subparagraph shall be 14 on the last day of January, the last day of February, and the first day 15 of March, respectively, of the year of the start of each new round. 16 (c) The Administrative Director of the Courts shall establish 17

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procedures for the program to consider the challenge and resolve a dispute initiated by an interested party pursuant to subparagraph (b) of this paragraph. To resolve a challenge, the program shall apply an objective assessment standard to determine whether or not the municipality's calculation of its obligation is compliant with the requirements of sections 6 and 7 of P.L. , c. (C. before the Legislature as this bill). Any challenge must state with particularity how the municipal calculation fails to comply with sections 6 and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) and include the challenger's own calculation of the fair share obligations in compliance with sections 6 and 7 of P.L. and C. ) (pending before the , c. (C. Legislature as this bill). The program shall establish procedures to summarily dismiss any objection or challenge that does not meet these minimum standards. For the purpose of efficiency, the program shall, at its own discretion, or upon the request of the municipality, permit multiple challenges to the same municipal determination to be consolidated. The program's approach to resolving a dispute may include: (i) a finding that the municipality's determination of its present and prospective need obligation did not facially comply with the requirements of sections 6 and 7 of P.L., c. (C. and C. (pending before the Legislature as this bill) and thus the municipality's immunity shall be revoked; (ii) an adjustment of the municipality's determination of its present and prospective need obligation to comply with the requirements of sections 6 and 7 of P.L. , c. (C. and C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) without revoking immunity; or (iii) a rejection of a challenge and affirm the municipality's determination. The decision shall be provided to the municipality and all parties that have filed challenges no later than March 31 of the year of the start of the new round and concurrently posted on the program's Internet website. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall establish procedures for any further appellate review of such determinations, and may

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establish an expedited process for consolidated review of any such challenges by the Supreme Court, provided that any party seeking appellate review shall not change the deadlines established for municipal filing of a housing element and fair share plan, and implementing ordinances.

(2) (a) A municipality shall adopt a housing element and fair share plan as provided for by the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), and propose drafts of the appropriate zoning and other ordinances and resolutions to implement its present and prospective obligation established in paragraph (1) of this subsection on or before June 30, 2025. After adoption of the housing element and fair share plan, and the proposal of drafts of the appropriate zoning and other ordinances and resolutions, the municipality shall within 48 hours of adoption or by June 30, 2025, whichever is sooner, submit the same to the program through the program's Internet website. Any municipality that does not make this submission by June 30, 2025, shall not retain immunity from builder's remedy litigation and shall be subject to review through the declaratory judgment process as established in paragraph (3) of this subsection. As part of its housing element and fair share plan, the municipality shall include an assessment of the degree to which the municipality has met its fair share obligation from the prior rounds of affordable housing obligations as established by prior court approval, or approval by the council, and determine to what extent this obligation is unfulfilled or whether the municipality has credits in excess of its prior round obligations. If a prior round obligation remains unfulfilled, or a municipality never received an approval from court or the council for any prior round, the municipality shall address such unfulfilled prior round obligation in its housing element and fair share plan. In addressing prior round obligations, the municipality shall retain any sites that, in furtherance of the prior round obligation, are the subject of a contractual agreement with a developer, or for which the developer has filed a complete application seeking subdivision or site plan approval prior to the date by which the housing element and fair share plan are required to be submitted, and shall demonstrate how any sites that were not built in the prior rounds continue to present a realistic opportunity, which may include proposing changes to the zoning on the site to make its development more likely. The municipality shall only plan to replace any sites planned for development as a part of a prior court approval, settlement agreement, or approval by the council, with alternative development plans, if it is determined that the previously planned sites no longer present a realistic opportunity, and the sites in the alternative development plan provide an equivalent number of affordable units and are otherwise in compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) and the Mount Laurel doctrine. If a municipality proposes to replace a site for which a complete application seeking subdivision or site plan approval has not been filed prior to date by which the housing element and fair

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1 share plan is required to be submitted, there shall be a rebuttable 2 presumption in any challenge filed to the municipality's plan that any 3 site for which a zoning designation was adopted creating a realistic 4 opportunity for the development of a site prior to June 1, 2020 may 5 be replaced with an alternative site that provides a realistic 6 opportunity for at least the same number of affordable units and is 7 otherwise in compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, 8 c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) and the Mount Laurel doctrine. If a 9 municipality has credits in excess of its prior round obligations, and 10 such excess credits represent housing that will continue to be deed-11 restricted and affordable through the current round, the municipality 12 may include such housing towards addressing the municipality's new 13 calculation of prospective need. The municipality may in its plan 14 lower its prospective need obligation to the extent necessary to 15 prevent establishing a prospective need obligation that requires the 16 municipality to provide a realistic opportunity for more than 1,000 17 housing units after application of any excess credits, or to prevent a 18 prospective need obligation that exceeds 20 percent of the total 19 number of households in a municipality according to the most recent 20 federal decennial census. If a municipality is subject to both a 1,000 21 unit cap or 20 percent cap it may apply whichever cap results in a 22 lower prospective need obligation. For the fifth round, and for each 23 subsequent new round of housing obligations, the deadlines in this 24 paragraph shall be June 30 for the adoption of the housing element 25 and fair share plan, and the proposal of drafts of the appropriate 26 zoning and other ordinances and resolutions to implement its present 27 and prospective obligation, of the year of the start of the new round. 28 (b) Following the submission of an adopted housing element and 29

fair share plan pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, an interested party may file a response on or before August 31, 2025 alleging that the municipality's fair share plan and housing element are not in compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine. Such allegation shall not include a claim that a site on real property proposed by the interested party is a better site than a site in the plan, but rather shall be based on whether the housing element and fair share plan as proposed is compliant with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine. To resolve a challenge, the program shall apply an objective assessment standard to determine whether or not the municipality's housing element and fair share plan is compliant with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine. Any interested party that files a challenge shall specify with particularity which sites or elements of the municipal fair share plan do not comply with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine, and the basis for alleging such The program shall establish procedures to non-compliance. summarily dismiss any objection or challenge that does not meet these minimum standards. For the purpose of efficiency, the program

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1 shall, at its own discretion, or upon the request of the municipality, 2 permit multiple challenges to the same municipal housing element 3 and fair share plan to be consolidated. If no response is filed to 4 challenge a municipality's fair share plan and housing element on or 5 before August 31, 2025, then the program shall promptly provide 6 compliance certification to the municipality following an expedited 7 review unless the fair share plan and housing element are deemed out 8 of compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 9 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine. The program 10 shall facilitate communication for a challenge, and provide the 11 municipality until November 30, 2025 to commit to revising its fair 12 share plan and housing element in compliance with the changes 13 requested in the challenge, or provide an explanation as to why it will 14 not make all of the requested changes, or both. Upon resolution of a 15 challenge, the program shall issue compliance certification, 16 conditioned on the municipality's commitment, as necessary, to 17 revise its fair share plan and housing element in accordance with the 18 resolution of the challenge. The program may also terminate 19 immunity if it finds that the municipality is not determined to come 20 into constitutional compliance at any point in the process. If by 21 November 30, 2025, the municipality and any interested party that 22 filed a response have resolved the issues raised in the response 23 through agreement or withdrawal of the filing, then the program shall 24 promptly provide compliance certification to the municipality 25 following an expedited review unless the fair share plan and housing 26 element are deemed out of compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," 27 P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or the Mount Laurel doctrine. 28 For the fifth round, and each subsequent new round of housing 29 obligations, the deadline established in this subparagraph for an 30 interested party to file a challenge shall be August 31, and for the 31 municipality to revise its housing element and fair share plan in 32 response, shall be November 30, of the year of the beginning of the 33 new round. 34

(c) For the fourth round of affordable housing obligations, the implementing ordinances and resolutions, proposed pursuant to subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, and incorporating any changes from the program, shall be adopted on or before January 31, 2026. For the fifth round, and each subsequent new round of housing obligations, the deadline established in this subparagraph for the implementing ordinances and resolutions shall be on January 31 of the year following the beginning of the new round. After adoption of the implementing ordinances and resolutions by the municipality, the municipality shall immediately file the ordinances and resolutions with the program through the program's Internet website.

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(d) The program may permit a municipality that still has a remaining dispute by interested parties to retain immunity from builder's remedy litigation into the year following the year in which a new round begins if the program determines that the municipality has been unable to resolve the issues disputed despite being

- 1 determined to come into constitutional compliance. The
- 2 Administrative Director of the Courts shall develop procedures to
- 3 enable a county level housing judge to resolve this dispute over the
- 4 issuance of compliance certification through a summary proceeding
- 5 in Superior Court following the year in which the new round begins.
- 6 The pendency of such a dispute shall not stay the deadline for
  - adoption of implementing ordinances and resolutions pursuant to
- 8 subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

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- (3) (a) If a municipality fails to adhere to any of the deadlines established in paragraphs (1) or (2) of this subsection due to circumstances beyond the control of the municipality, including but not limited to an inability to meet due to an extreme weather event, then the program, or the county level housing judge, as determined by court rules, shall permit a municipality to have a grace period to come into compliance with the timeline, the length of which, and effect of which on later deadlines, shall be determined on a case-by-case basis.
- (b) A municipality that has not adopted and published a binding resolution pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection or that has not adopted and filed a housing element and fair share plan pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection may seek compliance certification by filing an action pursuant to section 13 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-313), provided that any builder's remedy litigation filed by a plaintiff against such a municipality prior to such time may proceed notwithstanding such filing. In a municipality that has adopted and published a binding resolution pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection and has adopted and filed a housing element and fair share plan pursuant to paragraph (2) of this subsection, a court shall not grant a builder's remedy to a plaintiff in exclusionary zoning litigation during the timeframe after the timely submission of a binding resolution or fair share plan and housing element of a municipality, or both, and before a challenge is submitted, or during the timeframe of a challenge that is pending resolution with the program pursuant to this subsection. A court may grant a builder's remedy to a plaintiff in exclusionary zoning litigation after such timeframe upon a finding that the municipality: (i) is determined to be constitutionally noncompliant with its responsibilities pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.); (ii) has failed to meet the deadlines established pursuant to , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill); or (iii) has, after receiving compliance certification, failed to comply with the terms of that certification by not actually allowing for the development of the affordable housing as provided for in its fair share plan and housing element through actions, omissions, or both, of a municipality or its subordinate boards.
  - (c) All parties shall bear their own fees and costs in proceedings before the program.
- 48 (d) A determination by the program as to the present and 49 prospective need obligation or as to issuance of compliance

certification pursuant to this section shall be considered a final decision, subject to review by the Appellate Division of the Superior Court.

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- 4. Section 13 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-313) is amended to read as follows:
- 7 13. a. [A] If a municipality [which] has [filed a housing element 8 may, at any time during a two-year period following the filing of the 9 housing element, petition the council for a substantive certification of its element and ordinances or **]** adopted a housing element and fair 10 share plan pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending 11 before the Legislature as this bill), but has failed to satisfy the June 12 13 30 deadline established pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection f. of 14 section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as 15 this bill), the municipality may be provided with a grace period 16 pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection f. of section 3 of 17 P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) if 18 authorized by the program or county level housing judge, as 19 determined by the rules of court. If the municipality that has not 20 satisfied this June 30 deadline is not provided with a grace period, 21 the municipality may institute an action for declaratory judgment 22 granting it repose in the Superior Court **[**, but in no event shall a grant 23 of substantive certification extend beyond a 10-year period starting 24 on the date the municipality files its housing element with the 25 council for the 10-year period constituting the current round of fair share obligations. The municipality shall publish notice of its 26 27 [petition] filing of a declaratory judgment action in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality and county and shall 28 29 make available to the public information on the element and 30 ordinances on the Internet website of the program in accordance with 31 Isuch procedures as the council shall establish. The council shall 32 also establish a procedure for providing public notice of each petition 33 which it receives <u>section 3 of P.L.</u>, c. (C. ) (pending before 34 the Legislature as this bill).
  - [Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection a. of this section, a municipality which filed a housing element prior to the effective date of P.L.1990, c.121, shall be permitted to petition for substantive certification at any time within two years following that filing, or within one year following the effective date of P.L.1990, c.121, whichever shall result in permitting the municipality the longer period of time within which to petition. I (Deleted by amendment, P.L., c.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) [The Council shall establish procedures for] c. (1) A

municipality may file an action seeking a realistic opportunity review Lat the midpoint of the certification period and shall provide for notice to the public of any inclusionary development site in the housing element and fair share plan that has not received preliminary

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site plan approval prior to the midpoint of the 10-year round, if the

- 1 <u>municipality proposes an alternative site that provides a realistic</u>
- 2 opportunity for the same number of affordable units and is otherwise
- 3 in compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222
- 4 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) and the Mount Laurel doctrine, provided that
- 5 if the facts demonstrate that the municipality or its subordinate
- 6 boards have prevented the site from receiving site plan approval, then
  - the program shall reject the municipality's challenge.
  - (2) Any party may file a request for information from the program regarding the progress of development at any inclusionary development site in the housing element and fair share plan of a municipality, or at any alternative site proposed by the municipality.

12 (cf: P.L.2001, c.435, s.5)

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- 14 5. (New section) a. There is established an Affordable Housing 15 Dispute Resolution Program that shall have the purpose of efficiently 16 resolving disputes involving the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 17 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), to consist of an odd number of members, of at 18 least three and no more than seven members. The Chief Justice of 19 the Supreme Court shall update the assignment of designated Mount 20 Laurel judges to indicate which current or retired and on recall judges 21 of the Superior Court shall serve as program leaders, within 30 days 22 following the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before 23 the Legislature as this bill). The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court 24 may appoint other qualified experts as members if sufficient current 25 and retired judges are unavailable. The Chief Justice of the Supreme 26 Court shall take into consideration in making such appointments 27 experience in the employment of alternative dispute resolution 28 methods and in relevant subject matter, and that there is a balance of 29 representation among program members by political party. Not more 30 than two members of the program shall be of the same political party 31 if membership consists of three members, not more than three 32 members shall be of the same political party if membership consists 33 of five members, and not more than four members shall be of the 34 same political party if membership consists of seven members.
  - b. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate a program leader to serve as chair. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall make new appointments as needs arise for new appointments.
  - c. The program, in its discretion and in accordance with Rules of Court, may consult or employ the services of the obligation special master appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or staff of the obligation special master, to assist it in rendering determinations.
- d. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall establish a filing system via an Internet website in which the public is able to access, without cost, filings made pursuant to P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) and such other related filings as the Administrative Director of the Courts may include on the filing system.

e. The Administrative Director of the Courts may assign additional responsibilities to the program for resolving disputes arising out of or related to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).

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- 5 The Administrative Director of the Courts shall establish 6 procedures for the purpose of efficiently resolving disputes involving the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), for 7 circumstances in which the program is unable to address the dispute 8 9 within the time limitations established pursuant to section 3 of 10 P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). 11 As a part of the procedures established pursuant to this section, in 12 order to facilitate an appropriate level of localized control of affordable housing decisions, for each vicinage, the Chief Justice of 13 14 the Supreme Court shall designate a Superior Court judge who sits 15 within the vicinage, or a retired judge who, during the judge's tenure 16 as a judge, served within the vicinage, to serve as county level 17 housing judge to resolve disputes over the compliance, of fair share 18 plans and housing elements of municipalities within their county, 19 with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
  - g. The Administrative Director of the Courts shall promulgate, maintain, and apply a Code of Ethics that is modeled upon the Code of Judicial Conduct of the American Bar Association, as amended and adopted by the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and may establish additional more restrictive ethical standards in order to meet the specific needs of the program, and of county level housing judges.

