

2025 -- H 5799

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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2025

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A N A C T

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- SUBDIVISION OF LAND

Introduced By: Representatives Cruz, Shekarchi, Potter, Kislak, Stewart, Cotter,  
Solomon, Slater, Casimiro, and Alzate

Date Introduced: February 27, 2025

Referred To: House Municipal Government & Housing

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1           SECTION 1. Section 45-23-32 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-23 entitled "Subdivision  
2 of Land" is hereby amended to read as follows:

3           **45-23-32. Definitions.**

4           Where words or phrases used in this chapter are defined in the definitions section of either  
5 the Rhode Island Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act, § 45-22.2-4, or the Rhode  
6 Island Zoning Enabling Act of 1991, § 45-24-31, they have the meanings stated in those acts.  
7 Additional words and phrases may be defined in local ordinances, regulations, and rules under this  
8 act in a manner that does not conflict or alter the terms or mandates in this act, the Rhode Island  
9 Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act § 45-22.2-4, and the Rhode Island Zoning  
10 Enabling Act of 1991. The words and phrases defined in this section, however, shall be controlling  
11 in all local ordinances, regulations, and rules created under this chapter. In addition, the following  
12 words and phrases have the following meanings:

13           (1) **Administrative officer.** The municipal official(s) designated by the local regulations  
14 to administer the land development and subdivision regulations to review and approve qualified  
15 applications and/or coordinate with local boards and commissions, municipal staff, and state  
16 agencies as set forth herein. The administrative officer may be a member, or the chair, of the  
17 planning board, an employee of the municipal planning or zoning departments, or an appointed  
18 official of the municipality. See § 45-23-55.

19           (2) **Board of appeal.** The local review authority for appeals of actions of the administrative

1 officer, which shall be the local zoning board of review constituted as the board of appeal. See §  
2 45-23-57.

3 (3) **Bond.** See improvement guarantee.

4 (4) **Buildable lot.** A lot where construction for the use(s) permitted on the site under the  
5 local zoning ordinance is considered practicable by the planning board, considering the physical  
6 constraints to development of the site as well as the requirements of the pertinent federal, state, and  
7 local regulations. See § 45-23-60(a)(4).

8 (5) **Certificate of completeness.** A notice issued by the administrative officer informing  
9 an applicant that the application is complete and meets the requirements of the municipality's  
10 regulations, and that the applicant may proceed with the review process.

11 (6) **Concept plan.** A drawing with accompanying information showing the basic elements  
12 of a proposed land development plan or subdivision as used for pre-application meetings and early  
13 discussions, and classification of the project within the approval process.

14 (7) **Consistency with the comprehensive plan.** A requirement of all local land use  
15 regulations which means that all these regulations and subsequent actions are in accordance with  
16 the public policies arrived at through detailed study and analysis and adopted by the municipality  
17 as the comprehensive community plan as specified in § 45-22.2-3.

18 (8) **Dedication, fee-in-lieu-of.** Payments of cash that are authorized in the local regulations  
19 when requirements for mandatory dedication of land are not met because of physical conditions of  
20 the site or other reasons. The conditions under which the payments will be allowed and all formulas  
21 for calculating the amount shall be specified in advance in the local regulations. See § 45-23-47.

22 (9) **Development plan review.** Design or site plan review of a development of a permitted  
23 use. A municipality may utilize development plan review under limited circumstances to encourage  
24 development to comply with design and/or performance standards of the community under specific  
25 and objective guidelines, for the following categories of developments:

26 (i) A change in use at the property where no extensive construction of improvements is  
27 sought;

28 (ii) An adaptive reuse project located in a commercial zone where no extensive exterior  
29 construction of improvements is sought;

30 (iii) An adaptive reuse project located in a residential zone that results in less than nine (9)  
31 residential units;

32 (iv) Development in a designated urban or growth center; or

33 (v) Institutional development for educational or hospital facilities.

34 (vi) [Deleted by P.L. 2024, ch. 292, § 1 and P.L. 2024, ch. 293, § 1.]

1           (10) **Development regulation.** Zoning, subdivision, land development plan, development  
2 plan review, historic district, official map, flood plain regulation, soil erosion control, or any other  
3 governmental regulation of the use and development of land.

4           (11) **Division of land.** A subdivision.

