House

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LEGISLATIVE ACTION

Senate . Comm: RCS . 12/03/2015 . .

The Committee on Transportation (Brandes) recommended the following:

Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Between lines 183 and 184

insert:

Section 5. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.01 Definitions.-<u>As used in</u> For the purpose of this chapter, the <u>term</u> following words, terms, and phrases shall have the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the

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11	context otherwise requires:
12	(1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation
13	Administration study, conducted in accordance with the standards
14	of 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, and Federal Aviation
15	Administration policy and guidance, on the effect of proposed
16	construction or alteration upon the operation of air navigation
17	facilities and the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
18	(1) "Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the
19	operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft,
20	aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair,
21	packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design,
22	establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement,
23	repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or
24	other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.
25	(2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and
26	set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and <u>used</u>
27	utilized or to be used utilized in the interest of the public
28	for such purpose.
29	(3) "Airport hazard" means an obstruction to air navigation
30	which affects the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace
31	or the operation of planned or existing air navigation and
32	communication facilities any structure or tree or use of land
33	which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as
34	contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23,77.25, 77.28, and 77.29
35	and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of
36	aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise
37	hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of
38	aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a
39	permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.

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40 (4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water
41 upon which an airport hazard might be established if not
42 prevented as provided in this chapter.
43 (5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport
44 zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land <u>on</u>,
45 adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the
46 manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes

manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote public health, safety, and general welfare.

(6) "Airport layout plan" means a <u>set of scaled drawings</u> <u>that provide a graphic representation of the existing and future</u> <u>development plan for the airport and demonstrate the</u> <u>preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency</u> <u>of the airport detailed, scale engineering drawing, including</u> <u>pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned</u> <u>facilities, their locations, and runway usage</u>.

(7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan of an airport which typically describes current and future plans for airport development designed to support existing and future aviation demand.

(8) "Airport protection zoning regulations" means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards.

(9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation as created under s. 20.23.

(10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or use that includes a public or private kindergarten through 12th grade school, charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university campus. The term does not include space used for

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69	educational purposes within a multi-tenant building.
70	(11) "Landfill" has the same meaning as provided in s.
71	403.703.
72	(12) (7) "Obstruction" means any existing or proposed
73	manmade object or object, of natural growth or terrain, or
74	structure construction or alteration that exceeds violates the
75	federal obstruction standards contained in 14 C.F.R. part 77,
76	subpart C ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. The term
77	includes:
78	(a) Any object of natural growth or terrain;
79	(b) Permanent or temporary construction or alteration,
80	including equipment or materials used and any permanent or
81	temporary apparatus; or
82	(c) Alteration of any permanent or temporary existing
83	structure by a change in the structure's height, including
84	appurtenances, lateral dimensions, and equipment or materials
85	used in the structure.
86	(13) (8) "Person" means any individual, firm, copartnership,
87	corporation, company, association, joint-stock association, or
88	body politic, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or
89	other similar representative thereof.
90	(14) (9) "Political subdivision" means <u>the local government</u>
91	of any county, municipality city, town, village, or other
92	subdivision or agency thereof, or any district or special
93	district, port commission, port authority, or other such agency
94	authorized to establish or operate airports in the state.
95	(15) "Public-use airport" means an airport, publicly or
96	privately owned, licensed by the state, which is open for use by
97	the public.

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98 (16) (10) "Runway protection clear zone" means an area at 99 ground level beyond the runway end to enhance the safety and 100 protection of people and property on the ground a runway clear zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b). 101 102 (17) (11) "Structure" means any object τ constructed, 103 erected, altered, or installed by humans, including, but not 104 limited to without limitation thereof, buildings, towers, 105 smokestacks, utility poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission lines. 106 (18) "Substantial modification" means any repair, 107 108 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure 109 when the actual cost of the repair, reconstruction, 110 rehabilitation, or improvement of the structure equals or 111 exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure. 112 (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom. 113 Section 6. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to 114 read: 115 333.025 Permit required for obstructions structures 116 exceeding federal obstruction standards.-117 (1) A person proposing the construction or alteration In 118 order to prevent the erection of an obstruction must obtain a 119 permit from the department structures dangerous to air 120 navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), 121 and (4), each person shall secure from the Department of 122 Transportation a permit for the erection, alteration, or 123 modification of any structure the result of which would exceed 124 the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the 125 126 department of Transportation will be required only within an

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127 airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are 128 exceeded and if the proposed construction or alteration is 129 within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, 130 located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all 131 usable runways of a public-use airport or a publicly owned or 132 operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by 133 the state for public use.

