House



LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate Comm: RCS 03/19/2015

The Committee on Transportation (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete lines 487 - 1330

and insert:

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 <u>following</u> meanings <u>herein given</u>, <u>unless otherwise specifically defined</u>, or <u>unless another intention clearly appears</u>, or the context

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11 otherwise requires:

12 (1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation Administration review conducted pursuant to 14 C.F.R. part 77, 13 14 concerning the effect of proposed construction or alteration on the use of air navigation facilities or navigable airspace by 15 16 aircraft. "Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the 17 operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, 18 aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, 19 packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, 20 establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, 21 repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air navigation facilities, and air instruction. 22

(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 <u>obstruction</u> structure or tree or use of land which <u>exceeds</u> would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. <u>77.15</u>, <u>77.17</u>, <u>77.19</u>, <u>77.21</u>, and <u>77.23</u>, <u>77.23</u>, <u>77.25</u>, <u>77.28</u>, and <u>77.29</u> 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 <u>previously</u> obtained a permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.

36 (4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water 37 upon which an airport hazard might be established if not 38 prevented as provided in this chapter.

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(5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport



40 zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land 41 adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the manner provided enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and (3) 42 43 purposes compatible with the continuation of normal airport 44 operations including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to 45 promote public health, safety, and general welfare. 46 (6) "Airport layout plan" means a scaled detailed, scale engineering drawing or set of drawings in either paper or 47 electronic form of the existing, including pertinent dimensions, 48 49 of an airport's current and planned airport facilities which 50 provides a graphic representation of the existing and long-term 51 development plan for the airport and demonstrates the 52 preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency 53 of the airport, their locations, and runway usage. 54 (7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan for an 55 airport that describes the immediate and long-term development 56 plans to meet future aviation demand. 57 (8) "Airport protection zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards in the manner provided in 58 59 s. 333.03. 60 (9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation as 61 created by s. 20.23. 62 (10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or use thereof that includes a public or private kindergarten 63 64 through 12th grade school, charter school, magnet school, 65 college campus, or university campus. Space used for educational 66 purposes within a multitenant building may not be treated as an 67 educational facility for the purpose of this chapter. 68 (11) "Landfill" means the same as the term is defined in s.

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70 (12) (7) "Obstruction" means any object of natural growth, 71 terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, 72 including equipment or materials used and any permanent or 73 temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent or temporary 74 existing structure by a change in its height, including 75 appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including equipment or 76 material used therein, existing or proposed, which exceeds 77 manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain that 78 violates the standards contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 79 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29.

80 (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 a 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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98 limitation thereof, buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility 99 poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission lines. 100 101 (18) "Substantial modification" means any repair, 102 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure 103 when the actual cost of the repair, reconstruction, 104 rehabilitation, or improvement of the structure equals or 105 exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure. (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom. 106 107 Section 10. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended 108 to read: 109 333.025 Permit required for structures exceeding federal 110 obstruction standards.-111 (1) A person proposing the construction or alteration In 112 order to prevent the erection of structures hazardous dangerous to air navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), 113 114 (3), and (4), must each person shall secure from the department 115 of Transportation a permit for the proposed construction or 116 erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the 117 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 118 77.23 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits 119 120 from the department of Transportation will be required only 121 within an airport hazard area where federal obstruction 122 standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction is 123 within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, 124 located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all 125 useable runways of public-use airports or a publicly owned or 126 operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by



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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.

138 (3) Permit requirements of subsection (1) do shall not 139 apply to structures projects which received construction permits from the Federal Communications Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards prior to May 20, 1975_{T} provided such structures now exist; nor does subsection (1) shall it apply to previously approved structures now existing, 143 or any necessary replacement or repairs to such existing 145 structures, so long as the height and location is unchanged.

