

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2025

A N A C T

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- ZONING ORDINANCES--PROMOTION OF
NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER AND SMART GROWTH

Introduced By: Senators Bell, Murray, Valverde, Urso, Bissaillon, Mack, Quezada,
Kallman, and Acosta

Date Introduced: February 13, 2025

Referred To: Senate Housing & Municipal Government

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Sections 45-24-30, 45-24-31, 45-24-33, 45-24-34, 45-24-36, 45-24-37, 45-
2 24-39, 45-24-40, 45-24-43, 45-24-44, 45-24-46.1, 45-24-46.2, 45-24-46.3, 45-24-47 and 45-24-48
3 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-24 entitled "Zoning Ordinances" are hereby amended to read as
4 follows:

5 **45-24-30. General purposes of zoning ordinances.**

6 (a) Zoning regulations shall be developed and maintained in accordance with a
7 comprehensive plan prepared, adopted, and as may be amended, in accordance with chapter 22.2
8 of this title and shall be designed to address the following purposes. The general assembly
9 recognizes these purposes, each with equal priority and numbered for reference purposes only.

10 (1) Respecting the right of housing for every Rhode Islander in any city or town, regardless
11 of their income.

12 ~~(1)~~(2) Promoting the public health, safety, and general welfare.

13 ~~(2)~~(3) Providing for a range of uses and intensities of use appropriate to the character of
14 the city or town and reflecting current and expected future needs.

15 (4) Promoting smart growth, redevelopment of previously developed land and preservation
16 of undeveloped land.

17 ~~(3)~~(5) Providing for orderly growth, ~~and~~ development and redevelopment that recognizes:

18 (i) The goals and patterns of land use contained in the comprehensive plan of the city or

1 town adopted pursuant to chapter 22.2 of this title;

2 (ii) The natural characteristics of the land, including its suitability for use based on soil
3 characteristics, topography, and susceptibility to surface or groundwater pollution;

4 (iii) The values and dynamic nature of coastal and freshwater ponds, the shoreline, and
5 freshwater and coastal wetlands;

6 (iv) The values of unique or valuable natural resources and features;

7 (v) The availability and capacity of existing and planned public and/or private services and
8 facilities, specifically public and civic spaces, transportation, water, storm water management
9 systems, sewage treatment and disposal, solid waste treatment and disposal, schools, recreation,
10 public facilities, open space, and other public requirements;

11 (vi) The need to shape and balance urban and rural development; and

12 (vii) The use of innovative development, and redevelopment regulations and techniques.

13 ~~(4)~~(6) Providing for the control, protection, and/or abatement of air, water, groundwater,
14 and noise pollution, and soil erosion and sedimentation.

15 ~~(5)~~(7) Providing for the protection of the natural, historic, cultural, and scenic ~~character~~
16 characteristics of the city or town or areas in the municipality.

17 ~~(6)~~(8) Providing for the preservation and promotion of agricultural production, forest,
18 silviculture, aquaculture, timber resources, public and civic spaces, and open space.

19 ~~(7)~~(9) Providing for the protection of public investment in transportation, public and civic
20 spaces, water, stormwater management systems, sewage treatment and disposal, solid waste
21 treatment and disposal, schools, recreation, public facilities, open space, and other public
22 requirements.

23 ~~(8)~~(10) Promoting a balance of housing choices, for all income levels and groups, to assure
24 the health, safety, and welfare of all citizens and their rights to affordable, accessible, safe, and
25 sanitary housing.

26 ~~(9)~~(11) Providing opportunities for the establishment of low- and moderate-income
27 housing.

28 ~~(10)~~(12) Promoting safety from ~~fire~~, flood, and ~~other natural or unnatural disasters~~ wildfire.

29 ~~(11)~~(13) Promoting a high level of quality in design and construction in the development
30 and redevelopment of private and public facilities.

31 ~~(12)~~(14) Promoting implementation of the comprehensive plan of the city or town adopted
32 pursuant to chapter 22.2 of this title.

33 ~~(13)~~(15) Providing for coordination of land uses with contiguous municipalities, other
34 municipalities, the state, and other agencies, as appropriate, especially with regard to resources and

1 facilities that extend beyond municipal boundaries or have a direct impact on that municipality.

2 ~~(14)~~(16) Providing for efficient review of development and redevelopment proposals, to
3 clarify and expedite the zoning approval process.

4 ~~(15)~~(17) Providing for procedures for the administration of the zoning ordinance,
5 including, but not limited to, variances, special-use permits, and, where adopted, procedures for
6 modifications.

7 ~~(16)~~(18) Providing opportunities for reasonable accommodations in order to comply with
8 the Rhode Island Fair Housing Practices Act, chapter 37 of title 34; the United States Fair Housing
9 Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA); the Rhode Island Civil Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act,
10 chapter 87 of title 42; and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. § 12101
11 et seq.

12 Provided, however, that any zoning ordinance in which a community sets forth standards
13 or requirements for the location, design, construction, or maintenance of on-site wastewater
14 treatment systems shall first be submitted to the director of the department of environmental
15 management for approval as to the technical merits of the ordinance. In addition, any zoning
16 ordinance in which a municipality sets forth standards regarding wetland requirements, shall first
17 be submitted to the director of the department of environmental management for approval as to the
18 technical merits of the ordinance.

19 (b) Upon the effective date of this section, a city or town shall no longer be authorized to
20 adopt as a provision of its zoning ordinance new requirements that specify buffers or setbacks in
21 relation to freshwater wetland, freshwater wetland in the vicinity of the coast, or coastal wetland or
22 that specify setback distances between an onsite wastewater treatment system and a freshwater
23 wetlands, freshwater wetland in the vicinity of the coast, or coastal wetland.

24 (c) Cities and towns shall be prohibited from applying the requirements in existing zoning
25 ordinances pertaining to both wetland buffers and onsite wastewater treatment system setbacks to
26 development, redevelopment, construction, or rehabilitation applications submitted to a
27 municipality. Nothing herein shall rescind the authority of a city or town to enforce other local
28 zoning requirements.

29 (d) Cities and towns shall act to amend their ordinances and regulations to conform to this
30 section within twelve (12) months of the effective date of state regulations referenced herein.

31 **45-24-31. Definitions.**

32 Where words or terms used in this chapter are defined in § 45-22.2-4 or § 45-23-32, they
33 have the meanings stated in that section. In addition, the following words have the following
34 meanings. Additional words and phrases may be used in developing local ordinances under this

1 chapter; however, the words and phrases defined in this section are controlling in all local
2 ordinances created under this chapter:

3 (1) Abutter. One whose property abuts, that is, adjoins at a border, boundary, or point with
4 no intervening land.

5 (2) Accessory dwelling unit (ADU). A residential living unit on the same lot where the
6 principal use is a legally established single-family dwelling unit or multi-family dwelling unit. An
7 ADU provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It may take various
8 forms including, but not limited to: a detached unit; a unit that is part of an accessory structure,
9 such as a detached garage; or a unit that is part of an expanded or remodeled primary dwelling.

10 (3) Accessory use. A use of land or of a building, or portion thereof, customarily incidental
11 and subordinate to the principal use of the land or building. An accessory use may be restricted to
12 the same lot as the principal use. An accessory use shall not be permitted without the principal use
13 to which it is related.

14 (4) Adaptive reuse. "Adaptive reuse," as defined in § 42-64.22-2.

15 (5) Aggrieved party. An aggrieved party, for purposes of this chapter, shall be:

16 (i) Any person, or persons, or entity, or entities, who or that can demonstrate that his, her,
17 or its property will be injured by a decision of any officer or agency responsible for administering
18 the zoning ordinance of a city or town; or

19 (ii) Anyone requiring notice pursuant to this chapter.

20 (6) Agricultural land. "Agricultural land," as defined in § 45-22.2-4.

21 (7) Airport hazard area. "Airport hazard area," as defined in § 1-3-2.

22 (8) Applicant. An owner, or authorized agent of the owner, submitting an application or
23 appealing an action of any official, board, or agency.

24 (9) Application. The completed form, or forms, and all accompanying documents, exhibits,
25 and fees required of an applicant by an approving authority for development review, approval, or
26 permitting purposes.

