1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Airport Zoning Law of 1945;
3	amending s. 333.01, F.S.; revising and providing
4	definitions; amending s. 333.025, F.S.; revising
5	requirements for a permit to construct or alter an
6	obstruction; revising procedures for issuing such
7	permit; revising duties of the Department of
8	Transportation relating to issuance of the permit;
9	providing for administrative review of a denial of a
10	permit; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; revising
11	requirements and procedures for certain local
12	political subdivisions to adopt and enforce airport
13	zoning regulations; directing the department to
14	provide assistance to political subdivisions with
15	regard to federal obstruction standards; providing
16	minimum requirements for airport land use
17	compatibility zoning regulations; directing political
18	subdivisions to provide the department with copies of
19	airport protection zoning regulations and airport land
20	use compatibility zoning regulations; providing
21	applicability and effect; amending s. 333.04, F.S.;
22	revising provisions for incorporation of zoning
23	regulations with a political subdivision's
24	comprehensive regulations; revising provisions for a
25	conflict between airport zoning regulations and other
26	regulations; amending s. 333.05, F.S.; revising
27	procedure for adoption of zoning regulations; revising
28	provisions relating to an airport zoning commission;
29	amending s. 333.06, F.S.; revising airport zoning

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30	regulation requirements; revising requirements for
31	adoption of an airport master plan and amendments
32	thereto; amending s. 333.07, F.S.; requiring a permit
33	to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction
34	in an airport hazard area under certain circumstances;
35	providing conditions for issuance or denial of such
36	permit; revising provisions to compel conformance;
37	removing provisions for obtaining a variance to zoning
38	regulations; removing reference to a board of
39	adjustment; revising provisions directing a political
40	subdivision to require an owner to install and
41	maintain certain lighting or marking of obstructions;
42	amending s. 333.09, F.S.; revising requirements for
43	administration of airport protection zoning
44	regulations; requiring the political subdivision to
45	provide a process for permitting, notifications to the
46	department, and enforcement; providing for appeal of
47	decisions made by the political subdivision; amending
48	s. 333.11, F.S.; revising provisions for judicial
49	review of decisions by a political subdivision;
50	revising jurisdiction of the court relating to
51	decisions of the political subdivision; removing
52	reference to a board of adjustment; requiring certain
53	procedures before an appeal to a court; amending s.
54	333.12, F.S.; revising provisions for acquisition of
55	property when a nonconforming obstruction is
56	determined to be an airport hazard; amending s.
57	333.13, F.S.; revising penalty provisions; creating s.
58	333.135, F.S.; providing a timeframe for compliance by
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Second Engrossed

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59	political subdivisions; repealing ss. 333.065, 333.08,
60	333.10, and 333.14, F.S., relating to guidelines
61	regarding land use near airports, appeals, boards of
62	adjustment, and a short title; reenacting s.
63	350.81(6), F.S., relating to communications services
64	offered by governmental entities, to incorporate the
65	amendment made by the act to s. 333.01, F.S., in a
66	reference thereto; providing an effective date.
67	
68	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
69	
70	Section 1. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to
71	read:
72	333.01 Definitions <u>As used in</u> For the purpose of this
73	chapter, the <u>term</u> following words, terms, and phrases shall have
74	the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically
75	defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the
76	context otherwise requires:
77	(1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation
78	Administration study, conducted in accordance with the standards
79	of 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, and Federal Aviation
80	Administration policy and guidance, on the effect of proposed
81	construction or alteration on the operation of air navigation
82	facilities and the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace
83	"Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the operation,
84	construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power
85	plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and
86	maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment,
87	construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or

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88	maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air
89	navigation facilities, and air instruction.
90	(2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and
91	set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and
92	utilized or to be utilized in the interest of the public for
93	such purpose.
94	(3) "Airport hazard" means an obstruction to air navigation
95	that affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace or
96	the operation of planned or existing air navigation and
97	communication facilities any structure or tree or use of land
98	which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as
99	contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29
100	and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of
101	aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise
102	hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of
103	aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a
104	permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.
105	(4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water
106	upon which an airport hazard might be established if not
107	prevented as provided in this chapter.
108	(5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport
109	zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land <u>on,</u>
110	adjacent to <u>,</u> or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the
111	manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes
112	compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations
113	including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote
114	public health, safety, and general welfare.
115	(6) "Airport layout plan" means a set of scaled drawings
116	that provides a graphic representation of the existing and

