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STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2026

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A N A C T

RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

Introduced By: Senator Linda L. Ujifusa

Date Introduced: February 27, 2026

Referred To: Senate Housing & Municipal Government

(By Request)

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Sections 45-53-3 and 45-53-4 of the General Laws in Chapter 45-53 entitled
2 "Low and Moderate Income Housing" are hereby amended to read as follows:

3 **45-53-3. Definitions. [Effective January 1, 2026, inclusive of existing language in § 45-**
4 **53-3.]**

5 The following words, wherever used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly
6 appears from the context, have the following meanings:

7 (1) "Adjustment(s)" means a request or requests by the applicant to seek relief from the
8 literal use and dimensional requirements of the municipal zoning ordinance and/or the design
9 standards or requirements of the municipal land development and subdivision regulations. The
10 standard for the local review board's consideration of adjustments is set forth in § 45-53-
11 4(e)(3)(iii)(E)(II).

12 (2) "Affordable housing plan" means a component of a housing element, as defined in §
13 45-22.2-4(1), that addresses low- and moderate-income housing needs in a city or town that is
14 prepared in accordance with guidelines adopted by the state planning council, and/or to meet the
15 provisions of § 45-53-4(f)(1) and (g).

16 (3) "Approved affordable housing plan" means an affordable housing plan that is part of
17 an approved and unexpired local comprehensive plan as provided for in § 45-22.2-8, § 45-22.2-9,
18 or § 45-22.2-12.

19 (4) "Comprehensive plan" means a comprehensive plan adopted and approved by a city or

1 town pursuant to chapter 22.2 of this title.

2 (5) “Consistent with local needs” means reasonable in view of the state and local need for
3 low- and moderate-income housing, considered with the number of low-income persons in the city
4 or town affected and the need to protect the health and safety of the occupants of the proposed
5 housing or of the residents of the city or town, to promote better site and building design in relation
6 to the surroundings, or to preserve open spaces, and if the local zoning or land use ordinances,
7 requirements, and regulations are applied as equally as possible to both subsidized and
8 unsubsidized housing.

9 (6) “Infeasible” means any condition brought about by any single factor or combination of
10 factors, as a result of limitations imposed on the development by conditions attached to the approval
11 of the comprehensive permit, to the extent that it makes it financially or logistically impracticable
12 for any applicant to proceed in building or operating low- or moderate-income housing within the
13 limitations set by the subsidizing agency of government or local review board, on the size or
14 character of the development, on the amount or nature of the subsidy, or on the tenants, rentals, and
15 income permissible, and without substantially changing the rent levels and unit sizes proposed by
16 the applicant.

17 (7) “Letter of eligibility” means a letter issued by the Rhode Island housing and mortgage
18 finance corporation in accordance with § 42-55-5.3(a).

19 (8) “Local review board” means the local planning board or commission as defined by §
20 45-22.2-4.

21 (9) “Low- or moderate-income housing” shall be synonymous with “affordable housing”
22 as defined in § 42-128-8.1, and further means any type of housing whether built or operated by any
23 public agency or any nonprofit organization or by any limited equity housing cooperative or any
24 private developer, that is subsidized by a federal, state, or municipal government subsidy under any
25 program to assist the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing and that will remain
26 affordable through a land lease and/or deed restriction for ninety-nine (99) years or such other
27 period that is either agreed to by the applicant and town or prescribed by the federal, state, or
28 municipal government subsidy program but that is not less than thirty (30) years from initial
29 occupancy.

30 (i) Any housing unit that qualifies under this subsection (9) and under § 42-128-8.1 shall
31 be counted as one whole unit toward the municipality’s requirement for low- or moderate-income
32 housing.

33 (ii) Any mobile or manufactured home(s) that meet the requirements of § 42-128-
34 8.1(d)(1)(ii) but are not subsidized by a federal, state, or municipal government subsidy and/or do

1 not have a deed restriction or land lease as described in this subsection (9), shall count as one-half
2 (½) of one unit for the purpose of the calculation of the total of low- or moderate-income year-
3 round housing within a city or town, as long as a municipality contracts with a monitoring agent to
4 verify that the requirements of § 42-128-8.1(d)(1)(ii) are met for these units. Such units shall not
5 be required to meet the income verification requirements of § 42-128-8.1. The monitoring agent
6 shall provide a listing of the eligible units to Rhode Island Housing, who shall provide a report as
7 to the qualifying mobile or manufactured homes under this subsection (9) to the governor, speaker
8 of the house of representatives, senate president, and secretary of housing on an annual basis,
9 beginning on or before December 31, 2025.

