03/19/2015

701530

# Senate House Comm: RCS

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

The Committee on Transportation (Brandes) recommended the following:

#### Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

3 Delete lines 487 - 1330

and insert:

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Section 9. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.01 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following words, terms, and phrases shall have the following meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the context



## otherwise requires:

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- (1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation Administration review conducted pursuant to 14 C.F.R. part 77, concerning the effect of proposed construction or alteration on the use of air navigation facilities or navigable airspace by aircraft. "Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.
- (2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and utilized or to be utilized in the interest of the public for such purpose.
- (3) "Airport hazard" means any obstruction structure or tree or use of land which exceeds would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and</del> 77.29 and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing; or is otherwise hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.
- (4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water upon which an airport hazard might be established if not prevented as provided in this chapter.
  - (5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport

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zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the manner provided enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and (3) purposes compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.

- (6) "Airport layout plan" means a scaled detailed, scale engineering drawing or set of drawings in either paper or electronic form of the existing, including pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned airport facilities which provides a graphic representation of the existing and long-term development plan for the airport and demonstrates the preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency of the airport, their locations, and runway usage.
- (7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan for an airport that describes the immediate and long-term development plans to meet future aviation demand.
- (8) "Airport protection zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards in the manner provided in s. 333.03.
- (9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation as created by s. 20.23.
- (10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or use thereof that includes a public or private kindergarten through 12th grade school, charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university campus. Space used for educational purposes within a multitenant building may not be treated as an educational facility for the purpose of this chapter.
  - (11) "Landfill" means the same as the term is defined in s.



403.703.

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(12) (7) "Obstruction" means any object of natural growth, terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used and any permanent or temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent or temporary existing structure by a change in its height, including appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including equipment or material used therein, existing or proposed, which exceeds manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain that violates the standards contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29</del>.

- (13) (8) "Person" means any individual, firm, copartnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or body politic, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof.
- (14) (9) "Political subdivision" means the local government of any county, city, town, village, or other subdivision or agency thereof, or any district or special district, port commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to establish or operate airports in the state.
- (15) "Public-use airport" means an airport, publicly or privately owned and licensed by the state, which is open for use by the public.
- (16) (10) "Runway protection clear zone" or "RPZ" means an area at ground level beyond the  $\frac{1}{2}$  runway end intended to enhance the safety and protection of people and property on the ground clear zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b).
- (17) (11) "Structure" means any object, constructed, erected, altered, or installed by humans, including, but without

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limitation thereof, buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission lines.

- (18) "Substantial modification" means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure when the actual cost of the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of the structure equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure.
- (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom. Section 10. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 333.025 Permit required for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards.-
- (1) A person proposing the construction or alteration  $\frac{1}{1}$ order to prevent the erection of structures hazardous dangerous to air navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), and (4), must each person shall secure from the department of Transportation a permit for the proposed construction or erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29</del>. However, permits from the department of Transportation will be required only within an airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction is within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all useable runways of public-use airports or a publicly owned or operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by



the state for public use.

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- (2) Existing, planned, and proposed Affected airports will be considered as having those facilities at public-use airports contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, on or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration Airport District Office, or in comparable military documents, and will be so protected from structures that exceed federal obstruction standards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the subject of a notice or proposal submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation shall also be protected.
- (3) Permit requirements of subsection (1) do shall not apply to structures projects which received construction permits from the Federal Communications Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards prior to May 20, 1975, provided such structures now exist; nor does subsection (1) shall it apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures, so long as the height and location is unchanged.
- (4) When political subdivisions have adopted adequate airport airspace protection zoning regulations in compliance with s.  $333.03_{T}$  and such regulations are on file with the department of Transportation, and have established a permitting process in compliance with s. 333.09(2), a permit for such structure shall not be required from the department of Transportation. To evaluate technical consistency with this section, there is a 15-day department review period concurrent with the permitting process prescribed by s. 333.09. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the local government

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shall forward to the department's Aviation Office by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by delivery service that provides a receipt evidencing delivery, a copy of the application. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary structures, in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months, are exempt from this requirement, unless requested by the department's Aviation Office.

