1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the Department of Transportation; 3 amending s. 20.23, F.S.; removing the Secretary of 4 Transportation's authority to appoint an inspector 5 general; removing responsibilities of the Fort Myers 6 Urban Office; amending ss. 311.07 and 311.09, F.S.; 7 revising the minimum amount of funds that the 8 department must request for the Florida Seaport 9 Transportation and Economic Development Program; 10 amending s. 316.003, F.S.; revising definitions and defining the term "port-of-entry" for purposes of the 11 12 Florida Uniform Traffic Control Law; amending s. 13 316.081, F.S.; revising provisions that require 14 driving on the right side of the roadway; amending s. 15 316.130, F.S.; revising provisions relating to rightof-way when a pedestrian is crossing the roadway; 16 amending s. 316.2065, F.S.; revising provisions for 17 operating a bicycle on a roadway; removing the 18 19 definition of "substandard-width lane"; amending s. 20 316.545, F.S.; revising provisions for fines for 21 certain commercial motor vehicles that obtain a 2.2 temporary registration permit; amending s. 333.01, F.S.; revising definitions for purposes of airport 23 zoning provisions; amending s. 333.025, F.S.; revising 24 25 provisions for permits issued by the department for 26 construction or alteration of a structure hazardous to

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air navigation; providing for administrative review of a denial of a permit; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; revising provisions for certain political subdivisions to adopt certain airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.04, F.S.; revising provisions for incorporation of airport protection zoning regulations into a comprehensive plan or policy; providing for conflict between specified regulations and other regulations applicable to the same area; amending s. 333.05, F.S.; revising procedure for adoption of zoning regulations; amending s. 333.06, F.S.; revising airport zoning requirements; repealing s. 333.065, F.S., relating to quidelines regarding land use near airports; amending s. 333.07, F.S.; revising provisions for permits and variances; requiring a person proposing to erect, construct, or alter any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any vegetation, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations to apply for a permit; revising provisions for removal of a nonconforming structure or vegetation; removing provisions for a variance to airport zoning regulations for such structure or vegetation; providing certain considerations for the political subdivision or its administrative agency to consider when issuing or denying a permit; revising

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requirements relating to markings and lighting for the owner of the structure or vegetation; repealing s. 333.08, F.S., relating to appeals of agency action relating to airport zoning regulations; amending s. 333.09, F.S.; revising provisions for administration of airport zoning regulations; requiring certain political subdivisions or their administrative agencies to provide certain processes for permits with respect to airport zoning regulations; providing for appeal of decisions made in the administration of such regulations; repealing s. 333.10, F.S., relating to boards of adjustment; amending s. 333.11, F.S.; revising provisions for judicial review; amending s. 333.12, F.S.; revising provisions for acquisition of air rights by political subdivision; amending s. 333.13, F.S.; revising provisions for enforcement and remedies for violations; creating s. 333.135, F.S.; providing a period for political subdivisions to conform airport ordinances with changes made by the act; providing a period for political subdivisions to adopt airport zoning regulations; directing the department to administer specified permitting process for certain political subdivisions; repealing s. 333.14, F.S., relating to a short title; amending s. 334.03, F.S.; revising the definition of "511" or "511 service" used in the Florida Transportation Code;

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removing the definition of the term "interactive voice response"; amending ss. 334.044 and 334.60, F.S.; revising department's duty to provide oversight of traveler information systems; amending s. 338.165, F.S.; removing certain facilities from the list of facilities whose toll revenues can be used to secure bonds; amending s. 338.227, F.S.; providing that the validation of turnpike revenues bonds is optional instead of mandatory; providing requirements regarding a complaint for such validation; amending s. 338.231, F.S.; increasing the length of time that a prepaid toll account must be inactive before reverting to unclaimed property; amending s. 339.135, F.S.; revising requirements for amendments to the department's adopted work program to be submitted to the Legislative Budget Commission; providing that a municipality or county that applies transportation concurrency may not require a developer to pay a fee for the removal of vegetation within the right-of-way limits of road improvements; defining the term "fee"; providing for a municipality to exempt itself from such provisions; directing the Office of Economic and Demographic Research to determine the economic benefits of the state's investment in the department's adopted work program; requiring a report to the Legislature; amending s. 215.82, F.S., relating to

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105 validation of bonds; conforming to changes made by the act; reenacting s. 350.81(6), F.S., relating to 106 107 communications services offered by governmental 108 entities, to incorporate the amendment made by the act 109 to s. 333.01, F.S., in a reference thereto; providing an effective date. 110 111 112 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 113 114 Section 1. Paragraphs (d) and (e) of subsection (3) and 115 paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of subsection (4) of section 20.23, 116 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

20.23 Department of Transportation.—There is created a Department of Transportation which shall be a decentralized agency.