10 (iii) Low- or moderate-income housing also includes rental property located within a
11 municipality that is secured with a federal government rental assistance voucher.

12 (iv) For the period beginning on or after July 1, 2024, any housing unit that qualifies as
13 low- or moderate-income housing under this subsection (9) and under § 42-128-8.1 and any rental
14 property secured with a federal government rental assistance voucher that does not otherwise meet
15 the other requirements to qualify as low- or moderate-income housing under this section shall be
16 counted as one whole unit toward the municipality's requirement for low- or moderate-income
17 housing, as long as a municipality confirms with the issuing authority that the voucher is in good
18 standing and active.

19 (v) Provided, in calculating a municipality's progress towards meeting applicable low- and
20 moderate-income housing threshold under this chapter, affordable housing units shall be counted
21 at and upon the issuance of a building permit for that unit.

22 (10) "Monitoring agents" means those monitoring agents appointed by the executive office
23 of housing pursuant to § 45-53-3.2 and to provide the monitoring and oversight set forth in this
24 chapter, including, but not limited to, §§ 45-53-3.2 and 45-53-4.

25 (11) "Municipal government subsidy" means assistance that is made available through a
26 city or town program sufficient to make housing affordable, as affordable housing is defined in §
27 42-128-8.1(d)(1); such assistance shall include a combination of, but is not limited to, direct
28 financial support, abatement of taxes, waiver of fees and charges, and density bonuses and/or
29 internal subsidies, zoning incentives, and adjustments as defined in this section and any
30 combination of forms of assistance.

31 SECTION 2. Section of the General Laws in Chapter 45-53 entitled "Low and Moderate
32 Income Housing" is hereby amended to read as follows:

33 **45-53-4. Procedure for approval of construction of low- or moderate-income housing.**
34 **[Effective January 1, 2026, inclusive of existing language in § 45-53-4.]**

1 (a) Any applicant proposing to build low- or moderate-income housing may submit to the
2 local review board a single application for a comprehensive permit to build that housing in lieu of
3 separate applications to the applicable local boards. This procedure is only available for proposals
4 in which at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the housing is low- or moderate-income housing.
5 This procedure is not available in cities and towns that have low- or moderate-income housing in
6 excess of ten percent (10%) of its year-round housing units which also have an inclusionary zoning
7 ordinance which complies with § 45-24-46.1.

8 (b) Cities and towns that have low- or moderate-income housing in excess of ten percent
9 (10%) of its year-round housing units:

10 (1) May provide an applicant with more dwelling units than allowed by right under its
11 zoning ordinance in the form of a density bonus to allow an increase in the allowed dwelling units
12 per acre (DU/A), as well as other incentives and municipal government subsidies as defined in §
13 45-53-3;

14 (2) May, by council action, limit the annual total number of dwelling units in
15 comprehensive permit applications from for-profit developers to an aggregate of one percent (1%)
16 of the total number of year-round housing units in the town, and notwithstanding the timetables set
17 forth elsewhere in this section, the local review board shall have the authority to consider
18 comprehensive permit applications from for-profit developers, which are made pursuant to this
19 subsection, sequentially in the order in which they are submitted.

20 (c) Cities and towns that do not have low- or moderate-income housing in excess of ten
21 percent (10%) of its year-round housing units:

22 (1) Shall make available to applications under this chapter municipal government
23 subsidies, including adjustments and zoning incentives, to offset the differential costs of the low-
24 or moderate-incoming housing units. At a minimum, the following zoning incentives shall be
25 allowed for in these cities or towns for projects submitted under this chapter:

26 (A) Density bonuses. These cities and towns shall provide an applicant with more dwelling
27 units than allowed by right under its zoning ordinances in the form of a density bonus to allow an
28 increase in the allowed dwelling units per acre (DU/A). At a minimum, the following density
29 bonuses for projects submitted under this chapter, provided that the total land utilized in the density
30 calculation shall exclude wetlands; area devoted to roadway infrastructure necessary for
31 development; and easements or rights of way of record:

32 (i) For properties connected to public sewer and water, or eligible to be connected to public
33 sewer and water based on written confirmation from each respective service provider, the density
34 bonus for a project that provides at least twenty-five percent (25%) low- and moderate-income

1 housing shall be at least five (5) units per acre;

2 (ii) For properties connected to public sewer and water, or eligible to be connected to public
3 sewer and water based on written confirmation from each respective service provider, the density
4 bonus for a project that provides at least fifty percent (50%) low- and moderate-income housing
5 shall be at least nine (9) units per acre;

6 (iii) For properties connected to public sewer and water, or eligible to be connected to
7 public sewer and water based on written confirmation from each respective service provider, the
8 density bonus for a project that provides one hundred percent (100%) low- and moderate-income
9 housing shall be at least twelve (12) units per acre;

10 (iv) For properties not connected to either public water or sewer or both, but which provide
11 competent evidence as to the availability of water to service the development and/or a permit for
12 on-site wastewater treatment facilities to service the dwelling units from the applicable state
13 agency, the density bonus for a project that provides at least twenty-five percent (25%) low- and
14 moderate-income housing shall be at least three (3) units per acre;

15 (v) For properties not connected to either public water or sewer or both, but which provide
16 competent evidence as to the availability of water to service the development and/or a permit for
17 on-site wastewater treatment facilities to service the dwelling units from the applicable state
18 agency, the density bonus for a project that provides at least fifty percent (50%) low- and moderate-
19 income housing shall be at least five (5) units per acre;

20 (vi) For properties not connected to either public water or sewer or both, but which provide
21 competent evidence as to the availability of water to service the development and/or a permit for
22 on-site wastewater treatment facilities to service the dwelling units from the applicable state
23 agency, the density bonus for a project that provides one hundred percent (100%) low- and
24 moderate-income housing shall be at least eight (8) units per acre;

25 (B) Parking. A municipality shall not require more than one off-street parking space per
26 dwelling unit for units up to and including two (2) bedrooms in applications submitted under this
27 chapter;

28 (C) Bedrooms. A municipality shall not limit the number of bedrooms for applications
29 submitted under this chapter to anything less than three (3) bedrooms per dwelling unit for single-
30 family dwelling units;

31 (D) Floor area. A municipality shall not utilize floor area requirements to limit any
32 application, except as provided by § 45-24.3-11.

33 (d) A municipality shall not restrict comprehensive permit applications and permits by any
34 locally adopted ordinance or policy that places a limit or moratorium on the development of

1 residential units.

2 (e) The application and review process for a comprehensive permit shall be as follows:

3 (1) Pre-application conference. A municipality may require an applicant proposing a
4 project under this chapter, who is not electing to have master plan review, to complete, or the
5 applicant proposing a project under this chapter may request a pre-application conference with the
6 local review board, the technical review committee established pursuant to § 45-23-56, or with the
7 administrative officer for the local review board as appropriate. In advance of a pre-application
8 conference, the applicant shall be required to submit only a short description of the project in
9 writing including the number of units, type of housing, density analysis, preliminary list of
10 adjustments needed, as well as a location map, and conceptual site plan. The purpose of the pre-
11 application conference shall be to review a concept plan of the proposed development and to elicit
12 feedback from the reviewing person or board. Upon receipt of a request by an applicant for a pre-
13 application conference, the municipality shall have thirty (30) days to schedule and hold the pre-
14 application conference, unless a different timeframe is agreed to by the applicant in writing. If thirty
15 (30) days has elapsed from the filing of the pre-application submission and no pre-application
16 conference has taken place, nothing shall be deemed to preclude an applicant from thereafter filing
17 and proceeding with an application for preliminary plan review for a comprehensive permit.