146 (4) When political subdivisions have adopted adequate 147 airport airspace protection zoning regulations in compliance with s. 333.03_{7} and such regulations are on file with the 148 149 department of Transportation, and have established a permitting 150 process in compliance with s. 333.09(2), a permit for such 151 structure shall not be required from the department of 152 Transportation. To evaluate technical consistency with this section, there is a 15-day department review period concurrent 153 154 with the permitting process prescribed by s. 333.09. Upon 155 receipt of a complete permit application, the local government

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156	shall forward to the department's Aviation Office by certified
157	mail, return receipt requested, or by delivery service that
158	provides a receipt evidencing delivery, a copy of the
159	application. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary
160	structures, in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18
161	consecutive months, are exempt from this requirement, unless
162	requested by the department's Aviation Office.
163	(5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days
164	of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a
165	permit for the <u>construction or</u> erection, alteration, or
166	modification of any structure the result of which would exceed
167	federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss.
168	77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23 77.21, 77.23, 77.25,
169	77.28, and 77.29. The department shall review permit
170	applications in conformity with s. 120.60.
171	(6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the
172	department shall consider:
173	(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air The
174	nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
175	(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace Public
176	and private interests and investments.
177	(c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing
178	structures The character of flying operations and planned
179	developments of airports.
180	(d) Whether the construction of the proposed structure
181	would impact the state licensing standards for a public-use
182	airport, contained in chapter 330 and chapter 14-60, Florida
183	Administrative Code Federal airways as designated by the Federal
184	Aviation Administration.

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185 (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations 186 and developments at public-use airports Whether the construction 187 of the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum 188 descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport. 189 (f) Federal airways; visual flight rules, flyways and 190 corridors; and instrument approaches as designated by the 191 Federal Aviation Administration Technological advances. 192 (q) Whether the construction of the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the 193 194 decision height at the affected airport The safety of persons on 195 the ground and in the air. 196 (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all 197 existing structures and all other known and proposed structures 198 in the area Land use density. 199 (i) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. 200 (j) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all 201 existing structures, proposed structures identified in the 202 applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all other 203 known proposed structures in the area. 204 (7) When issuing a permit under this section, the 205 department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of 206 such permit, require the owner obstruction marking and lighting of the permitted structure or vegetation to install, operate, 207 2.08 and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, marking and 209 lighting in conformance with the specific standards established 210 by the Federal Aviation Administration structure as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b). 211

(8) The department <u>may of Transportation shall</u> not approve
a permit for the <u>construction or alteration</u> crection of a

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214 structure unless the applicant submits both documentation 215 showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical 216 217 study evaluation, and no permit shall be approved solely on the 218 basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal 219 obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 220 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 221 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation. 2.2.2 (9) The denial of a permit under this section is subject to 223 the administrative review provisions of chapter 120. 224 Section 11. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 225 read: 226 333.03 Requirement Power to adopt airport zoning 227 regulations.-228 (1) (a) Every In order to prevent the creation or 229 establishment of airport hazards, every political subdivision 230 having an airport hazard area within its territorial limits shall, by October 1, 1977, adopt, administer, and enforce, under 231 232 the police power and in the manner and upon the conditions 233 hereinafter prescribed in this section, airport protection 234 zoning regulations for such airport hazards hazard area. 235 (b) Where an airport is owned or controlled by a political 236 subdivision and an any airport hazard area appertaining to such 2.37 airport is located wholly or partly outside the territorial

limits of the said political subdivision, the political 239 subdivision owning or controlling the airport and any the 240 political subdivision within which the airport hazard area is 241 located, must shall either:

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1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the

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243 provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce <u>a set</u> 244 <u>of airport protection</u> zoning regulations applicable to the 245 airport hazard area in question; or

2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, 246 247 create a joint airport zoning board, which must board shall have 248 the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a set of 249 airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport 250 hazard area in each question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision in within which the airport hazard 251 252 such area is located. Each such joint airport zoning board shall 253 have as members two representatives appointed by each 254 participating political subdivision participating in its 255 creation and, in addition, a chair elected by a majority of the 256 members so appointed. The However, the airport manager or 257 representative of each airport in managers of the affected 258 participating political subdivisions shall serve on the board in 259 a nonvoting capacity.

