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applications.

applicable in all of the following instances:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2010

AN ACT

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES - SUBDIVISION OF LAND

<u>Introduced By:</u> Representative Brian C. Newberry

Date Introduced: February 23, 2010

Referred To: House Municipal Government

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1	SECTION 1. Sections 45-23-25, 45-23-26, 45-23-27, 45-23-28, 45-23-29, 45-23-30, 45-
2	23-31, 45-23-32, 45-23-33, 45-23-34, 45-23-35, 45-23-36, 45-23-37, 45-23-38, 45-23-39, 45-23-
3	40, 45-23-41, 45-23-42, 45-23-43, 45-23-44, 45-23-45, 45-23-46, 45-23-47, 45-23-48, 45-23-49
4	45-23-49.1, 45-23-50, 45-23-51, 45-23-52, 45-23-53, 45-23-54, 45-23-55, 45-23-56, 45-23-57
5	45-23-58, 45-23-59, 45-23-60, 45-23-61, 45-23-62, 45-23-63, 45-23-63.1, 45-23-64, 45-23-65
6	45-23-66, 45-23-67, 45-23-68, 45-23-69, 45-23-70, 45-23-71, 45-23-72, 45-23-73 and 45-23-74
7	of the General Laws in Chapter 45-23 entitled "Subdivision of Land" are hereby repealed.
8	45-23-25. Title Sections 45-23-25 45-23-74 shall be known as the "Rhode Island
9	Land Development and Subdivision Review Enabling Act of 1992". The short title shall be the
10	"Development Review Act".
11	45-23-26. Requirement in all municipalities (a) Every municipality in the state shall
12	adopt land development and subdivision review regulations, referred to as local regulations in this
13	chapter, which comply with all the provisions of this chapter.
14	(b) All municipalities shall establish the standard review procedures for local land
15	development and subdivision review and approval as specified in this chapter. The procedures are
16	intended to provide thorough, orderly, and expeditious processing of development project

45-23-27. Applicability. -- (a) Sections 45-23-25 45-23-74 and all local regulations are

•	(1) in all cases of sucurvision of land, metalling to sucurvision, as defined in section to
2	23 32, all provisions of sections 45 23 25 45 23 74 apply;
3	(2) In all cases of land development projects, as provided for in section 45 24 47 of the
4	Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, where a municipality has allowed for the land development
5	projects in its local zoning ordinance; and/or
6	(3) In all cases of development plan review, as provided for in section 45 24 49 of the
7	Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, where a municipality has established, within their zoning
8	ordinance, the procedures for planning board review of applications.
9	(b) Plats required.
10	(1) All activity defined as subdivision requires a new plat, drawn to the specifications of
11	the local regulations, and reviewed and approved by the planning board or its agents as provided
12	in this chapter; and
13	(2) Prior to recording, the approved plat shall be submitted for signature and recording as
14	specified in section 45-23-64.
15	45-23-28. Continuation of ordinances Supersession Relation to other statutes
16	(a) Any land development and subdivision review ordinance, regulation or rule, or amendment,
17	enacted after December 31, 1994 shall conform to the provisions of this chapter. All lawfully
18	adopted land development and subdivision review ordinances, regulations, and rules shall be
19	brought into conformance with this chapter by December 31, 1995.
20	(b) All subdivision ordinances, regulations or rules adopted under authority of sections
21	45 23 1 through 45 23 24, or any special subdivision enabling act that is in effect on July 21,
22	1992 remains in full force and effect until December 31, 1995, unless amended earlier so as to
23	conform to the provisions of this chapter.
24	(c) Sections 45-23-1 through 45-23-24 and all special subdivision enabling acts in effect
25	on July 21, 1992 are repealed effective December 31, 1995.
26	-(d) Nothing contained in this chapter and no local ordinance, rule or regulation adopted
27	under this chapter impairs the validity of any plat legally recorded prior to the effective date of
28	the ordinance, rule or regulation.
29	45-23-29. Legislative findings and intent (a) The general assembly recognizes and
30	affirms in sections 45-23-25 - 45-23-74 that the findings and goals stated in sections 45-22.2 3 et
31	seq. and 45-24-27 et seq., known as the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use
32	Regulation Act and the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, respectively, present findings
33	and goals with which local regulations must be consistent.
34	(b) The general assembly further finds that:

1	-(1) The subdivision enabling statutes contained in sections 45 23 1 through 45 23 24
2	hereby repealed as of December 31, 1995, have been enacted in a series of separate actions over
3	many years and do not provide for all the elements presently necessary for proper municipal
4	review and approval of land development and subdivision projects;
5	(2) The character of land development and subdivision, and the related public and
6	private services, have changed substantially in recent years;
7	-(3) The responsibilities of the local governments in regulating land development and
8	subdivision have changed, increased in complexity, and expanded to include additional areas of
9	concern;
10	(4) State and federal laws increasingly require the interaction of local land developmen
11	regulatory authorities with those of the federal and state agencies and adjacent municipalities;
12	(5) Not all instances of land development or subdivision are sufficiently reviewed prior
13	to recording or construction, resulting in unwarranted environmental impacts, financial impacts
14	on private individuals and communities, and inappropriate design;
15	(6) At present the cities and town throughout the state each establish their own
16	procedures for review, approval, recording, and enforcement of land development and
17	subdivision projects;
18	-(7) It is necessary to provide for review and approval of land development projects
19	within the subdivision review and approval procedures, as specified in the Rhode Island Zoning
20	Enabling Act of 1991 (section 45 24 27 et seq.); and
21	-(8) It is necessary to require that the regulations and standards for all land developmen
22	projects and subdivisions be sufficiently definite to provide clear direction for development
23	design and construction and to satisfy the requirements for due process for all applicants for
24	development approval.
25	(c) Therefore, it is the intent of the general assembly:
26	(1) That the land development and subdivision enabling authority contained in this
27	chapter provide all cities and towns with the ability to adequately address the present and future
28	needs of the communities;
29	(2) That the land development and subdivision enabling authority contained in this
30	chapter require each city and town to develop land development and subdivision regulations in
31	accordance with the community comprehensive plan, capital improvement plan, and zoning
32	ordinance and to ensure the consistency of all local development regulations;
33	(3) That certain local procedures for review and approval of land development and
34	subdivision are the same in every city and town;

1	-(4) That the local procedure for integrating the approvals of state regulatory agencies
2	into the local review and approval process for land development and subdivision is the same in
3	every city and town; and
4	(5) That all proposed land developments and subdivisions are reviewed by local officials,
5	following a standard process, prior to recording in local land evidence records.
6	45-23-30. General purposes of land development and subdivision review ordinances,
7	regulations and rules Land development and subdivision review ordinances, regulations and
8	rules shall be developed and maintained in accordance with this chapter and with a
9	comprehensive plan which complies with chapter 22.2 of this title and a zoning ordinance which
10	complies with section 45-24-27 et seq. Local regulations shall address the following purposes:
11	(1) Providing for the orderly, thorough and expeditious review and approval of land
12	developments and subdivisions;
13	(2) Promoting high quality and appropriate design and construction of land
14	developments and subdivisions;
15	(3) Promoting the protection of the existing natural and built environment and the
16	mitigation of all significant negative impacts of any proposed development on the existing
17	environment;
18	(4) Promoting design of land developments and subdivisions which are well integrated
19	with the surrounding neighborhoods with regard to natural and built features, and which
20	concentrate development in areas which can best support intensive use by reason of natural
21	characteristics and existing infrastructure;
22	(5) Encouraging local design and improvement standards to reflect the intent of the
23	community comprehensive plans with regard to the physical character of the various
24	neighborhoods and districts of the municipality;
25	(6) Promoting thorough technical review of all proposed land developments and
26	subdivisions by appropriate local officials;
27	(7) Encouraging local requirements for dedications of public land, impact mitigation, and
28	payment in lieu thereof, to be based on clear documentation of needs and to be fairly applied and
29	administered; and
30	(8) Encouraging the establishment and consistent application of procedures for local
31	record keeping on all matters of land development and subdivision review, approval and
32	construction.
33	45-23-31. Purpose and consistency with comprehensive plan, zoning ordinance and
34	other local land use regulations (a) Local regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter shall

provide a statement of purposes. These purposes shall be consistent with purposes stated in chapters 22.2 and 24 of this title concerning comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances, respectively, as well as with section 45–23–30. The local regulations shall also be consistent with the adopted local comprehensive plan, local zoning ordinance and all other duly adopted local development regulations.

(b) In the instance of uncertainty in the construction or application of any section of the local regulations, the local regulations shall be construed in a manner that will further the

local regulations, the local regulations shall be construed in a manner that will further the implementation of, and not be contrary to, the goals and policies and applicable elements of the comprehensive plan. Furthermore, the local regulations shall be construed in a manner which is consistent with the legislative findings, intents, and purposes of sections 45 23 25 45 23 74.