5           (12) **Environmental constraints.** Natural features, resources, or land characteristics that  
6 are sensitive to change and may require conservation measures or the application of special  
7 development techniques to prevent degradation of the site, or may require limited development, or  
8 in certain instances, may preclude development. See also physical constraints to development.

9           (13) **Final plan.** The final stage of land development and subdivision review or a formal  
10 development plan review application. See §§ 45-23-38, 45-23-39, and 45-23-50.

11           (14) **Final plat.** The final drawing(s) of all or a portion of a subdivision to be recorded after  
12 approval by the planning board and any accompanying material as described in the community's  
13 regulations and/or required by the planning board.

14           (15) **Floor area, gross.** See R.I. State Building Code.

15           (16) **Governing body.** The body of the local government, generally the city or town  
16 council, having the power to adopt ordinances, accept public dedications, release public  
17 improvement guarantees, and collect fees.

18           (17) **Improvement.** Any natural or built item that becomes part of, is placed upon, or is  
19 affixed to, real estate.

20           (18) **Improvement guarantee.** A security instrument accepted by a municipality to ensure  
21 that all improvements, facilities, or work required by the land development and subdivision  
22 regulations, or required by the municipality as a condition of approval, will be completed in  
23 compliance with the approved plans and specifications of a development. See § 45-23-46.

24           (19) **Land development project.** A project in which one or more lots, tracts, or parcels of  
25 land or a portion thereof are developed or redeveloped as a coordinated site for one or more uses,  
26 units, or structures, including but not limited to, planned development or cluster development for  
27 residential, commercial, institutional, recreational, open space, or mixed uses. The local regulations  
28 shall include all requirements, procedures, and standards necessary for proper review and approval  
29 of land development projects to ensure consistency with this chapter and the Rhode Island zoning  
30 enabling act.

31           (i) **Minor land development project.** A land development project involving any one of  
32 the following categories which has not otherwise been specifically designated by local ordinance  
33 as development plan review:

34           (A) Seven thousand five hundred (7,500) gross square feet of floor area of new commercial,

1 manufacturing, or industrial development, or less; or

2 (B) An expansion of up to fifty percent (50%) of existing floor area or up to ten thousand  
3 (10,000) square feet for commercial, manufacturing, or industrial structures; or

4 (C) Mixed-use development consisting of up to six (6) dwelling units and two thousand  
5 five hundred (2,500) gross square feet of commercial space or less; or

6 (D) Multi-family residential or residential condominium development of nine (9) units or  
7 less; or

8 (E) Change in use at the property where no extensive construction of improvements is  
9 sought; or

10 (F) An adaptive reuse project of up to twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet of gross  
11 floor area located in a commercial zone where no extensive exterior construction of improvements  
12 is sought; or

13 (G) An adaptive reuse project located in a residential zone that results in less than nine (9)  
14 residential units;

15 A community can increase but not decrease the thresholds for minor land development set  
16 forth above if specifically set forth in the local ordinance and/or regulations. The process by which  
17 minor land development projects are reviewed by the local planning board, commission, technical  
18 review committee, and/or administrative officer is set forth in § 45-23-38.

19 (ii) **Major land development project.** A land development project that exceeds the  
20 thresholds for a minor land development project as set forth in this section and local ordinance or  
21 regulation. The process by which major land development projects are reviewed by the local  
22 planning board, commission, technical review committee, or administrative officer is set forth in §  
23 45-23-39.

24 (20) **Local regulations.** The land development and subdivision review regulations adopted  
25 under the provisions of this act. For purposes of clarification, throughout this act, where reference  
26 is made to local regulations, it is to be understood as the land development and subdivision review  
27 regulations and all related ordinances and rules properly adopted pursuant to this chapter.

28 (21) **Maintenance guarantee.** Any security instrument that may be required and accepted  
29 by a municipality to ensure that necessary improvements will function as required for a specific  
30 period of time. See improvement guarantee.

31 (22) **Master plan.** An overall plan for a proposed project site outlining general, rather than  
32 detailed, development intentions. It describes the basic parameters of a major development  
33 proposal, rather than giving full engineering details. Required in major land development or major  
34 subdivision review only. It is the first formal review step of the major land development or major

1 subdivision process and the step in the process in which the public hearing is held. See § 45-23-39.