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117	future development plan for the airport and demonstrates the
118	preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency
119	of the airport detailed, scale engineering drawing, including
120	pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned
121	facilities, their locations, and runway usage.
122	(7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan of an
123	airport which typically describes current and future plans for
124	airport development designed to support existing and future
125	aviation demand.
126	(8) "Airport protection zoning regulations" means airport
127	zoning regulations governing airport hazards.
128	(9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation.
129	(10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or
130	use thereof that includes a public or private K-12 school,
131	charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university
132	campus. The term does not include space used for educational
133	purposes within a multi-tenant building.
134	(11) "Landfill" has the same meaning as provided in s.
135	403.703.
136	(12) (7) "Obstruction" means any <u>object of natural growth or</u>
137	terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration,
138	including equipment or materials used and any permanent or
139	temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent or temporary
140	existing structure by a change in its height, including
141	appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including equipment or
142	material used therein, existing or proposed, which exceeds
143	manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain that
144	violates the federal obstruction standards contained in 14
145	C.F.R. <u>part 77, subpart C</u> ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and

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146	77.29.
147	<u>(13)</u> "Person" means any individual, firm, copartnership,
148	corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or
149	body politic, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or
150	other similar representative thereof.
151	(14) (9) "Political subdivision" means the local government
152	of any county, city, town, village, or other subdivision or
153	agency thereof, or any district <u>or special district</u> , port
154	commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to
155	establish or operate airports in the state.
156	(15) "Public-use airport" means an airport, publicly or
157	privately owned, licensed by the state, which is open for use by
158	the public.
159	(16) (10) "Runway protection clear zone" means <u>an area at</u>
160	ground level beyond the runway end to enhance the safety and
161	protection of people and property on the ground a runway clear
162	zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b).
163	<u>(17)</u> "Structure" means any object, constructed,
164	<u>erected, altered,</u> or installed by humans , including, but without
165	limitation thereof , buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility
166	poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission
167	lines.
168	(18) "Substantial modification" means any repair,
169	reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure
170	the actual cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the
171	market value of the structure.
172	(12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom.
173	Section 2. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to
174	read:

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175

333.025 Permit required for obstructions structures 176 exceeding federal obstruction standards.-

177 (1) A person proposing the construction or alteration of an 178 obstruction shall obtain a permit from the department In order 179 to prevent the erection of structures dangerous to air 180 navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), 181 and (4), each person shall secure from the Department of 182 Transportation a permit for the erection, alteration, or 183 modification of any structure the result of which would exceed 184 the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 185 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the 186 department are of Transportation will be required only within an 187 airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are 188 exceeded and if the proposed construction or alteration is within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, 189 190 located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all 191 usable runways of a public-use airport or a publicly owned or operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by 192 193 the state for public use.

194 (2) Existing, planned, and proposed Affected airports will 195 be considered as having those facilities on public-use airports 196 contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, on 197 or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation 198 Administration Airport District Office, or in comparable 199 military documents shall, and will be so protected from airport 200 hazards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the 201 subject of a notice or proposal submitted to the Federal 202 Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation shall also be protected. 203