45-23-32. Definitions. — Where words or phrases used in this chapter are defined in the definitions section of either the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, section 45-22.2 4, or the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, section 45-24-31, they have the meanings stated in those acts. Additional words and phrases may be defined in local ordinances, regulations and rules under this act. The words and phrases defined in this section, however, shall be controlling in all local ordinances, regulations, and rules created under this chapter. See also section 45-23-34. In addition, the following words and phrases have the following meanings:

(1) Administrative officer. The municipal official designated by the local regulations to administer the land development and subdivision regulations and to coordinate with local boards and commissions, municipal staff and state agencies. The administrative officer may be a member of, or the chair, of the planning board, or an appointed official of the municipality. See section 45-23-55.

(2) Administrative subdivision. Re subdivision of existing lots which yields no additional lots for development, and involves no creation or extension of streets. The resubdivision only involves divisions, mergers, mergers and division, or adjustments of boundaries of existing lots.

(3) Board of appeal. The local review authority for appeals of actions of the administrative officer and the planning board on matters of land development or subdivision, which shall be the local zoning board of review constituted as the board of appeal. See section 45-23-57.

(4) Bond. See improvement guarantee.

(5) Buildable lot. A lot where construction for the use(s) permitted on the site under the local zoning ordinance is considered practicable by the planning board, considering the physical

2	and local regulations. See section 45–23–60(4).
3	(6) Certificate of completeness. A notice issued by the administrative officer informing
4	an applicant that the application is complete and meets the requirements of the municipality's
5	regulations, and that the applicant may proceed with the approval process.
6	-(7) Concept plan. A drawing with accompanying information showing the basic
7	elements of a proposed land development plan or subdivision as used for pre application
8	meetings and early discussions, and classification of the project within the approval process.
9	(8) Consistency with the comprehensive plan. A requirement of all local land use
10	regulations which means that all these regulations and subsequent actions are in accordance with
11	the public policies arrived at through detailed study and analysis and adopted by the municipality
12	as the comprehensive community plan as specified in section 45-22.2-3.
13	(9) Dedication, fee in lieu of. Payments of cash which are authorized in the local
14	regulations when requirements for mandatory dedication of land are not met because of physical
15	conditions of the site or other reasons. The conditions under which the payments will be allowed
16	and all formulas for calculating the amount shall be specified in advance in the local regulations
17	See section 45 23 47.
18	(10) Development regulation. Zoning, subdivision, land development plan
19	development plan review, historic district, official map, flood plain regulation, soil erosion
20	control or any other governmental regulation of the use and development of land.
21	(11) Division of land. A subdivision.
22	(12) Environmental constraints. Natural features, resources, or land characteristics that
23	are sensitive to change and may require conservation measures or the application of special
24	development techniques to prevent degradation of the site, or may require limited development
25	or in certain instances, may preclude development. See also physical constraints to development.
26	(13) Final plan. The final stage of land development and subdivision review. See
27	section 45-23-43.
28	(14) Final plat. The final drawing(s) of all or a portion of a subdivision to be recorded
29	after approval by the planning board and any accompanying material as described in the
30	community's regulations and/or required by the planning board.
31	(15) Floor area, gross. See R.I. State Building Code.
32	-(16) Governing body. The body of the local government, generally the city or town
33	council, having the power to adopt ordinances, accept public dedications, release public
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constraints to development of the site as well as the requirements of the pertinent federal, state

2	is affixed to, real estate.
3	(18) Improvement guarantee. A security instrument accepted by a municipality to
4	ensure that all improvements, facilities, or work required by the land development and
5	subdivision regulations, or required by the municipality as a condition of approval, will be
6	completed in compliance with the approved plans and specifications of a development. See
7	section 45-23-46.
8	(19) Local regulations. The land development and subdivision review regulations
9	adopted under the provisions of this act. For purposes of clarification, throughout this act, where
10	reference is made to local regulations, it is be understood as the land development and
11	subdivision review regulations and all related ordinances and rules properly adopted pursuant to
12	this chapter.
13	(20) Maintenance guarantee. Any security instrument which may be required and
14	accepted by a municipality to ensure that necessary improvements will function as required for a
15	specific period of time. See improvement guarantee.
16	(21) Major land development plan. Any land development plan not classified as a
17	minor land development plan.
18	(22) Major subdivision. Any subdivision not classified as either an administrative
19	subdivision or a minor subdivision.
20	(23) Master plan. An overall plan for a proposed project site outlining general, rather
21	than detailed, development intentions. It describes the basic parameters of a major development
22	proposal, rather than giving full engineering details. Required in major land development or
23	major subdivis ion review. See section 45-23-40.
24	(24) Minor land development plan. A development plan for a residential project as
25	defined in local regulations, provided that the development does not require waivers or
26	modifications as specified in this act. All nonresidential land development projects are considered
27	major land development plans.
28	(25) Minor subdivision. A plan for a subdivision of land consisting of five (5) or fewer
29	units or lots, provided that the subdivision does not require waivers or modifications as specified
30	in this chapter.
31	(26) Modification of requirements. See section 45-23-62.
32	(27) Parcel. A lot, or contiguous group of lots in single ownership or under single
33	control, and usually considered a unit for purposes of development. Also referred to as a tract.
34	(28) Parking area or lot. All that portion of a development that is used by vehicles, the

(17) Improvement. Any natural or built item which becomes part of, is placed upon, or

2	(29) Permitting authority. The local agency of government specifically empowered by
3	state enabling law and local ordinance to hear and decide on specific matters pertaining to local
4	land use.
5	(30) Phased development. Development, usually for large scale projects, where
6	construction of public and/or private improvements proceeds by sections subsequent to approva
7	of a master plan for the entire site. See section 45-23-48.
8	(31) Physical constraints to development. Characteristics of a site or area, either natura
9	or man made, which present significant difficulties to construction of the uses permitted on that
10	site, or would require extraordinary construction methods. See also environmental constraints.
11	(32) Planning board. The official planning agency of a municipality, whether
12	designated as the plan commission, planning commission, plan board, or as otherwise known.
13	(33) Plat. A drawing or drawings of a land development or subdivision plan showing
14	the location, boundaries, and lot lines of individual properties, as well as other necessary
15	information as specified in the local regulations.
16	-(34) Pre-application conference. An initial meeting between developers and municipal
17	representatives which affords developers the opportunity to present their proposals informally and
18	to receive comments and directions from the municipal officials and others. See section 45-23-35
19	(35) Preliminary plan. The required stage of land development and subdivision review
20	which requires detailed engineered drawings and all required state and federal permits. See
21	section 45-23-41.
22	(36) Public improvement. Any street or other roadway, sidewalk, pedestrian way, tree
23	lawn, off-street parking area, drainage feature, or other facility for which the local government of
24	other governmental entity either is presently responsible, or will ultimately assume the
25	responsibility for maintenance and operation upon municipal acceptance.
26	(37) Public informational meeting. A meeting of the planning board or governing body
27	preceded by a notice, open to the public and at which the public is heard.
28	(38) Re-subdivision. Any change of an approved or recorded subdivision plat or in a le
29	recorded in the municipal land evidence records, or that affects the lot lines of any areas reserved
30	for public use, or that affects any map or plan legally recorded prior to the adoption of the local
31	land development and subdivision regulations. For the purposes of this act any action constitute
32	a subdivision.
33	-(39) Storm water detention. A provision for storage of storm water runoff and the
34	controlled release of the runoff during and after a flood or storm.

total area used for vehicular access, circulation, parking, loading and unloading.

2	(41) Street. A public or private thoroughfare used, or intended to be used, for passage
3	or travel by motor vehicles. Streets are further classified by the functions they perform. See street
4	classification.
5	-(42) Street, access to. An adequate and permanent way of entering a lot. All lots of
6	record shall have access to a public street for all vehicles normally associated with the uses
7	permitted for that lot.
8	(43) Street, alley. A public or private thoroughfare primarily designed to serve as
9	secondary access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on some other
10	street.
11	(44) Street, cul de sac. A local street with only one outlet and having an appropriate
12	vehicular turnaround, either temporary or permanent, at the closed end.
13	(45) Street, limited access highway. A freeway or expressway providing for through
14	traffic. Owners or occupants of abutting property on lands and other persons have no legal right
15	to access, except at the points and in the manner as may be determined by the public authority
16	having jurisdiction over the highway.
17	(46) Street, private. A thoroughfare established as a separate tract for the benefit of
18	multiple, adjacent properties and meeting specific, municipal improvement standards. This
19	definition does not apply to driveways.
20	(47) Street, public. All public property reserved or dedicated for street traffic.
21	(48) Street, stub. A portion of a street reserved to provide access to future development
22	which may provide for utility connections.
23	(49) Street classification. A method of roadway organization which identifies a street
24	hierarchy according to function within a road system, that is, types of vehicles served and
25	anticipated volumes, for the purposes of promoting safety, efficient land use and the design
26	character of neighborhoods and districts. Local classifications use the following as major
27	categories:
28	(a) Arterial. A major street that serves as an avenue for the circulation of traffic into
29	out of, or around the municipality and carries high volumes of traffic.
30	(b) Collector. A street whose principal function is to carry traffic between local street
31	and arterial streets but that may also provide direct access to abutting properties.
32	(c) Local. Streets whose primary function is to provide access to abutting properties.
33	(50) Subdivider. Any person who (1) having an interest in land, causes it, directly or
34	indirectly, to be divided into a subdivision or who (2) directly or indirectly sells, leases, or