27 (10) Architectural form. The shape or configuration of a building. Form and its opposite,
28 space, constitute primary elements of architecture. The form of a group of buildings, such as part
29 of a street wall, may include several buildings on separate lots owned by separate owners.

30 (11) Architectural wall. The vertical plane created by a series of architectural forms. See
31 also "street wall."

32 ~~(10)~~(12) Buffer. Land that is maintained in either a natural or landscaped state, and is used
33 to screen or mitigate the impacts of development on surrounding areas, properties, or rights-of-
34 way.

1 ~~(11)~~(13) Building. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or
2 occupancy.

3 ~~(12)~~(14) Building envelope. The three-dimensional space within which a structure is
4 permitted to be built on a lot and that is defined by regulations governing building setbacks,
5 maximum height, and bulk; by other regulations; or by any combination thereof.

6 ~~(13)~~(15) Building height. For a vacant parcel of land, building height shall be measured
7 from the average, existing-grade elevation where the foundation of the structure is proposed. For
8 an existing structure, building height shall be measured from average grade taken from the
9 outermost four (4) corners of the existing foundation. In all cases, building height shall be measured
10 to the top of the highest point of the existing or proposed roof or structure. This distance shall
11 exclude spires, chimneys, flag poles, and the like. For any property or structure located in a special
12 flood hazard area, as shown on the official FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), or depicted
13 on the Rhode Island coastal resources management council (CRMC) suggested design elevation
14 three foot (3') sea level rise (CRMC SDE 3 SLR) map as being inundated during a one-hundred-
15 year (100) storm, the greater of the following amounts, expressed in feet, shall be excluded from
16 the building height calculation:

17 (i) The base flood elevation on the FEMA FIRM plus up to five feet (5') of any utilized or
18 proposed freeboard, less the average existing grade elevation; or

19 (ii) The suggested design elevation as depicted on the CRMC SDE 3 SLR map during a
20 one-hundred-year (100) storm, less the average existing grade elevation. CRMC shall reevaluate
21 the appropriate suggested design elevation map for the exclusion every ten (10) years, or as
22 otherwise necessary.

23 (16) Civic space. See "[public and civic space](#)".

24 ~~(14)~~(17) Cluster. A site-planning technique that concentrates buildings in specific areas on
25 the site to allow the remaining land to be used for [public and civic space](#), recreation, common open
26 space, and/or preservation of environmentally, historically, culturally, or other sensitive features
27 and/or structures. The techniques used to concentrate buildings shall be specified in the ordinance
28 and may include, but are not limited to, reduction in lot areas, setback requirements, and/or bulk
29 requirements, with the resultant open land being devoted by deed restrictions for one or more uses.
30 Under cluster development, there is no increase in the number of lots that would be permitted under
31 conventional development except where ordinance provisions include incentive bonuses for certain
32 types or conditions of development.

33 ~~(15)~~(18) Common ownership. Either:

34 (i) Ownership by one or more individuals or entities in any form of ownership of two (2)

1 or more contiguous lots; or

2 (ii) Ownership by any association (ownership may also include a municipality) of one or
3 more lots under specific development techniques.

4 ~~(16)~~(19) Community residence. A home or residential facility where children and/or adults
5 reside in a family setting and may or may not receive supervised care. This does not include halfway
6 houses or substance-use-disorder-treatment facilities. This does include, but is not limited to, the
7 following:

8 (i) Whenever six (6) or fewer children or adults with intellectual and/or developmental
9 disability reside in any type of residence in the community, as licensed by the state pursuant to
10 chapter 24 of title 40.1. All requirements pertaining to local zoning are waived for these community
11 residences;

12 (ii) A group home providing care or supervision, or both, to not more than eight (8) persons
13 with disabilities, and licensed by the state pursuant to chapter 24 of title 40.1;

14 (iii) A residence for children providing care or supervision, or both, to not more than eight
15 (8) children, including those of the caregiver, and licensed by the state pursuant to chapter 72.1 of
16 title 42;

17 (iv) A community transitional residence providing care or assistance, or both, to no more
18 than six (6) unrelated persons or no more than three (3) families, not to exceed a total of eight (8)
19 persons, requiring temporary financial assistance, and/or to persons who are victims of crimes,
20 abuse, or neglect, and who are expected to reside in that residence not less than sixty (60) days nor
21 more than two (2) years. Residents will have access to, and use of, all common areas, including
22 eating areas and living rooms, and will receive appropriate social services for the purpose of
23 fostering independence, self-sufficiency, and eventual transition to a permanent living situation.

24 ~~(17)~~(20) Comprehensive plan. The comprehensive plan adopted and approved pursuant to
25 chapter 22.2 of this title and to which any zoning adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be in
26 compliance.

27 ~~(18)~~(21) Day care — Daycare center. Any other daycare center that is not a family daycare
28 home.

29 ~~(19)~~(22) Day care — Family daycare home. Any home, other than the individual's home,
30 in which day care in lieu of parental care or supervision is offered at the same time to six (6) or less
31 individuals who are not relatives of the caregiver, but may not contain more than a total of eight
32 (8) individuals receiving day care.

33 ~~(20)~~(23) Density, residential. The number of dwelling units per unit of land.

34 (21)(24) Development. The construction, reconstruction, conversion, façade redesign,

1 structural alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any structure; any mining, excavation, landfill,
2 or land disturbance; or any change in use, or alteration or extension of the use, of land.

3 ~~(22)~~(25) Development plan review. See §§ 45-23-32 and 45-23-50.

4 ~~(23)~~(26) District. See “zoning use [and form](#) district.”

5 ~~(24)~~(27) Drainage system. A system for the removal of water from land by drains, grading,
6 or other appropriate means. These techniques may include runoff controls to minimize erosion and
7 sedimentation during and after construction or development; the means for preserving surface and
8 groundwaters; and the prevention and/or alleviation of flooding.

9 ~~(25)~~(28) Dwelling unit. A structure, or portion of a structure, providing complete,
10 independent living facilities for one or more persons, including permanent provisions for living,
11 sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation, and containing a separate means of ingress and egress.

12 ~~(26)~~(29) Extractive industry. The extraction of minerals, including: solids, such as coal and
13 ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gases. The term also includes
14 quarrying; well operation; milling, such as crushing, screening, washing, and flotation; and other
15 preparation customarily done at the extraction site or as a part of the extractive activity.

16 ~~(27)~~(30) Family member. A person, or persons, related by blood, marriage, or other legal
17 means, including, but not limited to, a child, parent, spouse, mother-in-law, father-in-law,
18 grandparents, grandchildren, domestic partner, sibling, care recipient, or member of the household.

19 ~~(28)~~(31) Floating zone. An unmapped zoning district adopted within the ordinance that is
20 established on the zoning map only when an application for development, meeting the zone
21 requirements, is approved.

22 ~~(29)~~(32) Floodplains, or Flood hazard area. As defined in § 45-22.2-4.

23 ~~(30)~~(33) Form. See "[architectural form](#).”

24 ~~(31)~~(34) Freeboard. A factor of safety expressed in feet above the base flood elevation of
25 a flood hazard area for purposes of floodplain management. Freeboard compensates for the many
26 unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights, such as wave action, bridge openings, and
27 the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

28 ~~(32)~~(35) Groundwater. “Groundwater” and associated terms, as defined in § 46-13.1-3.

29 ~~(33)~~(36) Halfway house. A residential facility for adults or children who have been
30 institutionalized for criminal conduct and who require a group setting to facilitate the transition to
31 a functional member of society.

32 ~~(34)~~(37) Hardship. See § 45-24-41.

33 ~~(35)~~(38) Historic district or historic site. As defined in § 45-22.2-4.

34 ~~(36)~~(39) Home occupation. Any activity customarily carried out for gain by a resident,

1 conducted as an accessory use in the resident’s dwelling unit.