(2) Existing, planned, and proposed Affected airports will be considered as having those facilities on public-use airports 136 contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, in 137 or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation 138 Administration, Airport District Office or in comparable 139 military documents shall, and will be so protected from airport hazards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the subject of a notice or proposal submitted to the Federal 142 Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation 143 shall also be protected.

144 (3) A permit is not required for existing structures that requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to projects which 145 146 received construction permits from the Federal Communications 147 Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards before prior to May 20, 1975, provided such structures 148 now exist; a permit is not required for nor shall it apply to 149 150 previously approved structures now existing, or any necessary 151 replacement or repairs to such existing structures if, so long 152 as the height and location are is unchanged.

153 (4) If When political subdivisions have, in compliance with 154 this chapter, adopted adequate airport airspace protection 155 zoning regulations, placed in compliance with s. 333.03, and

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156 such regulations are on file with the department's aviation 157 office, and established a permitting process Department of Transportation, a permit for the construction or alteration of 158 159 an obstruction is such structure shall not be required from the 160 department of Transportation. Upon receipt of a complete permit 161 application, the local government shall provide a copy of the 162 application to the department's aviation office by certified 163 mail, return receipt requested, or by a delivery service that 164 provides a receipt evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical 165 consistency with this subsection, the department shall have a 166 15-day review period following receipt of the application, which 167 must run concurrently with the local government permitting 168 process. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary 169 structures in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 170 consecutive months are exempt from the department's review, 171 unless such review is requested by the department.

(5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days <u>after</u> of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a permit for the <u>construction or</u> erection, alteration, or modification of <u>an obstruction</u> any structure the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. <u>The department</u> <u>shall review permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60</u>.

179 (6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the180 department shall consider:

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(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.

(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.

183 <u>(c) (a)</u> The nature of the terrain and height of existing 184 structures.

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185	(b) Public and private interests and investments.
186	(d) The effect of the construction or alteration of an
187	obstruction on the state licensing standards for a public-use
188	airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
189	<u>(e) (c)</u> The character of <u>existing and planned flight</u> flying
190	operations and $\frac{planned}{planned}$ developments <u>at public-use</u> of airports.
191	(f) (d) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and
192	corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the
193	Federal Aviation Administration.
194	(g) (e) The effect of Whether the construction or alteration
195	of <u>an obstruction on</u> the proposed structure would cause an
196	increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height
197	at the affected airport.
198	(f) Technological advances.
199	(g) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
200	(h) Land use density.
201	(i) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
202	(h)() The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all
203	existing obstructions structures, proposed structures identified
204	in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all
205	other known proposed obstructions structures in the area.
206	(7) When issuing a permit under this section, the
207	department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of
208	such permit, require the owner obstruction marking and lighting
209	of the obstruction to install, operate, and maintain, at the
210	owner's expense, marking and lighting in conformance with the
211	specific standards established by the Federal Aviation
212	Administration permitted structure as provided in s.
213	333.07(3)(b) .

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214 (8) The department may of Transportation shall not approve 215 a permit for the construction or alteration erection of an 216 obstruction a structure unless the applicant submits both 217 documentation showing both compliance with the federal 218 requirement for notification of proposed construction or 219 alteration and a valid aeronautical study. A evaluation, and no 220 permit may not shall be approved solely on the basis that the 221 Federal Aviation Administration determined that the such 2.2.2 proposed construction or alteration of an obstruction was not an 223 airport hazard structure will not exceed federal obstruction 224 standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 225 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.