2	lot, parcel, site, unit, or plat in a subdivision, or who (3) engages directly or through an agent in
3	the business of selling, leasing, developing, or offering for sale, lease, or development a
4	subdivision or any interest, lot, parcel, site, unit, or plat in a subdivision.
5	(51) Subdivision. The division or re division, of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or
6	more lots, tracts, or parcels. Any adjustment to existing lot lines of a recorded lot by any means is
7	considered a subdivision. All re subdivision activity is considered a subdivision. The division of
8	property for purposes of financing constitutes a subdivision.
9	(52) Technical review committee. A committee appointed by the planning board for the
10	purpose of reviewing, commenting, and making recommendations to the planning board with
11	respect to approval of land development and subdivision applications.
12	-(53) Temporary improvement. Improvements built and maintained by a developer
13	during construction of a development project and prior to release of the improvement guarantee,
14	but not intended to be permanent.
15	(54) Vested rights. The right to initiate or continue the development of an approved
16	project for a specified period of time, under the regulations that were in effect at the time of
17	approval, even if, after the approval, the regulations change prior to the completion of the project.
18	(55) Waiver of requirements. See section 45-23-62.
19	45-23-33. General provisions Required contents of local regulations The local
20	regulations consist of the regulations and other text, together with charts, graphs, appendices and
21	other explanatory material. All local regulations include, at a minimum, the elements listed below
22	and as further described in this chapter:
23	(1) Statement of enabling authority for land development and subdivision derived from
24	section 45-23-25 et seq.;
25	(2) Statement of the city or town enabling ordinance as specified in section 45-23-51;
26	-(3) Statement of purpose and consistency with the comprehensive plan, the zoning
27	ordinance and other federal, state and local land use regulations;
28	-(4) Definitions;
29	(5) General provisions;
30	(6) Special provisions;
31	(7) Procedures for review and approval of plats and plans;
32	(8) Procedures for recording of plats and plans;
33	(9) Procedures for guarantees of public improvements;
34	(10) Procedures for waivers and modifications:

1	(11) Procedures for enforcement and penalties;
2	(12) Procedures for the adoption of the regulations and amendments;
3	-(13) Procedures for the administration of the regulations and amendments;
4	-(14) Procedures for appeals;
5	(15) Design and public improvement standards for all districts within the municipality;
6	(16) Construction specifications for improvement standards; and
7	(17) Specification of all application documents and other documents to be submitted.
8	45-23-34. General provisions Definitions Local regulations adopted pursuant to
9	this chapter shall provide definitions for words or phrases contained in the regulations as is
10	deemed appropriate. Where words or phrases used in any local regulations, whether or not
11	defined in those regulations, are substantially similar to words or phrases defined in section 45
12	23 32 of this chapter, or section 45 22.2 4 of the Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Act or
13	section 45 24 31 of the Zoning Enabling Act of 1991 the words or phrases shall be construed
14	according to the definitions provided in those sections of the law.
15	45-23-35. General provisions Pre-application meetings and concept review (a)
16	One or more pre application meetings shall be held for all major land development or subdivision
17	applications. Pre application meetings may be held for administrative and minor applications,
18	upon request of either the municipality or the applicant. Pre application meetings allow the
19	applicant to meet with appropriate officials, boards and/or commissions, planning staff, and,
20	where appropriate, state agencies, for advice as to the required steps in the approvals process, the
21	pertinent local plans, ordinances, regulations, rules and procedures and standards which may bear
22	upon the proposed development project.
23	(b) At the pre application stage the applicant may request the planning board or the
24	technical review committee for an informal concept plan review for a development. The purpose
25	of the concept plan review is also to provide planning board or technical review committee input
26	in the formative stages of major subdivision and land development concept design.
27	(c) Applicants seeking a pre application meeting or an informal concept review shall
28	submit general, conceptual materials in advance of the meeting(s) as requested by municipal
29	officials.
30	(d) Pre application meetings aim to encourage information sharing and discussion of
31	project concepts among the participants. Pre-application discussions are intended for the guidance
32	of the applicant and are not considered approval of a project or its elements.
33	(e) Provided that at least one pre application meeting has been held for major land
34	development or subdivision application or sixty (60) days has elapsed from the filing of the pre-

2	sixty (60) days, nothing shall be deemed to preclude an applicant from thereafter filing and
3	proceeding with an application for a land development or subdivision project in accordance with
4	section 45 23 36.
5	45-23-36. General provisions Application for development and certification of
6	completeness (a) Classification. The administrative officer shall advise the applicant as to
7	which approvals are required and the appropriate board for hearing an application for a land
8	development or subdivision project. The following types of applications, as defined in section 45
9	23-32, may be filed:
10	(1) Administrative subdivision;
11	(2) Minor subdivision or minor land development plan; and
12	(3) Major subdivision or major land development plan.
13	(b) Certification of a complete application. An application shall be complete for
14	purposes of commencing the applicable time period for action when so certified by the
15	administrative officer. Every certification of completeness required by this chapter shall be in
16	writing. In the event the certification of the application is not made within the time specified in
17	this chapter for the type of plan, the application is deemed complete for purposes of commencing
18	the review period unless the application lacks information required for these applications as
19	specified in the local regulations and the administrative officer has notified the applicant, in
20	writing, of the deficiencies in the application.
21	(c) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the planning board may
22	subsequently require correction of any information found to be in error and submission of
23	additional information specified in the regulations but not required by the administrative officer
24	prior to certification, as is necessary to make an informed decision.
25	-(d) Where the review is postponed with the consent of the applicant, pending further
26	information or revision of information, the time period for review is stayed and resumes when the
27	administrative officer or the planning board determines that the required application information
28	is complete.
29	45-23-37. General provisions Administrative subdivision (a) Any applicant
30	requesting approval of a proposed administrative subdivision, as defined in this chapter, shall
31	submit to the administrative officer the items required by the local regulations.
32	(b) The application shall be certified, in writing, as complete or incomplete by the
33	administrative officer within a fifteen (15) day period from the date of its submission according to
2/1	the provisions of section 45.23.36(h)

1	(c) Review process:
2	(1) Within fifteen (15) days of certification of completeness, the administrative officer
3	or the technical review committee, shall review the application and approve, deny or refer it to the
4	planning board with recommendations. The officer or committee shall report its actions to the
5	planning board at its next regular meeting, to be made part of the record.
6	(2) If no action is taken by the administrative officer or the technical review committee
7	within the fifteen (15) days, the application shall be placed on the agenda of the next regular
8	planning board meeting.
9	-(d) If referred to the planning board, the board shall consider the application and the
10	recommendations of the administrative officer and/or the technical review committee and either
11	approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application within sixty five (65) days or
12	certification of completeness. Failure of the planning board to act within the prescribed period
13	constitutes approval of the administrative subdivision plan and a certificate of the administrative
14	officer as to the failure of the planning board or committee to act within the required time and the
15	resulting approval shall be issued on request of the applicant.
16	(e) Denial of an application by the administrative officer and/or the technical review
17	committee is not appealable and requires the plan to be submitted as a minor subdivision
18	application.
19	(f) Any approval of an administrative subdivision shall be evidenced by a written
20	decision which shall be filed and posted in the office of the city or town clerk.
21	(g) Approval of an administrative subdivision expires ninety (90) days from the date of
22	approval unless within that period a plat in conformity with that approval is submitted for
23	signature and recording as specified in section 45 23 64.
24	45-23-38. General provisions Minor land development and minor subdivision
25	review (a) Review stages. Minor plan review consists of two (2) stages, preliminary and
26	final; provided, that if a street creation or extension is involved, a public hearing is required. The
27	planning board may combine the approval stages, providing requirements for both stages are me
28	by the applicant to the satisfaction of the planning officials.
29	(b) Submission requirements. Any applicant requesting approval of a proposed mino
30	subdivision or minor land development, as defined in this chapter, shall submit to the
31	administrative officer the items required by the local regulations.
32	(c) Certification. The application shall be certified, in writing, complete or incomplete
33	by the administrative officer within twenty five (25) days or within fifteen (15) days if no stree

of the time period set forth in this section will be deemed stopped upon the issuance of a certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer and will recommence upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However, in no event will the administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete or incomplete less than fourteen (14) days after its resubmission.

