



## CGS § 8-30g

### The Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure

*This Issue Brief has been updated by [Issue Brief 2017-R-0158 \(August 17, 2017\)](#)*

#### **What is the affordable housing land use appeals procedure and what is its purpose?**

The procedure requires municipal planning and zoning agencies (hereinafter “municipalities”) to defend their decisions to reject affordable housing development applications or approve them with costly conditions. In traditional land use appeals, the developer must convince the court that the municipality acted illegally, arbitrarily, or abused its discretion. The procedure instead places the burden of proof on municipalities.

#### **What types of developments trigger the law’s protection?**

The proposed development must be an “affordable housing development,” which the law defines to include “set-aside developments” and “assisted housing.”

#### **Under what circumstances are municipalities subject to the law?**

With one exception, developers can use the appeals procedure to contest a municipality’s decision on an affordable housing development application submitted to a municipality if (1) fewer than 10% of the municipality’s housing units are affordable, based on certain statutory criteria and (2) the municipality has not qualified for a moratorium. Under the exception, a moratorium does not apply to appeals related to applications for certain small or low-income “assisted housing” developments.

#### **What types of dwelling units count toward the 10%?**

Affordable housing is defined to include (1) “assisted housing,” (2) housing currently financed by Connecticut Housing Finance Authority mortgages, (3) housing subject to deeds and conditions restricting its sale or rental to low- and moderate-income people, or (4) mobile homes or accessory apartments subject to similar deed restrictions.

#### **Assisted Housing**

Housing that receives government assistance to construct or rehabilitate low- and moderate-income housing, or housing occupied by individuals receiving rental assistance.

#### **Set-aside Development**

A development in which, for at least 40 years after initial occupancy, at least 30% of the units are deed restricted.

Specifically, at least:

- (1) 15% of the units must be deed restricted to households earning 60% or less of the area median income (AMI) or state median income (SMI), whichever is less, and
- (2) 15% of the units must be deed restricted to households earning 80% or less of the AMI or SMI, whichever is less.

## When is a municipality eligible for a moratorium?

A municipality is eligible for a four-year moratorium on appeals taken under the procedure each time it shows it has added affordable housing units, measured in HUE (housing unit equivalent) points, equaling the greater of 2% of the housing stock, as of the last census, or 75 HUE points. HUE points are calculated as shown in the adjacent table.

<i>Unit Type</i>	<i>HUE Value (per unit)</i>	
Owned or rented market-rate unit in a “set-aside development”	0.25	
Owned or rented elderly unit restricted to households earning no more than 80% of the median income	0.50	
Owned family unit restricted to households earning no more than:	80% of median income	1.00
	60% of median income	1.50
	40% of median income	2.00
Rented family unit restricted to households earning no more than:	80% of median income	1.50
	60% of median income	2.00
	40% of median income	2.50

## How can municipalities defend an appeal brought under the procedure?

Municipalities cannot defend an appeal on the grounds that the application does not comply with land use regulations. Instead, to defend an appeal, a municipality must show either:

- (1) the decision was necessary to protect substantial public interests in health, safety, or other matters the municipal commission may legally consider, and that these interests clearly outweigh the need for affordable housing and cannot be protected by making reasonable changes to the proposed development or
- (2) the development is (a) receiving no government funds and (b) located in an industrial zone that does not permit residential uses.

## Why did the legislature enact the law?

The state faced an affordable housing crisis in the late 1980s, which the Blue Ribbon Commission on Housing examined. In 1989, the commission submitted its final report to the governor and the legislature. The report included 25 recommendations, one of which concerned an affordable housing appeals procedure. The commission recommended that the state “establish a procedure whereby decisions of local land use commissions rejecting an application which would lead to the development of affordable housing [could] (1) be appealed in an expeditious manner, and (2) be judged as to whether the local commission properly considered the need for affordable housing in the community.” This recommendation led the legislature to pass P.A. 89-311, codified at CGS § 8-30g. The law took effect July 1, 1990.

## How many affordable housing units have been built as a result of the law?

It is difficult to determine the number of units added to the state's housing stock under the procedure because no state agency keeps statistics on the number of units built following a successful appeal. Furthermore, developers sometimes use the possibility of an appeal under the procedure as leverage when negotiating a project with a local planning or zoning commission, but there is no way of determining how many units have been approved under such circumstances.

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More**

[CGS § 8-30g](#) and the related [regulations](#)

Annual [Lists](#) Showing Percentage of Affordable Housing in Each Municipality

*Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure* ([2013-R-0002](#))

*Cases Tried Under the Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure From 2008 to 2015* ([2015-R-0268](#))

*Municipal Affordable Housing Stock: 2003, 2008, and 2013* ([2015-R-0069](#))

*Housing Units Built Under the Affordable Housing Appeals Procedure* ([2013-R-0143](#))

[File 187 \(2016\)](#), *An Act Concerning the Affordable Housing Land Use Appeals Procedure*