2 (23) **Modification of requirements.** See § 45-23-62.

3 (24) **Parcel.** A lot, or contiguous group of lots in single ownership or under single control,  
4 and usually considered a unit for purposes of development. Also referred to as a tract.

5 (25) **Parking area or lot.** All that portion of a development that is used by vehicles, the  
6 total area used for vehicular access, circulation, parking, loading, and unloading.

7 (26) **Permitting authority.** The local agency of government, meaning any board,  
8 commission, or administrative officer specifically empowered by state enabling law and local  
9 regulation or ordinance to hear and decide on specific matters pertaining to local land use.

10 (27) **Phased development.** Development, usually for large-scale projects, where  
11 construction of public and/or private improvements proceeds by sections subsequent to approval  
12 of a master plan for the entire site. See § 45-23-48.

13 (28) **Physical constraints to development.** Characteristics of a site or area, either natural  
14 or man-made, which present significant difficulties to construction of the uses permitted on that  
15 site, or would require extraordinary construction methods. See also environmental constraints.

16 (29) **Planning board.** The official planning agency of a municipality, whether designated  
17 as the plan commission, planning commission, plan board, or as otherwise known.

18 (30) **Plat.** A drawing or drawings of a land development or subdivision plan showing the  
19 location, boundaries, and lot lines of individual properties, as well as other necessary information  
20 as specified in the local regulations.

21 (31) **Pre-application conference.** An initial meeting between developers and municipal  
22 representatives that affords developers the opportunity to present their proposals informally and to  
23 receive comments and directions from the municipal officials and others. See § 45-23-35.

24 (32) **Preliminary plan.** A required stage of land development and subdivision review that  
25 generally requires detailed engineered drawings. See § 45-23-39.

26 (33) **Public hearing.** A hearing before the planning board that is duly noticed in accordance  
27 with § 45-23-42 and that allows public comment. A public hearing is not required for an application  
28 or stage of approval unless otherwise stated in this chapter.

29 (34) **Public improvement.** Any street or other roadway, sidewalk, pedestrian way, tree,  
30 lawn, off-street parking area, drainage feature, or other facility for which the local government or  
31 other governmental entity either is presently responsible, or will ultimately assume the  
32 responsibility for maintenance and operation upon municipal acceptance.

33 (35) **Slope of land.** The grade, pitch, rise, or incline of the topographic landform or surface  
34 of the ground.

1           (36) **Storm water detention.** A provision for storage of storm water runoff and the  
2 controlled release of the runoff during and after a flood or storm.

3           (37) **Storm water retention.** A provision for storage of storm water runoff.

4           (38) **Street.** A public or private thoroughfare used, or intended to be used, for passage or  
5 travel by motor vehicles. Streets are further classified by the functions they perform. See street  
6 classification.

7           (39) **Street, access to.** An adequate and permanent way of entering a lot. All lots of record  
8 shall have access to a public street for all vehicles normally associated with the uses permitted for  
9 that lot.

10          (40) **Street, alley.** A public or private thoroughfare primarily designed to serve as  
11 secondary access to the side or rear of those properties whose principal frontage is on some other  
12 street.

13          (41) **Street, cul-de-sac.** A local street with only one outlet and having an appropriate  
14 vehicular turnaround, either temporary or permanent, at the closed end.

15          (42) **Street, limited access highway.** A freeway or expressway providing for through  
16 traffic. Owners or occupants of abutting property on lands and other persons have no legal right to  
17 access, except at the points and in the manner as may be determined by the public authority having  
18 jurisdiction over the highway.

19          (43) **Street, private.** A thoroughfare established as a separate tract for the benefit of  
20 multiple, adjacent properties and meeting specific, municipal improvement standards. This  
21 definition does not apply to driveways.

22          (44) **Street, public.** All public property reserved or dedicated for street traffic.

23          (45) **Street, stub.** A portion of a street reserved to provide access to future development,  
24 which may provide for utility connections.

25          (46) **Street classification.** A method of roadway organization that identifies a street  
26 hierarchy according to function within a road system, that is, types of vehicles served and  
27 anticipated volumes, for the purposes of promoting safety, efficient land use, and the design  
28 character of neighborhoods and districts. Local classifications use the following as major  
29 categories:

30           (i) **Arterial.** A major street that serves as an avenue for the circulation of traffic into, out  
31 of, or around the municipality and carries high volumes of traffic.