18 (2) Optional master plan. An applicant may elect to apply for and be heard on master plan
19 review prior to preliminary plan submission. If a master plan review is elected by the applicant the
20 following shall apply:

21 (i) Submission requirements. Submission requirements for master plan review shall be
22 limited to the following:

23 (A) An application form and fee;

24 (B) A short description of the project in writing including the number of units, type of
25 housing, density analysis, list of adjustments needed, as well as a location map, and preliminary
26 determinations as to site constraints;

27 (C) Conceptual site plans showing infrastructure locations for roadways, preliminary
28 locations and design of conceptual stormwater facilities, location of sewer and water lines and/or
29 wells and on-site wastewater treatment systems, locations of housing units, estimated locations of
30 site constraints and wetlands;

31 (D) A preliminary traffic opinion for projects of over thirty (30) dwelling units;

32 (E) A letter of eligibility issued by the Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance
33 corporation, or in the case of projects primarily funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and
34 Urban Development or other state or federal agencies, an award letter indicating the subsidy, or

1 application in such form as may be prescribed for a municipal government subsidy;

2 (F) If the applicant submits any requests for adjustments at master plan, a public hearing
3 shall be held in the same manner as during preliminary plan review as set forth in this section and
4 the applicant shall be responsible for providing the list of abutters and all advertising costs.

5 (ii) Certification of completeness. The master plan application must be certified complete
6 or incomplete by the administrative officer according to the provisions of § 45-23-36; provided,
7 however, that the certificate shall be granted within twenty-five (25) days of submission of the
8 application. The running of the time period set forth herein will be deemed stopped upon the
9 issuance of a written certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer
10 and will recommence upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However,
11 in no event will the administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete
12 or incomplete less than ten (10) days after its resubmission. If the administrative officer certifies
13 the application as incomplete, the officer shall set forth in writing with specificity the missing or
14 incomplete items.

15 (iii) Review of applications. A master plan application filed in accordance with this chapter
16 shall be reviewed in accordance with the following provisions:

17 (A) Timeframe for review. The local review board shall render a decision on the master
18 plan application within sixty (60) days of the date the application is certified complete, or within a
19 further amount of time that may be consented to by the applicant through the submission of a
20 written consent.

21 (B) Failure to act. Failure of the local review board to act within the prescribed period
22 constitutes approval of the master plan, and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure
23 of the local review board to act within the required time and the resulting approval shall be issued
24 on request of the applicant.

25 (C) Required findings. In voting on an application, the local review board shall make
26 findings, supported by legally competent evidence on the record that discloses the nature and
27 character of the observations upon which the fact finders acted, on the standards required for
28 preliminary plan review in this section, to the extent applicable at the master plan. The failure to
29 provide information which is required later at preliminary plan review shall not form a basis for
30 denial. If the board votes to defer a finding to preliminary plan it shall do so on the record during
31 the proceedings and in the written decision and specify what items are necessary for review at the
32 preliminary plan stage in order to address that finding.

33 (iv) Vesting. The approved master plan is vested for a period of two (2) years with the
34 right to extend for two (2), one-year extensions upon written request by the applicant, who must

1 appear before the planning board for each annual review. Thereafter, vesting may be extended for
2 a longer period, for good cause shown, if requested, in writing by the applicant, and approved by
3 the local review board. The vesting for the master plan approval includes all ordinance provisions
4 and regulations at the time of the approval, general and specific conditions shown on the approved
5 master plan drawings and supporting material.

6 **(3) Preliminary plan review.**

7 (i) Submission requirements. Applications for preliminary plan review under this chapter
8 shall include:

9 (A) Unless already submitted at a master plan stage, a letter of eligibility issued by the
10 Rhode Island housing and mortgage finance corporation, or in the case of projects primarily funded
11 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development or other state or federal agencies, an
12 award letter indicating the subsidy, or application in such form as may be prescribed for a municipal
13 government subsidy; and

14 (B) A letter signed by the authorized representative of the applicant, setting forth the
15 specific sections and provisions of applicable local ordinances and regulations from which the
16 applicant is seeking adjustments; and

17 (C) A proposed timetable for the commencement of construction and completion of the
18 project; and

19 (D) Those items required by local regulations promulgated pursuant to applicable state law,
20 with the exception of evidence of state or federal permits; and for comprehensive permit
21 applications included in the checklist for the preliminary plan review in the local regulations
22 promulgated pursuant to chapter 23 of this title; and

23 (E) Notwithstanding the submission requirements set forth above, the local review board
24 may request additional, reasonable documentation throughout the public hearing, including, but not
25 limited to, opinions of experts, credible evidence of application for necessary federal and/or state
26 permits, statements and advice from other local boards and officials.