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

Section 7. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.03 <u>Requirement</u> Power to adopt airport <u>protection</u> zoning 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 <u>in</u>
this section, airport protection zoning regulations for such
airport hazard area.

(b) <u>If where an airport is owned or controlled by a</u> political subdivision and any <u>other political subdivision has</u> <u>land underlying any of the surfaces of the airport and upon</u> <u>which an obstruction may be constructed or altered under 14</u>

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243 <u>C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, the political subdivisions</u> airport 244 hazard area appertaining to such airport is located wholly or 245 partly outside the territorial limits of said political 246 subdivision, the political subdivision owning or controlling the 247 airport and the political subdivision within which the airport 248 hazard area is located, shall either:

249 1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the 250 provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce <u>a set</u> 251 <u>of airport protection</u> zoning regulations applicable to the 252 airport hazard area in question; or

253 2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, 254 create a joint airport protection zoning board that, which board 255 shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a 256 set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the 257 airport hazard area in question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision within which such area is located. 258 259 The Each such joint airport protection zoning board shall have 260 as voting members two representatives appointed by each 261 participating political subdivision participating in its 262 creation and in addition a chair elected by a majority of the 263 members so appointed. However, The airport manager or a 264 representative of each airport in managers of the affected 265 participating political subdivisions shall serve on the board in 266 a nonvoting capacity.

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

269 1. A <u>permit</u> variance for the <u>construction or</u> erection, 270 alteration, or modification of any <u>obstruction</u> structure which 271 would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction

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272 standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 273 77.28, and 77.29;

2. Obstruction marking and lighting for <u>obstructions</u> structures as specified in s. 333.07(3);

3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction <u>or</u> <u>alteration of structures</u> and a valid aeronautical <u>study</u> evaluation submitted 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>approval of a permit not be based</u> no variance shall be approved solely on the <u>determination by the Federal Aviation</u> <u>Administration</u> basis that <u>the</u> such proposed structure <u>is not an</u> <u>airport hazard</u> will not exceed federal 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 regulation.

(d) The department <u>shall be available to provide assistance</u> to political subdivisions regarding federal obstruction <u>standards shall issue copies of the federal obstruction</u> standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients.

299 (2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), political
300 subdivisions shall adopt, administer, and enforce interim

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Florida Senate - 2016 Bill No. SB 756

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301	airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be
302	adopted. Airport land use compatibility zoning When political
303	subdivisions have adopted land development regulations shall, at
304	a minimum, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163
305	which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the
306	provisions herein, adoption of airport land use compatibility
307	regulations pursuant to this subsection shall not be required.
308	Interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall
309	consider the following:
310	(a) The prohibition of new landfills and the restriction of
311	existing landfills Whether sanitary landfills are located within
312	the following areas:
313	1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway
314	used or planned to be used by <u>turbine</u> turbojet or turboprop
315	aircraft.
316	2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway
317	used only by <u>only nonturbine</u> piston-type aircraft.
318	3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and
319	2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport
320	imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. <u>s. 77.19</u> part 77.25 .
321	Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised.
322	(b) <u>Where</u> Whether any landfill is located and constructed
323	<u>in a manner</u> so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird
324	movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or
325	across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of
326	aircraft. The <u>landfill operator must</u> political subdivision shall
327	request from the airport authority or other governing body
328	operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting
329	areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport.

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330 In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, 331 shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird 332 management techniques or other practices to minimize bird 333 hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other 334 governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no 335 later than 30 days after receipt of such request.

336 (c) Where an airport authority or other governing body 337 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 338 339 150, or where a public-use airport owner has established noise 340 contours pursuant to another public study approved by the 341 Federal Aviation Administration, the prohibition of incompatible 342 uses, as established in the noise study in 14 C.F.R. part 150, 343 Appendix A or as a part of an alternative Federal Aviation 344 Administration-approved public study, within the noise contours 345 established by any of these studies, except if such uses are 346 specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate 347 mitigation or similar techniques described in the study neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined 348 349 in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the 350 351 airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered 352 incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 353 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by 354 other types of noise studies.