6. (New section) a. Municipal present need for each 10-year round of affordable housing obligations shall be determined by estimating the deficient housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households in the region, following a methodology comparable to the methodology used to determine third round municipal present need, through the use of datasets made available

municipal present need, through the use of datasets made available through the federal decennial census and the American Community Survey.

- b. For the purpose of determining regional need for the 10-year round of low- and moderate-income housing obligations, running from July 1, 2025 through June 30, 2035, and each 10-year round thereafter:
  - (1) The regions of the State shall be comprised as follows:
  - (a) Region 1 shall consist of the counties of Bergen, Hudson, Passaic, and Sussex;
  - (b) Region 2 shall consist of the counties of Essex, Morris, Union, and Warren;
- 44 (c) Region 3 shall consist of the counties of Hunterdon, 45 Middlesex, and Somerset;
- (d) Region 4 shall consist of the counties of Mercer, Monmouth,and Ocean;
  - (e) Region 5 shall consist of the counties of Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester; and

- (f) Region 6 shall consist of the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem.
- (2) Regional prospective need for a 10-year round of low- and moderate-income housing obligations shall be determined through the calculation provided in this subsection. Projected household change for a 10-year round in a region shall be estimated by establishing the household change experienced in the region between the most recent federal decennial census, and the second-most recent federal decennial census. This household change, if positive, shall be divided by 2.5 to estimate the number of low- and moderate-income household change in the region, and to determine the regional prospective need for a 10-year round of low- and moderate-income housing obligations.

- 7. (New section) a. The obligation special master appointed pursuant to subsection b. or c. of section 3 of P.L., c. (C. (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall determine the present and prospective fair share obligation for low- and moderateincome housing for each municipality in the State by applying the methods used in the March 8, 2018 unpublished decision of the Superior Court, Law Division, Mercer County, In re Application of Municipality of Princeton, as summarized in this section. municipality calculating its obligation by resolution pursuant to subsection f. of section 3 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall also determine its present and prospective fair share obligation using those same methods, as summarized in this section. These determinations of municipal present and prospective need shall be based on a determination of the present and prospective regional need for low- and moderate-income housing, established pursuant to section 6 of P.L. , c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill). These calculations of municipal present and prospective need shall use necessary datasets that are updated to the greatest extent practicable.
- b. The obligation special master shall determine a municipality's present need obligation by estimating the existing deficient housing units currently occupied by low- and moderate-income households within the municipality, following a methodology comparable to the methodology used to determine third round present need, through the use of datasets made available through the federal decennial census and the American Community Survey.
- c. The obligation special master shall determine a municipality's prospective fair share obligation of the regional prospective need for the upcoming 10-year round in accordance with this subsection:
- (1) The obligation special master shall determine whether or not a municipality is a qualified urban aid municipality. If a municipality is a qualified urban aid municipality, the municipality shall be exempt from responsibility for any fair share prospective need obligation for the upcoming 10-year round. For the purposes of this

section, a municipality is a qualified urban aid municipality if the municipality, as of July 1 of the year prior to the beginning of a new round, is designated by the department, pursuant to P.L.1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178 et seq.), to receive State aid, and the municipality meets at least one of the following criteria:

- (a) The ratio of substandard existing deficient housing units currently occupied by low- and moderate-income households within the municipality, compared to all existing housing in the municipality, is greater than the equivalent ratio in the region;
- (b) The municipality has a population density greater than 10,000 persons per square mile of land area; or
- (c) The municipality has a population density of more than 6,000, but less than 10,000 persons per square mile of land area, and less than five percent vacant parcels not used as farmland, as measured by the average of:
- (i) The number of vacant land parcels in the municipality as a percentage of the total number of parcels in the municipality; and
- (ii) The valuation of vacant land in the municipality as a percentage of total valuations in the municipality.
- (2) The obligation special master shall determine a municipality's equalized nonresidential valuation factor. To determine this factor, the obligation special master shall first calculate the changes in nonresidential property valuations in the municipality, since the beginning of the round preceding the round being calculated, using data published by the Division of Local Government Services in the department. The change in the municipality's nonresidential valuations shall be divided by the regional total change in nonresidential valuations to determine the municipality's share of the regional change as the equalized nonresidential valuation factor.
- (3) The obligation special master shall determine a municipality's income capacity factor by calculating the average of the following measures:
- (a) The municipal share of the regional sum of the differences between the median municipal household income, according to the most recent decennial census, and an income floor of \$100 below the lowest average household income in the region; and
- (b) The municipal share of the regional sum of the differences between the median municipal household incomes and an income floor of \$100 below the lowest median household income in the region, weighted by the number of the households in the municipality.
- (4) The obligation special master shall determine a municipality's land capacity factor by estimating the area of undeveloped land in its boundaries, and regional boundaries, that may accommodate development through the use of the "land use / land cover data" most recently published by the Department of Environmental Protection, and weighing the undeveloped land based on the planning area type in which the undeveloped land is located. After applying the weighting factors, the obligation special master shall determine the

- 1 sum of the total undeveloped land area that may accommodate
- 2 development in the municipality, and in the region. The
- 3 municipality's share of its region's undeveloped land shall be its land
- 4 capacity factor. Undeveloped land that may accommodate
- 5 development shall be weighted based on the planning area type in
- 6 which the undeveloped land is located, as designated pursuant to
- 7 P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-196 et seq.), P.L.1979, c.111 (C.13:18A-
- 8 1 et seq.), or P.L.2004, c.120 (C.13:20-1 et seq.), as follows:

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- 9 (a) Planning Area 1 (Metropolitan) shall have a weighting factor 10 of 1.0;
- 11 (b) Planning Area 2 (Suburban) shall have a weighting factor of 12 1.0;
  - (c) Planning Area 3 (Fringe) shall have a weighting factor of 0.5;
  - (d) Planning Area 4 (Rural) shall have a weighting factor of 0.0;
- 15 (e) Planning Area 5 (Environmentally Sensitive) shall have a weighting factor of 0.0;
  - (f) Centers in Planning Areas 1 and 2 shall have a weighting factor of 1.0;
- 19 (g) Centers in Planning Areas 3, 4, and 5 shall have a weighting 20 factor of 0.5;
- 21 (h) Pinelands Regional Growth Area shall have a weighting factor 22 of 0.5;
  - (i) Pinelands Town shall have a weighting factor of 0.5;
- 24 (j) All other Pinelands shall have a weighting factor of 0.0;
  - (k) Meadowlands shall have a weighting factor of 1.0;
  - (l) Meadowlands Center shall have a weighting factor of 1.0;
- 27 (m) Highlands Preservation Area shall have a weighting factor of 28 0.0;
  - (n) Highlands Planning Area Existing Community Zone, opted in municipality by May 1, 2022 shall have a weighting factor of 1.0;
  - (o) Highlands Planning Area, State-designated sewer service area, municipality not opted in by May 1, 2022, shall have a weighting factor of 1.0; and
  - (p) All other Highlands Planning Areas shall have a weighting factor of 0.0.
  - (5) The equalized nonresidential valuation factor, income capacity factor, and land capacity factor, determined in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection, shall be averaged to yield the municipality's average allocation factor for distributing gross regional prospective need to the municipality. The obligation special master shall then multiply the regional prospective need by the municipality's average allocation factor to determine the municipality's gross prospective need for the 10-year round.
- 44 (6) The obligation special master shall adjust for secondary 45 sources of supply and demand by first calculating demolitions of low-46 and moderate-income housing, and housing creation through 47 residential conversions. The obligation special master shall then 48 subtract a municipality's share of conversions from the sum of each

municipality's allocated share of gross prospective need and demolitions of low- and moderate-income housing.

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- 8. Section 4 of P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-56) is amended to read as follows:
- 6 4. a. Upon failure to perform any obligation of a residential 7 mortgage by the residential mortgage debtor and before any residential mortgage lender may accelerate the maturity of any 8 9 residential mortgage obligation and commence any foreclosure or 10 other legal action to take possession of the residential property which 11 is the subject of the mortgage, the residential mortgage lender shall 12 give a notice of intention, which shall include a notice of the right to cure the default as provided in section 5 of P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-13 14 57), at least 30 days, but not more than 180 days, in advance of such 15 action as provided in this section, to the residential mortgage debtor, and, if the mortgage is secured by a residence for which a restriction 16 17 on affordability was recorded in the county in which the property is 18 located, the clerk of the municipality in which the subject property is 19 located, the municipal housing liaison, if one has been appointed by 20 the municipality [pursuant to the regulations of the Council on 21 Affordable Housing, and the Commissioner of Community Affairs ]. 22 For the purposes of this section, "restriction on affordability" means 23 any conditions recorded with a mortgage or a deed which would limit 24 the sale of such property to income qualified households pursuant to 25 the rules adopted to effectuate the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, 26 c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
  - b. Notice of intention to take action as specified in subsection a. of this section shall be in writing, provided to the Department of Community Affairs in accordance with subsection a. of section 2 of P.L.2019, c.134 (C.46:10B-49.2), sent to the debtor by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, at the debtor's last known address, and, if different, to the address of the property which is the subject of the residential mortgage. The notice is deemed to have been effectuated on the date the notice is delivered in person or mailed to the party.
  - c. The written notice shall clearly and conspicuously state in a manner calculated to make the debtor aware of the situation:
    - (1) the particular obligation or real estate security interest;
    - (2) the nature of the default claimed;
  - (3) the right of the debtor to cure the default as provided in section 5 of P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-57);
  - (4) what performance, including what sum of money, if any, and interest, shall be tendered to cure the default as of the date specified under paragraph (5) of this subsection c.;
  - (5) the date by which the debtor shall cure the default to avoid initiation of foreclosure proceedings, which date shall not be less than 30 days after the date the notice is effective, and the name and address and phone number of a person to whom the payment or tender shall be made:

(6) that if the debtor does not cure the default by the date specified under paragraph (5) of this subsection c., the lender may take steps to terminate the debtor's ownership in the property by commencing a foreclosure suit in a court of competent jurisdiction;

- (7) that if the lender takes the steps indicated pursuant to paragraph (6) of this subsection c., a debtor shall still have the right to cure the default pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-57), but that the debtor shall be responsible for the lender's court costs and attorneys' fees in an amount not to exceed that amount permitted pursuant to the Rules Governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey;
- (8) the right, if any, of the debtor to transfer the real estate to another person subject to the security interest and that the transferee may have the right to cure the default as provided in P.L.1995, c.244 (C.2A:50-53 et seq.), subject to the mortgage documents;
- (9) that the debtor is advised to seek counsel from an attorney of the debtor's own choosing concerning the debtor's residential mortgage default situation, and that, if the debtor is unable to obtain an attorney, the debtor may communicate with the New Jersey Bar Association or Lawyer Referral Service in the county in which the residential property securing the mortgage loan is located; and that, if the debtor is unable to afford an attorney, the debtor may communicate with the Legal Services Office in the county in which the property is located;
- (10) the possible availability of financial assistance for curing a default from programs operated by the State or federal government or nonprofit organizations, if any, as identified by the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance and, if the property is subject to restrictions on affordability, the address and phone number of the municipal affordable housing liaison and of the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency. This requirement shall be satisfied by attaching a list of such programs promulgated by the commissioner;
- (11) the name and address of the lender and the telephone number of a representative of the lender whom the debtor may contact if the debtor disagrees with the lender's assertion that a default has occurred or the correctness of the mortgage lender's calculation of the amount required to cure the default;
- (12) that if the lender takes the steps indicated pursuant to paragraph (6) of this subsection, the debtor has the option to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program following the filing of a mortgage foreclosure complaint by initiating mediation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection a. of section 4 of P.L.2019, c.64 (C.2A:50-77). Notice of the option to participate in the Foreclosure Mediation Program shall adhere to the requirements of section 3 of P.L.2019, c.64 (C.2A:50-76) and any court rules, procedures, or guidelines adopted by the Supreme Court;
- 47 (13) that the debtor is entitled to housing counseling, at no cost to 48 the debtor, through the Foreclosure Mediation Program established

by the New Jersey Judiciary, including information on how to contact
 the program;

- (14) that if the property which is the subject of the mortgage has more than one dwelling unit but less than five, one of which is occupied by the debtor or a member of the debtor's immediate family as the debtor's or member's residence at the time the loan is originated, and is not properly maintained and meets the necessary conditions for receivership eligibility, established pursuant to section 4 of the "Multifamily Housing Preservation and Receivership Act," P.L.2003, c.295 (C.2A:42-117), the residential mortgage lender shall file an order to show cause to appoint a receiver; and
- (15) that the lender is either licensed in accordance with the "New Jersey Residential Mortgage Lending Act," sections 1 through 39 of P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-51 through C.17:11C-89) or exempt from licensure under the act in accordance with applicable law.
- d. The notice of intention to foreclose required to be provided pursuant to this section shall not be required if the debtor has voluntarily surrendered the property which is the subject of the residential mortgage.
- e. The duty of the lender under this section to serve notice of intention to foreclose is independent of any other duty to give notice under the common law, principles of equity, State or federal statute, or rule of court and of any other right or remedy the debtor may have as a result of the failure to give such notice.
- f. Compliance with this section and subsection a. of section 2 of P.L.2019, c.134 (C.46:10B-49.2) shall be set forth in the pleadings of any legal action referred to in this section. If the plaintiff in any complaint seeking foreclosure of a residential mortgage alleges that the property subject to the residential mortgage has been abandoned or voluntarily surrendered, the plaintiff shall plead the specific facts upon which this allegation is based.
- g. If more than 180 days have elapsed since the date the notice required pursuant to this section is sent, and any foreclosure or other legal action to take possession of the residential property which is the subject of the mortgage has not yet been commenced, the lender shall send a new written notice at least 30 days, but not more than 180 days, in advance of that action.
- h. If the property which is the subject of the notice of intention to foreclose has more than one dwelling unit but less than five, one of which is occupied by the debtor or a member of the debtor's immediate family as the debtor's or member's residence at the time the loan is originated, and is not properly maintained and meets the necessary conditions for receivership eligibility, established pursuant to section 4 of the "Multifamily Housing Preservation and Receivership Act," P.L.2003, c.295 (C.2A:42-117), the residential mortgage lender shall file an order to show cause to appoint a receiver.
- 48 (cf: P.L.2019, c.134, s.4)

- 9. Section 2 of P.L.2005, c.306 (C.5:18-2) is amended to read as follows:
- 3 2. The New Jersey Council on Physical Fitness and Sports,
- 4 established under P.L.1999, c.265 (C.26:1A-37.5 et seq.) is
- 5 authorized to provide grants to assist low-income families in
- 6 purchasing the protective eyewear. As used in this section, a "low-
- 7 income family" means a family which qualifies for low-income
- 8 housing under the standards promulgated by the [Council on
- 9 Affordable Housing <u>New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance</u>
- 10 Agency pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222
- 11 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
- 12 (cf: P.L.2005, c.306, s.2)

- 14 10. Section 25 of P.L.2004, c.120 (C.13:20-23) is amended to read as follows:
- 25. a. [The Council on Affordable Housing] <u>Each obligation</u>
- special master appointed pursuant to subsection b. or c. of section 3
- 18 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
- 19 shall take into consideration the regional master plan [prior to
- 20 making any as part of each obligation special master's duties
- specified in section 7 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the
   Legislature as this bill) in the obligation special master's
- determination regarding the allocation of the prospective fair share
- of the housing need [in any municipality in the Highlands Region]
- under the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.)
- for [the] any fair share period subsequent to [1999] the effective
- 27 date of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this
- 28 <u>bill) if a municipality is in the Highlands Region</u>.
- b. Nothing in [this act] <u>P.L.2004</u>, <u>c.120</u> (<u>C.13:20-1 et al.</u>) shall
- 30 affect protections provided through a grant of substantive
- 31 certification or a judgment of repose granted prior to [the date of
- enactment of this act August 10, 2004.
- 33 (cf: P.L.2004, c.120, s.25)

- 35 11. Section 5 of P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-55) is amended to read as follows:
- 5. The requirements of this act shall not apply to:
- a. Depository institutions; but subsidiaries and service
- 39 corporations of these institutions shall not be exempt. A depository
- 40 institution may register with the department for the purpose of
- 41 sponsoring individuals, licensed as mortgage loan originators subject
- 42 to subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) of subsection c. of section 4 of
- 43 P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-54), provided that such registered entity
- obtains and maintains bond coverage for mortgage loan originators
- 45 consistent with section 13 of P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-63). A
- depository institution registered with the department in accordance
- 47 with this subsection a. shall otherwise remain exempt from the
- 48 licensing requirements of P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-51 et seq.).

b. A registered mortgage loan originator that is registered under the federal "Secure and Fair Enforcement for Mortgage Licensing Act of 2008," title V of Pub.L.110-289 (12 U.S.C. s.5101 et seq.).