27 (ii) Certification of completeness. The preliminary plan application must be certified
28 complete or incomplete by the administrative officer according to the provisions of § 45-23-36;
29 provided, however, that the certificate shall be granted within twenty-five (25) days of submission
30 of the application. The running of the time period set forth herein will be deemed stopped upon the
31 issuance of a written certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer
32 and will recommence upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However,
33 in no event will the administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete
34 or incomplete less than ten (10) days after its resubmission. If the administrative officer certifies

1 the application as incomplete, the officer shall set forth in writing with specificity the missing or
2 incomplete items.

3 (iii) Review of applications. An application filed in accordance with this chapter shall be
4 reviewed in accordance with the following provisions:

5 (A) Public hearing. A public hearing shall be noticed and held as soon as practicable after
6 the issuance of a certificate of completeness.

7 (B) Notice. Public notice for the public hearing will be the same notice required under local
8 regulations for a public hearing for a preliminary plan promulgated in accordance with § 45-23-42.
9 The cost of notice shall be paid by the applicant.

10 (C) Timeframe for review. The local review board shall render a decision on the
11 preliminary plan application within ninety (90) days of the date the application is certified
12 complete, or within a further amount of time that may be consented to by the applicant through the
13 submission of a written consent.

14 (D) Failure to act. Failure of the local review board to act within the prescribed period
15 constitutes approval of the preliminary plan, and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the
16 failure of the local review board to act within the required time and the resulting approval shall be
17 issued on request of the applicant. Further, if the public hearing is not convened or a decision is not
18 rendered within the time allowed in subsections (e)(3)(iii)(A) and (e)(3)(iii)(C) of this section, the
19 application is deemed to have been allowed and the preliminary plan approval shall be issued
20 immediately.

21 (E) Required findings. In voting on an application, the local review board shall make
22 findings, supported by legally competent evidence on the record that discloses the nature and
23 character of the observations upon which the fact finders acted, on each of the following standards,
24 where applicable:

25 (I) Whether the proposed development is consistent with local needs as identified in the
26 community's affordable housing plan and/or has satisfactorily addressed the issues where there
27 may be inconsistencies. If the local board finds that the proposed development is inconsistent with
28 the community's affordable housing plan, it must also find that the municipality has made
29 significant progress in implementing its housing plan.

30 (II) Whether the proposed development is in compliance with the standards and provisions
31 of the municipality's zoning ordinance and subdivision regulations, and/or where adjustments are
32 requested by the applicant, whether local concerns that have been affected by the relief granted do
33 not outweigh the state and local need for low- and moderate-income housing. For cities and towns
34 that have low- or moderate-income housing in excess of ten percent (10%) of its year-round housing

1 units, where adjustments are requested, in addition to the above-showing, the proposed
2 development must show it has mitigated any impact of the proposed development on the general
3 character of the surrounding area.

4 (III) Whether the low- and moderate-income housing units proposed are integrated
5 throughout the development; are compatible in scale, meaning that: (1) The size of the low- and
6 moderate-income units shall not be less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the size of the market
7 rate units, unless otherwise allowed by the local board; (2) The affordable units are of similar
8 architectural style to the market rate units within the project so that the exterior of the units look
9 like an integrated neighborhood with similar rooflines, window patterns, materials and colors; and
10 (3) The affordable units will be built and occupied in a proportional manner with the construction
11 and occupancy of the market rate units. Except that for housing units that are intended to be
12 occupied by persons fifty-five (55) years of age or older, or sixty-two (62) years of age or older, as
13 permitted by the federal Fair Housing Act pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 3607(b) and 24 C.F.R. §§
14 100.300-308 and the Rhode Island fair housing practices act pursuant to § 34-37-4.1, such units
15 need not be integrated in any building or phase within the development that contains housing units
16 that are not age-restricted, and neither age-restricted housing units nor any building or phase
17 containing age-restricted housing units must be compatible in scale and architectural style to other
18 housing unit types to the extent the age-restricted housing units are designed to meet the physical
19 or social needs of older persons or necessary to provide housing opportunities for older persons.