355 (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body 356 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted 357 a noise study, <u>the prohibition of neither</u> residential 358 construction <u>and nor</u> any educational facility as defined in

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359 chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, 360 shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport 361 measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either 362 side of and at the end of each runway centerline.

363 (e) (3) The restriction of In the manner provided in 364 subsection (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial 365 366 modifications to existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection clear zones, including uses, activities, or 367 368 construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with 369 normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and 370 welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall 371 372 prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public 373 or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, 374 public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a 375 direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a 376 width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions 377 approving construction of an educational facility within the 378 delineated area shall only be granted when the political subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific 379 380 findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing 381 the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting 382 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.

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(3) (5) Political subdivisions shall provide The Department

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388 of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any 389 political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation 390 of an airport zoning code. a copy of all local airport protection zoning codes, rules, and regulations and airport land 391 392 use compatibility zoning regulations, and any related amendments 393 and proposed and granted variances thereto, to shall be filed 394 with the department's aviation office within 30 days after 395 adoption department. 396 (4) (6) Nothing in Subsection (2) may not or subsection (3) 397 shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound 398 conditioning, or other change, or to interfere with the 399 continued use or adjacent expansion of any educational facility structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed 400 401 to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a 402 site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of 403 July 1, 1993. 404 (5) This section does not prohibit an airport authority, a 405 political subdivision or its administrative agency, or any other 406 governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing 407 airport zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in 408 this section in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare 409 of the public in the air and on the ground. 410 Section 8. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 411 read: 412 333.04 Comprehensive zoning regulations; most stringent to 413 prevail where conflicts occur.-

414 (1) INCORPORATION.—In the event that a political
415 subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive
416 plan or policy zoning ordinance regulating, among other things,

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417 the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and 418 uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to 419 the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plan or policy zoning regulations, 420 421 and be administered and enforced in connection therewith.

422 (2) CONFLICT.-In the event of conflict between any airport 423 zoning regulations adopted under this chapter and any other 424 regulations applicable to the same area, whether the conflict be 425 with respect to the height of structures or vegetation trees, 426 the use of land, or any other matter, and whether such 427 regulations were adopted by the political subdivision that which 428 adopted the airport zoning regulations or by some other 429 political subdivision, the more stringent limitation or 430 requirement shall govern and prevail.

Section 9. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 432 read:

333.05 Procedure for adoption of airport zoning regulations.-

435 (1) NOTICE AND HEARING. - No Airport zoning regulations may 436 not shall be adopted, amended, or repealed changed under this 437 chapter except by action of the legislative body of the 438 political subdivision or affected subdivisions in question, or 439 the joint board provided in s. 333.03(1)(b)2. s. 333.03(1)(b) by the political subdivisions bodies therein provided and set 440 441 forth, after a public hearing in relation thereto, at which 442 parties in interest and citizens shall have an opportunity to be 443 heard. Notice of the hearing shall be published at least once a 444 week for 2 consecutive weeks in a newspaper an official paper, or a paper of general circulation, in the political subdivision 445

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446 or subdivisions <u>where</u> in which are located the airport <u>zoning</u> 447 regulations are areas to be adopted, amended, or repealed zoned.

(2) AIRPORT ZONING COMMISSION.-Before Prior to the initial 448 449 zoning of any airport area under this chapter, the political 450 subdivision or joint airport zoning board that which is to 451 adopt, administer, and enforce the regulations must shall 452 appoint a commission, to be known as the airport zoning 453 commission, to recommend the boundaries of the various zones to 454 be established and the regulations to be adopted therefor. Such 455 commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public 456 hearings thereon before submitting its final report, and the 457 legislative body of the political subdivision or the joint 458 airport zoning board may shall not hold its public hearings or 459 take any action until it has received the final report of such 460 commission, and at least 15 days shall elapse between the 461 receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the latter board. If Where a planning city plan 462 463 commission, an airport commission, or a comprehensive zoning 464 commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport 465 zoning commission.