32           (ii) **Collector.** A street whose principal function is to carry traffic between local streets and  
33 arterial streets but that may also provide direct access to abutting properties.

34           (iii) **Local.** Streets whose primary function is to provide access to abutting properties.

1 (47) **Subdivider.** Any person who: (i) Having an interest in land, causes it, directly or  
2 indirectly, to be divided into a subdivision; or who (ii) Directly or indirectly sells, leases, or  
3 develops, or offers to sell, lease, or develop, or advertises to sell, lease, or develop, any interest,  
4 lot, parcel, site, unit, or plat in a subdivision; or who (iii) Engages directly or through an agent in  
5 the business of selling, leasing, developing, or offering for sale, lease, or development a subdivision  
6 or any interest, lot, parcel, site, unit, or plat in a subdivision.

7 (48) **Subdivision.** The division of a lot, tract, or parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts,  
8 or parcels or any adjustment to existing lot lines is considered a subdivision.

9 (i) **Administrative subdivision.** Subdivision of existing lots that yields no additional lots  
10 for development, and involves no creation or extension of streets. This subdivision only involves  
11 division, mergers, mergers and division, or adjustments of boundaries of existing lots. The process  
12 by which an administrative officer or municipal planning board or commission reviews any  
13 subdivision qualifying for this review is set forth in § 45-23-37.

14 (ii) **Minor subdivision.** A subdivision creating nine (9) or fewer buildable lots. The process  
15 by which a municipal planning board, commission, technical review committee, and/or  
16 administrative officer reviews a minor subdivision is set forth in § 45-23-38. [Minor subdivisions](#)  
17 [shall include oversized lot subdivisions.](#)

18 [Oversized lot subdivisions. Subdivisions of existing lots, including lots which were legally](#)  
19 [merged or replatted, which result in the creation of a vacant lot or lots for residential use which are](#)  
20 [equal to or greater in lot area than the area of fifty percent \(50%\) of the residential lots within two](#)  
21 [hundred feet \(200'\) of the subject lot, as confirmed by a surveyor or certified planner based on city](#)  
22 [or town records including geographic information system and/or tax assessor data. Lots, qualifying](#)  
23 [for this type of subdivision shall be allowed to subdivide even if the resulting lot or lots fail to meet](#)  
24 [minimum lot size requirements of the district in which such lot is located. Such subdivisions shall](#)  
25 [have the benefit of reduced requirements as set forth in § 45-24-38, and/or are eligible for the](#)  
26 [processes set forth in § 45-24-46.](#)

27 (iii) **Major subdivision.** A subdivision creating ten (10) or more buildable lots. The  
28 process by which a municipal planning board or commission reviews any subdivision qualifying  
29 for this review under § 45-23-39.

30 (49) **Technical review committee.** A committee or committees appointed by the  
31 municipality for the purpose of reviewing, commenting, approving, and/or making  
32 recommendations to the planning board or administrative officer, as set forth in this chapter.

33 (50) **Temporary improvement.** Improvements built and maintained by a developer during  
34 construction of a development project and prior to release of the improvement guarantee, but not

1 intended to be permanent.

2 (51) **Vested rights.** The right to initiate or continue the development of an approved project  
3 for a specified period of time, under the regulations that were in effect at the time of approval, even  
4 if, after the approval, the regulations change prior to the completion of the project.

5 (52) **Waiver of requirements.** See § 45-23-62.

6 SECTION 2. Sections 45-24-38 and 45-24-46 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-24  
7 entitled "Zoning Ordinances" are hereby amended to read as follows:

8 **45-24-38. General provisions — Substandard lots of record.**

9 (a) Any city or town adopting or amending a zoning ordinance under this chapter shall  
10 regulate the development of any single substandard lot of record or contiguous lots of record at the  
11 effective date of adoption or amendment of the zoning ordinance.