2 ~~(36)~~(40) Household. One or more persons living together in a single-dwelling unit, with
3 common access to, and common use of, all living and eating areas and all areas and facilities for
4 the preparation and storage of food within the dwelling unit. The term “household unit” is
5 synonymous with the term “dwelling unit” for determining the number of units allowed within any
6 structure on any lot in a zoning district. An individual household shall consist of any one of the
7 following:

- 8 (i) A family, which may also include servants and employees living with the family; or
- 9 (ii) A person or group of unrelated persons living together. The maximum number may be
10 set by local ordinance, but this maximum shall not be less than one person per bedroom and shall
11 not exceed five (5) unrelated persons per dwelling. The maximum number shall not apply to
12 NARR-certified recovery residences.

13 ~~(37)~~(41) Incentive zoning. The process whereby the local authority may grant additional
14 development capacity in exchange for the developer’s provision of a public benefit or amenity as
15 specified in local ordinances.

16 ~~(38)~~(42) Infrastructure. Facilities and services needed to sustain residential, commercial,
17 industrial, institutional, and other activities.

18 ~~(39)~~(43) Land development project. As defined in § 45-23-32.

19 ~~(40)~~(44) Lot. Either:

- 20 (i) The basic development unit for determination of lot area, depth, and other dimensional
21 regulations; or
- 22 (ii) A parcel of land whose boundaries have been established by some legal instrument,
23 such as a recorded deed or recorded map, and that is recognized as a separate legal entity for
24 purposes of transfer of title.

25 ~~(41)~~(45) Lot area. The total area within the boundaries of a lot, excluding any street right-
26 of-way, usually reported in acres or square feet.

27 ~~(42)~~(46) Lot area, minimum. The smallest land area established by the local zoning
28 ordinance upon which a use, building, or structure may be located in a particular zoning district.

29 ~~(43)~~(47) Lot building coverage. That portion of the lot that is, or may be, covered by
30 buildings and accessory buildings.

31 ~~(44)~~(48) Lot depth. The distance measured from the front lot line to the rear lot line. For
32 lots where the front and rear lot lines are not parallel, the lot depth is an average of the depth.

33 ~~(45)~~(49) Lot frontage. That portion of a lot abutting a street. A zoning ordinance shall
34 specify how noncontiguous frontage will be considered with regard to minimum frontage

1 requirements.

2 ~~(46)~~(50) Lot line. A line of record, bounding a lot, that divides one lot from another lot or
3 from a public or private street or any other public or private space and shall include:

4 (i) Front: the lot line separating a lot from a street right-of-way. A zoning ordinance shall
5 specify the method to be used to determine the front lot line on lots fronting on more than one
6 street, for example, corner and through lots;

7 (ii) Rear: the lot line opposite and most distant from the front lot line, or in the case of
8 triangular or otherwise irregularly shaped lots, an assumed line at least ten feet (10') in length
9 entirely within the lot, parallel to and at a maximum distance from, the front lot line; and

10 (iii) Side: any lot line other than a front or rear lot line. On a corner lot, a side lot line may
11 be a street lot line, depending on requirements of the local zoning ordinance.

12 ~~(47)~~(51) Lot size, minimum. Shall have the same meaning as “minimum lot area” defined
13 herein.

14 ~~(48)~~(52) Lot, through. A lot that fronts upon two (2) parallel streets, or that fronts upon two
15 (2) streets that do not intersect at the boundaries of the lot.

16 ~~(49)~~(53) Lot width. The horizontal distance between the side lines of a lot measured at right
17 angles to its depth along a straight line parallel to the front lot line at the minimum front setback
18 line.

19 ~~(50)~~(54) Manufactured home. As used in this section, a manufactured home shall have the
20 same definition as in 42 U.S.C. § 5402, meaning a structure, transportable in one or more sections,
21 which, in the traveling mode, is eight (8) body feet or more in width or forty (40) body feet or more
22 in length, or, when erected on site, is three hundred twenty (320) or more square feet, and which is
23 built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling with a permanent foundation
24 connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and
25 electrical systems contained therein; except that such term shall include any structure that meets
26 all the requirements of this definition except the size requirements and with respect to which the
27 manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the United States Secretary of Housing
28 and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under chapter 70 of Title 42
29 of the United States Code; and except that such term shall not include any self-propelled
30 recreational vehicle.

31 ~~(51)~~(55) Mere inconvenience. See § 45-24-41.

32 ~~(52)~~(56) Mixed use. A mixture of land uses within a single development, building, or tract.

33 Also referred to as traditional development. Typically ground floor commercial with residential
34 above.

1 ~~(53)~~(57) Modification. Permission granted and administered by the zoning enforcement
2 officer of the city or town, and pursuant to the provisions of this chapter to grant a dimensional
3 variance other than lot area requirements from the zoning ordinance to a limited degree as
4 determined by the zoning ordinance of the city or town, but not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%)
5 of each of the applicable dimensional requirements.

6 ~~(54)~~(58) Nonconformance. A building, structure, or parcel of land, or use thereof, lawfully
7 existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of a zoning ordinance or in existence for at least
8 six (6) years and not in conformity with the provisions of that ordinance or amendment.
9 Nonconformance is of only two (2) types:

10 (i) Nonconforming by use: a lawfully established use of land, building, or structure that is
11 not a permitted use in that zoning district. A building or structure containing more dwelling units
12 than are permitted by the use regulations of a zoning ordinance is ~~nonconformity by use; or~~
13 nonconforming by use. Nonconforming by use shall be established if a use was lawfully existing
14 prior to the enactment of the zoning ordinance or amendment that rendered the use out of
15 conformity; if a use has been in existence for fifty (50) years; or if a non-accessory use has been in
16 existence for twenty-five (25) years without the initiation of any enforcement actions to ensure
17 conformity with the zoning ordinance. In the case where the nonconformance by use exists because
18 the number of dwelling units exceeds the limits established by the use regulations of a zoning
19 ordinance, the nonconformance shall be established if the dwelling units were lawfully existing
20 prior to the enactment of a zoning ordinance or a zoning amendment that rendered the use out of
21 conformity; if the dwelling units were in existence prior to January 1, 2018; if the dwelling units
22 have been in existence for twenty-five (25) years; or if the dwelling units have been in existence
23 for six (6) years without the initiation of any enforcement actions to ensure conformity with the
24 zoning ordinance. In the case where the use is a zoning use that raises pollution risk,
25 nonconformance by use shall only be established if the zoning use that raises pollution risk was
26 lawfully existing for at least six (6) years prior to the enactment of the zoning ordinance or
27 amendment that rendered the zoning use that raises pollution risk out of conformity.

28 (ii) Nonconforming by dimension: a building, structure, or parcel of land not in compliance
29 with the dimensional regulations of the zoning ordinance. Dimensional regulations include all
30 regulations of the zoning ordinance, other than those pertaining to the permitted uses. A building
31 or structure containing more dwelling units than are permitted by the use regulations of a zoning
32 ordinance is nonconforming by use; a building or structure containing a permitted number of
33 dwelling units by the use regulations of the zoning ordinance, but not meeting the lot area per
34 dwelling unit regulations, is nonconforming by dimension.

1 Nonconformance by dimension shall be established if the dimensional conditions were
2 lawfully existing prior to the enactment of the zoning ordinance or amendment that rendered the
3 building, structure, or parcel of land out of conformity; if the dimensional conditions were in
4 existence prior to January 1, 2018; if the dimensional conditions have been in existence for twenty
5 five (25) years; or if the dimensional conditions have been in existence for six (6) years without the
6 initiation of any enforcement actions to ensure conformity with the zoning ordinance.

7 ~~(55)~~(59) Overlay district. A district established in a zoning ordinance that is superimposed
8 on one or more districts or parts of districts. The standards and requirements associated with an
9 overlay district may be more or less restrictive than those in the underlying districts consistent with
10 other applicable state and federal laws.

11 ~~(56)~~(60) Performance standards. A set of criteria or limits relating to elements that a
12 particular use or process must either meet or may not exceed.

13 ~~(57)~~(61) Permitted use. A use by right that is specifically authorized in a particular zoning
14 district.

15 ~~(58)~~(62) Planned development. A “land development project,” as defined in subsection
16 ~~(39)~~ (43), and developed according to plan as a single entity and containing one or more structures
17 or uses with appurtenant common areas.