- (d) Technical review committee. The technical review committee, if established, will review the application and will comment and make recommendations to the planning board. The application will be referred to the planning board as a whole if there is no technical review committee. When reviewed by a technical review committee:
- (1) If the land development or subdivision plan is approved by a majority of the committee members, the application is forwarded to the planning board with a recommendation for preliminary plan approval without further review.
- (2) If the plan is not approved by a majority vote of the committee members, the minor land development and subdivision application is referred to the planning board.
 - (e) Re assignment to major review. The planning board may re assign a proposed minor project to major review only when the planning board is unable to make the positive findings required in section 45–23-60.
 - (f) Decision. If no street creation or extension is required, the planning board will approve, deny, or approve with conditions, the preliminary plan within sixty five (65) days of certification of completeness, or within any further time that is agreed to by the applicant and the board, according to the requirements of section 45 23 63. If a street extension or creation is required, the planning board will hold a public hearing prior to approval according to the requirements in section 45 23 42 and will approve, deny, or approve with conditions, the preliminary plan within ninety five (95) days of certification of completeness, or within any specified time that is agreed to by the applicant and the board, according to the requirements of section 45 23 63.
 - (g) Failure to act. Failure of the planning board to act within the period prescribed constitutes approval of the preliminary plan and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure of the planning board to act within the required time and the resulting approval will be issued on request of the application.
 - (h) Final plan. The planning board may delegate final plan review and approval to either the administrative officer or the technical review committee. The officer or committee will report its actions, in writing to the planning board at its next regular meeting, to be made part of the record.

1	(i) Expiration of approval. Approval of a minor land development or subdivision plan						
2	expires ninety (90) days from the date of approval unless within that period a plat or plan, in						
3	conformity with approval, and as defined in this act, is submitted for signature and recording as						
4	specified in section 45-23-64. Validity may be extended for a longer period, for cause shown, it						
5	requested by the application in writing, and approved by the planning board.						
6	45-23-39. General provisions Major land development and major subdivision						
7	review stages (a) Major plan review is required of all applications for land development and						
8	subdivision approval subject to this chapter, unless classified as an administrative subdivision or						
9	as a minor land development or a minor subdivision.						
10	(b) Major plan review consists of three stages of review, master plan, preliminary plan						
11	and final plan, following the pre application meeting(s) specified in section 45-23-35. Also						
12	required is a public informational meeting and a public meeting.						
13	(c) The planning board may vote to combine review stages and to modify and/or waive						
14	requirements as specified in section 45-23-62. Review stages may be combined only after the						
15	planning board determines that all necessary requirements have been met by the applicant.						
16	45-23-40. General provisions Major land development and major subdivision						
17	Master plan (a) Submission requirements.						
18	(1) The applicant shall first submit to the administrative officer the items required by the						
19	local regulations for master plans.						
20	(2) Requirements for the master plan and supporting material for this phase of review						
21	include, but are not limited to: information on the natural and built features of the surrounding						
22	neighborhood, existing natural and man made conditions of the development site, including						
23	topographic features, the freshwater wetland and coastal zone boundaries, the floodplains, as wel						
24	as the proposed design concept, proposed public improvements and dedications, tentative						
25	construction phasing, and potential neighborhood impacts.						
26	-(3) Initial comments will be solicited from (i) local agencies including, but not limited						
27	to, the planning department, the department of public works, fire and police departments, the						
28	conservation and recreation commissions; (ii) adjacent communities; (iii) state agencies, as						
29	appropriate, including the departments of environmental management and transportation, and the						
30	coastal resources management council; and (iv) federal agencies, as appropriate. The						
31	administrative officer shall coordinate review and comments by local officials, adjacent						
32	communities, and state and federal agencies.						
33	(b) Certification. The application must be certified in writing, complete or incomplete						
34	by the administrative officer within sixty (60) days, according to the provisions of section 45 23						

36(b). The running of the time period set forth herein will be deemed stopped upon the issuance of a certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer and will recommence upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However, in no event will the administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete or incomplete less than fourteen (14) days after its resubmission.

(c) Technical review committee. The technical review committee, if established, shall review the application and shall comment and make recommendations to the planning board.

(d) Informational meeting.

- (1) A public informational meeting will be held prior to the planning board decision on the master plan, unless the master plan and preliminary plan approvals are being combined, in which case the public informational meeting is optional, based upon planning board determination.
- (2) Public notice for the informational meeting is required and must be given at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the meeting in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality. Postcard notice must be mailed to the applicant and to all property owners within the notice area, as specified by local regulations.
- (3) At the public informational meeting the applicant will present the proposed development project. The planning board must allow oral and written comments from the general public. All public comments are to be made part of the public record of the project application.
- (e) Decision. The planning board shall, within one hundred and twenty (120) days of certification of completeness, or within a further amount of time that may be consented to by the applicant, approve of the master plan as submitted, approve with changes and/or conditions, or deny the application, according to the requirements of section 45-23-63.
- (f) Failure to act. Failure of the planning board to act within the prescribed period constitutes approval of the master plan, and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure of the planning board to act within the required time and the resulting approval will be issued on request of the applicant.

(g) Vesting.

(1) The approved master plan is vested for a period of two (2) years, with the right to extend for two (2) one year extensions upon written request by the applicant, who must appear before the planning board for the annual review. Thereafter, vesting may be extended for a longer period, for good cause shown, if requested by the applicant, in writing, and approved by the planning board. Master plan vesting includes the zoning requirements, conceptual layout and all conditions shown on the approved master plan drawings and supporting materials.

1	(2) The initial four (4) year vesting for the approved master plan constitutes the vested
2	rights for the development as required in section 45-24-44.
3	45-23-41. General provisions Major land development and major subdivision
4	Preliminary plan (a) Submission requirements.
5	(1) The applicant shall first submit to the administrative officer the items required by the
6	local regulations for preliminary plans.
7	(2) Requirements for the preliminary plan and supporting materials for this phase of the
8	review include, but are not limited to: engineering plans depicting the existing site conditions,
9	engineering plans depicting the proposed development project, a perimeter survey, all permits
10	required by state or federal agencies prior to commencement of construction, including permits
11	related to freshwater wetlands, the coastal zone, floodplains, preliminary suitability for individual
12	septic disposal systems, public water systems, and connections to state roads.
13	(3) At the preliminary plan review phase, the administrative officer shall solicit final
14	written comments and/or approvals of the department of public works, the city or town engineer,
15	the city or town solicitor, other local government departments, commissions, or authorities as
16	appropriate.
17	(4) Prior to approval of the preliminary plan, copies of all legal documents describing the
18	property, proposed easements and rights of way.
19	(b) Certification. The application will be certified as complete or incomplete by the
20	administrative officer within sixty (60) days, according to the provisions of section 45 23 36(b).
21	The running of the time period set forth herein will be deemed stopped upon the issuance of a
22	certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer and will recommence
23	upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However, in no event shall the
24	administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete or incomplete less
25	than fourteen (14) days after its resubmission.
26	(c) Technical review committee. The technical review committee, if established, shall
27	review the application and shall comment and make recommendations to the planning board.
28	(d) Public hearing. Prior to a planning board decision on the preliminary plan, a public
29	hearing, which adheres to the requirements for notice described in section 45-23-42, must be
30	held.
31	(e) Public improvement guarantees. Proposed arrangements for completion of the
32	required public improvements, including construction schedule and/or financial guarantees shall
33	be reviewed and approved by the planning board at preliminary plan approval.
34	(f) Decision. A complete application for a major subdivision or development plan shall

be approved, approved with conditions or denied, in accordance with the requirements of sections 45-23-60 and 45-23-63, within one hundred twenty (120) days of the date when it is certified complete, or within a further amount of time that may be consented to by the developer.

(g) Failure to act. Failure of the planning board to act within the prescribed period constitutes approval of the preliminary plan and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure of the planning board to act within the required time and the resulting approval shall be issued on request of the applicant.

(h) Vesting. The approved preliminary plan is vested for a period of two (2) years with the right to extend for two (2) one year extensions upon written request by the applicant, who must appear before the planning board for each annual review and provide proof of valid state or federal permits as applicable. Thereafter, vesting may be extended for a longer period, for good cause shown, if requested, in writing by the applicant, and approved by the planning board. The vesting for the preliminary plan approval includes all general and specific conditions shown on the approved preliminary plan drawings and supporting material.

<u>Public hearing and notice.</u> -- (a) A public hearing is required for a major land development project or a major subdivision or where a street extension or creation requires a public hearing for a minor land development project or minor subdivision.

(b) Notice requirements. Public notice of the hearing shall be given at least fourteen (14) days prior to the date of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality following the municipality's usual and customary practices for this kind of advertising. Notice shall be sent to the applicant and to each owner within the notice area, by certified mail, return receipt requested, of the time and place of the hearing not less than ten (10) days prior to the date of the hearing. Notice shall also be sent to any individual or entity holding a recorded conservation or preservation restriction on the property that is the subject of the application. The notice shall also include the street address of the subject property, or if no street address is available, the distance from the nearest existing intersection in tenths (-1/10's) of a mile. Local regulations may require a supplemental notice that an application for development approval is under consideration be posted at the location in question. The posting is for informational purposes only and does not constitute required notice of a public hearing.

(c) Notice area.