- c. A licensed attorney who negotiates the terms of a residential mortgage loan on behalf of a client as an ancillary matter to the attorney's representation of the client, unless the attorney is compensated by a residential mortgage lender, residential mortgage broker, or mortgage loan originator.
- d. A person licensed as a real estate broker or salesperson pursuant to R.S.45:15-1 et seq., and not engaged in the business of a residential mortgage lender or residential mortgage broker. Any person holding a license under this act as a residential mortgage lender or broker shall be exempt from the licensing and other requirements of R.S.45:15-1 et seq. in the performance of those functions authorized by this act.
- e. Any employer, other than a residential mortgage lender, who provides residential mortgage loans to his employees as a benefit of employment which are at an interest rate which is not in excess of the usury rate in existence at the time the loan is made, as established in accordance with the law of this State, and on which the borrower has not agreed to pay, directly or indirectly, any charge, cost, expense or any fee whatsoever, other than that interest.
- f. The State of New Jersey or a municipality, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, which, in accordance with a housing element that has <u>previously</u> received substantive certification from the Council on Affordable Housing, or a judgment of repose or other <u>court approval</u>, pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), or in fulfillment of a regional contribution agreement with a municipality that has received a certification, employs or proposes to employ municipally generated funds, funds obtained through any State or federal subsidy, or funds acquired by the municipality under a regional contribution agreement, to finance the provision of affordable housing by extending loans or advances, the repayment of which is secured by a lien, subordinate to any prior lien, upon the property that is to be rehabilitated.
- g. Any individual who offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan:
  - (1) with or on behalf of an immediate family member; or
  - (2) secured by a dwelling that serves as the individual's residence.
- h. Any person who, during a calendar year takes three or fewer residential mortgage loan applications or offers or negotiates the terms of three or fewer residential mortgage loans or makes three or fewer residential mortgage loans related to manufactured housing structures which are:
  - (1) titled by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission;
- (2) located in a mobile home park as defined in subsection e. of section 3 of P.L.1983, c.400 (C.54:4-1.4); and
- 48 (3) exempt from taxation as real property pursuant to subsection 49 b. of section 4 of P.L.1983, c.400 (C.54:4-1.5).

i. A bona fide not for profit entity and any individuals directly employed by that entity, so long as the entity maintains its tax exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and otherwise meets the definition of "bona fide not for profit entity" in section 3 of P.L.2009, c.53 (C.17:11C-53), as periodically determined by the department in accordance with rules established by the commissioner.

(cf: P.L.2018, c.108, s.3)

- 10 12. Section 2 of P.L.1991, c.465 (C.39:4-10.2) is amended to read as follows:
  - 2. a. A person who violates a requirement of this act shall be warned of the violation by the enforcing official. The parent or legal guardian of that person also may be fined a maximum of \$25 for the person's first offense and a maximum of \$100 for a subsequent offense if it can be shown that the parent or guardian failed to exercise reasonable supervision or control over the person's conduct. Penalties provided in this section for a failure to wear a helmet may be waived if an offender or his parent or legal guardian presents suitable proof that an approved helmet was owned at the time of the violation or has been purchased since the violation occurred.
  - b. All money collected as fines under subsection a. of this section and subsection a. of section 2 of P.L.1997, c.411 (C.39:4-10.6) shall be deposited in a nonlapsing revolving fund to be known as the "Bicycle and Skating Safety Fund." Interest earned on money deposited in the fund shall accrue to the fund. Money in the fund shall be utilized by the director to provide educational programs devoted to bicycle, roller skating and skateboarding safety. If the director determines that sufficient money is available in the fund, he also may use, in a manner prescribed by rule and regulation, the money to assist low income families in purchasing approved bicycle helmets. For the purposes of this subsection, "low income family" means a family which qualifies for low income housing under the standards promulgated by the [Council on Affordable Housing] New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et seq.).

37 (cf: P.L.1997, c.411, s.11)

- 39 13. Section 33 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.2) is amended to 40 read as follows:
  - 33. The Legislature finds and declares:
  - a. The collection of development fees from builders of residential and non-residential properties has been authorized by the court through the powers [delegated to the Council on Affordable Housing] established pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). Due to of the Legislature's determination that the role of the Council on Affordable Housing has not developed in practice as intended, the Legislature further determines that authority relating to rulemaking on the collection of

residential and non-residential development fees is appropriately
delegated to the Department of Community Affairs, given the
department's existing roles related to local government finance and
the funding and financing of affordable housing throughout the State.

- b. New Jersey's land resources are becoming more scarce, while its redevelopment needs are increasing. In order to balance the needs of developing and redeveloping communities, a reasonable method of providing for the housing needs of [low and moderate income] low-, moderate-, and [middle income] middle-income households, without mandating the inclusion of housing in every non-residential project, must be established.
- c. A Statewide non-residential development fee program, which permits municipalities [under the council's jurisdiction] that have obtained or are in the process of seeking compliance certification to retain these fees for use in the municipality will provide a fair and balanced funding method to address the State's affordable housing needs, while providing an incentive to all municipalities to [seek substantive] obtain compliance certification [from the council].
- Whereas, pursuant to P.L.1977, c.110 (C.5:12-1 et seq.), organizations are directed to invest in the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority to ensure that the development of housing for families of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income shall be provided. The Casino Reinvestment Development Authority [, in consultation with the council,] shall work to effectuate the purpose and intent of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
  - e. The "Statewide Non-Residential Development Fee Act," sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), prohibits municipalities from imposing their own fees to fund affordable housing on non-residential development, and P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.) is not intended to alter this underlying policy.
  - f. The negative impact of a State policy that over-relies on a municipal fee structure and of State programs that require a municipality to impose fees and charges on developers must be balanced against any public good expected from such regulation. It is undisputable that the charging of fees at high levels dissuades commerce from locating within a State or municipality or locality and halts non-residential and residential development, and these ill effects directly increase the overall costs of housing, and could impede the constitutional obligation to provide for a realistic opportunity for housing for families at all income levels.

43 (cf: P.L.2009, c.90, s.36)

45 14. Section 34 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.3) is amended to 46 read as follows:

47 34. As used in sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 48 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7):

"Construction" means new construction and additions, but does not include alterations, reconstruction, renovations, and repairs as those terms are defined under the State Uniform Construction Code promulgated pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.).

"Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Community Affairs.

["Council" means the Council on Affordable Housing, established

8 pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).

"Department" means the Department of Community Affairs.

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

"Equalized assessed value" means the assessed value of a property divided by the current average ratio of assessed to true value for the municipality in which the property is situated, as determined in accordance with sections 1, 5, and 6 of P.L.1973, c.123 (C.54:1-35a through C.54:1-35c).

"Mixed use development" means any development which includes both a non-residential development component and a residential development component, and shall include developments for which (1) there is a common developer for both the residential development component and the non-residential development component, provided that for purposes of this definition, multiple persons and entities may be considered a common developer if there is a contractual relationship among them obligating each entity to develop at least a portion of the residential or non-residential development, or both, or otherwise to contribute resources to the development; and (2) the residential and non-residential developments are located on the same lot or adjoining lots, including but not limited to lots separated by a street, a river, or another geographical feature.

"Non-residential development" means: (1) any building or structure, or portion thereof, including but not limited to any appurtenant improvements, which is designated to a use group other than a residential use group according to the State Uniform Construction Code promulgated to effectuate the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.), including any subsequent amendments or revisions thereto; (2) hotels, motels, vacation timeshares, and child-care facilities; and (3) the entirety of all continuing care facilities within a continuing care retirement community which is subject to the "Continuing Care Retirement Community Regulation and Financial Disclosure Act," P.L.1986, c.103 (C.52:27D-330 et seq.).

"Non-residential development fee" means the fee authorized to be imposed pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7).

"Relating to the provision of housing" shall be liberally construed to include the construction, maintenance, or operation of housing, including but not limited to the provision of services to such housing and the funding of any of the above.

"Spending plan" means a method of allocating funds collected and to be collected pursuant to an approved municipal development fee ordinance, or pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) for the purpose of meeting the housing needs of low and moderate income individuals.

"Treasurer" means the Treasurer of the State of New Jersey. (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.34)

- 15. Section 35 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.4) is amended to read as follows:
- 35. a. Beginning on the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), a fee is imposed on all construction resulting in non-residential development, as follows:
  - (1) A fee equal to two and one-half percent of the equalized assessed value of the land and improvements, for all new non-residential construction on an unimproved lot or lots; or
  - (2) A fee equal to two and one-half percent of the increase in equalized assessed value, of the additions to existing structures to be used for non-residential purposes.
  - b. All non-residential construction of buildings or structures on property used by churches, synagogues, mosques, and other houses of worship, and property used for educational purposes, which is tax-exempt pursuant to R.S.54:4-3.6, shall be exempt from the imposition of a non-residential development fee pursuant to this section, provided that the property continues to maintain its tax exempt status under that statute for a period of at least three years from the date of issuance of the certificate of occupancy. In addition, the following shall be exempt from the imposition of a non-residential development fee:
  - (1) parking lots and parking structures, regardless of whether the parking lot or parking structure is constructed in conjunction with a non-residential development, such as an office building, or whether the parking lot is developed as an independent non-residential development;
  - (2) any non-residential development which is an amenity to be made available to the public, including, but not limited to, recreational facilities, community centers, and senior centers, which are developed in conjunction with or funded by a non-residential developer;
  - (3) non-residential construction resulting from a relocation of or an on-site improvement to a nonprofit hospital or a nursing home facility;
- 45 (4) projects that are located within a specifically delineated urban 46 transit hub, as defined pursuant to section 2 of P.L.2007, c.346 47 (C.34:1B-208);
- 48 (5) projects that are located within an eligible municipality, as 49 defined under section 2 of P.L.2007, c.346 (C.34:1B-208), when a

majority of the project is located within a one-half mile radius of the midpoint of a platform area for a light rail system; and

(6) projects determined by the New Jersey Transit Corporation to be consistent with a transit village plan developed by a transit village designated by the Department of Transportation.

A developer of a non-residential development exempted from the non-residential development fee pursuant to this section shall be subject to it at such time the basis for the exemption set forth in this subsection no longer applies, and shall make the payment of the non-residential development fee, in that event, within three years after that event or after the issuance of the final certificate of occupancy of the non-residential development whichever is later.

For purposes of this subsection, "recreational facilities and community center" means any indoor or outdoor buildings, spaces, structures, or improvements intended for active or passive recreation, including but not limited to ball fields, meeting halls, and classrooms, accommodating either organized or informal activity; and "senior center" means any recreational facility or community center with activities and services oriented towards serving senior citizens.

If a property which was exempted from the collection of a non-residential development fee thereafter ceases to be exempt from property taxation, the owner of the property shall remit the fees required pursuant to this section within 45 days of the termination of the property tax exemption. Unpaid non-residential development fees under these circumstances may be enforceable by the municipality as a lien against the real property of the owner.

- c. (1) Unless authorized to pay directly to the municipality in which the non-residential construction is occurring in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, developers shall pay non-residential development fees imposed pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) to the Treasurer, in accordance with subsection g. of this section in a manner and on such forms as required by the Treasurer, provided that a certified proof concerning the payment shall be furnished by the Treasurer, to the municipality.
- (2) The **[**council**]** <u>department</u> shall maintain on its <u>Internet</u> website a list of each municipality that is authorized to use the development fees collected pursuant to this section and that has a confirmed status of compliance with the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) , or is in the process of seeking compliance certification, which compliance shall include a spending plan **[**authorized by the council**]** <u>pursuant to section 8 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.2)</u> for all development fees collected.
- d. The payment of non-residential development fees required pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7) shall be made prior to the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for such development. A final certificate of occupancy shall not be issued for any non-residential development until such time as the fee imposed pursuant to this section has been paid by the developer. A non-residential developer may deposit with

the appropriate entity the development fees as calculated by the municipality under protest, and the local code enforcement official shall thereafter issue the certificate of occupancy provided that the construction is otherwise eligible for a certificate of occupancy.

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5 The construction official responsible for the issuance of a 6 building permit shall notify the local tax assessor of the issuance of 7 the first building permit for a development which may be subject to 8 a non-residential development fee. Within 90 days of receipt of that 9 notice, the municipal tax assessor, based on the plans filed, shall 10 provide an estimate of the equalized assessed value of the non-11 residential development. The construction official responsible for 12 the issuance of a final certificate of occupancy shall notify the local 13 assessor of any and all requests for the scheduling of a final 14 inspection on property which may be subject to a non-residential 15 development fee. Within 10 business days of a request for the 16 scheduling of a final inspection, the municipal assessor shall confirm 17 or modify the previously estimated equalized assessed value of the 18 improvements of the non-residential development in accordance with 19 the regulations adopted by the Treasurer pursuant to P.L.1971, c.424 20 (C.54:1-35.35); calculate the non-residential development fee 21 pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 22 through C.40:55D-8.7); and thereafter notify the developer of the 23 amount of the non-residential development fee. 24 municipality fail to determine or notify the developer of the amount 25 of the non-residential development fee within 10 business days of the 26 request for final inspection, the developer may estimate the amount 27 due and pay that estimated amount consistent with the dispute 28 process set forth in subsection b. of section 37 of P.L.2008, c.46 29 Upon tender of the estimated non-residential (C.40:55D-8.6). 30 development fee, provided the developer is in full compliance with 31 all other applicable laws, the municipality shall issue a final 32 certificate of occupancy for the subject property. Failure of the 33 municipality to comply with the timeframes or procedures set forth 34 in this subsection may subject it to penalties to be imposed by the 35 commissioner; any penalties so imposed shall be deposited into the 36 "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" established pursuant 37 to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 as amended by section 17 of 38 P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-320).