18 ~~(59)~~(63) Plant agriculture. The growing of plants for food or fiber, to sell or consume.

19 ~~(60)~~(64) Preapplication conference. A review meeting of a proposed development held
20 between applicants and reviewing agencies as permitted by law and municipal ordinance, before
21 formal submission of an application for a permit or for development approval.

22 (65) Public and civic space. An extension of the community, serving as a stage for our
23 public lives. The space enriches the lives of its users and enhances its surrounding buildings and
24 neighborhood. Public and civic space includes atria, boardwalks, courtyards, forecourts, overlooks,
25 plazas, paths, and squares.

26 (66) Reconstruction. The act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the
27 form features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the
28 purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

29 (67) Redevelopment. Alteration to previously developed land, structures, or buildings
30 which may include adaptive reuse, reconstruction, conversion, facade redesign, structural
31 alteration, relocation, or enlargement of any structure or building.

32 (68) Rural. Sparsely populated and lacking in public services. Primarily open space and
33 agriculture with interstitial development.

34 ~~(61)~~(69) Setback line or lines. A line, or lines, parallel to a lot line at the minimum distance

1 of the required setback for the zoning district in which the lot is located that establishes the area
2 within which the principal structure must be erected or placed.

3 ~~(62)~~(70) Site plan. The development plan for one or more lots on which is shown the
4 existing and/or the proposed conditions of the lot.

5 ~~(63)~~(71) Slope of land. The grade, pitch, rise, or incline of the topographic landform or
6 surface of the ground.

7 ~~(64)~~(72) Special use. A regulated use that is permitted pursuant to the special-use permit
8 issued by the authorized governmental entity, pursuant to § 45-24-42. Formerly referred to as a
9 special exception.

10 (73) Street wall. The architectural wall on either side of a street. A street wall requires
11 relatively consistent setbacks, building heights, building envelopes, and landscaping to function.

12 ~~(65)~~(74) Structure. A combination of materials to form a construction for use, occupancy,
13 or ornamentation, whether installed on, above, or below the surface of land or water.

14 ~~(66)~~(75) Substandard lot of record. Any lot lawfully existing at the time of adoption or
15 amendment of a zoning ordinance and not in conformance with the dimensional or area provisions
16 of that ordinance.

17 (76) Urban. Densely populated with defined and balanced public and private realms,
18 primarily with public and civic spaces, people-centric design, continuous, coherent, and
19 harmonious architectural wall, extensive public services, including transportation, water,
20 stormwater management systems, sewage treatment and disposal, solid waste treatment and
21 disposal, schools, recreation, public facilities, interstitial open space and agriculture, and other
22 public requirements. Generally defined by the division of planning as village centers and areas
23 within the urban services boundary, on a map maintained by the division of planning.

24 ~~(67)~~(77) Use. The purpose or activity for which land or buildings are designed, arranged,
25 or intended, or for which land or buildings are occupied or maintained.

26 ~~(68)~~(78) Variance. Permission to depart from the literal requirements of a zoning
27 ordinance. An authorization for the construction or maintenance of a building or structure, or for
28 the establishment or maintenance of a use of land, that is prohibited by a zoning ordinance. There
29 are only two (2) categories of variance, a use variance or a dimensional variance.

30 (i) Use variance. Permission to depart from the use requirements of a zoning ordinance
31 where the applicant for the requested variance has shown by evidence upon the record that the
32 subject land or structure cannot yield any beneficial use if it is to conform to the provisions of the
33 zoning ordinance.

34 (ii) Dimensional variance. Permission to depart from the dimensional requirements of a

1 zoning ordinance under the applicable standards set forth in § 45-24-41.

2 ~~(69)~~(79) Waters. As defined in § 46-12-1(23).

3 ~~(70)~~(80) Wetland, coastal. As defined in § 45-22.2-4.

4 ~~(71)~~(81) Wetland, freshwater. As defined in § 2-1-20.

5 ~~(72)~~(82) Zoning certificate. A document signed by the zoning enforcement officer, as
6 required in the zoning ordinance, that acknowledges that a use, structure, building, or lot either
7 complies with, or is legally nonconforming to, the provisions of the municipal zoning ordinance or
8 is an authorized variance or modification therefrom.

9 ~~(73)~~(83) Zoning map. The map, or maps, that are a part of the zoning ordinance and that
10 delineate the boundaries of all mapped zoning districts within the physical boundary of the city or
11 town.

12 ~~(74)~~(84) Zoning ordinance. An ordinance enacted by the legislative body of the city or
13 town pursuant to this chapter and in the manner providing for the adoption of ordinances in the city
14 or town's legislative or home rule charter, if any, that establish regulations and standards relating
15 to the nature and extent of uses of land and structures; that is consistent with the comprehensive
16 plan of the city or town as defined in chapter 22.2 of this title; that includes a zoning map; and that
17 complies with the provisions of this chapter.

18 ~~(75)~~(85) Zoning use and form district. The basic unit in zoning, either mapped or
19 unmapped, to which a uniform set of regulations applies, or a uniform set of regulations for a
20 specified use. Zoning use and form districts include, but are not limited to: agricultural,
21 commercial, industrial, institutional, mixed use, open space, and residential, as well as urban core,
22 urban center, general urban, inner suburban, outer suburban, exurban, and rural. Each district may
23 include sub-districts. Districts may be combined.

24 (86) Zoning use that raises pollution risk. A use that raises potential for residents and
25 visitors of the surrounding area to experience the negative effects of air, groundwater, stormwater,
26 smell, auditory, or vibrational activities associated with the primary or accessory use of the subject
27 property. The following uses shall be included: animal care facility, nightclub, broadcasting
28 facility, car wash, drive-through facility, parking facility, asphalt surfaces, freight terminal, funeral
29 home, gas station, golf course, plant nursery, commercial agriculture, marina, boat construction
30 and repair, brewery, distillery, winery, power plant, strip mall, motorized vehicle repair, and all
31 industrial uses. The division of planning shall have the power to establish rules and regulations that
32 identify additional uses that meet these criteria.

33 **45-24-33. Standard provisions.**

34 (a) A zoning ordinance shall address each of the purposes stated in § 45-24-30 and shall

1 address, through reasonable objective standards and criteria, the following general provisions
2 which are numbered for reference purposes only except as prohibited by § 45-24-30(b), § 45-24-
3 30(c), or § 45-24-30(d):

4 (1) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting the development [and redevelopment](#) of
5 land and structures in zoning districts, and regulating those land and structures according to their
6 type and the nature and extent of their use;

7 (2) Regulating the nature and extent of the use of land for residential, commercial,
8 industrial, institutional, recreational, agricultural, open space, or other use or combination of uses,
9 as the need for land for those purposes is determined by the city or town's comprehensive plan;

10 (3) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting buildings, structures, land uses, and
11 other development [and redevelopment](#) by performance standards, or other requirements, related to
12 air and water and groundwater quality, noise and glare, energy consumption, soil erosion and
13 sedimentation, and/or the availability and capacity of existing and planned public or private
14 services, [specifically transportation, water, stormwater management systems, sewage treatment and](#)
15 [disposal, solid waste treatment and disposal, schools, recreation, public facilities, open space, and](#)
16 [other public requirements](#);

17 (4) Regulating within each district and designating requirements for:

18 (i) The height, number of stories, and size, [fenestration, and proportions](#) of buildings;

19 (ii) The dimensions, size, lot coverage, [and](#) layout of lots or development areas ~~and floor~~
20 ~~area ratios provided that zoning ordinances must exclude any portion of a basement as defined in~~
21 ~~§ 45-24.3-5 from the calculation of floor area ratio~~;

22 (iii) The density and intensity of use;

23 (iv) Access to ~~air and light~~, views, and solar access;

24 (v) Open space, yards, courts, and buffers;

25 (vi) Parking areas, road design, ~~and, where appropriate~~, pedestrian, bicycle, and other
26 circulator systems;

27 (vii) Landscaping, fencing, and lighting;

28 (viii) Appropriate drainage requirements and methods to manage stormwater runoff;

29 (ix) Public access to waterbodies, rivers, and streams; and

30 (x) Other requirements in connection with any use of land or structure;