466 Section 10. Section 333.06, Florida Statutes, is amended to 467 read:

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333.06 Airport zoning regulation requirements.-

(1) REASONABLENESS.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall be reasonable and <u>may not</u> none shall impose any requirement or restriction which is not reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In determining what regulations it may adopt, each political subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among

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other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard area and runway protection clear zones, the character of the neighborhood, the uses to which the property to be zoned is put and adaptable, and the impact of any new use, activity, or construction on the airport's operating capability and capacity.

482 (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION. - The purpose of all airport 483 zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both 484 airspace protection and land uses use compatible with airport 485 operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent 486 justification in order to promote the public interest in safety, 487 health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a 488 runway protection clear zone which does not exceed airspace 489 height restrictions is not conclusive evidence per se that such 490 use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport 491 operations.

(3) NONCONFORMING USES.—<u>An</u> No airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulation regulations adopted under this chapter <u>may not</u> shall require the removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any <u>obstruction</u> structure or tree not conforming to the regulation regulations when adopted or amended, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of any nonconforming use, except as provided in s. 333.07(1) and (3).

(4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—An airport master plan shall be prepared by
each <u>public-use</u> <u>publicly</u> <u>owned</u> and <u>operated</u> airport licensed by
the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The
authorized entity having responsibility for governing the



504 operation of the airport, when either requesting from or 505 submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with 506 funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an 507 508 airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, 509 shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, 510 assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all 511 affected local governments. As used in For the purposes of this subsection, the term "affected local government" is defined as 512 513 any municipality city or county having jurisdiction over the 514 airport and any municipality city or county located within 2 515 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to the airport 516 master plan. 517 Section 11. Section 333.065, Florida Statutes, is repealed. 518 Section 12. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 519 read: 520 333.07 Local government permitting of airspace obstructions 521 Permits and variances.-522 (1) PERMITS.-523 (a) A person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an 524 airport obstruction in an airport hazard area in violation of 525 the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter must apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning 526 527 regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit 528 be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed 529 or established and before any existing use or structure may be 530 substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that 531 532 before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced,

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533 substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow 534 higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the 535 administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the 536 regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No 537 permit may not shall be issued if it granted that would allow 538 the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or if it would permit a nonconforming obstruction structure or tree or 539 540 nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a 541 greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable 542 airport protection zoning regulation was adopted which allowed 543 the establishment or creation of the obstruction, or than it is 544 when the application for a permit is made.

545 (b) If Whenever the political subdivision or its 546 administrative agency determines that a nonconforming 547 obstruction use or nonconforming structure or tree has been 548 abandoned or is more than 80 percent torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted 549 if it that would allow the obstruction said structure or tree to 550 551 exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the 552 airport protection zoning regulations.; and, Whether or not an 553 application is made for a permit under this subsection or not, 554 the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of 555 the nonconforming obstruction may be required structure or tree, 556 at his or her own expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, 557 or equip such obstruction object as may be necessary to conform 558 to the current airport protection zoning regulations. If the 559 owner of the nonconforming obstruction neglects or refuses 560 structure or tree shall neglect or refuse to comply with such 561 requirement order for 10 days after notice thereof, the

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562 administrative said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision involved therein, which subdivision, 563 through its appropriate agency, may proceed to have the 564 obstruction object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered, 565 566 or equipped, and assess the cost and expense thereof upon the 567 owner of the obstruction object or the land whereon it is or was located, and, unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days 568 569 from the service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's 570 agent, of such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said 571 land, and shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 572 percent per annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same 573 manner as taxes on real property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, 574 575 said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement 576 of liens by chapter 85. 577

(c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in force hereunder.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.-In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political subdivision or its administrative agency must consider the following, as applicable:

(a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
(b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
(c) The nature of the terrain and height of existing
structures.