A developer of a mixed use development shall be required to pay the Statewide non-residential development fee relating to the nonresidential development component of a mixed use development subject to the provisions of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.).

Non-residential construction which is connected with the relocation of the facilities of a for-profit hospital shall be subject to the fee authorized to be imposed under this section to the extent of the increase in equalized assessed valuation in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Director of the Division of Taxation, Department of the Treasury.

- Any municipality that is not in compliance with the 1 requirements established pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of 2 3 P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), or regulations 4 of the [council] commissioner adopted thereto, may be subject to 5 forfeiture of any or all funds remaining within its municipal development trust fund. Any funds so forfeited shall be deposited 6 7 into the New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 as amended by section 17 8 9 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-320).
- g. The Treasurer shall credit to the "Urban Housing Assistance 10 Fund," established pursuant to section 13 of P.L.2008, c.46 11 12 (C.52:27D-329.7) annually from the receipts of the fees authorized 13 to be imposed pursuant to this section an amount equal to \$20 14 million; all receipts in excess of this amount shall be deposited into 15 the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund," established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 as amended by section 17 16 17 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-320), to be used for the purposes of that 18
- The Treasurer shall adopt such regulations as necessary to effectuate sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.). (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.35)

- 25 16. Section 36 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.5) is amended to 26 read as follows:
- 27 36. a. The commissioner [, in consultation with the council,] shall promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28 29 "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et 30 seq.), such regulations as are necessary for the prompt and effective 31 implementation of the provisions and purposes of [P.L.2008, c.46] (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) section 8 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-32 33 329.2), including, but not limited to, provisions for the payment of 34 any necessary administrative costs related to the assessment of 35 properties and collection of any development fees by a municipality.
  - b. [Notwithstanding the authority granted to the commissioner herein, the council] The commissioner shall adopt and promulgate, in accordance with the provisions of the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), such regulations as are necessary for the effectuation of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), including but not limited to, regulations necessary for the establishment, implementation, review, monitoring, and enforcement of a municipal affordable housing trust fund and spending plan.

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(cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.36)

17. Section 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.7) is amended to read as follows:

38. a. Except as expressly provided in P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) including subsection b. of this section, any provision of a local ordinance which imposes a fee for the development of affordable housing upon a developer of non-residential property, including any and all development fee ordinances adopted in accordance with any regulations of the [Council on Affordable Housing department, or any provision of an ordinance which imposes an obligation relating to the provision of housing affordable to low and moderate income households, or payment in-lieu of building as a condition of non-residential development, shall be void and of no effect. A provision of an ordinance which imposes a development fee which is not prohibited by any provision of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) shall not be invalidated by this section.

- b. No affordable housing obligation shall be imposed concerning a mixed use development that would result in an affordable housing obligation greater than that which would have been imposed if the residential portion of the mixed use development had been developed independently of the non-residential portion of the mixed use development.
- c. Whenever the developer of a non-residential development regulated under P.L.1977, c.110 (C.5:12-1 et seq.) has made or committed itself to make a financial or other contribution relating to the provision of housing affordable to low and moderate income households, the non-residential development fee authorized pursuant to P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.) shall be satisfied through the investment obligations made pursuant to P.L.1977, c.110 (C.5:12-1 et seq.).

(cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.38)

- 18. Section 39 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.40:55D-8.8) is amended to read as follows:
  - 39. The provisions of this section shall apply only to those developments for which a fee was imposed pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), known as the "Statewide Non-residential Development Fee Act."
- a. A developer of a property that received preliminary site plan approval, pursuant to section 34 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-46), or final approval, pursuant to section 38 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-50) prior to July 17, 2008 and that was subject to the payment of a nonresidential development fee prior to the enactment of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.), shall be entitled to a return of any moneys paid that represent the difference between moneys committed prior to July 17, 2008 and monies paid on or after that date.
- b. A developer of a non-residential project that, prior to July 17,
  2008, has been referred to a planning board by the State, a governing
  body, or other public agency for review pursuant to section 22 of
  P.L.1975, c.291 (C. 40:55D-31) and that was subject to the payment

of a nonresidential development fee prior to the enactment of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.), shall be entitled to a return of any moneys paid that represent the difference between moneys committed prior to July 17, 2008 and moneys paid on or after that date.

(cf: P.L.2011, c.122, s.2)

- c. If moneys are required to be returned under subsection a., b. or d. of this section, a claim shall be submitted, in writing, to the same entity to which the moneys were paid, within 120 days of the effective date of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.). The entity to whom the funds were paid shall promptly review all requests for returns, and the fees paid shall be returned to the claimant within 30 days of receipt of the claim for return.
- d. A developer of a non-residential project that paid a fee imposed pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), subsequent to July 17, 2008 but prior to the effective date of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.), shall be entitled to the return of those moneys paid, provided that the provisions of section 37 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.6), as amended by P.L.2009, c.90 do not permit the imposition of a fee upon the developer of that non-residential property.
- e. **[**Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections a., b., c., and d. of this section, if, on the effective date of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-489a et al.), a municipality that has returned all or a portion of non-residential fees in accordance with subsection a. or b. of this section shall be reimbursed from the funds available through the appropriation made into the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" pursuant to section 41 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-320.1) within 30 days of the municipality providing written notice to the Council on Affordable Housing. **]** (Deleted by amendment, P.L., c.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
- A developer of a non-residential project that paid a fee imposed pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 through C.40:55D-8.7), subsequent to June 30, 2010 but prior to the effective date of P.L.2011, c.122, shall be entitled to the return of those monies paid, provided that said monies have not already been expended by the municipality on affordable housing projects, and provided that the provisions of section 37 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.6), as amended by P.L.2011, c.122 do not permit the imposition of a fee upon the developer of that non-residential property. If moneys are eligible to be returned under this subsection, a claim shall be submitted, in writing, to the same entity to which the moneys were paid, within 120 days of the effective date of P.L.2011, c.122. The entity to whom the funds were paid shall promptly review all requests for returns, to ensure applicability of section 37 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.6) and the fees paid shall be returned to the claimant within 30 days of receipt of the claim for return.

- 1 19. Section 3 of P.L.1993, c.32 (C.40:55D-40.3) is amended to 2 read as follows:
- 3 3. a. There is established in, but not of, the department a Site 4 Improvement Advisory Board, to devise statewide site improvement 5 standards pursuant to section 4 of [this act] P.L.1993, c.32 (C.40:55D-40.4). The board shall consist of the commissioner or his 6 7 designee, who shall be a non-voting member of the board, the 8 Director of the Division of Housing in the Department of Community 9 Affairs, who shall be a voting member of the board, and [10] nine other voting members, to be appointed by the commissioner. The 10 11 other members shall include two professional planners, one of whom serves as a planner for a governmental entity or whose professional 12 13 experience is predominantly in the public sector and who has worked 14 in the public sector for at least the previous five years and the other 15 of whom serves as a planner in private practice and has particular expertise in private residential development and has been involved in 16
- 19 (1) The New Jersey Society of Professional Engineers;

representative each from:

- (2) The New Jersey Society of Municipal Engineers;
- (3) The New Jersey Association of County Engineers;
- (4) The New Jersey Federation of Planning Officials;
- 23 (5) [The Council on Affordable Housing] (Deleted by amendment, P.L., c. (pending before the Legislature as this bill);

private sector planning for at least the previous five years, and one

- (6) The New Jersey Builders' Association;
- (7) The New Jersey Institute of Technology;
- (8) The New Jersey State League of Municipalities.
- b. Among the members to be appointed by the commissioner who are first appointed, four shall be appointed for terms of two years each, four shall be appointed for terms of three years each, and two shall be appointed for terms of four years each. Thereafter, each appointee shall serve for a term of four years. Vacancies in the membership shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments are made, for the unexpired term. The [commission] board shall select a chair from among its members [a chairman]. Members may be removed by the commissioner for cause.
- c. Board members shall serve without compensation, but may be entitled to reimbursement, from moneys appropriated or otherwise made available for the purposes of this act, for expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
- 41 (cf: P.L.1993, c.32, s.3)

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- 43 20. Section 3 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-3) is amended to read 44 as follows:
- 45 3. As used in [this act] <u>P.L.1992</u>, <u>c.79</u> (<u>C.40A:12A-1 et seq.</u>):
- "Bonds" means any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debenturesor other obligations issued by a municipality, county, redevelopment

entity, or housing authority pursuant to P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-1 et al.).

3 "Comparable, affordable replacement housing" means newly-4 constructed or substantially rehabilitated housing to be offered to a 5 household being displaced as a result of a redevelopment project, that 6 is affordable to that household based on its income under the 7 guidelines established by the [Council on Affordable Housing in the Department of Community Affairs New Jersey Housing and 8 9 Mortgage Finance Agency for maximum affordable sales prices or 10 maximum fair market rents, and that is comparable to the household's 11 dwelling in the redevelopment area with respect to the size and 12 amenities of the dwelling unit, the quality of the neighborhood, and 13 the level of public services and facilities offered by the municipality 14 in which the redevelopment area is located.

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

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"Electric vehicle charging station" means an electric component assembly or cluster of component assemblies designed specifically to charge batteries within electric vehicles by permitting the transfer of electric energy to a battery or other storage device in an electric vehicle.

"Governing body" means the body exercising general legislative powers in a county or municipality according to the terms and procedural requirements set forth in the form of government adopted by the county or municipality.

"Housing authority" means a housing authority created or continued pursuant to this act.

"Housing project" means a project, or distinct portion of a project, which is designed and intended to provide decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of [low and moderate income] <u>low- and moderate-income</u>; such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, parks, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, welfare or other purposes. The term "housing project" also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith.

"Parking authority" means a public corporation created pursuant to the "Parking Authority Law," P.L.1948, c.198 (C.40:11A-1 et

seq.), and authorized to exercise redevelopment powers within the municipality.

"Persons of [low and moderate income] low- and moderateincome" means persons or families who are, in the case of State assisted projects or programs, so defined by the [Council on Affordable Housing in the Department of Community Affairs 1 New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, or in the case of federally assisted projects or programs, defined as of ["low and very low income" | "low- and very low-income" by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Public body" means the State or any county, municipality, school district, authority or other political subdivision of the State.

"Public electric vehicle charging station" means an electric vehicle charging station located at a publicly available parking space.

"Public housing" means any housing for persons of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income owned by a municipality, county, the State or the federal government, or any agency or instrumentality thereof.

"Public hydrogen fueling station" means publicly available equipment to store and dispense hydrogen fuel to vehicles according to industry codes and standards.

"Publicly assisted housing" means privately owned housing which receives public assistance or subsidy, which may be grants or loans for construction, reconstruction, conservation, or rehabilitation of the housing, or receives operational or maintenance subsidies either directly or through rental subsidies to tenants, from a federal, State or local government agency or instrumentality.

"Publicly available parking space" means a parking space that is available to, and accessible by, the public and may include on-street parking spaces and parking spaces in surface lots or parking garages, but shall not include: a parking space that is part of, or associated with, a private residence; or a parking space that is reserved for the exclusive use of an individual driver or vehicle or for a group of drivers or vehicles, such as employees, tenants, visitors, residents of a common interest development, or residents of an adjacent building.

"Real property" means all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise, and indebtedness secured by such liens.

"Redeveloper" means any person, firm, corporation or public body that shall enter into or propose to enter into a contract with a municipality or other redevelopment entity for the redevelopment or rehabilitation of an area in need of redevelopment, or an area in need of rehabilitation, or any part thereof, under the provisions of this act, or for any construction or other work forming part of a redevelopment or rehabilitation project.

"Redevelopment" means clearance, replanning, development and redevelopment; the conservation and rehabilitation of any structure or improvement, the construction and provision for construction of residential, commercial, industrial, public or other structures and the grant or dedication of spaces as may be appropriate or necessary in the interest of the general welfare for streets, parks, playgrounds, or other public purposes, including recreational and other facilities incidental or appurtenant thereto, in accordance with a redevelopment plan.

"Redevelopment agency" means a redevelopment agency created pursuant to subsection a. of section 11 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-11) or established heretofore pursuant to the "Redevelopment Agencies Law," P.L.1949, c.306 (C.40:55C-1 et al.), repealed by this act, which has been permitted in accordance with the provisions of [this act] P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-1 et seq.) to continue to exercise its redevelopment functions and powers.

"Redevelopment area" or "area in need of redevelopment" means an area determined to be in need of redevelopment pursuant to sections 5 and 6 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-5 and <u>C.</u>40A:12A-6) or determined heretofore to be a "blighted area" pursuant to P.L.1949, c.187 (C.40:55-21.1 et seq.) repealed by this act, both determinations as made pursuant to the authority of Article VIII, Section III, paragraph 1 of the Constitution. A redevelopment area may include lands, buildings, or improvements which of themselves are not detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare, but the inclusion of which is found necessary, with or without change in their condition, for the effective redevelopment of the area of which they are a part.

"Redevelopment entity" means a municipality or an entity authorized by the governing body of a municipality pursuant to subsection c. of section 4 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-4) to implement redevelopment plans and carry out redevelopment projects in an area in need of redevelopment, or in an area in need of rehabilitation, or in both.

"Redevelopment plan" means a plan adopted by the governing body of a municipality for the redevelopment or rehabilitation of all or any part of a redevelopment area, or an area in need of rehabilitation, which plan shall be sufficiently complete to indicate its relationship to definite municipal objectives as to appropriate land uses, public transportation and utilities, recreational and municipal facilities, and other public improvements; and to indicate proposed land uses and building requirements in the redevelopment area or area in need of rehabilitation, or both.

"Redevelopment project" means any work or undertaking pursuant to a redevelopment plan; such undertaking may include any buildings, land, including demolition, clearance or removal of buildings from land, equipment, facilities, or other real or personal properties which are necessary, convenient, or desirable appurtenances, such as but not limited to streets, sewers, utilities,

parks, site preparation, landscaping, and administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, and welfare facilities, and zeroemission vehicle fueling and charging infrastructure.

"Rehabilitation" means an undertaking, by means of extensive repair, reconstruction or renovation of existing structures, with or without the introduction of new construction or the enlargement of existing structures, in any area that has been determined to be in need of rehabilitation or redevelopment, to eliminate substandard structural or housing conditions and arrest the deterioration of that area.

"Rehabilitation area" or "area in need of rehabilitation" means any area determined to be in need of rehabilitation pursuant to section 14 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-14).

"Zero-emission vehicle" means a vehicle certified as a zero emission vehicle pursuant to the California Air Resources Board zero emission vehicle standards for the applicable model year, including but not limited to, battery electric-powered vehicles and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

"Zero-emission vehicle fueling and charging infrastructure" means infrastructure to charge or fuel zero-emission vehicles, including but not limited to, public electric vehicle charging stations and public hydrogen fueling stations.