31 (5) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting development [and redevelopment](#) in
32 flood plains or flood hazard areas and designated significant natural areas;

33 (6) Promoting the conservation of energy and promoting energy-efficient patterns of
34 development [and redevelopment](#);

- 1 (7) Providing for the protection of existing and planned public drinking water supplies,
2 their tributaries and watersheds, and the protection of Narragansett Bay, its tributaries and
3 watershed;
- 4 (8) Providing for adequate, safe, and efficient transportation systems; and avoiding
5 congestion by relating types and levels of development [and redevelopment](#) to the capacity of the
6 circulation system, and maintaining a safe level of service of the system;
- 7 (9) Providing for the preservation and enhancement of the recreational resources of the city
8 or town;
- 9 (10) Promoting an economic climate that increases quality job opportunities and the overall
10 economic well-being of the city or town and the state;
- 11 (11) Providing for ~~pedestrian~~ [transportation](#) access to and between public and private
12 facilities, including, but not limited to, schools, employment centers, shopping areas, recreation
13 areas, and residences;
- 14 (12) Providing standards for, and requiring the provision of, adequate and properly
15 designed physical improvements, including plantings, and the proper maintenance of property;
- 16 (13) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting land use in areas where development
17 [and redevelopment](#) is deemed to create a hazard to the public health or safety;
- 18 (14) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting extractive industries and earth
19 removal and requiring restoration of land after these activities;
- 20 (15) Regulating sanitary landfill, except as otherwise provided by state statute;
- 21 (16) Permitting, prohibiting, limiting, and restricting signs and billboards and other outdoor
22 advertising devices;
- 23 (17) Designating airport hazard areas under the provisions of chapter 3 of title 1, and
24 enforcement of airport hazard area zoning regulations under the provisions established in that
25 chapter;
- 26 (18) Designating areas of historic, cultural, and/or archaeological value and regulating
27 development [and redevelopment](#) in those areas under the provisions of chapter 24.1 of this title;
- 28 (19) Providing standards and requirements for the regulation, review, and approval of any
29 proposed development [and redevelopment](#) in connection with those uses of land, buildings, or
30 structures specifically designated as subject to development plan review in a zoning ordinance;
- 31 (20) Designating special protection areas for water supply and limiting or prohibiting
32 development [and redevelopment](#) in these areas, except as otherwise provided by state statute;
- 33 (21) Specifying requirements for safe road access to developments [and redevelopments](#)
34 from existing streets, including limiting the number, design, and location of curb cuts, and

1 provisions for internal circulation systems, [including pedestrian and bicycle ways](#), for new
2 developments, ~~and provisions for pedestrian and bicycle ways~~ [and redevelopment](#);

3 (22) Reducing unnecessary delay in approving or disapproving development applications
4 through provisions for preapplication conferences and other means;

5 (23) Providing for the application of the Rhode Island Fair Housing Practices Act, chapter
6 37 of title 34, the United States Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (FHAA); the Rhode Island
7 Civil Rights of People with Disabilities Act, chapter 87 of title 42; and the Americans with
8 Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.; and

9 (24) Regulating drive-through windows of varied intensity of use when associated with
10 land-use activities and providing standards and requirements for the regulation, review, and
11 approval of the drive-through windows, including, but not limited to:

12 (i) Identifying within which zoning districts drive-through windows may be permitted,
13 prohibited, or permitted by special-use permit;

14 (ii) Specifying requirements for adequate traffic circulation; and

15 (iii) Providing for adequate pedestrian safety and access, including issues concerning safety
16 and access for those with disabilities.

17 (b) A zoning ordinance may include special provisions for any or all of the following:

18 (1) Authorizing development incentives, including, but not limited to, additional permitted
19 uses, increased development and density, or additional design or dimensional flexibility in
20 exchange for:

21 (i) Increased open space;

22 (ii) Increased housing choices;

23 (iii) Traffic and pedestrian improvements;

24 (iv) Public and/or private facilities; and/or

25 (v) Other amenities as desired by the city or town and consistent with its comprehensive
26 plan. The provisions in the ordinance shall include maximum allowable densities of population
27 and/or intensities of use and shall indicate the type of improvements, amenities, and/or conditions.
28 Conditions may be made for donation in lieu of direct provisions for improvements or amenities;

29 (2) Establishing a system for transfer of development rights within or between zoning
30 districts designated in the zoning ordinance; and

31 (3) Regulating the development [and redevelopment](#) adjacent to designated scenic
32 highways, scenic waterways, major thoroughfares, public greenspaces, or other areas of special
33 public investment or valuable natural resources.

34 (c) Slope of land shall not be excluded from the calculation of the buildable lot area or the

1 minimum lot size, or in the calculation of the number of buildable lots or units.

2 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict a municipality’s right, within state
3 and local regulations, to establish its own minimum lot size per zoning district in its town or city.

4 **45-24-34. General provisions — Purpose and consistency with comprehensive plan.**

5 (a) A zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter shall provide a statement of its
6 purposes. Those purposes shall be consistent with § 45-24-30. A zoning ordinance adopted or
7 amended pursuant to this chapter shall include a statement that the zoning ordinance is consistent
8 with the comprehensive plan of the city or town adopted pursuant to chapter 22.2 of this title, or as
9 otherwise provided below and shall provide that in the instance of uncertainty in the construction
10 or application of any section of the ordinance, the ordinance shall be construed in a manner that
11 will further the implementation of, and not be contrary to, the goals and policies and applicable
12 elements of the comprehensive plan.

13 (b) The city or town shall bring the zoning ordinance or amendment into conformance with
14 its comprehensive plan as approved by the chief of the division of planning of the department of
15 administration or the superior court in accordance with its implementation schedule as set forth in
16 said plan, [a period no longer than three \(3\) years](#). A zoning ordinance shall address and specify
17 requirements for the coordination between contiguous communities, the state, and other agencies,
18 as required by chapter 22.2 of this title.

19 **45-24-36. General provisions — Division into districts.**

20 A zoning ordinance divides a city or town into zoning use [and form](#) districts, which may
21 include overlay districts and floating zone districts, of the number, kind, type, shape, and area
22 suitable to carry out the purposes of this chapter. Regulations and standards shall be consistent for
23 each land use, type of development [and redevelopment](#), or type of building or structure within a
24 district, but may differ from those in other districts. Zoning use [and form](#) districts shall be depicted
25 by type and location on the zoning map.

26 **45-24-37. General provisions — Permitted uses.**

27 (a) The zoning ordinance shall provide a listing of all land uses and/or performance
28 standards for uses that are permitted within the zoning use [and form](#) districts of the municipality.
29 The ordinance may provide for a procedure under which a proposed land use that is not specifically
30 listed may be presented by the property owner to the zoning board of review or to a local official
31 or agency charged with administration and enforcement of the ordinance for an evaluation and
32 determination of whether the proposed use is of a similar type, character, and intensity as a listed
33 permitted use. Upon such determination, the proposed use may be considered to be a permitted use.

34 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following uses are permitted

1 uses within all residential zoning use [and form](#) districts of a municipality and all industrial and
2 commercial zoning use [and form](#) districts except where residential use is prohibited for public
3 health or safety reasons:

- 4 (1) Households;
- 5 (2) Community residences; and
- 6 (3) Family daycare homes.

7 (c) Any time a building or other structure used for residential purposes, or a portion of a
8 building containing residential units, is rendered uninhabitable by virtue of a casualty such as fire
9 or flood, the owner of the property is allowed to park, temporarily, mobile and manufactured home,
10 or homes, as the need may be, elsewhere upon the land, for use and occupancy of the former
11 occupants for a period of up to twelve (12) months, or until the building or structure is rehabilitated
12 and otherwise made fit for occupancy. The property owner, or a properly designated agent of the
13 owner, is only allowed to cause the mobile and manufactured home, or homes, to remain
14 temporarily upon the land by making timely application to the local building official for the
15 purposes of obtaining the necessary permits to ~~repair or rebuild~~ [redevelop](#) the structure.

16 (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, appropriate access for people with
17 disabilities to residential structures is allowed as a reasonable accommodation for any person(s)
18 residing, or intending to reside, in the residential structure.