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(d) The secretary shall appoint an inspector general pursuant to s. 20.055 who shall be directly responsible to the secretary and shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary.

(d) (e) The secretary shall appoint a general counsel who shall be directly responsible to the secretary. The general counsel is responsible for all legal matters of the department. The department may employ as many attorneys as it deems necessary to advise and represent the department in all transportation matters.

(4)

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(d) The district director for the Fort Myers Urban Office of the Department of Transportation is responsible for developing the 5-year Transportation Plan for Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Glades, Hendry, and Lee Counties. The Fort Myers Urban Office also is responsible for providing policy, direction, local government coordination, and planning for those counties.

- (d) (e) 1. The responsibility for the turnpike system shall be delegated by the secretary to the executive director of the turnpike enterprise, who shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary. The executive director shall report directly to the secretary, and the turnpike enterprise shall operate pursuant to ss. 338.22-338.241.
- 2. To facilitate the most efficient and effective management of the turnpike enterprise, including the use of best business practices employed by the private sector, the turnpike enterprise, except as provided in s. 287.055, shall be exempt from departmental policies, procedures, and standards, subject to the secretary having the authority to apply any such policies, procedures, and standards to the turnpike enterprise from time to time as deemed appropriate.
- (e) (f) 1. The responsibility for developing and operating the high-speed and passenger rail systems established in chapter 341, directing funding for passenger rail systems under s. 341.303, and coordinating publicly funded passenger rail operations in the state, including freight rail interoperability

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issues, shall be delegated by the secretary to the executive director of the rail enterprise, who shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary. The executive director shall report directly to the secretary, and the rail enterprise shall operate pursuant to ss. 341.8201-341.842.

- 2. To facilitate the most efficient and effective management of the rail enterprise, including the use of best business practices employed by the private sector, the rail enterprise, except as provided in s. 287.055, shall be exempt from departmental policies, procedures, and standards, subject to the secretary having the authority to apply any such policies, procedures, and standards to the rail enterprise from time to time as deemed appropriate.
- Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 311.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 311.07 Florida seaport transportation and economic development funding.—
 - (2) A minimum of \$25 \$15 million per year shall be made available from the State Transportation Trust Fund to fund the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program. The Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council created in s. 311.09 shall develop guidelines for project funding. Council staff, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of Economic Opportunity shall work in cooperation to review projects and allocate funds in accordance with the schedule required for the Department of

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Transportation to include these projects in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4).

Section 3. Subsection (9) of section 311.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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- 311.09 Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council.—
- The Department of Transportation shall include no less than \$25 \$15 million per year in its annual legislative budget request for the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program funded under s. 311.07. Such budget shall include funding for projects approved by the council which have been determined by each agency to be consistent. The Department of Transportation shall include the specific approved Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program projects to be funded under s. 311.07 during the ensuing fiscal year in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4). The total amount of funding to be allocated to Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Program projects under s. 311.07 during the successive 4 fiscal years shall also be included in the tentative work program developed pursuant to s. 339.135(4). The council may submit to the Department of Transportation a list of approved projects that could be made production-ready within the next 2 years. The list shall be submitted by the Department of Transportation as part of the needs and project list prepared pursuant to s. 339.135(2)(b). However, the Department of Transportation shall, upon written

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request of the Florida Seaport Transportation and Economic Development Council, submit work program amendments pursuant to s. 339.135(7) to the Governor within 10 days after the later of the date the request is received by the Department of Transportation or the effective date of the amendment, termination, or closure of the applicable funding agreement between the Department of Transportation and the affected seaport, as required to release the funds from the existing commitment. Notwithstanding s. 339.135(7)(c), any work program amendment to transfer prior year funds from one approved seaport project to another seaport project is subject to the procedures in s. 339.135(7)(d). Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Department of Transportation may transfer unexpended budget between the seaport projects as identified in the approved work program amendments.

Section 4. Subsections (6) and (47) of section 316.003, Florida Statutes, are amended, and subsection (94) is added to that section, to read:

316.003 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, except where the context otherwise requires:

(6) CROSSWALK.-

(a) "Marked crosswalk" means pavement marking lines on the roadway surface, which may include contrasting pavement texture, style, or colored portions of the roadway, at an intersection

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which is used by pedestrians for crossing the roadway. That part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway, measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.

- (b) "Midblock crosswalk" means pavement marking lines on the roadway surface, which may include contrasting pavement texture, style, or a colored portion of the roadway, located between intersections at a signalized or nonsignalized crosswalk that is used by pedestrians for crossing the roadway and may include a pedestrian refuge island. Any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.
- (c) "Unmarked crosswalk" means a portion of the roadway at an intersection which is used by pedestrians for crossing the roadway and is not marked by pavement marking lines on the roadway surface.
- (47) SIDEWALK.—That portion of a street between the curbline, or the lateral line, of a roadway and the adjacent property lines, intended for use by pedestrians, adjacent to the roadway between the curb or edge of the roadway and the property line.
- (94) PORT-OF-ENTRY.—A designated location that allows drivers of commercial motor vehicles to purchase temporary registration permits necessary to operate legally within the state. The locations and the designated routes to such locations

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shall be determined by the Department of Transportation.