(d) The effect of the construction or alteration on the state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in

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591	chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
592	(e) The character of existing and planned flight operations
593	and developments at public-use airports.
594	(f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and
595	corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the
596	Federal Aviation Administration.
597	(g) The effect of the construction or alteration of the
598	proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the
599	decision height at the affected airport.
600	(h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all
601	existing structures and all other known proposed structures in
602	the area.
603	(i) Additional requirements adopted by the political
604	subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and
605	protection of airspace and airport operations.
606	(2) VARIANCES
607	(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase
608	the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or
609	otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport
610	zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land
611	development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of
612	chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may
613	apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning
614	regulations in question. At the time of filing the application,
615	the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail,
616	return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The
617	department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to
618	comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to
619	the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall

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620	include its explanation for any objections stated in its
621	comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within
622	45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is
623	waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its
624	consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the
625	department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by
626	the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board.
627	Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal
628	pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant
629	to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal
630	application or enforcement of the regulations would result in
631	practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the
632	relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but
633	would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the
634	spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any
635	variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions
636	that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate
637	the purposes of this chapter.
638	(b) The Department of Transportation shall have the
639	authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter
640	pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant
641	to s. 333.11.
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(3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.-

643 (a) In issuing a granting any permit or variance under this section, the political subdivision or its administrative agency 644 645 or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the 646 obstruction structure or tree in question to install, operate, 647 and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, such marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards 648

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649	established by the Federal Aviation Administration as may be
650	necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of an
651	obstruction.
652	(b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific
653	standards established by rule by the Department of
654	Transportation.
655	(c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1,
656	1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking
657	requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires
658	replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever
659	occurs first.
660	Section 13. Section 333.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
661	Section 14. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to
662	read:
663	333.09 Administration of airport protection zoning
664	regulations
665	(1) ADMINISTRATIONAll airport protection zoning
666	regulations adopted under this chapter shall provide for the
667	administration and enforcement of such regulations by the
668	political subdivision or its administrative agency an
669	administrative agency which may be an agency created by such
670	regulations or any official, board, or other existing agency of
671	the political subdivision adopting the regulations or of one of
672	the political subdivisions which participated in the creation of
673	the joint airport zoning board adopting the regulations, if
674	satisfactory to that political subdivision, but in no case shall
675	such administrative agency be or include any member of the board
676	of adjustment. The duties of any administrative agency
677	designated pursuant to this chapter <u>must</u> shall include that of

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678	hearing and deciding all permits under <u>s. 333.07</u> s. 333.07(1),
679	deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they pertain to such
680	agency, and all other matters under this chapter applying to
681	said agency, but such agency shall not have or exercise any of
682	the powers herein delegated to the board of adjustment.
683	(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS
684	(a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport
685	zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process
686	to:
687	1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07.
688	2. Provide the department with a copy of a complete
689	application consistent with s. 333.025(4).
690	3. Enforce the issuance or denial of a permit or other
691	determination made by the administrative agency with respect to
692	airport zoning regulations.
693	(b) If a zoning board or permitting body already exists
694	within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting
695	body may implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and
696	appeals processes.
697	(3) APPEALS
698	(a) A person, a political subdivision or its administrative
699	agency, or a joint airport zoning board that contends that a
700	decision made by a political subdivision or its administrative
701	agency is an improper application of airport zoning regulations
702	may use the process established for an appeal.
703	(b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken
704	within a reasonable time, as provided by the political
705	subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the
706	entity from which the appeal is taken a notice of appeal

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707	specifying the grounds for appeal.
708	(c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the underlying
709	action appealed from, unless the entity from which the appeal is
710	taken certifies pursuant to the rules for appeal that by reason
711	of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in its
712	opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such
713	cases, proceedings may not be stayed except by order of the
714	political subdivision or its administrative agency on notice to
715	the entity from which the appeal is taken and for good cause
716	shown.
717	(d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
718	shall set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give
719	public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and
720	decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any
721	party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
722	(e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency
723	may, in conformity with this chapter, affirm, reverse, or modify
724	the decision on the permit or other determination from which the
725	appeal is taken.
726	Section 15. Section 333.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
727	Section 16. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to
728	read:
729	333.11 Judicial review
730	(1) Any person <u>,</u> aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any
731	decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a
732	political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or
733	any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a
734	political subdivision $_{ au}$ or its of any administrative agency
735	hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in