19 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an accessory dwelling unit
20 (“ADU”) that meets the requirements of §§ 45-24-31 and 45-24-73(a) shall be a permitted use in
21 all residential zoning districts. An ADU that meets the requirements of §§ 45-24-31 and 45-24-
22 73(a) shall be permitted through an administrative building permit process only.

23 (f) When used in this section the terms “people with disabilities” or “member, or members,
24 with disabilities” means a person(s) who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially
25 limits one or more major life activities, as defined in 42-87-1(5).

26 (g) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, plant agriculture is a permitted
27 use within all zoning districts of a municipality, including all industrial and commercial zoning
28 districts, except where prohibited for public health or safety reasons or the protection of wildlife
29 habitat.

30 (h) Adaptive reuse. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, adaptive reuse
31 for the conversion of any commercial building, including offices, schools, religious facilities,
32 medical buildings, and malls into residential units or mixed-use developments which include the
33 development of at least fifty percent (50%) of the existing gross floor area into residential units,
34 shall be a permitted use and allowed by specific and objective provisions of a zoning ordinance,

1 except where such is prohibited by environmental land use restrictions recorded on the property by
2 the state of Rhode Island department of environmental management or the United States
3 Environmental Protection Agency preventing the conversion to residential use.

4 (1) The specific zoning ordinance provisions for adaptive reuse shall exempt adaptive reuse
5 developments from off-street parking requirements of over one space per dwelling unit.

6 (2) **Density.**

7 (i) For projects that meet the following criteria, zoning ordinances shall allow for high
8 density development and shall not limit the density to less than fifteen (15) dwelling units per acre:

9 (A) Where the project is limited to the existing footprint, except that the footprint is allowed
10 to be expanded to accommodate upgrades related to the building and fire codes and utilities; and

11 (B) The development includes at least twenty percent (20%) low- and moderate-income
12 housing; and

13 (C) The development has access to public sewer and water service or has access to adequate
14 private water, such as a well and and/or wastewater treatment system(s) approved by the relevant
15 state agency for the entire development as applicable.

16 (ii) For all other adaptive reuse projects, the residential density permitted in the converted
17 structure shall be the maximum allowed that otherwise meets all standards of minimum housing
18 and has access to public sewer and water service or has access to adequate private water, such as a
19 well, and wastewater treatment system(s) approved by the relevant state agency for the entire
20 development, as applicable. The density proposed shall be determined to meet all public health and
21 safety standards.

22 (3) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, for adaptive reuse projects,
23 existing building setbacks shall remain and shall be considered legal nonconforming, but no
24 additional encroachments shall be permitted into any nonconforming setback, unless otherwise
25 allowed by zoning ordinance or relief is granted by the applicable authority.

26 (4) For adaptive reuse projects, notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the
27 height of the existing structure, if it exceeds the maximum height of the zoning district, may remain
28 and shall be considered legal nonconforming, and any rooftop construction shall be included within
29 the height exemption.

30 (i) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, all towns and cities may allow
31 manufactured homes that comply with § 23-27.3-109.1.3 as a type of single-family home on any
32 lot zoned for single-family use. Such home shall comply with all dimensional requirements of a
33 single-family home in the district or seek relief for the same under the provisions of this chapter.

34 **45-24-39. General provisions — Nonconforming development.**

1 (a) Any city or town adopting or amending a zoning ordinance under this chapter shall
2 make provision for any use, activity, structure, building, or sign or other improvement, ~~lawfully~~
3 ~~existing at the time of the adoption or amendment of the zoning ordinance, but~~ which is lawfully
4 established as nonconforming by use or nonconforming by dimension. The zoning ordinance may
5 regulate development which is nonconforming by dimension differently than that which is
6 nonconforming by use.

7 (b) The zoning ordinance shall permit the continuation of nonconforming development;
8 however, this does not prohibit the regulation of nuisances. The continuation of nonconforming
9 development shall only relate to zoning. It shall not be construed to provide any right to
10 continuation of non-compliance with building codes, any right to continuation of non-compliance
11 with the provisions of chapters 24.2 and 24.3 of title 45, any right to continuation of noncompliance
12 with the provisions of chapter 23 of title 46, or any right to continuation of noncompliance with
13 any regulations promulgated by the coastal resources management council.

14 (c) A zoning ordinance ~~may~~ shall provide that, if a nonconforming use is abandoned, it
15 may not be reestablished. Abandonment of a nonconforming ~~use~~ zoning use that raises pollution
16 risk consists of some overt act, or failure to act, which leads one to believe that the owner of the
17 nonconforming zoning use that raises pollution risk neither claims nor retains any interest in
18 continuing the nonconforming zoning use that raises pollution risk unless the owner can
19 demonstrate an intent not to abandon the zoning use that raises pollution risk. If any nonconforming
20 zoning use that raises pollution risk is halted for a period of three (3) years, the owner of the
21 nonconforming zoning use that raises pollution risk is presumed to have abandoned the
22 nonconforming zoning use that raises pollution risk, even if there is no intent to abandon the zoning
23 use that raises pollution risk. An involuntary interruption of nonconforming use, as by fire and
24 ~~natural catastrophe, does not establish the intent to abandon the nonconforming use; however, if~~ If
25 any nonconforming use is halted for a period of ~~one year~~ twenty (20) years, the owner of the
26 nonconforming use is presumed to have abandoned the nonconforming use, unless that presumption
27 is rebutted by the presentation of sufficient evidence of intent not to abandon the use. An
28 involuntary interruption of nonconforming use, as by fire and natural catastrophe, does not establish
29 the intent to abandon the nonconforming use. A use that is nonconforming by use because the
30 building or structure contains more dwelling units than are permitted by the use regulations of a
31 zoning ordinance shall never be considered abandoned, unless the zoning use and form district does
32 not permit any residential use.

33 (d) Abandonment of a nonconforming accessory use shall not be construed to imply
34 abandonment of other nonconforming uses of the site.

1 (e) Although nonconformance by dimension shall never be deemed abandoned, the
2 non-abandonment of nonconformance by dimension shall not be construed to imply
3 non-abandonment of nonconforming uses of the site.

4 (f) In the event that a use that was previously not legally established as a nonconforming
5 use becomes legally established as a nonconforming use, or in the event that a preexisting use that
6 violated the zoning ordinance becomes a legal use due to changes in the zoning ordinance or state
7 law, the building official shall still be required to certify sufficient compliance with applicable
8 codes before the use is officially recorded as a legal use. However, the building official shall not
9 be permitted to levy any penalties or engage in any enforcement actions on the basis of any evidence
10 collected from an examination of the property for the purpose of assessing what alterations, if any,
11 would be necessary to achieve sufficient compliance to record the use as a legal use.

12 **45-24-40. General provisions — Alteration of nonconforming development —**
13 **Alteration of uses established by variance or special use permit.**

14 (a) A zoning ordinance ~~may~~ shall permit a nonconforming development to be altered under
15 either of the following conditions:

16 (1) The ordinance may establish a special-use permit, authorizing the alteration, which
17 must be approved by the zoning board of review following the procedure established in this chapter
18 and in the zoning ordinance; or

19 (2) The ordinance ~~may~~ shall allow the reconstruction, addition and enlargement, expansion,
20 intensification, or change in use, of nonconforming development either by permit or by right and
21 may distinguish between the foregoing actions by zoning districts.

22 (b) ~~The ordinance may require that the alteration more closely adheres to the intent and~~
23 ~~purposes of the zoning ordinance.~~

24 (c) A use established by variance or special use permit shall not acquire the rights of this
25 section, unless allowed by specific provisions of a municipal zoning ordinance.