(1) The distance(s) for notice of the public hearing shall be specified in the local regulations. The distance may differ by zoning district and scale of development. At a minimum, all abutting property owners to the proposed development's property boundary shall receive

1	notice.						
2	(2) Watersheds. Additional notice within watersheds shall also be sent as required in						
3	section 45-23-53(b) and (c).						
4	(3) Adjacent municipalities. Notice of the public hearing shall be sent by the						
5	administrative officer to the administrative officer of an adjacent municipality if (1) the notice						
6	area extends into the adjacent municipality, or (2) the development site extends into the adjacent						
7	municipality, or (3) there is a potential for significant negative impact on the adjacent						
8	municipality.						
9	(d) Notice cost. The cost of all notice shall be borne by the applicant.						
10	45-23-43. General provisions Major land development and major subdivision						
11	<u>Final plan</u> (a) Submission requirements.						
12	(1) The applicant shall submit to the administrative officer the items required by the						
13	local regulations for the final plan, as well as all material required by the planning board when the						
14	application was given preliminary approval.						
15	(2) Arrangements for completion of the required public improvements, including						
16	construction schedule and/or financial guarantees.						
17	(3) Certification by the tax collector that all property taxes are current.						
18	(4) For phased projects, the final plan for phases following the first phase, shall be						
19	accompanied by copies of as built drawings not previously submitted of all existing public						
20	improvements for prior phases.						
21	(b) Certification. The application for final plan approval shall be certified complete or						
22	incomplete by the administrative officer in writing, within twenty five (25) days, according to the						
23	provisions of section 45-23-36(b). This time period may be extended to forty five (45) days by						
24	written notice from the administrative officer to the applicant where the final plans contain						
25	changes to or elements not included in the preliminary plan approval. The running of the time						
26	period set forth herein shall be deemed stopped upon the issuance of a certificate of						
27	incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer and shall recommence upon the						
28	resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However, in no event shall the						
29	administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete or incomplete less						
30	than fourteen (14) days after its resubmission. If the administrative officer certifies the application						
31	as complete and does not require submission to the planning board as per subsection (c) below,						
32	the final plan shall be considered approved.						

(c) Referral to the planning board. If the administrative officer determines that an application for final approval does not meet the requirements set by local regulations or by the

planning board at preliminary approval, the administrative officer shall refer the final plans to the planning board for review. The planning board shall, within forty five (45) days after the certification of completeness, or within a further amount of time that may be consented to by the applicant, approve or deny the final plan as submitted.

(d) Failure to act. Failure of the planning board to act within the prescribed period constitutes approval of the final plan and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure of the planning board to act within the required time and the resulting approval shall be issued on request of the applicant.

(e) Expiration of approval. The final approval of a major subdivision or land development project expires one year from the date of approval with the right to extend for one year upon written request by the applicant, who must appear before the planning board for the annual review, unless, within that period, the plat or plan has been submitted for signature and recording as specified in section 45 23 64. Thereafter, the planning board may, for good cause shown, extend the period for recording for an additional period.

(f) Acceptance of public improvements. Signature and recording as specified in section 45-23-64 constitute the acceptance by the municipality of any street or other public improvement or other land intended for dedication. Final plan approval shall not impose any duty upon the municipality to maintain or improve those dedicated areas until the governing body of the municipality accepts the completed public improvements as constructed in compliance with the final plans.

(g) Validity of recorded plans. The approved final plan, once recorded, remains valid as the approved plan for the site unless and until an amendment to the plan is approved under the procedure stated in section 45–23–65, or a new plan is approved by the planning board.

45-23-44. General provisions -- Physical design requirements. -- (a) All local regulations shall specify, through reasonable, objective standards and criteria, all physical design requirements for the development projects which are to be reviewed and approved pursuant to the regulations. Regulations shall specify all requirements and policies for subdivisions and land development projects which are not contained in the municipality's zoning ordinance.

(b) The requirements and policies may include, but are not limited to, requirements and policies for rights of way, open space, landscaping, connections of proposed streets and drainage systems with those of the surrounding neighborhood, public access through property to adjacent public property, and the relationship of proposed developments to natural and man made features of the surrounding neighborhood.

(c) The regulations shall specify all necessary findings, formulas for calculations and

1	procedures for meeting the requirements and policies. These requirements and policies apply to
2	all subdivisions and land development projects reviewed and/or administered under the local
3	regulations.
4	45-23-45. General provisions Public design and improvement standards (a)
5	Public design and improvement standards for development projects shall be specified, through
6	reasonable, objective standards and criteria, in the design and improvement standards section of
7	the local regulations. Appropriate public improvement standards shall be specified for each area
8	or district of the municipality. Standards may include, but are not limited to, specifications for
9	rights of way, streets, sidewalks, lighting, landscaping, public access, utilities, drainage systems,
10	fire protection, and soil erosion control.
11	(b) All public improvements required in a land development project or subdivision by a
12	municipality shall reflect the physical character and design for that district which is specified by
13	the municipality's adopted comprehensive plan. Public improvement requirements and standards
14	need not be the same in all areas or districts of a municipality. The technical details of the
15	improvement standards may be contained in an appendix to the local regulations but shall be
16	considered part of the regulations.
17	45-23-46. General provisions Construction and/or improvement guarantees (a)
18	The local regulations shall require planning board approval of agreements for the completion of
19	all required public improvements prior to final plan approval in the form of (1) completion of
20	actual construction of all improvements, (2) improvement guarantees, or (3) combination thereof.
21	(b) Where improvements are constructed without a financial guarantee, the work is to be
22	completed prior to final approval. All construction shall be inspected and approved under the
23	direction of the administrative officer and according to local regulations.
24	(c) Improvement guarantees shall be in an amount and with all necessary conditions to
25	secure for the municipality the actual construction and complete installation of all the required
26	improvements, within the period specified by the planning board. The amount shall be based on
27	actual cost estimates for all required public improvements and these estimates shall be reviewed
28	and approved by the planning board. The board may fix the guarantee in a reasonable amount in
29	excess of the estimated costs to anticipate for economic or construction conditions. Iocal
30	regulations may include provisions for the review and/or upgrade of guarantees.
31	(d) The security shall be in the form of a financial instrument acceptable to the approving
32	authority and shall enable the municipality to gain timely access to the secured funds, for cause.
33	-(e) The local regulations shall establish procedures for the setting of improvement
34	guarantee amounts, for inspections of improvements, for acceptance of improvements by the

2	include provisions for partial releases of the guarantees as stages of the improvements are
3	completed, inspected and approved under the coordination of the administrative officer and
4	reported to the planning board.
5	(f) In the cases of developments and subdivisions which are being approved and
6	constructed in phases, the planning board shall specify improvement guarantee requirements
7	related to each particular phase.
8	(g) The planning board may also require maintenance guarantees to be provided for a
9	one year period subsequent to completion, inspection and acceptance of the improvement(s)
10	unless there are extenuating circumstances.
11	(h) Procedures for the acceptance of required improvements shall stipulate that all
12	improvements, once inspected and approved, shall be accepted by the municipality or other
13	appropriate municipal agency for maintenance and/or part of the municipal system.
14	-(i) The municipality is granted the power to enforce the guarantees by all appropriate
15	legal and equitable remedies.
16	45-23-47. General provisions Requirements for dedication of public land Public
17	improvements and fees Where a municipality requires, as a condition of approval of a
18	proposed land development or subdivision project, dedication of land to the public, public
19	improvements, payment in lieu of dedication or construction, or payment to mitigate the impacts
20	of a proposed project, local regulations must require the following:
21	(1) All required public improvements must reflect the character defined for that
22	neighborhood or district by the community's comprehensive plan;
23	(2) The need for all dedications of land to the public and for payments in lieu of
24	dedications must be clearly documented in the adopted plan of the community, i.e., the
25	comprehensive plan and the capital improvement plan;
26	(3) No dedications of land to the public or payments in lieu of dedications may be
27	required until the need for the dedications are identified and documented by the municipality, the
28	land proposed for dedication is determined to be appropriate for the proposed use, and the
29	formulas for calculating a payment in lieu of dedication have been established in the local
30	regulations;
31	(4) All dedications, improvements, or payments in lieu of dedication or construction, for
32	mitigation of identified negative impacts of proposed projects must meet the previously stated
33	standards. Furthermore, the significant negative impacts of the proposed development on the
34	existing conditions must be clearly documented. The mitigation required as a condition of

municipality and for the release of the improvement guarantees to the applicant. Procedures may

2	(5) All payment in lieu of dedication or construction to mitigate the impacts of the
3	proposed development shall be kept in restricted accounts and shall only be spent on the
4	mitigation of the identified impacts for which it is required.
5	45-23-48. Special provisions Phasing of projects (a) A municipality may provide
6	for the preliminary and final review stages, and for the construction of major land developments
7	and subdivisions, to be divided into reasonable phases.
8	(b) When local regulations allow development phasing, the regulations must require the
9	following:
10	(1) Approval of the entire site design first as a master plan. Thereafter the developmen
11	plans may be submitted for preliminary and/or final review and/or approval by phase(s).
12	(2) General standards and regulations for determining physical limits of phases
13	completion schedules, and guarantees, for allowing progression to additional phases, for allowing
14	two (2) or more phases to proceed in review or construction simultaneously, for interim public
15	improvements or construction conditions, for changes to master or preliminary plans and may
16	include other provisions as necessitated by local conditions.
17	(3) The master plan documents may contain information on the physical limits of the
18	phases, the schedule and sequence of public improvement installation, improvement guarantees,
19	and the work and completion schedules for approvals and construction of the phases.
20	(c) Vesting. The master plan remains vested as long as it can be proved, to the
21	satisfaction of the planning board, that work is proceeding on either the approval stages or on the
22	construction of the development as shown in the approved master plan documents. Vesting
23	extends to all information shown on the approved master plan documents.
24	45-23-49. Special provisions Land development projects (a) If municipalities
25	provide for land development projects, as defined in section 45-24-47 of the Rhode Island Zoning
26	Enabling Act of 1991, the projects are subject to the local regulations.
27	(b) In these instances, the local regulations must include all requirements, procedures
28	and standards necessary for proper review and approval of land development projects to ensure
29	consistency with the intent and purposes of this chapter and with section 45 24 47 of the Rhode
30	Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991.
31	45-23-49.1. Farmland residential compounds (a) The general assembly finds and
32	declares that multiple dwelling units were historically common on farms because farming was a
33	multi generational way of life and because farm workers needed to be close to the land they
34	worked; that this historical development pattern is centuries old, and that it is in the interest of the

approval must be related to the significance of the identified impact; and

state to provide for the continuation of this development pattern as a means of preserving and enhancing agriculture and promoting sound development in rural areas of the state.