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204 (3) A permit is not required for existing structures that 205 requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to projects which 206 received construction permits from the Federal Communications 207 Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction 208 standards before prior to May 20, 1975, and a permit is not 209 required for provided such structures now exist; nor shall it 210 apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any 211 necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures 212 provided, so long as the height and location are is unchanged. 213 (4) When political subdivisions have, in compliance with 214 this chapter, adopted adequate airport airspace protection 215 zoning regulations, placed in compliance with s. 333.03, and 216 such regulations are on file with the department's Aviation and 217 Spaceports Office Department of Transportation, and established a permitting process, a permit for such structure is shall not 218 219 be required from the department of Transportation. Upon receipt 220 of a complete permit application, the local government shall 221 provide a copy of the application to the department's Aviation 222 and Spaceports Office by certified mail, return receipt 223 requested, or by delivery service that provides a receipt 224 evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical consistency with this 225 subsection, the department has a 15-day review period following 226 receipt of the application, which runs concurrently with the 227 local government permitting process. Cranes, construction 228 equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for 229 a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from 230 department review unless such review is requested by the 231 department. (5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days 232

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233	after of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or
234	deny a permit for the construction or $rac{ ext{erection}_{m{ au}}}{ ext{alteration}_{m{ au}}}$ alteration,
235	modification of an obstruction. The department shall review
236	permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60 any structure
237	the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards
238	as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and
239	77.29.
240	(6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the
241	department shall consider:
242	(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
243	(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
244	<u>(c)</u> The nature of the terrain and height of existing
245	structures.
246	(d) The effect of the construction or alteration of an
247	obstruction on the state licensing standards for a public-use
248	airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
249	(b) Public and private interests and investments.
250	<u>(e)</u> The character of <u>existing and planned flight</u> flying
251	operations and planned developments <u>at public-use</u> of airports.
252	<u>(f)</u> Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and
253	corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the
254	Federal Aviation Administration.
255	(g) (e) The effect of Whether the construction <u>or alteration</u>
256	of an obstruction on of the proposed structure would cause an
257	increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height
258	at the affected airport.
259	(f) Technological advances.
260	(g) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
261	(h) Land use density.

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262 (i) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. 263 (h) (i) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all 264 existing obstructions structures, proposed structures identified 265 in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all 266 other known proposed obstructions structures in the area. 267 (7) When issuing a permit under this section, the 268 department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of 269 such permit, require the owner of the obstruction to install, 270 operate, and maintain thereon, at the owner's expense, marking 271 and lighting in conformance with the specific standards 272 established by the Federal Aviation Administration of the 273 permitted structure as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b). 274 (8) The department may of Transportation shall not approve 275 a permit for the construction or alteration of an obstruction 276 erection of a structure unless the applicant submits both 277 documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a 278 279 valid aeronautical study. A evaluation, and no permit may not shall be approved solely because the Federal Aviation 280 281 Administration determines that the proposed obstruction is not 282 an airport hazard on the basis that such proposed structure will 283 not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 284 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other 285 federal aviation regulation. (9) The denial of a permit under this section is subject to 286 287 administrative review under chapter 120. 288 Section 3. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 289 read: 333.03 Power to adopt Airport protection zoning 290

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291 regulations.-

(1) (a) 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 hazard area.

299 (b) When Where an airport is owned or controlled by a 300 political subdivision and any other political subdivision has 301 land upon which an obstruction may be constructed or altered, which land underlies any of the surfaces of the airport 302 303 described in 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, the political 304 subdivisions airport hazard area appertaining to such airport is 305 located wholly or partly outside the territorial limits of said 306 political subdivision, the political subdivision owning or 307 controlling the airport and the political subdivision within 308 which the airport hazard area is located, shall either:

309 1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the 310 provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce <u>a set</u> 311 <u>of airport protection</u> zoning regulations applicable to the 312 airport hazard area in question; or

313 2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, 314 create a joint airport protection zoning board that, which board 315 shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce <u>a</u> 316 <u>set of airport protection</u> zoning regulations applicable to the 317 airport hazard area in question as that vested in paragraph (a) 318 in the political subdivision within which such area is located. 319 <u>The Each such</u> joint <u>airport protection zoning</u> board shall have