26 **45-24-43. General provisions — Special conditions.**

27 In granting a variance or in making any determination upon which it is required to pass
28 after a public hearing under a zoning ordinance, the zoning board of review or other zoning
29 enforcement agency may apply the special conditions that may, in the opinion of the board or
30 agency, be required to promote the intent and purposes of the comprehensive plan and the zoning
31 ordinance of the city or town. Failure to abide by any special conditions attached to a grant
32 constitutes a zoning violation. Those special conditions shall be based on competent credible
33 evidence on the record, be incorporated into the decision, and may include, but are not limited to,
34 provisions for:

1 (1) Minimizing the adverse impact of the development [or redevelopment](#) upon other land,
2 including the type, intensity, design, and performance of activities;

3 (2) Controlling the sequence of development, including when it must be commenced and
4 completed;

5 (3) Controlling the duration of use or development [or redevelopment](#) and the time within
6 which any temporary structure must be removed;

7 (4) Assuring satisfactory installation and maintenance of required public improvements;

8 (5) Designating the exact location and nature of development [or redevelopment](#); and

9 (6) Establishing detailed records by submission of drawings, maps, plats, or specifications.

10 **45-24-44. General provisions — Creation of vested rights.**

11 (a) A zoning ordinance provides protection for the consideration of applications for
12 development [or redevelopment](#) that are substantially complete and have been submitted for
13 approval to the appropriate review agency in the city or town prior to enactment of the new zoning
14 ordinance or amendment.

15 (b) Zoning ordinances or other land development ordinances or regulations specify the
16 minimum requirements for a development application to be substantially complete for the purposes
17 of this section.

18 (c) Any application considered by a city or town under the protection of this section shall
19 be reviewed according to the regulations applicable in the zoning ordinance in force at the time the
20 application was submitted.

21 (d) If an application for development [or redevelopment](#) under the provisions of this section
22 is approved, reasonable time limits shall be set within which development [or redevelopment](#) of the
23 property must begin and within which development [or redevelopment](#) must be substantially
24 completed.

25 **45-24-46.1. Inclusionary zoning.**

26 (a) A zoning ordinance requiring the inclusion of affordable housing as part of a
27 development [or redevelopment](#) shall provide that the housing will be affordable housing, as defined
28 in § 42-128-8.1(d)(1); that the affordable housing will constitute not less than fifteen percent (15%)
29 of the total units proposed for the development [or redevelopment](#); and that the units will remain
30 affordable for a period of not less than thirty (30) years from initial occupancy enforced through a
31 land lease and/or deed restriction enforceable by the municipality and the state of Rhode Island. A
32 zoning ordinance that requires the inclusion of affordable housing as part of a development [or](#)
33 [redevelopment](#) shall specify the threshold in which the inclusion of affordable housing is required,
34 but in no event shall a minimum threshold triggering the inclusion of affordable housing be higher

1 than ten (10) dwelling units. The total number of units for the development may include less than
2 fifteen percent (15%) affordable units after the density bonus described in subsection (c) of this
3 section is determined.

4 (b) A zoning ordinance that includes inclusionary zoning may provide that the affordable
5 housing must be built on-site or it may allow for one or more alternative methods of production,
6 including, but not limited to: off-site construction or rehabilitation; donation of land suitable for
7 development [or redevelopment](#) of the required affordable units; and/or the payment of a fee in lieu
8 of the construction or provision of affordable housing units.

9 (c) **Density bonus, zoning incentives, and municipal subsidies.** For all projects subject
10 to inclusionary zoning, subject to applicable setback, lot width, or frontage requirements or the
11 granting of relief from the same, a municipality shall allow the addition of one market rate unit for
12 each affordable unit required and the minimum lot area per dwelling unit normally required in the
13 applicable zoning district shall be reduced by that amount necessary to accommodate the
14 development. Larger density bonuses for the provision of an increased percentage of affordable
15 housing in a development [or redevelopment](#) may be provided by a municipality in the zoning
16 ordinance. The total number of units for the development [or redevelopment](#) shall equal the number
17 originally proposed, including the required affordable units, plus the additional units that constitute
18 the density bonus. Local regulations shall provide for reasonable relief from dimensional
19 requirements to accommodate the bonus density under this section. A municipality shall provide,
20 and an applicant may request, additional zoning incentives and/or municipal government subsidies
21 as defined in § 45-53-3 to offset differential costs of affordable units. Available zoning incentives
22 and municipal government subsidies may be listed in the zoning ordinance, but shall not be an
23 exclusive list.

24 (d) **Fee-in-lieu.** To the extent a municipality provides an option for the payment of a fee-
25 in-lieu of the construction or provision of affordable housing, and an application seeks to utilize
26 fee-in-lieu, the use of such fee shall be the choice of the developer or builder applied on a per-unit
27 basis and may be used for new developments [or redevelopments](#), purchasing property and/or
28 homes, rehabilitating properties, or any other manner that creates additional low- or moderate-
29 income housing as defined in § 45-53-3(9).

30 (1) Eligibility for density bonus. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, an
31 application that utilizes a fee-in-lieu, off-site construction or rehabilitation, or donation of land
32 suitable for development [or redevelopment](#) of the required affordable units shall not be eligible for
33 the density bonus outlined in this section.

34 (2) An application that seeks to utilize a fee-in-lieu of the construction or provision of

1 affordable housing must be reviewed by the planning board or commission and is not eligible for
2 administrative review under the Rhode Island Land Development and Subdivision Review
3 Enabling Act of 1992, codified at §§ 45-23-25 — 45-23-74.

4 (3) Amount of fee-in-lieu. For affordable single-family homes and condominium units, the
5 per-unit fee shall be the difference between the maximum affordable sales price for a family of four
6 (4) earning eighty percent (80%) of the area median income as determined annually by the U.S.
7 Department of Housing and Urban Development and the average cost of developing a single unit
8 of affordable housing. The average cost of developing a single unit of affordable housing shall be
9 determined annually based on the average, per-unit development or redevelopment cost of
10 affordable homes financed by Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation (RIHMFC)
11 over the previous three (3) years, excluding existing units that received preservation financing.

12 (i) Notwithstanding subsection (d)(3) of this section, in no case shall the per-unit fee for
13 affordable single family homes and condominium units be less than forty thousand dollars
14 (\$40,000).

15 (4) Use of fee-in-lieu. The municipality shall deposit all in-lieu payments into restricted
16 accounts that shall be allocated and spent only for the creation and development or redevelopment
17 of affordable housing within the municipality serving individuals or families at or below eighty
18 percent (80%) of the area median income. The municipality shall maintain a local affordable
19 housing board to oversee the funds in the restricted accounts and shall allocate the funds within
20 three (3) years of collection. The municipality shall include in the housing element of their local
21 comprehensive plan and shall pass by ordinance, the process it will use to allocate the funds.

22 (e) As an alternative to the provisions of subsection (d), the municipality may elect to
23 transfer in-lieu payments promptly upon receipt or within the three-year (3) period after receipt. A
24 municipality shall transfer all fee-in-lieu payments that are not allocated within three (3) years of
25 collection, including funds held as of July 1, 2024, to RIHMFC for the purpose of developing
26 affordable housing within that community.

27 (f) Both the municipalities and RIHMFC shall report annually with the first report due
28 December 31, 2024, to the general assembly, the secretary of housing, and the housing resources
29 commission the amount of fees in lieu collected by community, the projects that were provided
30 funding with the fees, the dollar amounts allocated to the projects, and the number of units created.

31 **45-24-46.2. Special provisions — Transfer of development rights — North Kingstown.**

32 (a) In addition to other powers granted to towns and cities by this chapter to establish and
33 administer transfer of development rights programs, the town council of the town of North
34 Kingstown may provide by ordinance for the transfer of development rights, as a voluntary program

1 available to developers and property owners, in the manner set forth in this section.

2 (b) The establishment, as provided for by this section, of a system for transfer of
3 development rights within or between zoning districts, or a portion thereof, designated in the zoning
4 ordinance shall be:

5 (1) For the purpose of providing developers and property owners the ability to establish,
6 certify, purchase, sell, convey, and/or hold land development rights; and

7 (2) For one or more of the following purposes:

8 (i) Preserving sensitive resource areas in the community such as groundwater reserves,
9 wildlife habitat, agricultural lands, and public access to surface waters;

10 (ii) Directing development away from sensitive resource areas to places better suited to
11 increased levels of development [and redevelopment](#) such as established or proposed mixed use,
12 commercial, village, or residential centers;

13 (iii) Directing development to areas served by existing infrastructure such as established
14 roadways, public water supply systems, centralized sewer collection systems, public transit and
15 other utilities; or

16 (iv) Shaping and balancing urban and rural development; and/or promoting a high level of
17 quality in design in the development [and redevelopment](#) of private and public facilities and spaces.