- (5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a permit for the construction or erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25,</del> 77.28, and 77.29. The department shall review permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60.
- (6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the department shall consider:
- (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
- (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace Public and private interests and investments.
- (c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures The character of flying operations and planned developments of airports.
- (d) Whether the construction of the proposed structure would impact the state licensing standards for a public-use airport, contained in chapter 330 and chapter 14-60, Florida Administrative Code Federal airways as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.

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- (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports Whether the construction of the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.
- (f) Federal airways; visual flight rules, flyways and corridors; and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration Technological advances.
- (q) Whether the construction of the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
- (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures and all other known and proposed structures in the area Land use density.
  - (i) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
- (i) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures, proposed structures identified in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all other known proposed structures in the area.
- (7) When issuing a permit under this section, the department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of such permit, require the owner obstruction marking and lighting of the permitted structure or vegetation to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration structure as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b).
- (8) The department may of Transportation shall not approve a permit for the construction or alteration erection of a

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structure unless the applicant submits both documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical study evaluation, and no permit shall be approved solely on the basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or</del> 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.

(9) The denial of a permit under this section is subject to the administrative review provisions of chapter 120.

Section 11. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.03 Requirement Power to adopt airport zoning regulations.-
- (1) (a) Every In order to prevent the creation or establishment of airport hazards, every political subdivision having an airport hazard area within its territorial limits shall, by October 1, 1977, adopt, administer, and enforce, under the police power and in the manner and upon the conditions hereinafter prescribed in this section, airport protection zoning regulations for such airport hazards hazard area.
- (b) Where an airport is owned or controlled by a political subdivision and an any airport hazard area appertaining to such airport is located wholly or partly outside the territorial limits of the said political subdivision, the political subdivision owning or controlling the airport and any the political subdivision within which the airport hazard area is located, must shall either:
  - 1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the

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provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question; or

- 2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, create a joint airport zoning board, which must board shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in each question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision in within which the airport hazard such area is located. Each such joint airport zoning board shall have as members two representatives appointed by each participating political subdivision participating in its <del>creation</del> and, in addition, a chair elected by a majority of the members so appointed. The However, the airport manager or representative of each airport in managers of the affected participating political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a nonvoting capacity.
- (c) Airport protection zoning regulations adopted under paragraph (a) must shall, at as a minimum, require:
- 1. A permit variance for the erection, construction or alteration, or modification of any structure that which would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23. <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29;</del>
- 2. Obstruction marking and lighting for structures exceeding the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, as specified in s. 333.07(3).
  - 3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal

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requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical study evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit. variance;

- 4. Consideration of the criteria in s. 333.025(6), when determining whether to issue or deny a permit. variance; and
- 5. That a permit may not no variance shall be approved solely on the basis that the <del>such</del> proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23 <del>77.21, 77.23, 77.25,</del> 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.
- (d) The department is available to provide assistance to political subdivisions with regard to federal obstruction standards shall issue copies of the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients.
- (2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations must shall be adopted, administered, and enforced. Airport land-use compatibility zoning When political subdivisions have adopted land development regulations must, at a minimum, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use

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compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following:

- (a) Prohibiting any new and restricting any existing Whether sanitary landfills are located within the following areas:
- 1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used or planned to be used by turbine turbojet or turboprop aircraft.
- 2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used only by nonturbine piston-type aircraft.
- 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. part 77.19 77.25. Caseby-case review of such landfills is advised.
- (b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft, . The political subdivision shall request from the airport authority or other governing body operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, shall consider whether the landfill operator will be required to incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no later than 30 days after receipt of such request.
- (c) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a

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noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 150, or where the public-use airport owner has established noise contours pursuant to another public study approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, incompatible uses, as established in 14 C.F.R. part 150, appendix A noise study, or as a part of an alternative FAA-approved public study, may not be permitted within the noise contours established by that study, except where such use is specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in the study neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by other types of noise studies.

- (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted a noise study, neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either side of and at the end of each runway centerline.
- (3) In the manner provided in subsection (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications to existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection clear zones shall be adopted , including uses, activities, or

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construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions approving construction of an educational facility within the delineated area shall only be granted when the political subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting such a location.

(4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and (3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the adoption of such regulations.