(cf: P.L.2021, c.168, s.1)

- 21. Section 16 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-16) is amended to read as follows:
- 16. a. In order to carry out the housing purposes of this act, a municipality, county, or housing authority may exercise the following powers, in addition to those set forth in section 22 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-22):
- (1) Plan, construct, own, and operate housing projects; maintain, reconstruct, improve, alter, or repair any housing project or any part thereof; and for these purposes, receive and accept from the State or federal government, or any other source, funds or other financial assistance;
- (2) Lease or rent any dwelling house, accommodations, lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any housing project; and pursuant to the provisions of this act, establish and revise the rents and charges therefor;
- (3) Acquire property pursuant to subsection i. of section 22 of P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-22);
- (4) Acquire, by condemnation, any land or building which is necessary for the housing project, pursuant to the provisions of the "Eminent Domain Act of 1971," P.L.1971, c.361 (C.20:3-1 et seq.);
- 45 (5) Issue bonds in accordance with the provisions of section 29 of 46 P.L.1992, c.79 (C.40A:12A-29);
- 47 (6) Cooperate with any other municipality, private, county, State 48 or federal entity to provide funds to the municipality or other 49 governmental entity and to homeowners, tenant associations,

- nonprofit or private developers to acquire, construct, rehabilitate or operate publicly assisted housing, and to provide rent subsidies for persons of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income, including the elderly, pursuant to applicable State or federal programs;
  - (7) Encourage the use of demand side subsidy programs such as certificates and vouchers for low-income families and promote the use of project based certificates which provide subsidies for units in newly constructed and substantially rehabilitated structures, and of tenant based certificates which subsidize rent in existing units;
  - (8) Cooperate with any State or federal entity to secure mortgage assistance for any person of [low or moderate income] <u>low- or</u> moderate-income;
  - (9) Provide technical assistance and support to nonprofit organizations and private developers interested in constructing [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing;
  - (10) If it owns and operates public housing units, provide to the tenants public safety services, including protection against substance use disorder, and social services, including counseling and financial management, in cooperation with other agencies;
  - (11) Provide emergency shelters, transitional housing and supporting services to homeless families and individuals.
  - b. All housing projects, programs and actions undertaken pursuant to this act shall accord with the housing element of the master plan of the municipality within which undertaken, and with any fair share housing plan [filed by] of the municipality [with the Council on Affordable Housing, based upon the council's criteria and guidelines], adopted pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.)[, whether or not the municipality has petitioned for substantive certification of the plan].

(cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.176)

- 22. Section 10 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-310) is amended to read as follows:
- 10. A municipality's housing element shall be designed to achieve the goal of access to affordable housing to meet present and prospective housing needs, with particular attention to [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing, and shall contain at least:
- a. An inventory of the municipality's housing stock by age, condition, purchase or rental value, occupancy characteristics, and type, including the number of units affordable to [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households and substandard housing capable of being rehabilitated, and in conducting this inventory the municipality shall have access, on a confidential basis for the sole purpose of conducting the inventory, to all necessary property tax assessment records and information in the assessor's office, including but not limited to the property record cards;

- b. A projection of the municipality's housing stock, including the probable future construction of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing, for the next ten years, taking into account, but not necessarily limited to, construction permits issued, approvals of applications for development and probable residential development of lands;
  - c. An analysis of the municipality's demographic characteristics, including but not necessarily limited to, household size, income level and age;
  - d. An analysis of the existing and probable future employment characteristics of the municipality;
  - e. A determination of the municipality's present and prospective fair share for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing and its capacity to accommodate its present and prospective housing needs, including its fair share for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing, as established pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
    - f. A consideration of the lands that are most appropriate for construction of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing and of the existing structures most appropriate for conversion to, or rehabilitation for, [low and moderate income] low-and moderate-income housing, including a consideration of lands of developers who have expressed a commitment to provide [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing; and
    - g. An analysis of the extent to which municipal ordinances and other local factors advance or detract from the goal of preserving multigenerational family continuity as expressed in the recommendations of the Multigenerational Family Housing Continuity Commission, adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) of subsection f. of section 1 of P.L.2021, c.273 (C.52:27D-329.20). (cf: P.L.2021, c.273, s.2)

- 23. Section 1 of P.L.1995, c.231 (C.52:27D-310.1) is amended to read as follows:
- 1. When computing a municipal adjustment regarding available land resources as part of the determination of a municipality's fair share of affordable housing, the [Council on Affordable Housing] municipality in filing a housing element and fair share plan pursuant to subsection f. of section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall exclude from designating, and the declaratory judgment process set forth pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall confirm was correctly excluded, as vacant land:
- (a) any land that is owned by a local government entity that as of January 1, 1997, has adopted, prior to the institution of a lawsuit seeking a builder's remedy or prior to the filing of a petition for substantive certification of a housing element and fair share plan, a

resolution authorizing an execution of agreement that the land be utilized for a public purpose other than housing;

- (b) any land listed on a master plan of a municipality as being dedicated, by easement or otherwise, for purposes of conservation, park lands or open space and which is owned, leased, licensed, or in any manner operated by a county, municipality or tax-exempt, nonprofit organization including a local board of education, or by more than one municipality by joint agreement pursuant to P.L.1964, c.185 (C.40:61-35.1 et seq.), for so long as the entity maintains such ownership, lease, license, or operational control of such land;
- (c) any vacant contiguous parcels of land in private ownership of a size which would accommodate fewer than five housing units [if current standards of the council were applied] based on appropriate standards pertaining to housing density;
- (d) historic and architecturally important sites listed on the State Register of Historic Places or National Register of Historic Places prior to the **[**submission of the petition of substantive certification **]** date of filing a housing element and fair share plan pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (e) agricultural lands when the development rights to these lands have been purchased or restricted by covenant;
- (f) sites designated for active recreation that are designated for recreational purposes in the municipal master plan; and
- (g) environmentally sensitive lands where development is prohibited by any State or federal agency.

No municipality shall be required to utilize for affordable housing purposes land that is excluded from being designated as vacant land. (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.39)

- 24. Section 11 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-311) is amended to read as follows:
- 11. a. In adopting its housing element, the municipality may provide for its fair share of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing by means of any technique or combination of techniques which provide a realistic opportunity for the provision of the fair share. The housing element shall contain an analysis demonstrating that it will provide such a realistic opportunity, and the municipality shall establish that its land use and other relevant ordinances have been revised to incorporate the provisions for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing. preparing the housing element, the municipality shall consider the following techniques for providing [low and moderate income] low-and moderate-income housing within the municipality, as well as such other appropriate techniques as have been established through applicable precedent and may be [published by the council or proposed] employed by the municipality:

- 1 (1) Rezoning for densities necessary to assure the economic 2 viability of any inclusionary developments, either through mandatory 3 set-asides or density bonuses, as may be necessary to meet all or part 4 of the municipality's fair share in accordance with [the regulations 5 of the council and ] the provisions of subsection h. of this section;
  - (2) Determination of the total residential zoning necessary to assure that the municipality's fair share is achieved;

- (3) Determination of measures that the municipality will take to assure that [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income units remain affordable to [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households for an appropriate period of not less than six years;
- (4) A plan for infrastructure expansion and rehabilitation if necessary to assure the achievement of the municipality's fair share of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing;
- (5) Donation or use of municipally owned land or land condemned by the municipality for purposes of providing [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing;
- (6) Tax abatements for purposes of providing [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing;
- (7) Utilization of funds obtained from any State or federal subsidy toward the construction of [low and moderate income] loward moderate-income housing;
- (8) Utilization of municipally generated funds toward the construction of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing; and
- (9) The purchase of privately owned real property used for residential purposes at the value of all liens secured by the property, excluding any tax liens, notwithstanding that the total amount of debt secured by liens exceeds the appraised value of the property, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to subsection b. of section 41 of P.L.2000, c.126 (C.52:27D-311.2).
- b. The municipality may provide for a phasing schedule for the achievement of its fair share of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing.
  - c. (Deleted by amendment, P.L.2008, c.46)
- d. Nothing in P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) shall require a municipality to raise or expend municipal revenues in order to provide [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing.
  - e. When a municipality's housing element includes the provision of rental housing units in a community residence for the developmentally disabled , for the mentally ill, or for persons with head injuries, as those terms are defined in section 2 of P.L.1977, c.448 (C.30:11B-2), or in transitional housing, which will be affordable to persons of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income, and for which adequate measures to retain such

- 1 affordability pursuant to paragraph (3) of subsection a. of this section
- 2 are included in the housing element, those housing units shall be fully
- 3 credited [as permitted under the rules of the council] towards the
- 4 fulfillment of the municipality's fair share of [low and moderate
- 5 income low- and moderate-income housing. A municipality shall
- not credit transitional housing units towards more than 15 percent of 6 7
  - the municipality's fair share obligation.

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- It having been determined by the Legislature that the provision of housing under P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) is a public purpose, a municipality or municipalities may utilize public monies to make donations, grants or loans of public funds for the rehabilitation of deficient housing units and the provision of new or substantially rehabilitated housing for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income persons, providing that any private advantage is incidental.
- A municipality [which] that has received [substantive certification from the council approval of its housing element and fair share plan for the current round, and [which] that has actually effected the construction of the affordable housing units it is obligated to provide, may amend its affordable housing element or zoning ordinances without [the approval of the council] losing immunity from builder's remedy litigation.
- h. Whenever affordable housing units are proposed to be provided through an inclusionary development, a municipality shall provide, through its zoning powers, incentives to the developer, which shall include increased densities and reduced costs [, in accordance with the regulations of the council and this subsection.
- The council, upon the application of a A municipality and a developer [,] may [approve] request a modification of a compliance certification involving reduced affordable housing setasides or increased densities to ensure the economic feasibility of an inclusionary development, if any such application demonstrates how any shortfall in meeting the municipal fair share obligation will then be addressed.
- j. A municipality may enter into an agreement with a developer or residential development owner to provide a preference for affordable housing to [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income veterans who served in time of war or other emergency, as defined in section 1 of P.L.1963, c.171 (C.54:4-8.10), of up to 50 percent of the affordable units in that particular project. This preference shall be established in the applicant selection process for available affordable units so that applicants who are veterans who served in time of war or other emergency, as referenced in this subsection, and who apply within 90 days of the initial marketing period shall receive preference for the rental of the agreed-upon percentage of affordable units. After the first 90 days of the initial 120-day marketing period, if any of those units subject to the preference remain available, then applicants from the general public

1 shall be considered for occupancy. Following the initial 120-day 2 marketing period, previously qualified applicants and future 3 qualified applicants who are veterans who served in time of war or 4 other emergency, as referenced in this subsection, shall be placed on 5 a special waiting list as well as the general waiting list. The veterans 6 on the special waiting list shall be given preference for affordable 7 units, as the units become available, whenever the percentage of 8 preference-occupied units falls below the agreed upon percentage. 9 Any agreement to provide affordable housing preferences for 10 veterans pursuant to this subsection shall not affect a municipality's ability to receive credit for the unit [from the council, or its 11 12 successor].

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k. In the fourth round, and in subsequent rounds of affordable housing obligations, a municipality shall be able to receive one credit against its affordable housing obligation for each unit of low- or moderate-income housing, and shall not receive bonus credit for any particular type of low- or moderate-income housing, unless authority to obtain bonus credit is expressly provided pursuant to this section, or other sections of the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). This subsection shall not be construed to limit the ability of a municipality to receive a unit of credit for a low- or moderate-income housing unit that is subject to affordability controls that are scheduled to expire, but are extended in accordance with the Uniform Housing Affordability Controls promulgated by the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, to the extent that this affordability control extension would otherwise generate this credit. As a part of a fair share plan and housing element adopted pursuant to subsection f. of section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), a municipality shall:

- (1) receive one unit of credit and one-half bonus credit for each unit of low- or moderate-income housing in a community residence for persons with head injuries, developmental disabilities, or mental illness, as those terms are defined in section 2 of P.L.1977, c.448 (C.30:11B-2), or in transitional housing;
- (2) receive one unit of credit and one-half bonus credit for each
   unit of very low-income housing;
- 37 (3) receive one unit of credit and one-half bonus credit for each 38 unit of low- or moderate-income housing located within a 1/2-mile 39 radius, or one-mile radius for projects located in a Garden State 40 Growth Zone, as defined in section 2 of P.L.2011, c.149 (C.34:1B-41 243), surrounding a New Jersey Transit Corporation, Port Authority 42 Transit Corporation, or Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation 43 rail, bus, or ferry station, including all light rail stations. For the 44 purpose of this subparagraph, the distance from the bus, rail, or ferry 45 station to a housing unit shall be measured from the closest point on 46 the outer perimeter of the station, including any associated park-and-47 ride lot, to the closest point of the housing project property; and
- 48 (4) receive one unit of credit and one-half bonus credit for a unit 49 of age-restricted housing, provided that a bonus credit for age-

restricted housing shall not be applied to more than 10 percent of the units of age-restricted housing constructed in a municipality that count towards the municipality's affordable housing obligation for any single 10-year round of affordable housing obligations.

l. A municipality may not satisfy more than 25 percent of the affordable housing units, exclusive of any bonus credits, to address its prospective need affordable housing obligation through the creation of age-restricted housing. A municipality shall satisfy a minimum of 50 percent of the actual affordable housing units, exclusive of any bonus credits, created to address its prospective need affordable housing obligation through the creation of housing available to families with children and otherwise in compliance with the requirements and controls established pursuant to section 21 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-321).

14 <u>P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27</u> 15 (cf: P.L.2013, c.6, s.1)

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25. Section 6 of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-311b) is amended to read as follows:

6. [The council] A municipality may take such measures as are necessary to assure compliance with the adaptability requirements imposed pursuant to P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-311a et al.), including the inspection of those units which are newly constructed and receive housing credit as provided under section 1 of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-311a) for adaptability, as part of the monitoring which occurs pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). No housing unit subject to the provisions of section 5 of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-123.15) and to the provisions of the barrier free subcode adopted by the Commissioner of Community Affairs pursuant to the "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-119 et seq.) shall be eligible for inclusion in a municipal fair share plan unless the unit complies with the requirements set forth thereunder. If any units for which credit was granted in accordance with the provisions of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-311a et al.) are found not to conform to the requirements of P.L.2005, c.350 (C.52:27D-311a et al.), [the council may] any party representing the interests of households with disabilities may seek a modification to the approval of the municipal fair share plan to require the municipality to amend its fair share plan within 90 days of [receiving notice from the council such a finding, to address its fair share obligation pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). In the event that the municipality fails to amend its fair share plan within 90 days of Ireceiving such notice, the council may revoke substantive certification such a finding, the municipality shall lose immunity to a builder's remedy for the portion of its obligation that is found not to conform to the requirements of P.L.2005, c.350

47 (cf: P.L.2005, c.350, s.6)

(C.52:27D-311a et al.).

26. Section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-320) is amended to read as follows:

20. There is established in the Department of Community Affairs a separate trust fund, to be used for the exclusive purposes as provided in this section, and which shall be known as the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund." The fund shall be a non-lapsing, revolving trust fund, and all monies deposited or received for purposes of the fund shall be accounted for separately, by source and amount, and remain in the fund until appropriated for such The fund shall be the repository of all State funds appropriated for affordable housing purposes, including, but not limited to, the proceeds from the receipts of the additional fee collected pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection a. of section 3 of P.L.1968, c.49 (C.46:15-7), proceeds from available receipts of the Statewide non-residential development fees collected pursuant to section 35 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.4), monies lapsing or reverting from municipal development trust funds, or other monies as may be dedicated, earmarked, or appropriated by the Legislature for the purposes of the fund. All references in any law, order, rule, regulation, contract, loan, document, or otherwise, to the "Neighborhood Preservation Nonlapsing Revolving Fund" shall mean the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund." department shall be permitted to utilize annually up to 7.5 percent of the monies available in the fund for the payment of any necessary administrative costs related to the administration of the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), or any costs related to administration of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.).

a. Except as permitted pursuant to subsection g. of this section, and by section 41 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-320.1), the commissioner shall award grants or loans from this fund for housing projects and programs in municipalities whose housing elements have [received substantive certification from the council,] obtained compliance certification pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), or in municipalities receiving State aid pursuant to P.L.1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178 et seq.) [, in municipalities subject to a builder's remedy as defined in section 28 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-328), or in receiving municipalities in cases where the council has approved a regional contribution agreement and a project plan developed by the receiving municipality].