20 (IV) Whether there will be significant negative impacts on the health and safety of current
21 or future residents of the community, in areas including, but not limited to, safe circulation of
22 pedestrian and vehicular traffic, provision of emergency services, sewerage disposal, availability
23 of potable water, adequate surface water run-off, and the preservation of natural, historical, or
24 cultural features.

25 (V) Whether the proposed land developments or subdivisions lots will have adequate and
26 permanent physical access to a public street in accordance with the requirements of § 45-23-
27 60(a)(5), or the local review board has approved other access, such as a private road.

28 (VI) Whether the proposed development will result in the creation of individual lots with
29 any physical constraints to development that building on those lots according to pertinent
30 regulations and building standards would be impracticable, unless created only as permanent open
31 space or permanently reserved for a public purpose on the approved, recorded plans.

32 (F) [Deleted by P.L. 2025, ch. 363, § 1 and P.L. 2025, ch. 364, § 1.]

33 [\(G\) Required findings for denial. A local review board may deny an application for a](#)
34 [comprehensive permit only upon making written findings, supported by legally competent evidence](#)

1 on the record, that one or more of the following conditions exist:

2 (I) The municipality has an approved affordable housing plan, the proposal is inconsistent
3 with that plan, and the municipality has made significant progress in implementing the plan;

4 (II) The proposal is not consistent with local needs including, but not limited to, needs
5 identified in the comprehensive plan or local zoning ordinances adopted in conformance with the
6 comprehensive plan;

7 (III) The proposal is not in conformance with the comprehensive plan;

8 (IV) The municipality has met, or has made significant progress toward meeting the
9 applicable low- and moderate-income housing threshold under this chapter; or

10 (V) The proposal would result in significant negative impacts on the health or safety of
11 current or future residents that cannot be adequately mitigated.

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

20 (4) Final plan review. The second and final stage of review for the comprehensive permit
21 project shall be done administratively, unless an applicant has requested and been granted any
22 waivers from the submission of checklist items for preliminary plan review, and then, at the local
23 review board's discretion, it may vote to require the applicant to return for final plan review and
24 approval.

25 (i) Submission requirements. Applications for final plan review under this chapter shall
26 include:

27 (A) All required state and federal permits must be obtained prior to the final plan approval
28 or the issuance of a building permit; and

29 (B) A draft monitoring agreement which identifies an approved entity that will monitor the
30 long-term affordability of the low- and moderate-income units pursuant to § 45-53-3.2; and

31 (C) A sample land lease or deed restriction with affordability liens that will restrict use as
32 low- and moderate-income housing in conformance with the guidelines of the agency providing
33 the subsidy for the low- and moderate-income housing, but for a period of not less than thirty (30)
34 years; and

1 (D) Those items required by local regulations promulgated pursuant to applicable state law
2 included in the checklist for final plan review in the local regulations promulgated pursuant to
3 chapter 23 of this title, including, but not limited to:

4 (I) Arrangements for completion of the required public improvements, including
5 construction schedule and/or financial guarantees; and

6 (II) Certification by the tax collector that all property taxes are current; and

7 (III) For phased projects, the final plan for phases following the first phase, shall be
8 accompanied by copies of as-built drawings not previously submitted of all existing public
9 improvements for prior phases.

10 (ii) Certification of completeness. The final plan application must be certified complete or
11 incomplete by the administrative officer according to the provisions of § 45-23-36; provided
12 however, that the certificate shall be granted within twenty-five (25) days of submission of the
13 application. The running of the time period set forth herein will be deemed stopped upon the
14 issuance of a written certificate of incompleteness of the application by the administrative officer
15 and will recommence upon the resubmission of a corrected application by the applicant. However,
16 in no event will the administrative officer be required to certify a corrected submission as complete
17 or incomplete less than ten (10) days after its resubmission. If the administrative officer certifies
18 the application as incomplete, the officer shall set forth in writing with specificity the missing or
19 incomplete items.

20 (iii) **Review of applications.**

21 (A) Timeframe for review. The reviewing authority shall render a decision on the final plan
22 application within forty-five (45) days of the date the application is certified complete.