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320 as voting members two representatives appointed by each 321 participating political subdivision participating in its 322 creation and in addition a chair elected by a majority of the 323 members so appointed. However, The airport manager or a 324 representative of each airport in managers of the participating 325 affected political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a 326 nonvoting capacity. 327 (c) Airport protection zoning regulations adopted under 328 paragraph (a) shall, at as a minimum, require: 329 1. A permit variance for the construction or erection, 330 alteration, or modification of any obstruction structure which 331 would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction 332 standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29; 333 334 2. Obstruction Marking and lighting for obstructions 335 structures as specified in s. 333.07(3); 336 3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal 337 requirement for notification of proposed construction or 338 alteration of structures and a valid aeronautical study 339 evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit 340 variance; 341 4. Consideration of the criteria in s. $333.025(6)_{\tau}$ when 342 determining whether to issue or deny a permit variance; and 343 5. That a permit may not no variance shall be approved solely because the Federal Aviation Administration determines 344 345 that the proposed obstruction is not an airport hazard on the 346 basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal 347 obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation 348

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349 regulation.

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549	regulation .
350	(d) The department shall <u>be available to provide assistance</u>
351	to political subdivisions with regard to issue copies of the
352	federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss.
353	77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political
354	subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with
355	political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning
356	maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height
357	of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this
358	subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients.
359	(2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), political
360	subdivisions shall adopt, administer, and enforce interim
361	airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be
362	adopted. Airport land use compatibility zoning regulations
363	shall, at a minimum, address When political subdivisions have
364	adopted land development regulations in accordance with the
365	provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the
366	manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of
367	airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this
368	subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use
369	compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following:
370	(a) Prohibiting any new landfills and restricting any
371	<u>existing</u> Whether sanitary landfills are located within the
372	following areas:
373	1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway
374	used or planned to be used by <u>turbine</u> turbojet or turboprop
375	aircraft.
376	2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway
377	used only by <u>nonturbine</u> piston-type aircraft.
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378 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 379 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport 380 imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 77.19 part 77.25. 381 Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised. 382 (b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed 383 so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from 384 feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways 385 or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The operator of 386 such a landfill must be required to political subdivision shall 387 request from the airport authority or other governing body 388 operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting 389 areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. 390 In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, 391 shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird 392 management techniques or other practices to minimize bird 393 hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other 394 governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no 395 later than 30 days after receipt of such request. 396 (c) Where an airport authority or other governing body 397 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a 398 noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 399 150 or where a public-use airport owner has established noise 400 contours pursuant to another public study approved by the 401 Federal Aviation Administration. Noncompatible land uses, as 402 established in the noise study under Appendix A to 14 C.F.R. 403 part 150 or as a part of an alternative public study approved by 404 the Federal Aviation Administration, are not permitted within 405 the noise contours established by such study, except where such land use is specifically contemplated by such study with 406

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407 appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in the 408 study, neither residential construction nor any educational 409 facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area 410 411 contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that 412 is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 413 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as 414 established by other types of noise studies.

415 (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body 416 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted 417 a noise study., neither Residential construction and nor any 418 educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the 419 exception of an aviation school facility facilities, are not shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport 420 421 measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either 422 side of and at the end of each runway centerline.

423 (e) (3) Restricting In the manner provided in subsection 424 (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications 425 426 to existing incompatible uses construction within runway 427 protection clear zones, including uses, activities, or 428 construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with 429 normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of 430 431 light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall 4.32 prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public 433 or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, 434 public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a 435 direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a

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436	width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions
437	approving construction of an educational facility within the
438	delineated area shall only be granted when the political
439	subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific
440	findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing
441	the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting
442	such a location.
443	(4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and
444	(3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any
445	existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the
446	adoption of such regulations.
447	<u>(3)</u> Political subdivisions shall provide The Department
448	of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any
449	political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation
450	of an airport zoning code. a copy of all local airport
451	protection zoning codes, rules, and regulations <u>and airport land</u>
452	use compatibility zoning regulations, together with any related
453	amendments, to the department's Aviation and Spaceports Office
454	within 30 days after adoption, and amendments and proposed and
455	granted variances thereto, shall be filed with the department.
456	(4) (6) Nothing in Subsection (2) does not or subsection (3)
457	shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound
458	conditioning, or other change <u>to</u> , or to interfere with the
459	continued use or adjacent expansion of , any educational facility
460	structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed
461	to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a
462	site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of
463	July 1, 1993 .
464	(5) This section does not preclude an airport authority,