Section 5. Subsection (2) of section 316.081, Florida 262 263 Statutes, is amended to read: 316.081 Driving on right side of roadway; exceptions.-264 265 Upon all roadways, any vehicle proceeding at less than 266 the normal speed of traffic based on existing at the time and 267 place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in 268 the right-hand lane then available for traffic or, if no lane is 269 marked for traffic, as close as is safe and reasonable 270 practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except 271 when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the 272 same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an 273 intersection or into a private road or driveway. 274 Section 6. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subsection (7) of 275 section 316.130, Florida Statutes, are amended to read: 276 316.130 Pedestrians; traffic regulations.-

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where the approach is not controlled by a traffic signal or stop sign signage so indicates shall stop and remain stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross a roadway when the pedestrian is in the crosswalk or steps into the crosswalk and is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or turning, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger. Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead

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pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-ofway to all vehicles upon the roadway.

(c) When traffic control signals are not in place or in operation and there is no signage indicating otherwise, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger. Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

Section 7. Subsection (5) of section 316.2065, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

316.2065 Bicycle regulations.-

- (5) (a) Any person operating a bicycle upon a roadway at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under existing the conditions then existing shall ride in the lane marked for bicycle use or, if no lane is marked for bicycle use, as close as is safe and reasonable practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway except under any of the following situations:
- 1. When overtaking and passing another bicycle or vehicle proceeding in the same direction.
 - 2. When preparing for a left turn at an intersection or

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into a private road or driveway.

- 3. When reasonably necessary to avoid any condition or potential conflict, including, but not limited to, a fixed or moving object, parked or moving vehicle, bicycle, pedestrian, animal, surface hazard, or turn lane, or substandard-width lane, which makes it unsafe to continue along the right-hand curb or edge or within a bicycle lane. For the purposes of this subsection, a "substandard-width lane" is a lane that is too narrow for a bicycle and another vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.
- (b) Any person operating a bicycle upon a one-way highway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near the left-hand curb or edge of such roadway as safe and reasonable practicable.
- Section 8. Paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 316.545, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 316.545 Weight and load unlawful; special fuel and motor fuel tax enforcement; inspection; penalty; review.—

331 (2)

(b) The officer or inspector shall inspect the license plate or registration certificate of the commercial vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003(66), to determine if its gross weight is in compliance with the declared gross vehicle weight. If its gross weight exceeds the declared weight, the penalty shall be 5 cents per pound on the difference between such weights. In those cases when the commercial vehicle, as defined in s. 316.003(66),

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339 is being operated over the highways of the state with an expired registration or with no registration from this or any other 340 341 jurisdiction or is not registered under the applicable 342 provisions of chapter 320, the penalty herein shall apply on the 343 basis of 5 cents per pound on that scaled weight which exceeds 35,000 pounds on laden truck tractor-semitrailer combinations or 344 345 tandem trailer truck combinations, 10,000 pounds on laden straight trucks or straight truck-trailer combinations, or 346 347 10,000 pounds on any unladen commercial motor vehicle. 348 Commercial motor vehicles entering the state at designated port-349 of-entry locations or operating on designated routes to a portof-entry location, which obtain temporary registration permits, 350 351 shall be assessed a penalty limited to the difference between 352 its gross weight and the declared gross vehicle weight at 5 353 cents per pound. If the license plate or registration has not 354 been expired for more than 90 days, the penalty imposed under 355 this paragraph may not exceed \$1,000. In the case of special 356 mobile equipment as defined in s. 316.003(48), which qualifies 357 for the license tax provided for in s. 320.08(5)(b), being 358 operated on the highways of the state with an expired 359 registration or otherwise not properly registered under the 360 applicable provisions of chapter 320, a penalty of \$75 shall 361 apply in addition to any other penalty which may apply in 362 accordance with this chapter. A vehicle found in violation of 363 this section may be detained until the owner or operator 364 produces evidence that the vehicle has been properly registered.

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Any costs incurred by the retention of the vehicle shall be the sole responsibility of the owner. A person who has been assessed a penalty pursuant to this paragraph for failure to have a valid vehicle registration certificate pursuant to the provisions of chapter 320 is not subject to the delinquent fee authorized in s. 320.07 if such person obtains a valid registration certificate within 10 working days after such penalty was assessed.

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

- 333.01 Definitions.—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 context otherwise requires:
- (1) "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation

 Administration review conducted pursuant to 14 C.F.R. part 77,

 concerning the effect of proposed construction or alteration on
 the use of air navigation facilities or navigable airspace by
 aircraft.
- (1) "Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the operation, construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment, construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or

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other air navigation facilities, and air instruction.