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the judicial circuit where the <u>political subdivision</u> board of adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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

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

754 (2) (4) The court has shall have exclusive jurisdiction to 755 affirm, reverse, or modify, or set aside the decision on the 756 permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken 757 brought up for review, in whole or in part, and, if appropriate 758 need be, to order further proceedings by the political 759 subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. 760 The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its 761 administrative agency board, if supported by substantial 762 evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive, and an 763 no objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its 764 administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the

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765 court unless such objection was raised in the underlying 766 proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was 767 not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure 768 to do so.

769 (3) (5) If In any case in which airport zoning regulations 770 adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are 771 held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a 772 particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to 773 be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel 774 of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that 775 property in violation of the State Constitution or the 776 Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect 777 the application of such regulations to other structures and 778 parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the 779 particular decision.

(4) (6) A judicial No appeal to any court may not shall be 781 or is permitted under this section until the appellant has 782 exhausted all of its remedies through application for local government permits, exceptions, and appeals, to any courts, as herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of 785 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 790 board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder. 791 Section 17. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended to 792 read:

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333.12 Acquisition of air rights.-If In any case which: it



794 desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a is 795 nonconforming obstruction is determined to be an airport hazard and the owner will not remove, lower, or otherwise eliminate it 796 797 structure or use; or the approach protection necessary cannot, 798 because of constitutional limitations, be provided by airport 799 zoning regulations under this chapter; or it appears advisable 800 that the necessary approach protection be provided by 801 acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning 802 regulations, the political subdivision within which the property 803 or nonconforming obstruction use is located, or the political 804 subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by 805 it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the 806 manner provided by chapter 73, such property, air right, 807 avigation navigation easement, or other estate, portion, or 808 interest in the property or nonconforming obstruction structure 809 or use or such interest in the air above such property, tree, structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to 810 811 effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by condemnation, to have the right to take immediate possession of 812 813 the property, interest in property, air right, or other right 814 sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, 815 and as authorized by chapter 74. In the case of the purchase of 816 any property, or any easement, or estate or interest therein or the acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain, the 817 818 political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such 819 power shall, in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, 820 or destruction of property, also pay the cost of the removal and 821 relocation of any structure or any public utility that which is 822 required to be moved to a new location.

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823 Section 18. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to 824 read: 825 333.13 Enforcement and remedies.— 826 (1) Each violation of this chapter or of any <u>airport zoning</u> 827 regulations, orders, or rulings adopted promulgated or made

827 regulations, orders, or rulings <u>adopted</u> promulgated or made 828 pursuant to this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor of the 829 second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 830 775.083, and each day a violation continues to exist shall 831 constitute a separate offense.

832 (2) In addition, the political subdivision or agency 833 adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may 834 institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to 835 prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of this 836 chapter or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this 837 chapter or of any order or ruling made in connection with their 838 administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to 839 the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction, (which may be 840 mandatory, - or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the 841 842 purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and 843 orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.

844 (3) The department of Transportation may institute a civil
845 action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to
846 prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.

847 Section 19. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created 848 to read:

849 850 851 20 333.135 Transition provisions.-

0 (1) Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1, 1 2016, which includes provisions in conflict with this chapter