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465	political subdivision or its administrative agency, or other
466	governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing
467	airport zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in
468	this section in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare
469	of the public in the air and on the ground.
470	Section 4. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to
471	read:
472	333.04 Comprehensive plans or policies zoning regulations;
473	most stringent zoning regulations to prevail where conflicts
474	occur
475	(1) INCORPORATIONIf In the event that a political
476	subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts $_{ au}$ a comprehensive
477	plan or policy that regulates zoning ordinance regulating, among
478	other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural
479	objects $_{m au}$ and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations
480	applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be
481	incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive <u>plan or</u>
482	policy zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in
483	connection therewith.
484	(2) CONFLICT <u>If there is a</u> In the event of conflict
485	between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this
486	chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area,
487	whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures
488	or <u>vegetation</u> trees , the use of land, or any other matter, and
489	whether such regulations were adopted by the political
490	subdivision <u>that</u> which adopted the airport zoning regulations or
491	by some other political subdivision, the more stringent
492	limitation or requirement shall govern and prevail.
493	Section 5. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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494 read:

495

333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.-496 (1) NOTICE AND HEARING. - No Airport zoning regulations may 497 not shall be adopted, amended, or repealed changed under this 498 chapter except by action of the legislative body of the 499 political subdivision or affected subdivisions in question, or 500 the joint board provided for in s. 333.03(1)(b)2. 333.03(1)(b) 501 by the bodies therein provided and set forth, after a public 502 hearing on the adoption, amendment, or repeal in relation 503 thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an 504 opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be 505 published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a 506 newspaper an official paper, or a paper of general circulation, 507 in the political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, 508 509 amended, or deleted zoned.

510 (2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.-Before Prior to the initial 511 zoning of any airport area under this chapter, the political 512 subdivision or joint airport zoning board that which is to 513 adopt, administer, and enforce the regulations shall appoint a 514 commission, to be known as the airport zoning commission, to 515 recommend the boundaries of the various zones to be established 516 and the regulations to be adopted therefor. The Such commission 517 shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings on the preliminary report thereon before submitting its final report. τ 518 519 and The legislative body of the political subdivision or the 520 joint airport zoning board may shall not hold its public 521 hearings or take any action until it has received the final 522 report of the such commission, and at least 15 days have elapsed

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523 shall elapse between the receipt of the final report of the 524 commission and the hearing to be held by the <u>legislative body or</u> 525 <u>the latter board</u>. Where a <u>planning city plan</u> commission, <u>airport</u> 526 <u>commission</u>, or comprehensive zoning commission already exists, 527 it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

528 Section 6. Section 333.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to 529 read:

530

333.06 Airport zoning regulation requirements.-

(1) REASONABLENESS.-All airport zoning regulations adopted 531 532 under this chapter shall be reasonable and none shall not impose 533 any requirement or restriction that which is not reasonably 534 necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In 535 determining what regulations it may adopt, each political 536 subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among 537 other things, the character of the flying operations expected to 538 be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within 539 the airport hazard area and runway protection clear zones, the 540 character of the neighborhood, the uses to which the property to 541 be zoned is put and adaptable, and the impact of any new use, 542 activity, or construction on the airport's operating capability 543 and capacity.

544 (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION.-The purpose of all airport 545 zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both 546 airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent 547 548 justification in order to promote the public interest in safety, 549 health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a 550 runway protection clear zone which does not exceed airspace height restrictions is not conclusive evidence per se that such 551

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552 use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport 553 operations.

(3) NONCONFORMING USES. - No Airport protection zoning
regulations adopted under this chapter may not shall require the
removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any
<u>obstruction</u> structure or 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).

561 (4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED 562 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. - An airport master plan shall be prepared by 563 each public-use publicly owned and operated airport licensed by 564 the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The 565 authorized entity having responsibility for governing the 566 operation of the airport, when either requesting from or 567 submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with 568 funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant 569 impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an 570 airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, 571 shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, 572 assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all 573 affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, 574 "affected local government" means is defined as any city or 575 county having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or 576 county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land 577 subject to the airport master plan.