23 (B) **Modifications and changes to plans:**

24 (I) Minor changes, as defined in the local regulations, to the approved plans may be
25 approved administratively, by the administrative officer. The changes may be authorized without
26 additional public hearings, at the discretion of the administrative officer. All changes shall be made
27 part of the permanent record of the project application. This provision does not prohibit the
28 administrative officer from requesting a recommendation from either the technical review
29 committee or the local review board. Denial of the proposed change(s) shall be referred to the local
30 review board for review as a major change.

31 (II) Major changes, as defined in the local regulations, to the plans may be approved only
32 by the local review board and must follow the same review and public hearing process required for
33 approval of preliminary plans as described in subsection (e)(3)(iii) of this section.

34 (III) The administrative officer shall notify the applicant in writing within fourteen (14)

1 days of submission of the final plan application if the administrative officer is referring the
2 application to the local review board under this subsection.

3 (C) Decision on final plan. An application filed in accordance with this chapter shall be
4 approved by the administrative officer unless such application does not satisfy conditions set forth
5 in the preliminary plan approval decision or such application does not have the requisite state and/or
6 federal approvals or other required submissions, does not post the required improvement bonds, or
7 such application is a major modification of the plans approved at preliminary plan.

8 (D) Failure to act. Failure of the reviewing authority to act within the prescribed period
9 constitutes approval of the final plan, and a certificate of the administrative officer as to the failure
10 to act within the required time and the resulting approval shall be issued on request of the applicant.

11 (iv) Vesting. The approved final plan decision is vested for a period of two (2) years with
12 the right to extend for one one-year extension upon written request by the applicant, who must
13 appear before the planning board for the extension request, unless, within that period, the plat or
14 plan has been submitted for signature and recording as specified in § 45-23-64. Thereafter, vesting
15 may be extended for a longer period, for good cause shown, if requested, in writing by the applicant,
16 and approved by the local review board.

17 (5) Infeasibility of conditions of approval. The burden is on the applicant to show, by
18 competent evidence before the local review board, that proposed conditions of approval are
19 infeasible, as defined in § 45-53-3. Upon request, the applicant shall be provided a reasonable
20 opportunity to respond to such proposed conditions prior to a final vote on the application.

21 (6) Fees. Municipalities may impose fees on comprehensive permit applications that are
22 consistent with but do not exceed fees that would otherwise be assessed for a project of the same
23 scope and type, but not proceeding under this chapter; provided, however, the imposition of such
24 fees shall not preclude a showing by an applicant that the fees make the project financially
25 infeasible.

26 (7) Recording of written decisions. All written decisions on applications under this chapter
27 shall be recorded in the land evidence records within twenty (20) days after the local review board's
28 vote or the administrative officer's decision, as applicable. A copy of the recorded decision shall
29 be mailed within one business day of recording, by any method that provides confirmation of
30 receipt, to the applicant and to any objector who has filed a written request for notice with the
31 administrative officer.

32 (8) Local review board powers. The local review board has the same power to issue permits
33 or approvals that any local board or official who would otherwise act with respect to the application,
34 including, but not limited to, the power to attach to the permit or approval, conditions, and

1 requirements with respect to height, site plan, size or shape, or building materials, as are consistent
2 with the terms of this section.

3 (9) Majority vote required. All local review board decisions on comprehensive permits
4 shall be by majority vote of the members present at the proceeding.

5 (10) Construction timetable. A comprehensive permit shall expire unless construction is
6 started within twelve (12) months and completed within sixty (60) months of the recording of the
7 final plan unless a longer and/or phased period for development is agreed to by the local review
8 board and the applicant. Low- and moderate-income housing units shall be built and occupied prior
9 to, or simultaneous with the construction and occupancy of market rate units.

10 (11) [Deleted by P.L. 2025, ch. 363, § 2 and P.L. 2025, ch. 364, § 2.]

11 (12) Report. The local review board of a town with an approved affordable housing plan
12 shall report the status of implementation to the housing resources commission, including the
13 disposition of any applications made under the plan, as of June 30, 2006, by September 1, 2006,
14 and for each June 30 thereafter by September 1 through 2010. The housing resources commission
15 shall prepare by October 15 and adopt by December 31, a report on the status of implementation,
16 which shall be submitted to the governor, the speaker and the president of the senate, and shall find
17 which towns are not in compliance with implementation requirements.