- (b) Farmland residential compounds may be provided for by municipal ordinance as a minor land development project, consistent with the special provisions of this subdivision, which ordinances may treat farmland residential projects as a specific form of cluster development for purposes of zoning.
 - (1) Such farmland residential compounds shall only be allowed on agricultural operations, as defined in subsection 42-82-2(3), that have a net annual income of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or more for the most recent three (3) consecutive years preceding the date of the application for the farmland residential compound, which income is directly attributable to said agricultural operations.
 - (2) Such farmland residential compounds shall be limited to one dwelling unit for the first twenty (20) acres and one dwelling unit for each additional twenty (20) acres to a maximum of five (5) dwelling units, which shall be allowable without subdivision of the farmland parcel into separate lots and without meeting frontage requirements.
 - (3) Any road necessary to provide access to the dwelling units shall be constructed in accordance with applicable standards for private roads and shall be owned and maintained by the agricultural operation.
 - (4) Water supply and waste water treatment (ISDS) for the farmland residential compound shall comply with standards for residential systems.
 - (c) The dwelling units of a farmland residential compound need not be located in a single area on the farm and may be constructed in phases consistent with the limitations and provisions set forth in subdivision (b) of this section.
 - (d) Approval of a farmland residential compound shall not affect eligibility to participate in programs for farmland preservation or for taxation of farm, forest and open space land.
 - (e) For any agricultural operation, farmland residential compounds shall be permitted only to the limits set forth in subdivision (b)(2) of this section; in the event that the agricultural operation is subsequently divided into two (2) or more agricultural operations, no additional farmland residential compound shall be permitted until ten (10) years after the date of the approval of the application for the prior farmland residential compound, and all of the requirements for a farmland residential compound shall apply to each farmland residential compound; in the event that the agricultural operation ceases and the farmland is subdivided, a parcel at least equal to the minimum residential lot size for the zone times the number of dwelling units in the farmland residential compound plus the road in which the farmland residential

compound is located shall be dedicated to the farmland residential compound, which overall parcel shall include the water supply and waste water treatment systems for the farmland residential compound.

<u>45-23-50. Special provisions -- Development plan review. --</u> (a) Municipalities may provide for development plan review, as defined in section 45-24-49 of the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, to be subject to part of the local regulations.

(b) In these instances, local regulations must include all requirements, procedures and standards necessary for proper review and recommendations of projects subject to development plan review to ensure consistency with the intent and purposes of this chapter and with section 45-24-49 of the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991.

45-23-51. Local regulations -- Authority to create and administer regulations. -- The city or town council shall empower, by ordinance, the planning board to adopt, modify and amend regulations and rules governing land development and subdivision projects within that municipality and to control land development and subdivision projects pursuant to those regulations and rules.

45-23-52. Local regulations - Procedure for adoption and amendment. -- (a) The local planning board, once authorized by the ordinance required under section 45-23-51, shall adopt or repeal, and provide for the administration, interpretation, and enforcement of land development and subdivision review regulations.

(b) Provisions of the local regulations and appendices shall be presented in text and may incorporate maps, and other technical and graphic material. The local regulations, and all of their amendments, shall be consistent with all provisions of this chapter as well as the municipality's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.

45-23-53. Local regulations — Public hearing and notice requirements. — (a) No local regulations shall be adopted, repealed, or amended until after a public hearing has been held upon the question before the city or town planning board. The city or town planning board shall first give notice of the public hearing by publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality at least once each week for three (3) successive weeks prior to the date of the hearing, which may include the week in which the hearing is to be held. At this hearing opportunity shall be given to all persons interested on being heard upon the matter of the proposed regulations. Written notice, which may be a copy of the newspaper notice, shall be mailed to the statewide planning program of the Rhode Island department of administration at least two (2) weeks prior to the hearing. The newspaper notice shall be published as a display advertisement, using a type size at least as large as the normal type size used by the newspaper in

1	its news articles, and shall:						
2	(1) Specify the place of the hearing and the date and time of its commencement;						
3	(2) Indicate that adoption, amendment or repeal of local regulations is under						
4	consideration;						
5	(3) Contain a statement of the proposed amendments to the regulations that may be						
6	printed once in its entirety, or may summarize or describe the matter under consideration;						
7	(4) Advise those interested where and when a copy of the matter under consideration						
8	may be obtained or examined and copied; and						
9	(5) State that the proposals shown on the notice may be altered or amended prior to the						
10	close of the public hearing without further advertising, as a result of further study or because of						
11	the views expressed at the public hearing. Any alteration or amendment must be presented for						
12	comment in the course of the hearing.						
13	(b) Notice of the public hearing shall be sent by first class mail to the city or town						
14	planning board of any municipality where there is a public or quasi-public water source, or						
15	private water source that is used or is suitable for use as a public water source, located within two						
16	thousand feet (2,000') of the municipal boundaries.						
17	(c) Notice of a public hearing shall be sent to the governing body of any state or						
18	municipal water department or agency, special water district, or private water company that has						
19	riparian rights to a surface water resource and/or surface watershed that is used or is suitable for						
20	use as a public water source located within either the municipality or two thousand feet (2,000')						
21	of the municipal boundaries; provided, that a map survey has been filed with the building						
22	inspector as specified in section 45 24 53(e).						
23	-(d) No defect in the form of any notice under this section renders any regulations invalid,						
24	unless the defect is found to be intentional or misleading.						
25	(e) The requirements in this section are to be construed as minimum requirements.						
26	45-23-54. Local regulations Publication and availability (a) Printed copies of the						
27	local regulations are available to the general public and shall be revised to include all						
28	amendments. Any appendices are also available. A reasonable charge may be made for copies.						
29	(b) Upon publication of local regulations and any amendments to the local regulations,						
30	the municipality shall send a copy to the department of administration's statewide planning						
31	program and to the state law library.						
32	45-23-55. Administration The administrative officer (a) Local administration of						
33	the local regulations is under the direction of the administrative officer, who reports to the						
34	planning hoard						

(b) The local regulations specify the process of appointment and the responsibilities of the administrative officer who oversees and coordinates the review, approval, recording and enforcement provisions of the local regulations. The administrative officer serves as the chair of the technical review committee, where established. The local regulations state minimum qualifications for this position regarding appropriate education, training or experience in land use planning and site plan review.

(c) The administrative officer is responsible for coordinating reviews of proposed land development projects and subdivisions with adjacent municipalities as is necessary to be consistent with applicable federal, state and local laws and as directed by the planning board.

(d) Enforcement of the local regulations is under the direction of the administrative officer. The officer is responsible for coordinating the enforcement efforts of the zoning enforcement officer, the building inspector, planning department staff, the city or town engineer, the department of public works and other local officials responsible for the enforcement or

carrying out of discrete elements of the regulations.

45-23-56. Administration -- Technical review committee. -- (a) The planning board may establish a technical review committee of not fewer than three (3) members, to conduct technical reviews of applications subject to their jurisdiction. Where a technical review committee is established, the administrative officer shall serve as chairperson. Membership of this subcommittee, to be known as the technical review committee, may include, but is not limited to, members of the planning board, planning department staff, other municipal staff representing departments with responsibility for review or enforcement, conservation commissioners or other duly appointed local public commission members.

(b) If the planning board establishes a technical review committee, the board shall adopt written procedures establishing the committee's responsibilities.

(c) Reports of the technical review committee to the planning board shall be in writing and kept as part of the permanent documentation on the development application. In no case shall the recommendations of the technical review committee be binding on the planning board in its activities or decisions. All reports of the technical review committee shall be made available to the applicant prior to the meeting of the planning board meeting at which the reports are first considered.

45-23-57. Administration -- The board of appeal. -- The city or town council shall establish the city or town zoning board of review as the board of appeal to hear appeals of decisions of the planning board or the administrative officer on matters of review and approval of land development and subdivision projects.