(4) (5) The department of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation of an airport zoning regulation code. A copy of all local airport zoning codes, rules, and regulations, and amendments and proposed and granted permits variances thereto, shall be filed with the department. All updates and amendments to local airport zoning codes, rules, and regulations must be filed with the department within 30 days after adoption.

(5) (6) Nothing in Subsection (2) and or subsection (3) may

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not shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound conditioning, or other change, or to interfere with the continued use or adjacent expansion of any educational structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of July <del>1, 1993</del>.

(6) This section may not preclude an airport authority, local government, or other governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing airport protection zoning regulations more restrictive than herein prescribed in order to protect the safety and welfare of the public in the air and on the ground.

Section 12. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 333.04 Comprehensive zoning regulations; most stringent to prevail where conflicts occur.-
- (1) INCORPORATION.—In the event that a political subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive plan or policy zoning ordinance regulating, among other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plans or policies zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in connection therewith.
- (2) CONFLICT.—In the event of conflict between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures or vegetation trees,

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the use of land, or any other matter, and whether such regulations were adopted by the political subdivision which adopted the airport zoning regulations or by some other political subdivision, the more stringent limitation or requirement shall govern and prevail.

Section 13. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.

- (1) NOTICE AND HEARING.—No Airport zoning regulations may not shall be adopted, amended, or deleted changed under this chapter except by action of the legislative body of the political subdivision in question, or the joint board provided in s. 333.03(1)(b) by the political subdivisions bodies therein provided and set forth, after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in an official paper, or a paper of general circulation, in the political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, amended, or deleted zoned.
- (2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.—Prior to the initial zoning of any airport area under this chapter the political subdivision or joint airport zoning board which is to adopt, administer, and enforce the regulations shall appoint a commission, to be known as the airport zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various zones to be established and the regulations to be adopted therefor. Such commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its

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final report, and the legislative body of the political subdivision or the joint airport zoning board shall not hold its public hearings or take any action until it has received the final report of such commission, and at least 15 days shall elapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the latter board. Where a planning city plan commission, airport commission, or comprehensive zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

Section 14. Section 333.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.06 Airport zoning requirements.-

- (1) REASONABLENESS.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall be reasonable and none shall not impose any requirement or restriction which is not reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In determining what regulations it may adopt, each political subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard area and runway protection <del>clear</del> zones, the character of the neighborhood, the uses to which the property to be zoned is put and adaptable, and the impact of any new use, activity, or construction on the airport's operating capability and capacity.
- (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION.—The purpose of all airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent justification in order to promote the public interest in safety,

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health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a runway protection clear zone which does not exceed airspace height restrictions is not conclusive evidence per se that such use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport operations.

- (3) NONCONFORMING USES.—No airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall require the removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any structure or vegetation tree not conforming to the regulations when adopted or amended, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of any nonconforming use, except as provided in s. 333.07(1) and (3).
- (4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—An airport master plan shall be prepared by each public-use publicly owned and operated airport licensed by the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The authorized entity having responsibility for governing the operation of the airport, when either requesting from or submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, "affected local government" is defined as any city or county having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to the airport master plan.



Section 15. Section 333.065, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 16. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.07 Local government permitting of airspace obstructions Permits and variances.

(1) PERMITS.-

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- (a) Any person proposing to erect, construct, or alter any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any vegetation, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed or established and before any existing use or structure may be substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No permit may not shall be issued granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or would permit a nonconforming structure or vegetation tree or nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable regulation was adopted or than it is when the application for a permit is made.
  - (b) Whenever the political subdivision or its

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administrative agency determines that a nonconforming use or nonconforming structure or vegetation tree has been abandoned or is more than 80 percent torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted that would allow the said structure or vegetation tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the zoning regulations. + and, Whether an application is made for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming structure or vegetation may be required tree, at his or her own expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such object as may be necessary to conform to the regulations. If the owner of the nonconforming structure or vegetation neglects or refuses tree shall neglect or refuse to comply with the such order for 10 days after notice thereof, the said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision involved therein. The which subdivision, through its appropriate agency, may proceed to have the object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered, or equipped, and assess the cost and expense thereof upon the object or the land where whereon it is or was located, and, unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85.