578 Section 7. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 579 read:

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333.07 Local government permitting of airspace obstructions

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581 Permits and variances.-582 (1) PERMITS.-583 (a) A person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an 584 airport obstruction in an airport hazard area in violation of 585 the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this 586 chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning 587 regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit 588 be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed 589 or established and before any existing use or structure may be 590 substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In 591 any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that 592 before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, 593 substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow 594 higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the 595 administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the 596 regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No 597 permit may not shall be issued granted that would allow the 598 establishment or creation of an airport hazard or that would 599 permit a nonconforming obstruction structure or tree or 600 nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a 601 greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable 602 airport protection zoning regulation was adopted that allowed 603 the establishment or creation of the obstruction or than it is 604 when the application for a permit is made. 605 (b) Whenever the political subdivision or its

606 administrative agency determines that a nonconforming 607 <u>obstruction</u> use or nonconforming structure or tree has been 608 abandoned or <u>that</u> is more than 80 percent <u>of the obstruction is</u> 609 torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, <u>a</u> no permit <u>may</u>

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610 not shall be granted that would allow the obstruction said 611 structure or tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the airport protection zoning 612 613 regulations.; and, Regardless of whether an application is made 614 for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may 615 by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming 616 obstruction may be required structure or tree, at his or her own 617 expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such obstruction object as may be necessary to conform to the current 618 airport protection zoning regulations. If the owner of the 619 620 nonconforming obstruction fails or refuses structure or tree 621 shall neglect or refuse to comply with such requirement within 622 order for 10 days after notice thereof, the administrative said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision 623 involved therein, which subdivision, through its appropriate 624 625 agency, may proceed to have the obstruction object so lowered, 626 removed, reconstructed, altered, or equipped \overline{r} and assess the 627 cost and expense thereof upon the owner of the obstruction 628 object or the land whereon it is or was located, and, unless 629 such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of 630 notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object 631 or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear 632 interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until 633 paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real 634 property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the 635 option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced 636 in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85. 637 (c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the 638

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639 provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in force hereunder. 640 641 (2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.-In 642 determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political 643 subdivision or its administrative agency shall consider the 644 following, as applicable: 645 (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air. 646 (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. 647 (c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing 648 structures. (d) The effect of the construction or alteration on the 649 650 state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder. 651 652 (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations 653 and developments at public-use airports. 654 (f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and 655 corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the 656 Federal Aviation Administration. 657 (g) The effect of the construction or alteration of the 658 proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the 659 decision height at the affected airport. 660 (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all 661 existing structures and all other known proposed structures in 662 the area. 663 (i) Additional requirements adopted by the political 664 subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and 665 protection of airspace and airport operations. 666 (2) VARIANCES.-(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase 667

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668	the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or
669	otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport
670	zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land
671	development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of
672	chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may
673	apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning
674	regulations in question. At the time of filing the application,
675	the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail,
676	return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The
677	department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to
678	comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to
679	the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall
680	include its explanation for any objections stated in its
681	comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within
682	45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is
683	waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its
684	consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the
685	department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by
686	the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board.
687	Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal
688	pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant
689	to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal
690	application or enforcement of the regulations would result in
691	practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the
692	relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but
693	would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the
694	spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any
695	variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions
696	that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate
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697	the purposes of this chapter.
698	(b) The Department of Transportation shall have the
699	authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter
700	pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant
701	to s. 333.11.
702	(3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING
703	(a) When issuing a In granting any permit or variance under
704	this section, the political subdivision or its administrative
705	agency or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the
706	obstruction structure or tree in question to install, operate,
707	and maintain thereon, at <u>the owner's</u> his or her own expense,
708	such marking and lighting in conformance with the specific
709	standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration $rac{d}{ds}$
710	may be necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of
711	an obstruction.
712	(b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific
713	standards established by rule by the Department of
714	Transportation.
715	(c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1,
716	1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking
717	requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires
718	replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever
719	occurs first.
720	Section 8. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to
721	read:
722	333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations
723	(1) ADMINISTRATION.—All airport zoning regulations adopted
724	under this chapter shall provide for the administration and
725	