18 (13) Remanded applications. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 45-53-4 in effect on
19 February 13, 2004, a local review board shall commence hearings within thirty (30) days of
20 receiving an application remanded pursuant to § 45-53-5 or, effective January 1, 2024, § 45-53-
21 5.1. In any town with more than one remanded application, applications may be scheduled for
22 hearing in the order in which they were received, and may be taken up sequentially, with the thirty-
23 day (30) requirement for the initiation of hearings, commencing upon the decision of the earlier
24 filed application.

25 (f)(1) The general assembly finds and declares that in January 2004 towns throughout
26 Rhode Island have been confronted by an unprecedented volume and complexity of development
27 applications as a result of private for-profit developers using the provisions of this chapter and that
28 in order to protect the public health and welfare in communities and to provide sufficient time to
29 establish a reasonable and orderly process for the consideration of applications made under the
30 provisions of this chapter, and to have communities prepare plans to meet low- and moderate-
31 income housing goals, that it is necessary to impose a moratorium on the use of comprehensive
32 permit applications as herein provided by private for-profit developers; a moratorium is hereby
33 imposed on the use of the provisions of this chapter by private for-profit developers, which
34 moratorium shall be effective on passage and shall expire on January 31, 2005, and may be revisited

1 prior to expiration and extended to such other date as may be established by law. Notwithstanding
2 the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, private for-profit developers may not utilize the
3 procedure of this chapter until the expiration of the moratorium.

4 (2) No for-profit developer shall submit a new application for comprehensive permits until
5 July 1, 2005, except by mutual agreement with the local review board.

6 (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f)(2) of this section, a local review board
7 in a town which has submitted a plan in accordance with subsection (g) of this section, shall not be
8 required to accept an application for a new comprehensive permit from a for-profit developer until
9 October 1, 2005.

10 (g) Towns and cities that are not in conformity with the provisions of § 45-53-3(5)(i) shall
11 prepare by December 31, 2004, a comprehensive plan housing element for low- and moderate-
12 income housing as specified by § 45-53-3(5)(ii), consistent with applicable law and regulation.
13 That the secretary of the planning board or commission of each city or town subject to the
14 requirements of this paragraph shall report in writing the status of the preparation of the housing
15 element for low- and moderate-income housing on or before June 30, 2004, and on or before
16 December 31, 2004, to the secretary of the state planning council, to the chair of the house
17 committee on corporations and to the chair of the senate committee on commerce, housing and
18 municipal government.

19 (h) If any provision of this section or the application thereof shall for any reason be judged
20 invalid, the judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this section or of any
21 other provision of this chapter, but shall be confined in its effect to the provision or application
22 directly involved in the controversy giving rise to the judgment, and a moratorium on the
23 applications of for-profit developers pursuant to this chapter shall remain and continue to be in
24 effect for the period commencing on the day this section becomes law [February 13, 2004] and
25 continue until it shall expire on January 31, 2005, or until amended further.

26 (i) In planning for, awarding, and otherwise administering programs and funds for housing
27 and for community development, state departments, agencies, boards and commissions, and public
28 corporations, as defined in chapter 18 of title 35, shall among the towns subject to the provision of
29 § 45-53-3(5)(ii), give priority to the maximum extent allowable by law to towns with an approved
30 affordable housing plan. The director of administration shall adopt not later than January 31, 2005,
31 regulations to implement the provisions of this section.

32 (j) Multi-family rental units built under a comprehensive permit may be calculated towards
33 meeting the requirements of a municipality's low- or moderate-income housing inventory, as long
34 as the units meet and are in compliance with the provisions of § 45-53-3.1.

1 SECTION 3. Construction. For purposes of this act, any reference in this act to a
2 municipality's low- and moderate-income housing threshold shall mean the applicable threshold
3 established under current law.

4 SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on July 1, 2026.

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EXPLANATION
BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
OF
A N A C T
RELATING TO TOWNS AND CITIES -- LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSING

1 This act would amend the low and moderate income housing act to restore provisions
2 relating to the timing for counting affordable housing units and the required findings for denial of
3 comprehensive permit applications that were repealed in 2025.

4 This act would take effect on July 1, 2026.

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