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852	shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter
853	by July 1, 2017.
854	(2) Any political subdivision having an airport within its
855	territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning
856	regulations shall, by July 1, 2017, adopt airport zoning
857	regulations consistent with this chapter.
858	(3) For those political subdivisions that have not yet
859	adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the
860	department shall administer the permitting process as provided
861	<u>in s. 333.025.</u>
862	Section 20. Section 333.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed.
863	=========== T I T L E A M E N D M E N T =================================
864	And the title is amended as follows:
865	Delete line 16
866	and insert:
867	routes to, a port-of-entry location; amending s.
868	333.01, F.S.; defining and redefining terms; amending
869	s. 333.025, F.S.; revising the requirements relating
870	to permits required for obstructions; requiring
871	certain existing, planned, and proposed facilities to
872	be protected from airport hazards; requiring the local
873	government to provide a copy of a complete permit
874	application to the Department of Transportation's
875	aviation office, subject to certain requirements;
876	requiring the department to have a specified review
877	period following receipt of such application;
878	providing exemptions from such review under certain
879	circumstances; revising the circumstances under which
880	the department issues or denies a permit; revising the

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881 department's requirements before a permit is issued; 882 revising the circumstances under which the department 883 is prohibited from approving a permit; providing that 884 the denial of a permit is subject to administrative 885 review; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; conforming 886 provisions to changes made by the act; revising the 887 circumstances under which a political subdivision 888 owning or controlling an airport and another political subdivision adopt, administer, and enforce airport 889 890 protection zoning regulations or create a joint airport protection zoning board; revising the 891 892 provisions relating to airport protection zoning 893 regulations and joint airport protection zoning 894 boards; requiring the department to be available to 895 provide assistance to political subdivisions regarding federal obstruction standards; deleting provisions 896 897 relating to certain duties of the department; revising 898 provisions relating to airport land use compatibility zoning regulations; revising construction; providing 899 900 applicability; amending s. 333.04, F.S.; authorizing 901 certain airport zoning regulations to be incorporated 902 in and made a part of comprehensive plans and 903 policies, rather than a part of comprehensive zoning 904 regulations, under certain circumstances; revising 905 requirements relating to applicability; amending s. 906 333.05, F.S.; revising procedures for adoption of 907 airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.06, F.S.; 908 revising airport zoning regulation requirements; repealing s. 333.065, F.S., relating to guidelines 909



910 regarding land use near airports; amending s. 333.07, 911 F.S.; revising requirements relating to local 912 government permitting of airspace obstructions; 913 requiring a person proposing to construct, alter, or 914 allow an airport obstruction to apply for a permit 915 under certain circumstances; revising the 916 circumstances under which a permit is prohibited from 917 being issued; revising the circumstances under which 918 the owner of a nonconforming structure is required to 919 alter such structure to conform to the current airport 920 protection zoning regulations; deleting provisions 921 relating to variances from zoning regulations; 922 requiring a political subdivision or its 923 administrative agency to consider specified criteria 924 in determining whether to issue or deny a permit; 925 revising the requirements for marking and lighting in 926 conformance with certain standards; repealing s. 927 333.08, F.S., relating to appeals of decisions 928 concerning airport zoning regulations; amending s. 929 333.09, F.S.; revising the requirements relating to 930 the administration of airport protection zoning 931 regulations; requiring all airport protection zoning 932 regulations to provide for the administration and 933 enforcement of such regulations by the political 934 subdivision or its administrative agency; requiring a 935 political subdivision adopting airport zoning 936 regulations to provide a permitting process, subject 937 to certain requirements; requiring a zoning board or 938 permitting body to implement the airport zoning

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939 regulation permitting and appeals process if such 940 board or body already exists within a political 941 subdivision; authorizing a person, a political 942 subdivision or its administrative agency, or a 943 specified joint zoning board to use the process 944 established for an appeal, subject to certain 945 requirements; repealing s. 333.10, F.S., relating to 946 boards of adjustment provided for by airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.11, F.S.; revising the 947 948 requirements relating to judicial review; amending s. 949 333.12, F.S.; revising requirements relating to the 950 acquisition of air rights; amending s. 333.13, F.S.; 951 conforming provisions to changes made by the act; 952 creating s. 333.135, F.S.; requiring conflicting 953 airport zoning regulations in effect on a specified 954 date to be amended to conform to certain requirements; 955 requiring certain political subdivisions to adopt 956 certain airport zoning regulations by a specified 957 date; requiring the department to administer a 958 specified permitting process for certain political 959 subdivisions; repealing s. 333.14, F.S., relating to a 960 short title; amending s.