12 (b) Notwithstanding the failure of that lot or those lots to meet the dimensional and/or  
13 quantitative requirements, and/or road frontage or other access requirements, applicable in the  
14 district as stated in the ordinance, a substandard lot of record shall not be required to seek any  
15 zoning relief based solely on the failure to meet minimum lot size requirements of the district in  
16 which such lot is located. For any structure proposed under this section on a substandard lot of  
17 record, the following dimensional regulations shall apply:

18 (1) Minimum building setbacks, lot frontage, and lot width requirements for a lot that is  
19 nonconforming in area shall be reduced by applying the building setback, lot frontage, and lot width  
20 requirements from another zoning district in the municipality in which the subject lot would be  
21 conforming as to lot area. If the subject lot is not conforming as to lot area in any zoning district in  
22 the municipality, the setbacks, lot frontage, and lot width shall be reduced by the same proportion  
23 that the area of such substandard lot meets the minimum lot area of the district in which the lot is  
24 located. By way of example, if the lot area of a substandard lot only meets forty percent (40%) of  
25 the minimum lot area required in the district in which it is located, the setbacks, lot frontage, and  
26 lot width shall each be reduced to forty percent (40%) of the requirements for those dimensional  
27 standards in the same district.

28 (2) Maximum lot building coverage for lots that are nonconforming in area shall be  
29 increased by the inverse proportion that the area of such substandard lot meets the minimum area  
30 requirements in the district in which the lot is located. By way of example, if the lot area of a  
31 substandard lot only meets forty percent (40%) of the required minimum lot area, the maximum lot  
32 building coverage is allowed to increase by sixty percent (60%) over the maximum permitted lot  
33 building coverage in that district.

34 All proposals exceeding such reduced requirement shall proceed with a modification



1 request under § 45-24-46 or a dimensional variance request under § 45-24-41, whichever is  
2 applicable.

3 (c) ~~Provisions~~ [Except as set forth in this chapter and in chapter 23 of title 45, provisions](#)  
4 may be made for the merger of contiguous unimproved, or improved and unimproved, substandard  
5 lots of record in the same ownership to create dimensionally conforming lots or to reduce the extent  
6 of dimensional nonconformance. The ordinance shall specify the standards, on a district by district  
7 basis, which determine the mergers. The standards shall include, but are not to be limited to, the  
8 availability of infrastructure, the character of the neighborhood, and the consistency with the  
9 comprehensive plan. The merger of lots shall not be required when the substandard lot of record  
10 has an area equal to or greater than the area of fifty percent (50%) of the lots within two hundred  
11 feet (200') of the subject lot, as confirmed by the zoning enforcement officer.

12 **45-24-46. Special provisions — Modification.**

13 (a) A zoning ordinance shall provide for the issuance of modifications from the literal  
14 dimensional requirements of the zoning ordinance in the instance of the construction, alteration, or  
15 structural modification of a structure or lot of record. The zoning enforcement officer is authorized  
16 to grant modification permits. The zoning ordinance shall permit modifications that are fifteen  
17 percent (15%) or less of the dimensional requirements specified in the zoning ordinance but may  
18 permit modification up to twenty-five percent (25%). A modification does not permit moving of  
19 lot lines. Within ten (10) days of the receipt of a request for a modification, the zoning enforcement  
20 officer shall make a decision as to the suitability of the requested modification based on the  
21 following determinations:

22 (1) The modification requested is reasonably necessary for the full enjoyment of the  
23 permitted use;

24 (2) If the modification is granted, neighboring property will neither be substantially injured  
25 nor its appropriate use substantially impaired;

26 (3) The modification requested does not require a variance of a flood hazard requirement,  
27 unless the building is built in accordance with applicable regulations; and

28 (4) The modification requested does not violate any rules or regulations with respect to  
29 freshwater or coastal wetlands.