(c) Airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulations adopted under paragraph (a) <u>must</u> shall, <u>at</u> as a minimum, require:

1. A <u>permit</u> variance for the erection, <u>construction or</u> alteration, or modification of any structure <u>that</u> which would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. <u>77.15</u>, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29;

2. Obstruction marking and lighting for structures <u>exceeding the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14</u> <u>C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23,</u> as specified in s. 333.07(3).+

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3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal

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272 requirement for notification of proposed construction <u>or</u> 273 <u>alteration</u> and a valid aeronautical <u>study</u> evaluation submitted 274 by each person applying for a <u>permit.</u> variance;

4. Consideration of the criteria in s. 333.025(6), when determining whether to issue or deny a <u>permit.</u> variance; and

5. That <u>a permit may not</u> no variance shall be approved solely on the basis that <u>the</u> such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. <u>77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23</u> 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.

(d) The department <u>is available to provide assistance to</u> <u>political subdivisions with regard to federal obstruction</u> <u>standards shall issue copies of the federal obstruction</u> <u>standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25,</u> 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 <u>must</u> shall be
adopted, administered, and enforced. Airport land-use
<u>compatibility zoning</u> When political subdivisions have adopted
land development regulations <u>must</u>, at a minimum, <u>in accordance</u>
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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301 compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following: 302 (a) <u>Prohibiting any new and restricting any existing</u> 303 Whether sanitary landfills are located within the following 304 areas:

305 1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway 306 used or planned to be used by <u>turbine</u> turbojet or turboprop 307 aircraft.

2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used only by nonturbine piston-type aircraft.

310 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 311 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport 312 imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. part <u>77.19</u> 77.25. Case-313 by-case review of such landfills is advised.

314 (b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed 315 so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways 316 317 or approach and departure patterns of aircraft, . The political 318 subdivision shall request from the airport authority or other 319 governing body operating the airport a report on such bird 320 feeding or roosting areas that at the time of the request are 321 known to the airport. In preparing its report, the authority, or 322 other governing body, shall consider whether the landfill 323 operator will be required to incorporate bird management 324 techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to 325 airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other governing body 326 shall respond to the political subdivision no later than 30 days 327 after receipt of such request.

328 (c) Where an airport authority or other governing body 329 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a



330 noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 331 150, or where the public-use airport owner has established noise 332 contours pursuant to another public study approved by the 333 Federal Aviation Administration, incompatible uses, as 334 established in 14 C.F.R. part 150, appendix A noise study, or as 335 a part of an alternative FAA-approved public study, may not be 336 permitted within the noise contours established by that study, 337 except where such use is specifically contemplated by such study 338 with appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in 339 the study neither residential construction nor any educational 340 facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of 341 aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area 342 contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that 343 is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 344 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as 345 established by other types of noise studies.

346 (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body 347 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted a noise study, neither residential construction nor any 348 349 educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the 350 exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted 351 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 353 each runway centerline.

354 (3) In the manner provided in subsection (1), airport 355 zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new 356 incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications to 357 existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection 358 clear zones shall be adopted , including uses, activities, or

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359 construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with 360 normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and 361 welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of 362 light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall 363 prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, 364 365 public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a 366 direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a 367 width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions 368 approving construction of an educational facility within the 369 delineated area shall only be granted when the political 370 subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific 371 findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing 372 the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting 373 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.

378 (4) (5) The department of Transportation shall provide 379 technical assistance to any political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation of an airport zoning regulation 380 381 code. A copy of all local airport zoning codes, rules, and 382 regulations, and amendments and proposed and granted permits 383 variances thereto, shall be filed with the department. All 384 updates and amendments to local airport zoning codes, rules, and 385 regulations must be filed with the department within 30 days 386 after adoption.

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

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388 <u>not shall be construed to</u> require the removal, alteration, sound 389 conditioning, or other change, or to interfere with the 390 continued use or adjacent expansion of any educational structure 391 or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed to 392 prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a site 393 has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of July 394 1, 1993.

(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:

402 333.04 Comprehensive zoning regulations; most stringent to 403 prevail where conflicts occur.-

404 (1) INCORPORATION. - In the event that a political subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive 405 plan or policy zoning ordinance regulating, among other things, 406 407 the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and 408 uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to 409 the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made 410 a part of such comprehensive plans or policies zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in connection 411 412 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 <u>vegetation</u> trees,

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417 the use of land, or any other matter, and whether such 418 regulations were adopted by the political subdivision which 419 adopted the airport zoning regulations or by some other 420 political subdivision, the more stringent limitation or 421 requirement shall govern and prevail.