2	to this chapter may provide for reasonable fees, in an amount not to exceed actual costs incurred,
3	to be paid by the applicant for the adequate review and hearing of applications, issuance of
4	permits and recordings of subsequent decisions.
5	45-23-59. Administration Violations and penalties (a) Local regulations adopted
6	pursuant to this chapter shall provide for a penalty for any violation of the local regulations, or for
7	a violation of any terms or conditions of any action imposed by the planning board or of any other
8	agency or officer charged in the regulations with enforcement of any of the provisions.
9	(b) Violation of the regulations include any action related to the transfer or sale of land
10	in unapproved subdivisions. Any owner, or agent of the owner, who transfers, sells or negotiates
11	to sell any land by reference to or exhibition of, or by other use, a plat of the subdivision before
12	the plat has been approved by the planning board and recorded in the municipal land evidence
13	records, is in violation of the local regulations and subject to the penalties described in this
14	chapter.
15	(c) The penalty for violation shall reasonably relate to the seriousness of the offense, and
16	shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each violation, and each day of existence of any
17	violation is deemed to be a separate offense. Any fine shall inure to the municipality.
18	(d) The municipality may also cause suit to be brought in the supreme or superior court,
19	or any municipal court, including a municipal housing court having jurisdiction in the name of the
20	municipality, to restrain the violation of, or to compel compliance with, the provisions of its local
21	regulations. A municipality may consolidate an action for injunctive relief and/or fines under the
22	local regulations in the superior court of the county in which the subject property is located.
23	45-23-60. Procedure Required findings (a) All local regulations shall require that
24	for all administrative, minor, and major development applications the approving authorities
25	responsible for land development and subdivision review and approval shall address each of the
26	general purposes stated in section 45-23-30 and make positive findings on the following standard
27	provisions, as part of the proposed project's record prior to approval:
28	(1) The proposed development is consistent with the comprehensive community plan
29	and/or has satisfactorily addressed the issues where there may be inconsistencies;
30	(2) The proposed development is in compliance with the standards and provisions of the
31	municipality's zoning ordinance;
32	-(3) There will be no significant negative environmental impacts from the proposed
33	development as shown on the final plan, with all required conditions for approval;
34	(4) The subdivision, as proposed, will not result in the creation of individual lots with

<u>45-23-58. Administration -- Administrative fees. --</u> Local regulations adopted pursuant

2	regulations and building standards would be impracticable. (See definition of Buildable lot). Lots
3	with physical constraints to development may be created only if identified as permanent open
4	space or permanently reserved for a public purpose on the approved, recorded plans; and
5	(5) All proposed land developments and all subdivision lots have adequate and
6	permanent physical access to a public street. Lot frontage on a public street without physical
7	access shall not be considered in compliance with this requirement.
8	(b) Except for administrative subdivisions, findings of fact must be supported by legally
9	competent evidence on the record which discloses the nature and character of the observations
10	upon which the fact finders acted.
11	45-23-61. Procedure Precedence of approvals between planning board and other
12	local permitting authorities (a) Zoning board.
13	(1) Where an applicant requires both a variance from the local zoning ordinance and
14	planning board approval, the applicant shall first obtain an advisory recommendation from the
15	planning board, as well as conditional planning board approval for the first approval stage for the
16	proposed project, which may be simultaneous, then obtain conditional zoning board relief, and
17	then return to the planning board for subsequent required approval(s).
18	-(2) Where an applicant requires both a special use permit under the local zoning
19	ordinance and planning board approval, the applicant shall first obtain an advisory
20	recommendation from the planning board, as well as conditional planning board approval for the
21	first approval stage for the proposed project, which may be simultaneous, then obtain
22	conditional special use permit from the zoning board, and then return to the planning board for
23	subsequent required approval(s).
24	(b) City or town council. Where an applicant requires both planning board approval
25	and council approval for a zoning ordinance or zoning map change, the applicant shall first obtain
26	an advisory recommendation on the zoning change from the planning board, as well as
27	conditional planning board approval for the first approval stage for the proposed project, which
28	may be simultaneous, then obtain a conditional zoning change from the council, and then return
29	to the planning board for subsequent required approval(s).
30	45-23-62. Procedure Waivers Modifications and reinstatement of plans (a)
31	Waiver of development plan approval.
32	(1) A planning board may waive requirements for development plan approval where
33	there is a change in use or occupancy and no extensive construction of improvements is sought
34	The waiver may be granted only by a decision by the planning board finding that the use will no

- 1 affect existing drainage, circulation, relationship of buildings to each other, landscaping, 2 buffering, lighting and other considerations of development plan approval, and that the existing 3 facilities do not require upgraded or additional site improvements. 4 -(2) The application for a waiver of development plan approval review shall include 5 documentation, as required by the planning board, on prior use of the site, the proposed use, and 6 its impact. 7 (b) Waiver and/or modification of requirements. The planning board has the power to 8 grant waivers and/or modifications from the requirements for land development and subdivision 9 approval as may be reasonable and within the general purposes and intents of the provisions for 10 local regulations. The only grounds for waivers and/or modifications are where the literal 11 enforcement of one or more provisions of the regulations is impracticable and will exact undue 12 hardship because of peculiar conditions pertaining to the land in question or where waiver and/or 13 modification is in the best interest of good planning practice and/or design as evidenced by 14 consistency with the municipality's comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance. 15 (c) Local regulations shall include provisions for reinstatement of development applications when the deadlines set in the local regulations and approval agreements for particular 16 17 actions are exceeded and the development application or approval is therefore rendered invalid. 18 Where an approval has expired, the local regulations shall specify the point in the review to 19 which the application may be reinstated. 20 (d) Decision. The planning board shall approve, approve with conditions or deny the 21 request for either a waiver or modification as described in subsection (a) or (b) in this section, 22 according to the requirements of section 45-23-63. 23 45-23-63. Procedure -- Meetings -- Votes -- Decisions and records. -- (a) All records of the planning board proceedings and decisions shall be written and kept permanently available 24 25 for public review. Completed applications for proposed land development and subdivisions 26 projects under review by the planning board shall be available for public review. 27 (b) Participation in a planning board meeting or other proceedings by any party is not a 28 cause for civil action or liability except for acts not in good faith, intentional misconduct, 29 knowing violation of law, transactions where there is an improper personal benefit, or malicious, 30 wanton, or willful misconduct. 31 (c) All final written comments to the planning board from the administrative officer, 32 municipal departments, the technical review committee, state and federal agencies, and local
 - (d) Votes. All votes of the planning board shall be made part of the permanent record

commissions are part of the permanent record of the development application.

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1	and snow the members present and their votes. A decision by the planning board to approve any
2	land development or subdivision application requires a vote for approval by a majority of the
3	current planning board membership.
4	(e) All written decisions of the planning board shall be recorded in the land evidence
5	records within thirty-five (35) days after the planning board vote. A copy of the recorded decision
6	shall be mailed within one business day of recording, by any method that provides confirmation
7	of receipt, to the applicant and to any objector who has filed a written request for notice with the
8	administrative officer.
9	45-23-63.1. Procedure Tolling of expiration periods (a) Notwithstanding any
10	other provision set forth in this chapter, all periods pertaining to the expiration of any approval
11	issued pursuant to the local regulations promulgated under this chapter shall be tolled until June
12	30, 2011.
13	(b) Said tolling need not be recorded in the land evidence records to be valid, however, a
14	notice of the tolling must be posted in both the municipal planning department, the municipal
15	clerk's office, and the office of the recorder of deeds, or near the land evidence records.
16	(c) The tolling shall apply only to approvals or permits in effect at the time of passage
17	and shall not revive expired approvals.
18	45-23-64. Procedure Signing and recording of plats and plans (a) All approved
19	final plans and plats for land development and subdivision projects are signed by the appropriate
20	planning board official with the date of approval. Plans and plats for major land developments
21	and subdivisions are signed by the planning board chairperson or the secretary of the planning
22	board attesting to the approval by the planning board. All minor land development or subdivision
23	plans and plats and administrative plats are signed by the planning board chairperson or secretary
24	or the board's designated agent.
25	(b) Upon signature, all plans and plats are submitted to the administrative officer prior to
26	recording and filing in the appropriate municipal departments. The material to be recorded for all
27	plans and plats include all pertinent plans with notes thereon concerning all the essential aspects
28	of the approved project design, the implementation schedule, special conditions placed on the
29	development by the municipality, permits and agreements with state and federal reviewing
30	agencies, and other information required by the planning board.
31	(c) Other parts of the applications record for subdivisions and land development projects,
32	including all meeting records, approved master plan and preliminary plans, site analyses, impact
33	analyses, all legal agreements, records of the public hearing and the entire final approval set of

drawings are permanently kept by the municipal departments responsible for implementation and

enforcement.

2 (d) The administrative officer shall notify the statewide "911" emergency authority and
3 the local police and fire authorities servicing the new plat with the information required by each
4 of the authorities.