30 (b) Upon an affirmative determination, in the case of a modification of five percent (5%)  
31 or less, the zoning enforcement officer shall have the authority to issue a permit approving the  
32 modification, without any public notice requirements. In the case of a modification of greater than  
33 five percent (5%), the zoning enforcement officer shall notify, by first class mail, all property  
34 owners abutting the property which is the subject of the modification request, and shall indicate the

1 street address of the subject property in the notice, and shall publish in a newspaper of local  
2 circulation within the city or town that the modification will be granted unless written objection is  
3 received within fourteen (14) days of the public notice. If written objection is received within  
4 fourteen (14) days, the request for a modification shall be scheduled for the next available hearing  
5 before the zoning board of review on application for a dimensional variance following the standard  
6 procedures for such variances, including notice requirements provided for under this chapter. If no  
7 written objections are received within fourteen (14) days, the zoning enforcement officer shall grant  
8 the modification. The zoning enforcement officer may apply any special conditions to the permit  
9 as may, in the opinion of the officer, be required to conform to the intent and purposes of the zoning  
10 ordinance. The zoning enforcement officer shall keep public records of all requests for  
11 modifications, and of findings, determinations, special conditions, and any objections received.  
12 Costs of any notice required under this subsection shall be borne by the applicant requesting the  
13 modification.

14 (c) Neighborhood character-based modifications (“NCBM”). The zoning enforcement  
15 officer is authorized to grant NCBM on any parcel with a water and sewer connection, and for  
16 purposes of residential use, from the literal dimensional requirements of the zoning ordinance in  
17 the instance of the construction, alteration, creation or structural modification of a dwelling unit,  
18 provided that:

19 (1) Such modifications shall only be granted for dimensional relief from setbacks, height,  
20 frontage, lot coverage, lot size, lot width, and lot depth, up to the median dimensions of the  
21 comparable existing built environment.

22 (2) The median dimensions of the comparable existing built environment shall be  
23 calculated as follows:

24 (i) Comparable existing parcels shall mean all parcels that are:

25 (A) Within two hundred feet (200’) of the subject property; and

26 (B) In the same base zone; and

27 (C) Used for residential purposes.

28 (ii) The median dimensions shall be confirmed by a surveyor or certified planner based on  
29 city or town records including geographic information system and/or tax assessor data.

30 (iii) The median dimensions are to be determined without any additional review of zoning  
31 or building code analysis of the legality of the existing dimensions of the comparable existing  
32 parcels.

33 (3) Within ten (10) days of the receipt of a request for NCBM, the zoning enforcement  
34 officer shall make a decision as to the suitability of the requested modification based on the

1 following determinations:

2 (i) The modification requested does not require a variance of a flood hazard requirement,  
3 unless the building is built in accordance with applicable regulations; and

4 (ii) The modification requested does not violate any rules or regulations with respect to  
5 freshwater or coastal wetlands; and

6 (iii) The NCBM does not violate any provisions regarding separation included in the state  
7 building or fire code.

8 (4) Upon an affirmative determination, in the case of an infill modification of equal to or  
9 less than thirty percent (30%) of the requirements of the zoning district, the zoning enforcement  
10 officer shall have the authority to issue a permit approving the infill modification, without any  
11 public notice requirements. In the case of a modification of greater than thirty percent (30%), the  
12 zoning enforcement officer shall notify, by first class mail, all property owners abutting the  
13 property which is the subject of the infill modification request, and shall indicate the street address  
14 of the subject property in the notice, and shall publish in a newspaper of local circulation within  
15 the city or town that the modification will be granted unless written objection is received within  
16 fourteen (14) days of the public notice. If written objection is received from any party entitled to  
17 notice under this section within fourteen (14) days, the request for a modification shall be scheduled  
18 for the next available hearing before the zoning board of review on application for a dimensional  
19 variance following the standard procedures for such variances, including notice requirements  
20 provided for under this chapter. If no written objections are received within fourteen (14) days, the  
21 zoning enforcement officer shall grant the modification. The zoning enforcement officer may apply  
22 any special conditions to the permit as may, in the opinion of the officer, be required to conform to  
23 the intent and purposes of the zoning ordinance. The zoning enforcement officer shall keep public  
24 records of all requests for modifications, and of findings, determinations, special conditions, and  
25 any objections received. Costs of any notice required under this subsection shall be borne by the  
26 applicant requesting the modification.

27 SECTION 3. This act shall take effect on January 1, 2026.

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EXPLANATION  
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
OF  
A N A C T  
RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- SUBDIVISION OF LAND

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1           This act would provide that, relative to subdivision of land, minor subdivisions would  
2 include oversized lot subdivisions under certain circumstances and would also, relative to zoning  
3 ordinances, permit a modification to allow "neighborhood character-based modifications" under  
4 certain circumstances.

5           This act would take effect on January 1, 2026.

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