Section 13. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 423 read:

333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.-

(1) NOTICE AND HEARING. - No Airport zoning regulations may 42.5 426 not shall be adopted, amended, or deleted changed under this 427 chapter except by action of the legislative body of the 428 political subdivision in question, or the joint board provided 429 in s. 333.03(1)(b) by the political subdivisions bodies therein 430 provided and set forth, after a public hearing in relation 431 thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an 432 opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be 433 published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in an 434 official paper, or a paper of general circulation, in the 435 political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located 436 the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, amended, 437 or deleted zoned.

438 (2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.-Prior to the initial zoning 439 of any airport area under this chapter the political subdivision or joint airport zoning board which is to adopt, administer, and 440 441 enforce the regulations shall appoint a commission, to be known 442 as the airport zoning commission, to recommend the boundaries of 443 the various zones to be established and the regulations to be 444 adopted therefor. Such commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its 445

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446 final report, and the legislative body of the political 447 subdivision or the joint airport zoning board shall not hold its 448 public hearings or take any action until it has received the 449 final report of such commission, and at least 15 days shall 450 elapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission 451 and the hearing to be held by the latter board. Where a planning 452 city plan commission, airport commission, or comprehensive 453 zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the 454 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 463 airport zoning board shall consider, among other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at 465 the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard 466 area and runway protection clear zones, the character of the 467 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. 469

470 (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION. - The purpose of all airport 471 zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both 472 airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport 473 operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent 474 justification in order to promote the public interest in safety,



475 health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a 476 runway <u>protection</u> clear zone which does not exceed airspace 477 height restrictions is not <u>conclusive</u> evidence per se that such 478 use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport 479 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).

487 (4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED 488 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. - An airport master plan shall be prepared by 489 each public-use publicly owned and operated airport licensed by 490 the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The 491 authorized entity having responsibility for governing the 492 operation of the airport, when either requesting from or 493 submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with 494 funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant 495 impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an 496 airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, 497 shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, 498 assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all 499 affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, 500 "affected local government" is defined as any city or county 501 having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or county 502 located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to 503 the airport master plan.



504 Section 15. Section 333.065, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 505 Section 16. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 506 read: 507 333.07 Local government permitting of airspace obstructions 508 Permits and variances.-509 (1) PERMITS.-510 (a) Any person proposing to erect, construct, or alter any 511 structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the 512 growth of any vegetation, or otherwise use his or her property 513 in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations 514 adopted under this chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any 515 airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter may 516 require that a permit be obtained before any new structure or 517 use may be constructed or established and before any existing 518 use or structure may be substantially changed or substantially 519 altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations 520 shall provide that before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, 521 522 allowed to grow higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured 523 from the administrative agency authorized to administer and 524 enforce the regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, 525 or repair. No permit may not shall be issued granted that would 526 allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or would permit a nonconforming structure or vegetation tree or 527 528 nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a 529 greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable 530 regulation was adopted or than it is when the application for a 531 permit is made.

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(b) Whenever the political subdivision or its



533 administrative agency determines that a nonconforming use or 534 nonconforming structure or vegetation tree has been abandoned or 535 is more than 80 percent torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or 536 decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted that would allow 537 the said structure or vegetation tree to exceed the applicable 538 height limit or otherwise deviate from the zoning regulations. + 539 and, Whether an application is made for a permit under this 540 subsection or not, the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming structure or vegetation 541 542 may be required tree, at his or her own expense, to lower, 543 remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such object as may be 544 necessary to conform to the regulations. If the owner of the 545 nonconforming structure or vegetation neglects or refuses tree 546 shall neglect or refuse to comply with the such order for 10 547 days after notice thereof, the said agency may report the 548 violation to the political subdivision involved therein. The \overline{r} which subdivision, through its appropriate agency, may proceed 549 550 to have the object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered, 551 or equipped, and assess the cost and expense thereof upon the 552 object or the land where whereon it is or was located, and, 553 unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the 554 service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of 555 such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and 556 shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per 557 annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as 558 taxes on real property are collected by said political 559 subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement 560 561 of liens by chapter 85.