45-23-65. Procedure -- Changes to recorded plats and plans. -- (a) For all changes to the approved plans of land development projects or subdivisions subject to this act, an amendment of the final development plans is required prior to the issuance of any building permits. Any changes approved in the final plan shall be recorded as amendments to the final plan in accordance with the procedure established for recording of plats in section 45-23-64.

(b) Minor changes, as defined in the local regulations, to a land development or subdivision plan may be approved administratively, by the administrative officer, whereupon a permit may be issued. The changes may be authorized without additional public hearings, at the discretion of the administrative officer. All changes shall be made part of the permanent record of the project application. This provision does not prohibit the administrative officer from requesting a recommendation from either the technical review committee or the planning board. Denial of the proposed change(s) shall be referred to the planning board for review as a major change.

(c) Major changes, as defined in the local regulations, to a land development or subdivision plan may be approved, only by the planning board and must follow the same review and public hearing process required for approval of preliminary plans as described in section 45-23-41.

(d) Rescission procedure. The planning board, only upon application by all landowners of the plat to be affected, may determine that the application for plat rescission is not consistent with the comprehensive community plan and is not in compliance with the standards and provisions of the municipality's zoning ordinance and/or land development and subdivision review regulations and shall hold a public hearing, which adheres to the requirements for notice described in section 45-23-42. The planning board shall approve, approve with conditions or modifications, or deny the application for rescission of the plat according to the requirements of section 45-23-63. If it is necessary to abandon any street covered under chapter 6 of title 24, the planning board shall submit to the city or town council the documents necessary for the abandonment process. Once the required process for rescission or for rescission and abandonment has been completed, the revised plat shall be signed and recorded as specified in section 45-23-64.

45-23-66. Appeals -- Right of appeal. - (a) Local regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter shall provide that an appeal from any decision of the planning board, or administrative

1	officer charged in the regulations with enforcement of any provisions, except as provided in this
2	section, may be taken to the board of appeal by an aggrieved party. Appeals from a decision
3	granting or denying approval of a final plan shall be limited to elements of the approval or
4	disapproval not contained in the decision reached by the planning board at the preliminary stage
5	providing that a public hearing has been held on the plan pursuant to section 45-23-42.
6	(b) Local regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter shall provide that an appeal from a
7	decision of the board of appeal may be taken by an aggrieved party to the superior court for the
8	county in which the municipality is situated.
9	45-23-67. Appeals Process of appeal (a) An appeal to the board of appeal from a
10	decision or action of the planning board or administrative officer may be taken by an aggrieved
11	party to the extent provided in section 45-23-66. The appeal must be taken within twenty (20)
12	days after the decision has been filed and posted in the office of the city or town clerk.
13	(b) The appeal shall be in writing and state clearly and unambiguously the issue or
14	decision which is being appealed, the reason for the appeal, and the relief sought. The appeal
15	shall either be sent by certified mail, with a return receipt requested, or be hand delivered to the
16	board of appeal. The city or town clerk shall accept delivery of an appeal on behalf of the board
17	of appeal, if the local regulations governing land development and subdivision review so provide.
18	(c) Upon receipt of an appeal, the board of appeal shall require the planning board or
19	administrative officer to immediately transmit to the board of appeal, all papers, documents and
20	plans, or a certified copy thereof, constituting the record of the action which is being appealed.
21	45-23-68. Appeals Stay of proceedings An appeal stays all proceedings in
22	furtherance of the action being appealed.
23	45-23-69. Appeals Public hearing (a) The board of appeal shall hold a public
24	hearing on the appeal within forty five (45) days of the receipt of the appeal, give public notice of
25	the hearing, as well as due notice to the parties of interest. At the hearing any party may appear in
26	person, or be represented by an agent or attorney. The board shall render a decision within ten
27	(10) days of the close of the public hearing. The cost of any notice required for the hearing shall
28	be borne by the applicant.
29	(b) The board of appeal shall only hear appeals of the actions of a planning board or
30	administrative officer at a meeting called especially for the purpose of hearing the appeals and
31	which has been so advertised.
32	(c) The hearing, which may be held on the same date and at the same place as a meeting
33	of the zoning board of review, must be held as a separate meeting from any zoning board of
34	review meeting. Separate minutes and records of votes as required by section 45-23-70(d) shall

be maintained by the board of appeal.

45-23-70. Appeals -- Standards of review. -- (a) As established by this chapter, in instances of a board of appeal's review of a planning board or administrative officer's decision on matters subject to this chapter, the board of appeal shall not substitute its own judgment for that of the planning board or the administrative officer but must consider the issue upon the findings and record of the planning board or administrative officer. The board of appeal shall not reverse a decision of the planning board or administrative officer except on a finding of prejudicial procedural error, clear error, or lack of support by the weight of the evidence in the record.

(b) The concurring vote of three (3) of the five (5) members of the board of appeal sitting at a hearing, is necessary to reverse any decision of the planning board or administrative officer.

(c) In the instance where the board of appeal overturns a decision of the planning board or administrative officer, the proposed project application is remanded to the planning board or administrative officer, at the stage of processing from which the appeal was taken, for further proceedings before the planning board or administrative officer and/or for the final disposition, which shall be consistent with the board of appeal's decision.

(d) The board of appeal shall keep complete records of all proceedings including a record of all votes taken, and shall put all decisions on appeals in writing. The board of appeal shall include in the written record the reasons for each decision.

45-23-71. Appeals to the superior court. — (a) An aggrieved party may appeal a decision of the board of appeal, to the superior court for the county in which the municipality is situated by filing a complaint stating the reasons of appeal within twenty (20) days after the decision has been recorded and posted in the office of the city or town clerk. The board of appeal shall file the original documents acted upon by it and constituting the record of the case appealed from, or certified copies of the original documents, together with any other facts that may be pertinent, with the clerk of the court within thirty (30) days after being served with a copy of the complaint. When the complaint is filed by someone other than the original applicant or appellant, the original applicant or appellant and the members of the planning board shall be made parties to the proceedings. The appeal does not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, in its discretion, grant a stay on appropriate terms and make any other orders that it deems necessary for an equitable disposition of the appeal.

(b) The review shall be conducted by the superior court without a jury. The court shall consider the record of the hearing before the planning board and, if it appear to the court that additional evidence is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may allow any party to the appeal to present evidence in open court, which evidence, along with the report, shall

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- (c) The court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the planning board as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court may affirm the decision of the board of appeal or remand the case for further proceedings, or may reverse or modify the decision if substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because of findings, inferences, conclusions or decisions which are:
- 7 (1) In violation of constitutional, statutory, ordinance or planning board regulations 8 provisions;
 - (2) In excess of the authority granted to the planning board by statute or ordinance;
- 10 (3) Made upon unlawful procedure;

- 11 (4) Affected by other error of law;
- 12 (5) Clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence of the
 13 whole record; or
 - (6) Arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion.
 - <u>regulations. --</u> (a) Any appeal of an enactment of or an amendment of local regulations may be taken to the superior court for the county in which the municipality is situated by filing a complaint, as stated in this section, within thirty (30) days after the enactment, or amendment has become effective. The appeal may be taken by any legal resident or landowner of the municipality or by any association of residents or landowners of the municipality. The appeal does not stay the enforcement of the local regulations, as enacted or amended, but the court may, in its discretion, grant a stay on appropriate terms, which may include the filing of a bond, and make any other orders that it deems necessary for an equitable disposition of the appeal.
 - (b) The complaint shall state with specificity the area or areas in which the enactment or amendment is not consistent with the Comprehensive Planning Act, chapter 22.2 of this title; the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, section 45-24-27 et seq.; the municipality's comprehensive plan; or the municipality's zoning ordinance.
 - (c) The review shall be conducted by the court without a jury. The court shall consider whether the enactment or amendment of the local regulations is consistent with the Comprehensive Planning Act, chapter 22.2 of this title; the Rhode Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, section 45 24 27 et seq.; the municipality's comprehensive plan; or the municipality's zoning ordinance. If the enactment or amendment is not consistent, then the court shall invalidate the enactment or the amendment, or those parts of the enactment or amendment which are not

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(d) The court may in its discretion, upon motion of the parties or on its own motion, award reasonable attorney's fees to any party to an appeal, as stated herein, including a municipality.

45-23-73. Appeals to the superior court -- Priority in judicial proceedings. — Upon the entry of any case or proceeding brought under the provisions of this chapter, including pending and future appeals taken to the court, the court shall, at the request of either party, advance the case, so that the matter is afforded precedence on the calendar and be heard and determined with as little delay as possible.

45-23-74. Severability. — If any provision of this chapter or of any rule, regulation or determination made under this chapter, or the application of the provisions to any person, agency or circumstances, is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the chapter, rule, regulation, or determination and the application of the provisions to other persons, agencies, or circumstances shall not be affected by the invalidity. The invalidity of any section or sections of this chapter shall not affect the validity of the remainder of the chapter.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage and apply prospectively.

LC01228

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES - SUBDIVISION OF LAND

This act would repeal "The Rhode Island Land Development and Subdivision Review
Enabling Act of 1992" which required municipalities to adopt land development review
regulations.

This act would take effect upon passage and apply prospectively.

LC01228