Of those monies deposited into the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" that are derived from municipal development fee trust funds, or from available collections of Statewide non-residential development fees, a priority for funding shall be established for projects in municipalities that have **[**petitioned the council for substantive **]** compliance certification.

Programs and projects in any municipality shall be funded only after receipt by the commissioner of a written statement in support of the program or project from the municipal governing body.

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- b. The commissioner shall establish rules and regulations governing the qualifications of applicants, the application procedures, and the criteria for awarding grants and loans and the standards for establishing the amount, terms, and conditions of each grant or loan.
- 9 For any period which the [council] commissioner may 10 approve, the commissioner may assist affordable housing programs [which] that are [not] located in municipalities [whose housing 11 12 elements have been granted substantive certification or which are not 13 in furtherance of a regional contribution agreement 1 that have a 14 pending request for compliance certification; provided that the 15 affordable housing program will meet all or part of a municipal **[**low and moderate income low- and moderate-income housing 16 17 obligation.
- 18 d. Amounts deposited in the "New Jersey Affordable Housing 19 Trust Fund" shall be targeted to regions based on the region's 20 percentage of the State's [low and moderate income] low- and 21 moderate-income housing need as determined [by the council] 22 pursuant to the low- and moderate-income household growth over the 23 prior 10 years, as calculated pursuant to section 6 24 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). 25 Amounts in the fund shall be applied for the following purposes in 26 designated neighborhoods:
  - (1) Rehabilitation of substandard housing units occupied or to be occupied by [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households:
  - (2) Creation of accessory [apartments] <u>dwelling units</u> to be occupied by [low and moderate income] <u>low- and moderate-income</u> households;
  - (3) Conversion of non-residential space to residential purposes; provided a substantial percentage of the resulting housing units are to be occupied by [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households;
  - (4) Acquisition of real property, demolition and removal of buildings, or construction of new housing that will be occupied by [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households, or any combination thereof;
  - (5) Grants of assistance to eligible municipalities for costs of necessary studies, surveys, plans, and permits; engineering, architectural, and other technical services; costs of land acquisition and any buildings thereon; and costs of site preparation, demolition, and infrastructure development for projects undertaken pursuant to an approved regional contribution agreement;
- 47 (6) Assistance to a local housing authority, nonprofit or limited 48 dividend housing corporation, or association or a qualified entity

acting as a receiver under P.L.2003, c.295 (C.2A:42-114 et al.) for rehabilitation or restoration of housing units which it administers which: (a) are unusable or in a serious state of disrepair; (b) can be restored in an economically feasible and sound manner; and (c) can be retained in a safe, decent, and sanitary manner, upon completion of rehabilitation or restoration; and

- (7) Other housing programs for [low and moderate income] low-and moderate-income housing, including, without limitation, (a) infrastructure projects directly facilitating the construction of [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing not to exceed a reasonable percentage of the construction costs of the [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing to be provided and (b) alteration of dwelling units occupied or to be occupied by households of [low or moderate income] low- or moderate-income and the common areas of the premises in which they are located in order to make them accessible to persons with disabilities.
- e. Any grant or loan agreement entered into pursuant to this section shall incorporate contractual guarantees and procedures by which the division will ensure that any unit of housing provided for [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households shall continue to be occupied by [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households for [at least 20 years] a period that conforms to the requirements of subsection f. of section 21 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-321) following the award of the loan or grant, except that the division may approve a guarantee for a period of less [than 20 years] duration where necessary to ensure project feasibility.
- Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, in making grants or loans under this section, the department shall not require that tenants be certified as [low or moderate income] <u>low- or moderate-income</u> or that contractual guarantees or deed restrictions be in place to ensure continued [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income occupancy as a condition of providing housing assistance from any program administered by the department, when that assistance is provided for a project of moderate rehabilitation if the project: (1) contains 30 or fewer rental units; and (2) is located in a census tract in which the median household income is 60 percent or less of the median income for the housing region in which the census tract is located, as determined for a three person household by the council in accordance with the latest federal decennial census. A list of eligible census tracts shall be maintained by the department and shall be adjusted upon publication of median income figures by census tract after each federal decennial census.
- g. In addition to other grants or loans awarded pursuant to this section, and without regard to any limitations on such grants or loans for any other purposes herein imposed, the commissioner shall

1 annually allocate such amounts as may be necessary in the 2

commissioner's discretion, and in accordance with section 3 of

- 3 P.L.2004, c.140 (C.52:27D-287.3), to fund rental assistance grants
- 4 under the program created pursuant to P.L.2004, c.140 (C.52:27D-
- 5 287.1 et al.). Such rental assistance grants shall be deemed necessary
- 6 and authorized pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), in
  - order to meet the housing needs of certain [low income] low-income
- 8 households who may not be eligible to occupy other housing
- 9 produced pursuant to P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
- 10 h. The department and the State Treasurer shall submit the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" for an audit annually by the 11
- 12 State Auditor or State Comptroller, at the discretion of the Treasurer.
- 13 In addition, the department shall prepare an annual report for each
- 14 fiscal year, and submit it by November 30th of each year to the
- 15 Governor and the Legislature, and the Joint Committee on Housing
- 16 Affordability, or its successor, and post the information to its [web
- 17 site I Internet website, of all activity of the fund, including details of
- 18 the grants and loans by number of units, number and income ranges
- 19 of recipients of grants or loans, location of the housing renovated or
- 20 constructed using monies from the fund, the number of units upon
- 21 which affordability controls were placed, and the length of those
- 22 controls. The report also shall include details pertaining to those
- 23 monies allocated from the fund for use by the State rental assistance
- 24 program pursuant to section 3 of P.L.2004, c.140 (C.52:27D-287.3)
- 25 and subsection g. of this section.
- 26 The commissioner may award or grant the amount of any 27 appropriation deposited in the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust
- 28 Fund" pursuant to section 41 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-320.1) to
- 29 municipalities pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of P.L.2009,
- 30 c.90 (C.40:55D-8.8).
- 31 (cf: P.L.2017, c.131, s.200)

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- 33 27. Section 21 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-321) is amended to 34 read as follows:
- 35 21. The agency shall establish affordable housing programs to 36 assist municipalities in meeting the obligation of developing
- communities to provide [low and moderate income] low- and 37
- 38 moderate-income housing.
- 39 a. Of the bond authority allocated to it under section 24 of
- 40 P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-24) the agency will allocate, for a
- 41 reasonable period of time established by its board, no less than
- 42 [25%] 25 percent to be used in conjunction with housing to be

constructed or rehabilitated with assistance under [this act]

- 44 P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.).
- 45 b. The agency shall to the extent of available funds, award
- 46 assistance to affordable housing programs located in municipalities
- 47 whose housing elements have [received substantive] obtained
- 48 compliance certification [from the council], or which have been

- subject to a builder's remedy [or which are in furtherance of a
- 2 regional contribution agreement approved by the council. During
- 3 [the first 12 months from the effective date of this act and for] any
- 4 [additional] period which the [council] agency may approve, the
- 5 agency may assist affordable housing programs [which are not
- 6 located in municipalities whose housing elements have been granted 7 substantive certification or which are not in furtherance of a regional
- 8 contribution agreement] that have a pending request for compliance
- 9 <u>certification</u>; provided the affordable housing program will meet all
- or in part a municipal [low and moderate income] low- and
- 11 <u>moderate-income</u> housing obligation.

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- c. Assistance provided pursuant to this section may take the form of grants or awards to municipalities, prospective home purchasers, housing sponsors as defined in P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.), or as contributions to the issuance of mortgage revenue bonds or multi-family housing development bonds which have the effect of achieving the goal of producing affordable housing.
- d. Affordable housing programs which may be financed or assisted under this provision may include, but are not limited to:
- (1) Assistance for home purchase and improvement including interest rate assistance, down payment and closing cost assistance, and direct grants for principal reduction;
- (2) Rental programs including loans or grants for developments containing [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income housing, moderate rehabilitation of existing rental housing, congregate care and retirement facilities;
- (3) Financial assistance for the conversion of nonresidential space to residences;
- (4) Other housing programs for [low and moderate income] <u>low-and moderate-income</u> housing, including infrastructure projects directly facilitating the construction of [low and moderate income] <u>low-and moderate-income</u> housing; and
- (5) Grants or loans to municipalities, housing sponsors and community organizations to encourage development of innovative approaches to affordable housing, including:
- (a) Such advisory, consultative, training and educational services as will assist in the planning, construction, rehabilitation and operation of housing; and
- (b) Encouraging research in and demonstration projects to develop new and better techniques and methods for increasing the supply, types and financing of housing and housing projects in the State.
- e. The agency shall establish procedures and guidelines governing the qualifications of applicants, the application procedures and the criteria for awarding grants and loans for affordable housing programs and the standards for establishing the amount, terms and conditions of each grant or loan.

1 [In consultation with the council, the] The agency shall 2 establish requirements and controls to [insure] ensure the 3 maintenance of housing assisted under [this act] P.L.1985, c.222 4 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) as affordable to [low and moderate income] 5 low- and moderate-income households for a period of not less than 6 [20] 30 years; provided that the agency may establish a shorter 7 period of at least 10 years for accessory dwelling units or units within 8 mobile home parks, upon a determination that the economic 9 feasibility of the program is jeopardized by the requirement and the 10 public purpose served by the program outweighs the shorter period. 11 and that the requirements and controls shall, at a minimum, be 12 consistent with the controls as in effect immediately prior to the 13 effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), including, but not limited to, any requirements 14 15 concerning the bedroom distributions, affordability averages, and 16 affirmative marketing. The controls may include, among others, 17 requirements for recapture of assistance provided pursuant to [this 18 act P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or restrictions on return 19 on equity in the event of failure to meet the requirements of the 20 program. With respect to rental housing financed by the agency 21 pursuant to [this act] P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) or 22 otherwise which promotes the provision or maintenance of [low and 23 moderate income low- and moderate-income housing, the agency 24 may waive restrictions on return on equity required pursuant to 25 P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-1 et seq.) which is gained through the sale 26 of the property or of any interest in the property or sale of any interest 27 in the housing sponsor. The agency shall promulgate updated 28 regulations no later than nine months following the effective date of 29 P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill). 30 All parties may continue to rely on regulations previously adopted by 31 the agency until new rules and regulations are adopted by the agency. 32 g. The agency may establish affordable housing programs 33 through the use or establishment of subsidiary corporations or 34 development corporations as provided in P.L.1983, c.530 (C.55:14K-35 1 et seq.). The subsidiary corporations or development corporations 36 shall be eligible to receive funds provided under [this act] P.L.1985, 37 c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) for any permitted purpose. 38 h. The agency shall provide assistance, through its bonding 39

powers or in any other manner within its powers, to the grant and loan program established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-320).

42 (cf: P.L.2004, c.140, s.5)

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44 28. Section 19 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-321.1) is amended to 45 read as follows:

46 19. Notwithstanding any rules of the New Jersey Housing and 47 Mortgage Finance Agency to the contrary, the allocation of **[**low income] low-income tax credits shall be made by the agency to the full extent such credits are permitted to be allocated under federal

2 law, including allocations of [4] four percent or [9] nine percent federal [low income] low-income tax credits, and including 3 4 allocations allowable for partial credits. The affordable portion of 5 any mixed income or mixed use development that is part of a fair

6 share housing plan [approved by the council] that has obtained 7

compliance certification, or a court-approved judgment of repose or compliance, including, but not limited to, a development that has

8 9 received a density bonus, shall be permitted to receive allocations of

10 [low income] <u>low-income</u> tax credits, provided that the applicant can

11 conclusively demonstrate that the market rate residential or

12 commercial units are unable to internally subsidize the affordable 13

units, and the affordable units are developed contemporaneously with

14 the commercial or market rate residential units.

(cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.19)

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29. Section 7 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1) is amended to read as follows:

19 7. The council shall coordinate and review the housing elements 20 as filed pursuant to section 11 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-311), and the housing activities under section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 21 22 (C.52:27D-320), at least once every three years, to 1 Housing 23 elements and fair share plans adopted pursuant to section 3 of P.L. , 24 c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) shall ensure 25 that at least 13 percent of the housing units made available for 26 occupancy by low-income and [moderate income] moderate-income 27 households to address a municipality's prospective need obligation 28 will be reserved for occupancy by very low income households, as 29 that term is defined pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1985, c.222 30 (C.52:27D-304). Nothing in this section shall require that a specific 31 percentage of the units in any specific project be reserved as very 32 [low income] <u>low-income</u> housing; provided, however, that a 33 municipality shall not receive bonus credits for the provision of 34 housing units reserved for occupancy by very [low income] low-35 income households unless the 13 percent target has been exceeded 36 within that municipality **[**. The council shall coordinate all efforts to 37 meet the goal of this section in a manner that will result in a balanced 38 number of housing units being reserved for very low income 39 households throughout all housing regions. For the purposes of this 40 section, housing activities under section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 41 (C.52:27D-320) shall include any project-based assistance provided 42 from the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" pursuant to 43 P.L.2004, c.140 (C.52:27D-287.1 et al.), regardless of whether the 44 housing activity is counted toward the municipal obligation under the 45 "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.) **]**, and that 46 the agency shall update the regulations adopted pursuant to section 47 21 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-321) to replace any requirements

for very low-income housing inconsistent with the percentages and

definitions established pursuant to P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) with the percentage and definition specified in this section.

(cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.7)

30. Section 8 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.2) is amended to

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8. a. [The council may authorize a] A municipality that is in the process of seeking compliance certification, has [petitioned for substantive] obtained compliance certification, or that has been so authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction, and which has adopted a municipal development fee ordinance shall be authorized

to impose and collect development fees from developers of residential property, in accordance with rules promulgated by the Council department. Each amount collected shall be deposited and

15 **[**council**]** department. Each amount collected shall be deposited and shall be accounted for separately, by payer and date of deposit.

A municipality may not spend or commit to spend any affordable housing development fees, including Statewide non-residential fees collected and deposited into the municipal affordable housing trust fund, without first obtaining the [council's] approval of the expenditure as part of its compliance certification or by the department. A municipality shall include in its housing element and fair share plan adopted pursuant to section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) a spending plan for current funds in the municipal affordable housing trust fund and projected funds through the current round. Review of that spending plan for consistency with applicable law and the municipality's Housing Element and Fair Share Plan shall be part of the process specified in section 3 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the <u>Legislature as this bill</u>). The **[**council**]** <u>department</u> shall promulgate <u>updated</u> regulations <u>no later than nine months following the effective</u> date of P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill) regarding the establishment, administration, and enforcement of the expenditure of affordable housing development fees by municipalities, which shall include establishing an expedited process for approving spending plan expenditures for emergent opportunities to create affordable housing after a municipality has obtained compliance certification and procedures for monitoring the collection and expenditure of trust funds. The department shall develop and publish on the department's Internet website a detailed summary of the municipal affordable housing trust fund expenditures for each municipality, and shall update each summary on an annual basis. Municipalities may continue to rely on regulations on development fees and spending plans previously adopted by the council until new rules and regulations are adopted by the department. The [council] department shall have exclusive jurisdiction regarding the enforcement of these regulations, provided that any municipality which is not in compliance with the regulations adopted by the

- Icouncil department may be subject to forfeiture of any or all funds remaining within its municipal trust fund. Any funds so forfeited shall be deposited into the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust Fund" established pursuant to section 20 of P.I. 1985, c. 222
- 4 Fund" established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-320).