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562	(c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits
563	shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the
564	provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in
565	force hereunder.
566	(2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITSIn
567	determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political
568	subdivision or its administrative agency must consider the
569	following, as applicable:
570	(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
571	(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
572	(c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing
573	structures.
574	(d) The construction or alteration of the proposed
575	structure on the state licensing standards for a public-use
576	airport, contained in chapter 330 and chapter 14-60 of the
577	Florida Administrative Code.
578	(e) The character of existing and planned flight operations
579	and developments at public-use airports.
580	(f) Federal airways; visual flight rules, flyways and
581	corridors; and instrument approaches as designated by the
582	Federal Aviation Administration.
583	(g) The construction or alteration of the proposed
584	structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height
585	at the affected airport.
586	(h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all
587	existing structures, and all other known proposed structures in
588	the area.
589	(i) Requirements contained in s. 333.03(2) and (3).
590	(j) Additional requirements adopted by the local

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jurisdiction pertinent to evaluation and protection of airspace 591 592 and airport operations. 593 (2) VARIANCES. 594 (a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase 595 the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or 596 otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport 597 zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land 598 development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of 599 chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may 600 apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning 601 regulations in question. At the time of filing the application, 602 the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail, 603 return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The 604 department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to 605 comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to 606 the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall 607 include its explanation for any objections stated in its comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 608 609 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is 610 waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its 611 consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by 612 613 the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. 614 Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal 615 pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant 616 to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations would result in 617 618 practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the 619 relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but

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620	would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the
621	spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any
622	variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions
623	that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate
624	the purposes of this chapter.
625	(b) The Department of Transportation shall have the
626	authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter
627	pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant
628	to s. 333.11.
629	(3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING
630	(a) In <u>issuing a</u> granting any permit or variance under this
631	section, the political subdivision or its administrative agency
632	or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the structure
633	or vegetation tree in question to install, operate, and maintain
634	thereon, at his or her own expense, such marking and lighting in
635	conformance with the specific standards established by the
636	Federal Aviation Administration as may be necessary to indicate
637	to aircraft pilots the presence of an obstruction.
638	(b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific
639	standards established by rule by the department of
640	Transportation.
641	(c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1,
642	1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking
643	requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires
644	replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever
645	occurs first.
646	Section 17. Section 333.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
647	Section 18. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to
648	read:

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649 333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations.-650 (1) ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.-All airport zoning 651 regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the 652 administration and enforcement of such regulations by the 653 political subdivisions or its by an administrative agency which 654 may be an agency created by such regulations or any official, 655 board, or other existing agency of the political subdivision 656 adopting the regulations or of one of the political subdivisions 657 which participated in the creation of the joint airport zoning 658 board adopting the regulations, if satisfactory to that 659 political subdivision, but in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any member of the board of adjustment. The 660 661 duties of any administrative agency designated pursuant to this 662 chapter shall include that of hearing and deciding all permits 663 under s. 333.07 s. 333.07(1), deciding all matters under s. 664 333.07(3), as they pertain to such agency, and all other matters 665 under this chapter applying to said agency, but such agency 666 shall not have or exercise any of the powers herein delegated to 667 the board of adjustment. 668 (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.-669 (a) Any political subdivision required to adopt airport 670 zoning regulations under this chapter must provide a process to: 671 1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07, 672 including requests for exceptions to airport zoning regulations. 673 2. Notify the department of receipt of a complete permit 674 application consistent with s. 333.025(4). 675

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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678	(b) Where a zoning board or permitting body already exists
679	within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting
680	body may implement the permitting and appeals process.
681	Otherwise, the political subdivision shall implement the
682	permitting and appeals process in a manner consistent with its
683	constitutional powers and areas of jurisdiction.
684	(3) APPEALS
685	(a) Any person, political subdivision or its administrative
686	agency, or any joint airport zoning board, which contends that
687	the decision made by a political subdivision or its
688	administrative agency is an improper application of airport
689	zoning regulations may use the process established for an
690	appeal.
691	(b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken
692	within a reasonable time, as provided by the political
693	subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the
694	entity from which appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying
695	the grounds for appeal.
696	(c) An appeal stays all proceedings in the underlying
697	action, unless the entity from which the appeal is taken
698	certifies pursuant to the rules for appeal that by reason of the
699	facts stated in the certificate, a stay would, in its opinion,
700	cause imminent peril to life or property. In that case,
701	proceedings may not be stayed except by an order of the
702	political subdivision or its administrative agency following
703	notice to the entity from which the appeal is taken and on good
704	cause shown.
705	(d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
706	must set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give