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726	its an administrative agency which may be an agency created by
727	such regulations or any official, board, or other existing
728	agency of the political subdivision adopting the regulations or
729	of one of the political subdivisions which participated in the
730	creation of the joint airport zoning board adopting the
731	regulations, if satisfactory to that political subdivision, but
732	in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any
733	member of the board of adjustment. The duties of an any
734	administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter shall
735	include that of hearing and deciding all permits under s. 333.07
736	333.07(1), deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they
737	pertain to such agency $_{m{ au}}$ and all other matters under this chapter
738	applying to <u>such</u> said agency , but such agency shall not have or
739	exercise any of the powers herein delegated to the board of
740	adjustment.
741	(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS
742	(a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport
743	zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process
744	to:
745	1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07.
746	2. Provide the department with a copy of a complete
747	application consistent with s. 333.025(4).
748	3. Enforce the issuance or denial of a permit or other
749	determination made by the administrative agency with respect to
750	airport zoning regulations.
751	(b) If a zoning board or permitting body already exists
752	within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting
753	body may implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and
754	appeals processes.

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755	(3) APPEALS
756	
757	(a) A person, a political subdivision or its administrative
	agency, or a joint airport zoning board that contends that a
758	decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative
759	agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations
760	may use the process established for an appeal.
761	(b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken
762	within a reasonable time, as provided by the political
763	subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the
764	entity from which appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying
765	the grounds for appeal.
766	(c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the underlying
767	action appealed from, unless the entity from which the appeal is
768	taken certifies, pursuant to the rules for appeal, that by
769	reason of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in
770	its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such
771	cases, proceedings shall not be stayed except by order of the
772	political subdivision or its administrative agency on notice to
773	the entity from which the appeal is taken and for good cause
774	shown.
775	(d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
776	shall set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give
777	public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and
778	decide the issue within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any
779	party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
780	(e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
781	may, in conformity with this chapter, affirm, reverse, or modify
782	the decision on the permit or other determination from which the
783	appeal is taken.
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Second Engrossed

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784 Section 9. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to 785 read:

786

333.11 Judicial review.-

787 (1) A Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any 788 decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a 789 political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or 790 any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a 791 political subdivision \overline{r} or its of any administrative agency 792 hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in 793 the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of 794 adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the 795 decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition 796 for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida 797 Rules of Appellate Procedure.

798 (2) Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it may 799 allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment, 800 to review such decision of the board. The allowance of the writ 801 shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision appealed from, 802 but the court may, on application, on notice to the board, on 803 due hearing and due cause shown, grant a restraining order.

804 (3) The board of adjustment shall not be required to return 805 the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be sufficient 806 to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such portions 807 thereof as may be called for by the writ. The return shall 808 concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and 809 material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and 810 shall be verified.

811 (2)-(4) The court <u>has</u> shall have exclusive jurisdiction to 812 affirm, <u>reverse</u>, <u>or</u> modify, or set aside the decision <u>on the</u>

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813 permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken 814 brought up for review, in whole or in part, and, if appropriate 815 need be, to order further proceedings by the political 816 subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. 817 The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its 818 administrative agency board, if supported by substantial 819 evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive, and an no objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its 820 821 administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the 822 court unless such objection was raised in the underlying 823 proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was 824 not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure 825 to do so.

826 (3) (5) In any case in which airport zoning regulations 827 adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are 828 held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a 829 particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to 830 be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel 831 of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that 832 property in violation of the State Constitution or the 833 Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect 834 the application of such regulations to other structures and 835 parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the 836 particular decision.