- b. A municipality shall deposit all fees collected, whether or not such collections were derived from fees imposed upon non-residential or residential construction into a trust fund dedicated to those purposes as required under this section, and such additional purposes as may be approved by the [council] department.
- c. (1) A municipality may only spend development fees for an activity approved by the **[**council**]** <u>department</u> to address the municipal fair share obligation, or approved as part of compliance certification.
- (2) Municipal development trust funds shall not be expended unless the municipality has immunity from builder's remedy litigation at the time of the expenditure, and shall not be expended:
- (a) to reimburse municipalities for activities which occurred prior to the authorization of a municipality to collect development fees; or
- (b) (i) on administrative costs, attorney fees or court costs to obtain a judgment of repose, or compliance certification; (ii) to contest a determination of the municipality's fair share obligation; or (iii) on costs of the municipality or any challenger in connection to a challenge to the municipality's obligation, housing element, or fair share plan.
- (3) A municipality shall set aside a portion of its development fee trust fund for the purpose of providing affordability assistance to [low and moderate income] low- and moderate-income households in affordable units included in a municipal fair share plan, in accordance with rules of the [council] department.
- (a) Affordability assistance programs may include down payment assistance, security deposit assistance, low interest loans, common maintenance expenses for units located in condominiums, rental assistance, and any other program authorized by the [council] department.
- (b) Affordability assistance to households earning 30 percent or less of median income may include buying down the cost of [low income] low-income units in a municipal fair share plan to make them affordable to households earning 30 percent or less of median income. The use of development fees in this manner shall not entitle a municipality to bonus credits except as may [be provided by the rules of the council] otherwise be allowed by applicable precedent.
- 43 (4) A municipality may contract with a private or public entity to
  44 administer any part of its housing element and fair share plan,
  45 including the requirement for affordability assistance, or any
  46 program or activity for which the municipality expends development
  47 fee proceeds, in accordance with rules of the **[council]** department.

- 1 (5) Not more than 20 percent of the revenues collected from 2 development fees shall be expended on administration, in accordance 3 with rules of the [council] department. Such administration may 4 include expending a portion of its affordable housing trust fund on 5 actions and efforts reasonably related to the determination of its fair share obligation and the development of its housing element and fair 6 7 share plan pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection f. of 8 section 3 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as 9 this bill).
- 10 d. The [council] department shall establish a time by which all 11 development fees collected within a calendar year shall be expended; 12 provided, however, that all fees shall be committed for expenditure 13 within four years from the date of collection. A municipality that 14 fails to commit to expend the balance required in the development 15 fee trust fund by the time set forth in this section shall be required by the council to transfer the remaining unspent balance at the end of 16 17 the four-year period to the "New Jersey Affordable Housing Trust 18 Fund," established pursuant to section 20 of P.L.1985, c.222 19 (C.52:27D-320), as amended by P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et 20 al.), to be used in the housing region of the transferring municipality 21 for the authorized purposes of that fund.
  - e. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, or regulations of the **[**council**]** <u>department</u>, a municipality shall not collect a development fee from a developer whenever that developer is providing for the construction of affordable units, either on-site or elsewhere within the municipality.

This section shall not apply to the collection of a Statewide development fee imposed upon non-residential development pursuant to sections 32 through 38 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.40:55D-8.1 Let seq.] through C.40:55D-8.7) by the State Treasurer, when such collection is not authorized to be retained by a municipality.

32 (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.8)

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- 31. Section 10 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.4) is amended to read as follows:
- 36 10. The [council] department shall maintain on its Internet 37 website, and also publish on [a regular] an annual basis, an up-to-38 date municipal status report **[**concerning the petitions for substantive 39 certification of each municipality that has submitted to the council's 40 jurisdiction, and shall collect and publish **]** based on its collection and 41 publication of information concerning the number affordable of 42 housing units actually constructed, construction starts, certificates of 43 occupancy granted, Irental units maintained, and the number of housing units transferred or sold within the previous 12-month 44 45 period] and residential and non-residential development fees collected and expended. With respect to units actually constructed, 46 47 the information shall specify the characteristics of the housing, 48 including housing type, tenure, affordability level, number of

1 bedrooms, and whether occupancy is reserved for families, senior

- 2 citizens, or other special populations. [No later than 60 months after
- 3 the effective date of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.1 et al.), the
- 4 council shall require each municipality, as a condition of substantive
- 5 certification, to provide, in a standardized electronic media format as
- 6 determined by the council, the details of the fair share plan as adopted
- 7 by the municipality and approved by the council. The council shall
- 8 publish and maintain such approved plans on its website.
- 9 (cf: P.L.2008, c.46, s.10)

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- 32. Section 18 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.9) is amended to read as follows:
- 13 18. a. Notwithstanding any rules [of the council] to the contrary, 14 for developments consisting of newly-constructed residential units 15 located, or to be located, within the jurisdiction of any regional 16 planning entity required to adopt a master plan or comprehensive 17 management plan pursuant to statutory law, including the New Jersey 18 Meadowlands Commission pursuant to subsection (i) of section 6 of 19 P.L.1968, c.404 (C.13:17-6), the Pinelands Commission pursuant to 20 section 7 of the "Pinelands Protection Act," P.L.1979, c.111 21 (C.13:18A-8), the Fort Monmouth Economic Revitalization Planning 22 Authority pursuant to section 5 of P.L.2006, c.16 (C.52:27I-5), or its 23 successor, and the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council 24 pursuant to section 11 of P.L.2004, c.120 (C.13:20-11), but excluding 25 joint planning boards formed pursuant to section 64 of P.L.1975, 26 c.291 (C.40:55D-77), there shall be required to be reserved for 27 occupancy by [low or moderate income] low- or moderate-income 28 households at least 20 percent of the residential units constructed [, 29 to the extent this is economically feasible <u>]</u> with affordability controls 30 as required pursuant to the rules and regulations of the agency.
- 31 b. Subject to the provisions of subsection d. of this section, a 32 developer of a project consisting of newly-constructed residential 33 units being financed in whole or in part with State funds, including, 34 but not limited to, transit villages designated by the Department of 35 Transportation and units constructed on State-owned property, 36 including but not limited to property owned by the State as of the 37 effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature 38 as this bill) and subsequently sold, shall be required to reserve at least 39 20 percent of the residential units constructed for occupancy by [low] 40 or moderate income low- or moderate-income households, as those 41 terms are defined in section 4 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-304), 42 with affordability controls as required under the rules of the **[**council, 43 unless the municipality in which the property is located has received 44 substantive certification from the council and such a reservation is 45 not required under the approved affordable housing plan, or the 46 municipality has been given a judgment of repose or a judgment of 47 compliance by the court, and such a reservation is not required under 48 the approved affordable housing plan **]** agency.

- c. **[**(1) The Legislature recognizes that regional planning entities are appropriately positioned to take a broader role in the planning and provision of affordable housing based on regional planning considerations. In recognition of the value of sound regional planning, including the desire to foster economic growth, create a variety and choice of housing near public transportation, protect critical environmental resources, including farmland and open space preservation, and maximize the use of existing infrastructure, there is created a new program to foster regional planning entities.
- (2) The regional planning entities identified in subsection a. of this section shall identify and coordinate regional affordable housing opportunities in cooperation with municipalities in areas with convenient access to infrastructure, employment opportunities, and public transportation. Coordination of affordable housing opportunities may include methods to regionally provide housing in line with regional concerns, such as transit needs or opportunities, environmental concerns, or such other factors as the council may permit; provided, however, that such provision by such a regional entity may not result in more than a 50 percent change in the fair share obligation of any municipality; provided that this limitation shall not apply to affordable housing units directly attributable to development by the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority within the New Jersey Meadowlands District.
- (3) In addition to the entities identified in subsection a. of this section, the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority, in conjunction with the Atlantic County Planning Board, shall identify and coordinate regional affordable housing opportunities directly attributable to Atlantic City casino development, which may be provided anywhere within Atlantic County, subject to the restrictions of paragraph (4) of this subsection.
- (4) The coordination of affordable housing opportunities by regional entities as identified in this section shall not include activities which would provide housing units to be located in those municipalities that are eligible to receive aid under the "Special Municipal Aid Act," P.L.1987, c.75 (C.52:27D-118.24 et seq.), or are coextensive with a school district which qualified for designation as a "special needs district" pursuant to the "Quality Education Act of 1990," P.L.1990, c.52 (C.18A:7D-1 et al.), or at any time in the last 10 years have been qualified to receive assistance under P.L.1978, c.14 (C.52:27D-178 et seq.) and that fall within the jurisdiction of any of the regional entities specified in subsection a. of this section. I (Deleted by amendment, P.L. , c. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill)
- d. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection b. of this section, or any other law or regulation to the contrary, for purposes of mixed use projects or qualified residential projects in which a business receives a tax credit pursuant to P.L.2007, c.346 (C.34:1B-207 et seq.) or a tax credit pursuant to section 35 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.34:1B-209.3), or both, an "eligible municipality," as defined in

- 1 section 2 of P.L.2007, c.346 (C.34:1B-208), shall have the option of
- 2 deciding the percentage of newly-constructed residential units within
- 3 the project, up to 20 percent of the total, required to be reserved for
- 4 occupancy by [low or moderate income] <u>low- or moderate-income</u>
- 5 households. For a mixed use project or a qualified residential project
- 6 that has received preliminary or final site plan approval prior to the
- 7 effective date of P.L.2011, c.89, the percentage shall be deemed to
- 8 be the percentage, if any, of units required to be reserved for **[**low or
- 9 moderate income] <u>low- or moderate-income</u> households in
- accordance with the terms and conditions of such approval.
- 11 (cf: P.L.2011, c.89, s.5)

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- 33. Section 3 of P.L.1995, c.343 (C.55:14K-56) is amended to read as follows:
  - 3. As used in this act:
  - "Affordable Home Ownership Opportunities Bonds" means any bonds of the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency that provide funds to facilitate the provisions of this act.
- "Agency" means the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency.
- "Annual income" means total income, from all sources, during the last full calendar year preceding the filing of an application for a loan pursuant to this act.
- "Bonds" means bonds, notes or any other form of evidence of indebtedness of the agency, bearing either a fixed rate or a variable rate of interest, issued by the agency.
- "Eligible project" means a project for the creation of low or moderate income housing which meets the standards of eligibility for loans under the program created by this act.
- "Eligible purchaser" means a purchaser of a dwelling unit in an eligible project to whom a loan may be made under the program pursuant to section 5 of this act.
- "Fund" means the Affordable Home Ownership Opportunities Fund established by section 5 of this act.
- 35 "Housing region" means a housing region as defined in subsection
- 36 b. of section 4 of the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-
- 37 304) and determined [by the Council on Affordable Housing
- 38 pursuant to section 7 of that act, P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-307)
- 39 pursuant to subsection b. of section 6 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending
- 40 <u>before the Legislature as this bill</u>).
- 41 "Local enforcement authority" means any officer or agency of
- 42 local government responsible for the implementation or enforcement
- of land-use and building regulations established by or pursuant to the
- 44 "State Uniform Construction Code Act," P.L.1975, c.217 (C.52:27D-
- 45 119 et seq.) or the "Municipal Land Use Law," P.L.1975, c.291
- 46 (C.40:55D-1 et seq.).

"Low income" means a gross annual household income equal to 50% or less of the median gross annual household income for households of the same size within the relevant housing region.

"Moderate income" means a gross annual household income equal to not more than 80%, but more than 50% of the median gross annual household income for households of the same size within the relevant housing region.

"Program" means the Affordable Home Ownership Opportunities Program created by this act.

"Qualified nonprofit organization" means any corporation or association of persons organized under Title 15A of the New Jersey Statutes, having for its principal purpose, or as a purpose ancillary to its principal purpose, the improvement of realistic opportunities for low income and moderate income housing, as defined pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), being within the description of section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)), having been determined by the agency to be a bona fide organization not under the effective control of any for-profit organization or governmental entity, and appearing capable, by virtue of past activities, qualifications of staff or board, or other features, of furthering the purposes of this act.

"Substantial rehabilitation" means repair, reconstruction or renovation which (1) costs in excess of 60% of the fair market value of a rehabilitated dwelling after such repair, reconstruction or renovation, or (2) renders a previously vacant and uninhabitable dwelling safe, sanitary and decent for residential purposes, or (3) converts to safe, sanitary and decent residential use a structure previously in non-residential use.

(cf: P.L.1995, c.343, s.3)

- 34. Section 7 of P.L.1995, c.343 (C.55:14K-60) is amended to read as follows:
- 7. A project of new construction or substantial rehabilitation by a nonprofit organization shall be eligible for a loan under this act if (1) the homes to be constructed or substantially rehabilitated under the project are located within an identifiable neighborhood in which median family income does not exceed the current standard of "moderate income" pursuant to the contemporaneous standards [of the Council on Affordable Housing <u>lestablished pursuant to the "Fair</u> Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.); (2) the homes to be constructed or substantially rehabilitated under the project are sufficient in number and located on the same or contiguous parcels of land or within such proximity to each other as to render the cost per unit of housing practicable for acquisition by lower-income purchasers; and (3) each home constructed or substantially rehabilitated within the project will conform to all requirements of the State Uniform Construction Code, except as to the waiver of any

- fee or other requirement pursuant to subsection b. of section 9 of this act.
- 3 (cf: P.L.1995, c.343, s.7)

- 5 35. Section 3 of P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-74) is amended to read as follows:
  - 3. As used in this act:
- 8 "Agency" means the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance 9 Agency.
  - "Annual income" means total income, from all sources, during the last full calendar year preceding the filing of an application for a loan pursuant to this act.

"Bonds" means bonds, notes or any other form of evidence of indebtedness of the agency, bearing either a fixed rate or a variable rate of interest, issued by the agency.

"Eligible project" means a project undertaken by a qualified housing sponsor to create housing for shared occupancy by seniors or persons with disability of low or moderate income, whether for home ownership or rental, which meets the standards of eligibility for loans under the program created by section 4 of P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-75).

"Eligible purchaser" means a purchaser of a dwelling unit in an eligible project who fulfills the definition of a senior or person with disability pursuant to this section, is of low or moderate income and to whom a loan may be made under the program pursuant to section 4 of P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-75).

"Fund" means the Senior and Disabled Cooperative Housing Incentive Fund established by section 6 of P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-77).

"Housing region" means a housing region as defined in subsection b. of section 4 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-304) and determined [by the Council on Affordable Housing pursuant to section 7 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-307)] pursuant to subsection b. of section 6 of P.L., c. (C.) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

"Low income" means a gross annual household income equal to 50% or less of the median gross annual household income for households of the same size within the relevant housing region.

"Moderate income" means a gross annual household income equal to not more than 80%, but more than 50% of the median gross annual household income for households of the same size within the relevant housing region.