18 (c) For purposes of this section the following terms shall have the following meaning:

19 (1) “Receiving area district” means a zoning district, which is established and mapped
20 pursuant to a transfer of development rights ordinance and superimposed on one or more zoning
21 use districts or portions thereof that is eligible to receive development rights through a major land
22 development project review. As may be necessary or desirable to achieve the intended uses, density
23 and intensity of use, a receiving area district may allow for additional development [and](#)
24 [redevelopment](#) capacity and for increased lot building coverage and building envelope that are
25 greater than those of the underlying zoning.

26 (2) “Sending area district” means a zoning district, which is established and mapped
27 pursuant to a transfer of development rights ordinance and superimposed on one or more zoning
28 use [and form](#) districts or a portion thereof, that is eligible to establish development rights that may
29 eventually be transferred to a receiving area.

30 **45-24-46.3. Special provisions — Transfer of development rights — Exeter.**

31 (a) In addition to other powers granted to towns and cities by this chapter to establish and
32 administer transfer of development rights programs, the town council of the town of Exeter may
33 provide by ordinance for the transfer of development rights, as a voluntary program available to
34 developers and property owners, in the manner set forth in this section.

1 (b) For purposes of this section the following terms shall have the following meaning:

2 (1) “Receiving area district” means a zoning district, which is established and mapped
3 pursuant to a transfer of development rights ordinance and superimposed on one or more zoning
4 use [and form](#) districts or portions thereof, that is eligible to receive development rights through a
5 major land development project review. As may be necessary or desirable to achieve the intended
6 uses, density and intensity of use, a receiving area district may allow for additional development
7 capacity and for increased lot building coverage and building envelope that are greater than those
8 of the underlying zoning.

9 (2) “Sending area district” means a zoning district, which is established and mapped
10 pursuant to a transfer of development rights ordinance and superimposed on one or more zoning
11 use [and form](#) districts or a portion thereof, that is eligible to establish development rights that may
12 eventually be transferred to a receiving area.

13 (c) The establishment, as provided for by this section, of a system for transfer of
14 development rights within or between zoning districts, or a portion thereof, designated in the zoning
15 ordinance shall be:

16 (1) For the purpose of providing developers and property owners the ability to establish,
17 certify, purchase, sell, convey, and/or hold land development rights; and

18 (2) For one or more of the following purposes:

19 (i) Preserving sensitive resource areas in the community such as groundwater reserves,
20 wildlife habitat, agricultural lands, and public access to surface waters;

21 (ii) Directing development away from sensitive resource areas to places better suited to
22 increased levels of development [and redevelopment](#) such as established or proposed mixed use,
23 commercial, village, or residential centers;

24 (iii) Directing development to areas served by existing infrastructure such as established
25 roadways, public water supply systems, centralized sewer collection systems, public transit and
26 other utilities; or

27 (iv) Shaping and balancing urban and rural development, and/or promoting a high level of
28 quality in design in the development [and redevelopment](#) of private and public facilities and spaces.

29 **45-24-47. Special provisions — Land development projects.**

30 (a) A zoning ordinance shall provide for land development projects which are defined in §
31 45-23-32.

32 (b) A zoning ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter that permits or requires the creation
33 of land development projects in one or more zoning districts shall require that any land development
34 project shall be reviewed, in accordance with the procedures established by chapter 23 of this title,

1 including those for appeal and judicial review, and with any ordinances or regulations adopted
2 pursuant to the procedures, whether or not the land development project constitutes a “subdivision,”
3 as defined in chapter 23 of this title. No land development project shall be initiated until a plan of
4 the project has been submitted and approval has been granted by the authorized permitting
5 authority. In reviewing, hearing, and deciding upon a land development project, the authorized
6 permitting authority may be empowered to allow zoning incentives within the project; provided,
7 that standards for the zoning incentives are described in the zoning ordinance, and may be
8 empowered to apply any special conditions and stipulations to the approval that may, in the opinion
9 of the authorized permitting authority, be required to maintain harmony with neighboring uses and
10 promote the objectives and purposes of the comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.

11 (c) In regulating land development projects, an ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter
12 may include, but is not limited to, regulations governing the following:

- 13 (1) A minimum area or site size for a land development project;
- 14 (2) Uses to be permitted within the development;
- 15 (3) Ratios of residential to nonresidential uses where applicable;
- 16 (4) Maximum density per lot and maximum density for the entire development;
- 17 (5) Roads, driveways, utilities, parking, and other facilities; regulations may distinguish
18 between those facilities intended to remain in private ownership or to be dedicated to the public;
- 19 and
- 20 (6) Buffer areas, landscaping, screening, and shading.

21 (d) In regulating land development projects, an ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter
22 shall include provisions for zoning incentives that include the adjustment of applicable lot density
23 and dimensional standards where open space is to be permanently set aside for public or common
24 use, and/or where the physical characteristics, location, or size of the site require an adjustment,
25 and/or where the location, size, and type of housing, commercial, industrial, or other use require an
26 adjustment, and/or where housing for low and moderate income families is to be provided, or where
27 other amenities not ordinarily required are provided, as stipulated in the zoning ordinance.
28 Provision may be made for adjustment of applicable lot density and dimensional standards for
29 payment or donation of other land or facilities in lieu of an on-site provision of an amenity that
30 would, if provided on-site, enable an adjustment.

31 (e)(1) A zoning ordinance requiring open land in a cluster development or other land
32 development project for public or common use, shall provide that such open land either: (i) Be
33 conveyed to the city or town and accepted by it for park, open space, agricultural, or other specified
34 use or uses; or (ii) Be conveyed to a nonprofit organization, the principal purpose of which is the

1 conservation of open space or resource protection; or (iii) Be conveyed to a corporation or trust
2 owned or to be owned by the owners of lots or units within the development [or redevelopment](#), or
3 owners of shares within a cooperative development [or redevelopment](#). If such a corporation or trust
4 is used, ownership shall pass with conveyances of the lots or units; or (iv) Remain in private
5 ownership if the use is limited to agriculture, habitat or forestry, and the city or town has set forth
6 in its community comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance that private ownership is necessary for
7 the preservation and management of the agricultural, habitat or forest resources.

8 (2) In any case where the land is not conveyed to the city or town:

9 (i) A restriction, in perpetuity, enforceable by the city or town or by any owner of property
10 in the cluster or other land development project in which the land is located shall be recorded
11 providing that the land is kept in the authorized condition(s) and not built upon or developed for
12 accessory uses such as parking or roadway; and

13 (ii) The developmental rights and other conservation easements on the land may be held,
14 in perpetuity, by a nonprofit organization, the principal purpose of which is the conservation of
15 open space or resource protection.

16 (3) All open space land provided by a cluster development or other land development
17 project shall be subject to a community-approved management plan that will specify the permitted
18 uses for the open space.

19 **45-24-48. Special provisions — Preapplication conference.**

20 A zoning ordinance may provide for a preapplication conference for specific types of
21 development [and redevelopment](#) proposals. A preapplication conference is intended to allow the
22 designated agency to:

23 (1) Acquaint the applicant with the comprehensive plan and any specific plans that apply
24 to the parcel, as well as the zoning and other ordinances that affect the proposed development [or](#)
25 [redevelopment](#);

26 (2) Suggest improvements to the proposed design on the basis of a review of the sketch
27 plan;

28 (3) Advise the applicant to consult appropriate authorities on the character and placement
29 of public utility services; and

30 (4) Help the applicant to understand the steps to be taken to receive approval.

31 SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF

A N A C T

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- ZONING ORDINANCES--PROMOTION OF
NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTER AND SMART GROWTH

1 This act would amend several sections of chapter 24 of title 45, entitled "zoning
2 ordinances," also known as the "Rhode Island zoning enabling act of 1991," with the intent of
3 preserving neighborhood character and promoting smart growth.

4 This act would take effect upon passage.

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