837 <u>(4) (6)</u> <u>A judicial</u> No appeal <u>to any court may not</u> shall be 838 or is permitted under this section <u>until the appellant has</u> 839 <u>exhausted all of its remedies through application for local</u> 840 <u>government permits, exceptions, and appeals</u>, to any courts, as 841 <u>herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of</u>

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842	the board of adjustment, the appeal herein provided being from
843	such final decision of such board only, the appellant being
844	hereby required to exhaust his or her remedies hereunder of
845	application for permits, exceptions and variances, and appeal to
846	the board of adjustment, and gaining a determination by said
847	board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder.
848	Section 10. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to
849	read:
850	333.12 Acquisition of air rights.— <u>If</u> In any case which: it
851	is desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a
852	nonconforming obstruction is determined to be an airport hazard
853	and the owner will not remove, lower, or otherwise eliminate it
854	structure or use ; <u>if</u> or the approach protection necessary
855	cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by
856	airport regulations under this chapter; or <u>if</u> it appears
857	advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by
858	acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning
859	regulations, the political subdivision within which the property
860	or nonconforming obstruction use is located, or the political
861	subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by
862	it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the
863	manner provided by chapter 73 $_{ au}$ such property, air right,
864	avigation navigation easement, or other estate, portion, or
865	interest in the property or nonconforming obstruction structure
866	or use or such interest in the air above such property , tree,
867	structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to
868	effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing , if by
869	condemnation, <u>may</u> to have the right to take immediate possession
870	of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right

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871 sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, 872 and as authorized by chapter 74. If the political subdivision 873 acquires any In the case of the purchase of any property, or any 874 easement, or estate or interest therein by purchase or the 875 acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain, the 876 political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such 877 power shall, in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, 878 or destruction of property, also pay the cost of the removal and 879 relocation of any structure or any public utility that must 880 which is required to be moved to a new location.

881 Section 11. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to 882 read:

883

333.13 Enforcement and remedies.-

(1) <u>A Each</u> violation of this chapter or of any <u>airport</u>
<u>zoning</u> regulations, orders, or rulings <u>adopted</u> promulgated or
made <u>under</u> pursuant to this chapter <u>is shall constitute</u> a
misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s.
775.082 or s. 775.083, and each day a violation continues to
exist <u>constitutes</u> shall constitute a separate offense.

890 (2) In addition, the political subdivision or agency 891 adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may 892 institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to 893 prevent, restrain, correct, or abate a any violation of this 894 chapter, any or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this 895 chapter, or of any order or ruling made in connection with their 896 administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to 897 the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction (which may be 898 mandatory) or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts 899 and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the

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900	purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and
901	orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.
902	(3) The department of Transportation may institute a civil
903	action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to
904	prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.
905	Section 12. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created
906	to read:
907	333.135 Transition provisions.—
908	(1) For those political subdivisions that have not adopted
909	airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the
910	department shall administer the permitting process as provided
911	<u>in s. 333.025.</u>
912	(2) By July 1, 2017:
913	(a) Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1,
914	2016, that includes provisions in conflict with this chapter
915	shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter.
916	(b) Any political subdivision having an airport within its
917	territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning
918	regulations shall adopt airport zoning regulations consistent
919	with this chapter.
920	Section 13. <u>Sections 333.065, 333.08, 333.10, and 333.14,</u>
921	Florida Statutes, are repealed.
922	Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment
923	made by this act to section 333.01, Florida Statutes, in a
924	reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 350.81, Florida
925	Statutes, is reenacted to read:
926	350.81 Communications services offered by governmental
927	entities
928	(6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of
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929 passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined 930 in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental 931 entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications 932 services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, 933 as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral 934 and essential to the safe and secure transportation of 935 passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt 936 from this section. An airport authority or other governmental 937 entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers 938 939 to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or 940 more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not 941 integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of 942 passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental 943 944 entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications 945 services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout 946 plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure 947 transportation of passengers and freight through the airport 948 facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport 949 layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example 950 and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may 951 include airlines and emergency service entities, and the 952 nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops, 953 restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.

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Section 15. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.

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