"Person with disability" means any person who is 18 years of age or older and who fulfills the definition of having a "disability" pursuant to section 3 of the "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990," 42 U.S.C. s.12102).

"Program" means the New Jersey Senior and Disabled Cooperative Housing Finance Incentive Program created by P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-72 et seq.).

1 "Qualified housing sponsor" means any corporation or association 2 of persons organized under the New Jersey Statutes, or any other 3 corporation having for one of its purposes the improvement of 4 realistic opportunities for low income and moderate income housing, 5 as defined pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, c.222 6 (C.52:27D-301 et al.), and appearing capable, by virtue of past 7 activities, qualifications of staff or board, or other features, of 8 furthering the purposes of P.L.1998, c.128 (C.55:14K-72 et seq.).

"Retrofitting" means renovating or remodeling an existing residential or non-residential structure to allow for cooperative living.

"Senior" means an individual who is 55 years of age or older.

"Substantial rehabilitation" means repair, reconstruction or renovation which (1) costs in excess of 60% of the fair market value of a rehabilitated dwelling after such repair, reconstruction or renovation, or (2) renders a previously vacant and uninhabitable dwelling safe, sanitary and decent for residential purposes or (3) converts to safe, sanitary and decent residential use a structure previously in non-residential use.

20 (cf: P.L.1998, c.128, s.3)

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36. (New section) a. The Commissioner of Community Affairs shall, in consultation with the Administrative Director of the Courts and the Executive Director of the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, adopt, pursuant to the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), no later than nine months after the effective date of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), such transitional rules and regulations as necessary for the implementation of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), including for the identification of any vestigial duties of the Council on Affordable Housing and for the transfer of those duties within the Department of Community Affairs to the extent that those duties are not otherwise assumed, pursuant to P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), by municipalities, the obligation special masters, or the Affordable Housing Dispute Resolution Program.

36 37 The Executive Director of the New Jersey Housing and 38 Mortgage Finance Agency shall adopt, pursuant to 39 "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), no later than nine months after the effective date of 40 41 ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill), 42 rules and regulations to update the Uniform Housing Affordability 43 Controls as required pursuant to the "Fair Housing Act," P.L.1985, 44 c.222 (C.52:27D-301 et al.). As part of updating the Uniform 45 Housing Affordability Controls, the agency shall set rules 46 establishing a sliding scale for deed restrictions in housing 47 developments based on the percentage of affordable units set aside in 48 a given project. The sliding scale shall provide that projects with a 49 lower percentage of affordable units have a longer required deed

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     restriction and projects with a higher percentage of affordable units
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     have a shorter required deed restriction, provided that all projects
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     shall have a minimum deed restriction of 30 years. If the low- or
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     moderate-income units consist of 20 percent or fewer of the units in
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     a development project, then the deed restriction applied to those units
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     shall be no less than 50 years. The sliding scale shall not apply to
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     accessory dwelling units or mobile home parks, or 100 percent
     affordable developments or other developments assisted by State or
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     federal funding, or both.
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        37. The following sections are repealed:
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        Section 5 of P.L.1985 c.222 (C.52:27D-305);
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        Section 6 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-306);
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        Section 7 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-307);
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        Section 1 of P.L.1991, c.479 (C.52:27D-307.1);
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        Section 2 of P.L.1991, c.479 (C.52:27D-307.2);
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        Section 3 of P.L.1991, c.479 (C.52:27D-307.3);
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        Section 4 of P.L.1991, c.479 (C.52:27D-307.4);
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        Section 5 of P.L.1991, c.479 (C.52:27D-307.5);
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        Section 6 of P.L.2001, c.435 (C.52:27D-307.6);
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        Section 8 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-308);
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        Section 9 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-309);
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        Section 40 of P.L.2009, c.90 (C.52:27D-311.3);
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        Section 12 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-312);
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        Section 2 of P.L.1989, c.142 (C.52:27D-313.1);
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        Section 14 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-314);
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        Section 15 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-315);
        Section 16 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-316);
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        Section 17 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-317);
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        Section 18 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-318);
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        Section 19 of P.L.1985 c.222 (C.52:27D-319);
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        Section 22 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-322);
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        Section 26 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-326);
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        Section 28 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-328); and
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        Section 9 of P.L.2008, c.46 (C.52:27D-329.3).
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        38. a. There is appropriated to the Affordable Housing Dispute
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     Resolution Program, established pursuant to subsection a. of section
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                                ) (pending before the Legislature as this
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     bill), from the General Fund $12,000,000 for the purposes of carrying
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     out its responsibilities for the fourth round of affordable housing
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     obligations,
                    as
                         established
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                        ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).
     P.L., c. (C.
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        b. There is appropriated to the Administrative Director of the
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     Courts for use by the obligation special masters, appointed pursuant
     to subsection b. of section 3 of P.L., c. (C.
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                                                       ) (pending before
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     the Legislature as this bill), from the General Fund, $4,000,000 for
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     the purposes of carrying out responsibilities of the obligation special
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masters for the fourth round of affordable housing obligations, as

established pursuant to section 7 of P.L. , c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

39. This act shall take effect immediately, and shall apply to each new round of affordable housing obligations that begins following enactment.

## **STATEMENT**

This bill would abolish the Council on Affordable Housing (COAH), initially established by the "Fair Housing Act," and would establish a process to enable a municipality to determine its own present and prospective fair share affordable housing obligation based on the formulas established in the bill, as calculated by three court-appointed obligation special masters, representing the northern, central, and southern areas of the State. In advance of the fourth, ten-year round of affordable housing obligations, beginning on July 1, 2025, the bill requires each obligation special master to complete these calculations, and provide for their publication, on or before November 15, 2024.

The bill permits a municipality to diverge from the obligation special master's calculations in determining its obligation, in case local factors exist that make the special master's calculations unreasonable. In advance of the fourth round, the bill requires a municipality to adopt its obligation by binding resolution, on or before January 31, 2025, in order to be assured of protection from a builder's remedy lawsuit, as defined in the bill, through which a municipality may otherwise be compelled to permit development, when the fourth round begins. If the municipality meets this deadline, then the municipality's determination of its obligation would be established by default, without any approval, beginning on February 28, 2025, as the municipality's obligation for the fourth round. However, if a challenge is filed with the "Affordable Housing Dispute Resolution Program" ("program"), established in the bill, prior to February 1, 2025, the program would be required to facilitate a resolution of the dispute prior to April 1, 2025.

The bill requires a municipality to establish a "housing element" to encompass its obligation, and a fair share plan to meet its obligation, in advance of the fourth round, and propose necessary changes to associated ordinances, on or before June 30, 2025, in order to be assured of protection from a builder's remedy lawsuit.

A municipality would be required to submit its adopted fair share plan and housing element to the program through the program's publicly accessible Internet website. The bill permits an interested party to initiate a challenge to a municipal fair share plan and housing element, if submitted through the program on or before August 31, 2025. The program would facilitate communication over the challenge, and provide the municipality until November 30, 2025 to

commit to revising its fair share plan and housing element in response to the challenge, or provide an explanation as to why it will not make all or the requested changes, or both. The bill requires municipalities to adopt associated changes to municipal ordinances on or before the end of January 2026. If a municipality fails to meet these deadlines, then the immunity of the municipality from builder's remedy litigation would end unless the program determines that the municipality's immunity shall be extended. If a municipality fails to adhere to any of these deadlines due to circumstances beyond the municipality's control, the bill directs the program to permit a grace period for the municipality to come into compliance with the timeline, the length of which, and effect of which on later deadlines, would be determined on a case-by-case basis.

After providing immunity, the bill also authorizes the program to subsequently terminate immunity under certain circumstances if it becomes apparent that the municipality is not determined to come into constitutional compliance. The municipality would still be permitted to seek immunity from a builder's remedy by initiating an action in Superior Court. A court would not grant a builder's remedy to a plaintiff in exclusionary zoning litigation during certain timeframes. The deadlines for subsequent 10-year rounds of affordable housing obligations would conform to the dates established in the bill for the fourth round.

In any challenge to a municipality's determination of its affordable housing obligation, or to its fair share plan and housing element, the bill requires the program to apply an objective assessment standard to determine whether or not the municipality's obligation determination, or its fair share plan and housing element, fails to comply with the requirements of the bill. Further, the challenger would be required to provide the basis for its challenge based on applicable law, and the program would have the power to dismiss challenges that do not provide such a basis.

All parties would be required to bear their own fees and costs for proceedings within the program. A determination by the program as to municipal obligations or compliance certification would be considered a final agency decision, subject to review by the Appellate Division.

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court would appoint an odd number of at least three and no more than seven members to the program established by the bill, consisting of retired and on recall judges, or other qualified experts. The members and employees of the program would be considered State officers and employees for the purposes of the "New Jersey Conflicts of Interest Law," P.L.1971, c.182 (C.52:13D-12 et seq.). Administrative Director of the Courts would also establish procedures for the purpose of efficiently resolving circumstances in which the program is unable to address a dispute over compliance certification within the time limitations established in the bill. As a part of these procedures, in order to facilitate an appropriate level of localized control of affordable

housing decisions, for each vicinage, the bill directs the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to designate a Superior Court judge who sits within the vicinage, or a retired judge who, during his or her tenure as a judge, served within the vicinage, to serve as county level housing judge to resolve disputes over the compliance, of fair share plans and housing elements of municipalities within their county, with the "Fair Housing Act," when those disputes are not be resolved within the deadlines established in the bill. The Administrative Director of the Courts would adopt and apply a Code of Ethics for the program and county level housing judges modeled on the Code of Judicial Conduct of the American Bar Association, adopted by the State Supreme Court, and may establish additional more restrictive ethical standards in order to meet the specific needs of the program

and of county level housing judges.

Each municipality's determination of its fair share obligation would be made through the guidance of the preliminary findings of three obligation special masters, also appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, representing each of the northern, central, and southern areas of the State. For the purposes of the bill, the boundaries of the northern area would correspond with the boundaries of the affordable housing regions 1 and 2, the central area would correspond with the boundaries of affordable housing regions 3 and 4, and the southern area would correspond with affordable housing regions 5 and 6. No later than November 15 of the year prior to the year when a new round of housing obligations begins, the bill requires each obligation special master to calculate regional need and municipal present and prospective obligations in accordance with formulas established in the bill. The calculations of each obligation special master would be made publicly available for municipalities to use in determining their present and prospective obligations.

Each obligation special master would determine each municipality's fair share obligation by applying the methods used by the Superior Court for the third round, as summarized in the bill. The obligation special master would determine its present need obligation by estimating the existing deficient housing currently occupied by low-and moderate- income households within the municipality.

Each obligation special master would next determine the regional prospective need, upon which to base the municipal obligation, by estimating the regional growth of low- and moderate-income households during the housing round at issue. The bill would simplify the regional need estimation from the processes used in previous rounds in order to ease the administrative burden that has been associated with this process. First, projected household change for a 10-year round in a region would be estimated by establishing the household change experienced in the region between the most recent federal decennial census, and the second-most recent federal decennial census. Although this relies on historical data, recent household change in a region is relevant to estimating future household change and associated housing need. This household

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change would be divided by 2.5 to estimate the number of low- and moderate-income homes needed to address population change in the region, thereby determining the regional prospective need for the 10-year round.

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After determining regional prospective need, the obligation special master would determine each municipality's fair share prospective obligation of that regional prospective need. To do this, an obligation special master would first determine whether a municipality is a qualified urban aid municipality, and if so, the municipality would not have a prospective need obligation.

If the municipality is not a qualified urban aid municipality, the obligation special master would be required to calculate three factors necessary for the prospective fair share determination. First, the would calculate obligation special master the nonresidential valuation factor, representing the municipality's share of the regional change in the value of nonresidential property. In prior rounds, this calculation, concerning nonresidential (commercial and industrial) property values, has been adopted as a representation of a municipality's employment potential. Data available from the Division of Local Government Services in the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) would be used for this calculation. Next, an income capacity factor would be determined, using a formula comparable to one used in prior rounds to estimate the municipality's ability to absorb low- and moderate-income households. municipality's land capacity factor would then be determined, representing the municipality's relative share of undeveloped land, available to accommodate development, using data made available by the Department of Environmental Protection. The average of these three factors would be determined and multiplied by the regional prospective need to determine the municipality's gross prospective need.

Finally, each obligation special master would adjust for secondary sources of housing supply and demand by first calculating demolitions of low- and moderate-income housing, and housing creation through residential conversions. Each obligation special master would subtract a municipality's share of conversions from the sum of each municipality's allocated share of gross prospective need and demolitions of low- and moderate-income housing. After applying these secondary sources, the municipality's prospective fair share obligation for the 10-year round would be established.

A municipality would ultimately be permitted to reduce its prospective need if necessary to prevent establishing a prospective need obligation that exceeds 1,000 units in total or 20 percent of the estimated occupied housing stock at the beginning of the 10-year round, whichever limitation results in a lower number.

The bill permits a municipality to be credited for as much as 15 percent of its affordable housing obligation through transitional housing, and defines "transitional housing" as temporary housing, including but not limited to, single room occupancy housing or

shared living and supportive living arrangements, that provides access to on-site or off-site supportive services for very low-income households who have recently been homeless or lack stable housing.

The bill would expressly prohibit the use of municipal affordable housing trust fund moneys for administrative costs, attorney fees, or court costs to obtain immunity from a builder's remedy, or to contest the municipality's fair share obligation, or use of the trust fund moneys while a municipality does not have immunity from builder's remedy litigation. The bill would further expressly allow a municipality to expend a portion of its affordable housing trust fund on actions and efforts reasonably related to the determination of its fair share obligation and the development of its housing element and fair share plan.

The bill would prohibit a municipality from receiving bonus credit for any particular type of low- or moderate-income housing, unless authority to obtain bonus credit is expressly provided by the "Fair Housing Act," as amended and supplemented by the bill. The bill expressly authorizes 1/2 unit of bonus credit for: (1) each unit of very low-income housing; (2) each affordable unit in a community residence for persons with head injuries, developmental disabilities, mental illness, or in transitional housing; (3) each affordable housing unit located within a 1/2-mile radius, or one-mile radius for projects located in a Garden State Growth Zone, surrounding a New Jersey Transit Corporation, Port Authority Transit Corporation, or Port Authority Trans-Hudson Corporation rail, bus, or ferry station, including all light rail stations; and (4) each affordable unit of agerestricted housing, provided that a bonus credit for age-restricted housing would not be applied to more than 10 percent of the agerestricted units that count towards a municipality's affordable housing obligation for a 10 year round.

The bill would amend various parts of the statutory law to remove references to COAH, and to transfer rulemaking authority, to the extent necessary, from COAH to DCA and the New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency (HMFA). The bill directs HMFA to update the Uniform Housing Affordability Controls within nine months following the effective date of the bill, and adjust certain affordability control periods to establish a sliding scale for deed restrictions based on the percentage of affordable units set aside in a given project in which projects with a higher percentage of affordable units have a shorter required deed restriction. The bill permits HMFA to establish a shorter deed restriction period of at least 10 years for accessory dwelling units or units within mobile home parks.

The bill would appropriate \$12 million to the program, and \$4 million to the Administrative Director of the Courts, from the General Fund, for the purposes of carrying out their respective responsibilities for the fourth round of affordable housing obligations.

- 1 The bill would take effect immediately, and would apply to each
- 2 new round of affordable housing obligations beginning after
- 3 enactment of the bill.