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(c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in force hereunder. (2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.—In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political subdivision or its administrative agency must consider the following, as applicable: (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air. (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. (c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures. (d) The construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport, contained in chapter 330 and chapter 14-60 of the Florida Administrative Code. (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports. (f) Federal airways; visual flight rules, flyways and corridors; and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration. (g) The construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport. (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures, and all other known proposed structures in the area. (i) Requirements contained in s. 333.03(2) and (3).

(j) Additional requirements adopted by the local



jurisdiction pertinent to evaluation and protection of airspace and airport operations.

#### (2) VARIANCES.

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(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning regulations in question. At the time of filing the application, the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall include its explanation for any objections stated in its comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but

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would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

- (b) The Department of Transportation shall have the authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11.
  - (3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.-
- (a) In issuing a granting any permit or variance under this section, the political subdivision or its administrative agency or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the structure or vegetation tree in question to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, such marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration as may be necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of an obstruction.
- (b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific standards established by rule by the department of Transportation.
- (c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1, 1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever occurs first.

Section 17. Section 333.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 18. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations.-(1) ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulations by the political subdivisions or its by an administrative agency which may be an agency created by such regulations or any official, board, or other existing agency of the political subdivision adopting the regulations or of one of the political subdivisions which participated in the creation of the joint airport zoning board adopting the regulations, if satisfactory to that political subdivision, but in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any member of the board of adjustment. The duties of any administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter shall include that of hearing and deciding all permits under s.  $333.07 ext{ s. } 333.07(1)$ , deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they pertain to such agency, and all other matters under this chapter applying to said agency, but such agency shall not have or exercise any of the powers herein delegated to the board of adjustment.

- (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.—
- (a) Any political subdivision required to adopt airport zoning regulations under this chapter must provide a process to:
- 1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07, including requests for exceptions to airport zoning regulations.
- 2. Notify the department of receipt of a complete permit application consistent with s. 333.025(4).
- 3. Enforce any permit, order, requirement, decision, or determination made by the administrative agency with respect to the airport zoning regulations.

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(b) Where a zoning board or permitting body already exists within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting body may implement the permitting and appeals process. Otherwise, the political subdivision shall implement the permitting and appeals process in a manner consistent with its constitutional powers and areas of jurisdiction.

#### (3) APPEALS.—

- (a) Any person, political subdivision or its administrative agency, or any joint airport zoning board, which contends that the decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations may use the process established for an appeal.
- (b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the political subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the entity from which appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for appeal.
- (c) An appeal stays all proceedings in the underlying action, unless the entity from which the appeal is taken certifies pursuant to the rules for appeal that by reason of the facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In that case, proceedings may not be stayed except by an order of the political subdivision or its administrative agency following notice to the entity from which the appeal is taken and on good cause shown.
- (d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency must set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give

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public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. At the hearing, a party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.

(e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency may, in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse, affirm, or modify the underlying order, requirement, decision, or determination from which the appeal is taken.

Section 19. Section 333.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed. Section 20. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.11 Judicial review.-

- (1) Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a political subdivision or its administrative agency, or the Department of Transportation or any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a political subdivision, or its  $\frac{1}{2}$ administrative agency hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- (2) Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it may allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment, to review such decision of the board. The allowance of the writ shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, on due hearing and due cause shown, grant a restraining order.
  - (3) The board of adjustment shall not be required to return

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the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions thereof as may be called for by the writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified.

(2) (4) The court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to affirm, modify, or set aside the decision brought up for review, in whole or in part, and if need be, to order further proceedings by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its administrative agency board, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive. An, and no objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the court unless such objection was raised in the underlying proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure to do so.

(3) (3) (5) If In any case in which airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that property in violation of the State Constitution or the Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect the application of such regulations to other structures and parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the



particular decision.

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(4) (6) No Judicial appeal shall be or is not permitted under this section, to any courts until the appellant has exhausted all its remedies through application for local government permits, exceptions, and appeals, as herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of the board of adjustment, the appeal herein provided being from such final decision of such board only, the appellant being hereby required to exhaust his or her remedies hereunder of application for permits, exceptions and variances, and appeal to the board of adjustment, and gaining a determination by said board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder.