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707	public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and
708	decide the same within a reasonable time. At the hearing, a
709	party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
710	(e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
711	may, in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse,
712	affirm, or modify the underlying order, requirement, decision,
713	or determination from which the appeal is taken.
714	Section 19. Section 333.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
715	Section 20. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to
716	read:
717	333.11 Judicial review
718	(1) Any person <u>,</u> aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any
719	decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a
720	political subdivision <u>or its administrative agency,</u> or the
721	Department of Transportation or any joint airport zoning board
722	affected by a decision of a political subdivision τ or its of any
723	administrative agency hereunder, may apply for judicial relief
724	to the circuit court in the judicial circuit where the political
725	subdivision board of adjustment is located within 30 days after
726	rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment . Review
727	shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be
728	governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.
729	(2) Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it may
730	allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment,
731	to review such decision of the board. The allowance of the writ
732	shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision appealed from,
733	but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, on
734	due hearing and due cause shown, grant a restraining order.
735	(3) The board of adjustment shall not be required to return

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736 the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient 737 to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions 738 thereof as may be called for by the writ. The return shall 739 concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and 740 material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and 741 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) (5) If In any case in which airport zoning regulations 755 756 adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are 757 held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a 758 particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to 759 be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel 760 of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that 761 property in violation of the State Constitution or the 762 Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect 763 the application of such regulations to other structures and 764 parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the



765 particular decision.

> (4) (6) No Judicial appeal shall be or is not permitted under this section τ 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 793 another property for use by the airport, or other estate,

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794 portion or interest in the property or nonconforming structure 795 or use or such interest in the air above such property, 796 vegetation tree, structure, or use, in question, as may be 797 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so 798 doing, if by condemnation, to have the right to take immediate 799 possession of the property, interest in property, air right, or 800 other right sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the 801 manner and form, and as authorized by chapter 74. In the case of 802 the purchase of any property, or any easement, or estate or 803 interest therein or the acquisition of the same by the power of 804 eminent domain, the political subdivision making such purchase 805 or exercising such power shall in addition to the damages for 806 the taking, injury, or destruction of property also pay the cost 807 of the removal and relocation of any structure or any public 808 utility which is required to be moved to a new location. 809 Section 22. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created

to read:

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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.

820 (3) For those political subdivisions that have not yet
 821 adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the
 822 department shall administer the permitting process as provided

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823	<u>in s. 333.025.</u>
824	Section 23. Section 333.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
825	Section 24. Subsections (36) and (37) of section 334.03,
826	Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
827	334.03 DefinitionsWhen used in the Florida Transportation
828	Code, the term:
829	(36) "511" or "511 services" means <u>all</u> 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.
835	(37) "Interactive voice response" means a software
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.
840	Section 25. Subsection (31) of section 334.044, Florida
841	Statutes, is amended, and subsection (34) of that section is
842	created, to read:
843	334.044 Department; powers and dutiesThe 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 <u>services</u> number as
848	assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for traveler
849	information services. The department shall ensure that uniform
850	standards and criteria for the collection and dissemination of
851	traveler information are applied using interactive voice

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852 response systems. 853 (34) The department may assume responsibilities of the United States Department of Transportation with respect to 854 855 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. 873 874 And the title is amended as follows: Delete line 148 875 876 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

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

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881 systems; authorizing the department to assume certain 882 responsibilities under the National Environmental 883 Policy Act with respect to highway projects within the 884 state and certain related responsibilities relating to 885 review or approval of a highway project; authorizing 886 the department to enter into certain agreements related to the federal surface transportation project 887 888 delivery program under certain federal law; 889 authorizing the department to adopt implementing 890 rules; authorizing the department to adopt certain 891 relevant federal environmental standards; providing a 892 limited waiver of sovereign immunity to suit in 893 federal court consistent with certain federal law; 894 amending s. 334.60,