Section 21. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.12 Acquisition of air rights.-When In any case which: it is desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a nonconforming structure or use presents an air hazard and the structure cannot be removed, lowered, or otherwise terminated; or the approach protection necessary cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by airport regulations under this chapter; or it appears advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning regulations, the political subdivision within which the property or nonconforming use is located, or the political subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 73, such air right, avigation navigation easement conveying the airspace over another property for use by the airport, or other estate,

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portion or interest in the property or nonconforming structure or use or such interest in the air above such property, vegetation tree, structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by condemnation, to have the right to take immediate possession of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, and as authorized by chapter 74. In the case of the purchase of any property, or any easement, or estate or interest therein or the acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain, the political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such power shall in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property also pay the cost of the removal and relocation of any structure or any public utility which is required to be moved to a new location.

Section 22. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

### 333.135 Transition provisions.-

- (1) A provision of an airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1, 2015, that conflicts with this chapter must be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter by July 1, 2016.
- (2) By October 1, 2017, a political subdivision having an airport within its territorial limits, which has not adopted airport zoning regulations, must adopt airport zoning regulations which are consistent with this chapter.
- (3) For those political subdivisions that have not yet adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the department shall administer the permitting process as provided



823 in s. 333.025. Section 23. Section 333.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 824 Section 24. Subsections (36) and (37) of section 334.03, 825 826 Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 827 334.03 Definitions.-When used in the Florida Transportation 828 Code, the term: 829 (36) "511" or "511 services" means all three-digit 830 telecommunications dialing to access interactive voice response 831 telephone traveler information services provided in the state to 832 include, but not be limited to, the terms as defined by the 833 Federal Communications Commission in FCC Order No. 00-256, July 834 31, 2000. (37) "Interactive voice response" means a software 835 836 application that accepts a combination of voice telephone input 837 and touch-tone keypad selection and provides appropriate 838 responses in the form of voice, fax, callback, e-mail, and other 839 media. Section 25. Subsection (31) of section 334.044, Florida 840 841 Statutes, is amended, and subsection (34) of that section is 842 created, to read: 843 334.044 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall 844 have the following general powers and duties: 845 (31) To provide oversight of traveler information systems 846 that may include the provision of interactive voice response 847 telephone systems accessible via the 511 services number as 848 assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for traveler

information services. The department shall ensure that uniform

standards and criteria for the collection and dissemination of

traveler information are applied using interactive voice

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| 852 | response systems.  |
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| 853 | (34) The department may assume responsibilities of the           |
| 854 | United States Department of Transportation with respect to       |
| 855 | highway projects within the state under the National             |
| 856 | Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. s. 4321 et seq.) and |
| 857 | with respect to related responsibilities for environmental       |
| 858 | review, consultation, or other action required under any federal |
| 859 | environmental law pertaining to review or approval of a highway  |
| 860 | project within the state. The department may assume              |
| 861 | responsibilities under 23 U.S.C. s. 327 and enter into one or    |
| 862 | more agreements, including memoranda of understanding, with the  |
| 863 | United States Secretary of Transportation related to the federal |
| 864 | surface transportation project delivery program for the delivery |
| 865 | of highway projects, as provided by 23 U.S.C. s. 327. The        |
| 866 | department may adopt rules to implement this subsection and may  |
| 867 | adopt relevant federal environmental standards as the standards  |
| 868 | for this state for a program described in this subsection.       |
| 869 | Sovereign immunity to civil suit in federal court is waived      |
| 870 | consistent with 23 U.S.C. s. 327 and limited to the compliance,  |
| 871 | discharge, or enforcement of a responsibility assumed by the     |
| 872 | department under this subsection.                                |
| 873 | ========= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =========                  |
| 874 | And the title is amended as follows:                             |
| 875 | Delete line 148  |
| 876 | and insert:  |
| 877 | traveler information systems; removing a requirement             |
| 878 | that applied uniform standards and criteria for                  |
| 879 | collection and dissemination of traveler information             |
| 880 | be accomplished using interactive voice response                 |

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systems; authorizing the department to assume certain responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act with respect to highway projects within the state and certain related responsibilities relating to review or approval of a highway project; authorizing the department to enter into certain agreements related to the federal surface transportation project delivery program under certain federal law; authorizing the department to adopt implementing rules; authorizing the department to adopt certain relevant federal environmental standards; providing a limited waiver of sovereign immunity to suit in federal court consistent with certain federal law; amending s. 334.60,