- (2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and utilized or to be utilized in the interest of the public for such purpose.
- (3) "Airport hazard" means any obstruction that exceeds structure or tree or use of land which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 and that which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.
- (4) "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water upon which an airport hazard might be established if not prevented as provided in this chapter.
- (5) "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the manner provided enumerated in s. 333.03 333.03(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>scaled</u> detailed, scale engineering drawing, or set of drawings, in either paper or

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electronic form, of existing, including pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned airport facilities which provides a graphic representation of the existing and long-term development plan for the airport and demonstrates the preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency of the airport, their locations, and runway usage.

- (7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan of an airport that describes the immediate and long-term development plans to meet future aviation demand.
- (8) "Airport protection zoning" means airport zoning regulations governing airport hazards in the manner provided in s. 333.03.
- (9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation as created under s. 20.23.
- (10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or use thereof that includes a public or private kindergarten through 12th grade school, charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university campus. For the purpose of this chapter, the term "educational facility" does not include space used for educational purposes within a multitenant building.
- (11) "Landfill" has the same meaning as defined in s. 403.703.
- (12) (7) "Obstruction" means any object of natural growth or terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used and any permanent or temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent

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or temporary existing structure by a change in its height, including appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including equipment or material used therein, existing or proposed, which exceeds manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain that violates the standards contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29.

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

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- (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom.
- 471 (18) "Substantial modification" means any repair,
 472 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure
 473 when the actual cost of the repair, reconstruction,
 474 rehabilitation, or improvement of the structure equals or

exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure.

- Section 10. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 333.025 Permit required for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards.—
 - (1)Any person proposing the construction or alteration In order to prevent the erection of structures hazardous dangerous to air navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), and (4), each person shall secure from the department of Transportation a permit for the proposed construction or erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the department of Transportation will be required only within an airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are exceeded and if the proposed construction is within a 10nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all usable runways of a public-use airport, or a publicly owned or operated

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airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by the state for public use.

- (2) Existing, planned, and proposed Affected airports will be considered as having those facilities on public-use airports contained in an which are shown on the airport master plan, on or an airport layout plan submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration Airport District Office, or in comparable military documents, and will be so protected from the structures that exceed federal obstruction standards. Planned or proposed public-use airports which are the subject of a notice or proposal submitted to the Federal Aviation Administration or to the Department of Transportation shall also be protected.
- (3) Permit requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to <u>structures</u> projects which received construction permits from the Federal Communications Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction standards prior to May 20, 1975, provided <u>such structures now exist</u>; nor shall <u>such requirements</u> it apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures, so long as the height and location is unchanged.
- (4) When political subdivisions have adopted adequate airport airspace protection zoning regulations in compliance with s. 333.03_{7} and such regulations are on file with the department of Transportation, and have established a permitting process in compliance with s. $333.09(2)_{7}$ a permit for such structure shall not be required from the department of

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Transportation. To evaluate technical consistency with this section there is a 15-day department review period concurrent with the permitting process prescribed by s. 333.09. Upon receipt of a complete permit application, the local government shall forward a copy of the application to the department's Aviation Office by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by delivery service that provides a receipt evidencing delivery. Cranes, construction equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from department review, unless such review is requested by the department.

- (5) The department of Transportation shall, within 30 days after of the receipt of an application for a permit, issue or deny a permit for the construction or erection, alteration, or modification of any structure the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. The department shall review permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60.
- (6) In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the department shall consider:
 - (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
 - (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ (a) The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures.
 - (b) Public and private interests and investments.

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| | (d) | Whethe: | r the | constru | ctio | n of | the | propose | d structu | re |
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| would | imp | act the | state | e licens: | ing s | stand | dards | for a | public-us | е |
| airpo | rt, | containe | ed in | chapter | 330 | and | rule | 14-60, | Florida | |
| Administrative Code. | | | | | | | | | | |

- $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ The character of existing and planned flight flying operations and planned developments at public-use of airports.
- (f) (d) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- $\underline{(g)}$ (e) Whether the construction of the proposed structure would cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.
 - (f) Technological advances.
 - (g) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air.
 - (h) Land use density.

- (i) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace.
- (h)(j) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures, proposed structures identified in the applicable jurisdictions' comprehensive plans, and all other known proposed structures in the area.
- (7) When issuing a permit under this section, the department of Transportation shall, as a specific condition of such permit, require the owner obstruction marking and lighting of the permitted structure or vegetation to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established

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by the Federal Aviation Administration as provided in s. 333.07(3)(b).

to read:

- (8) The department of Transportation shall not approve a permit for the construction or alteration erection of a structure unless the applicant submits both documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical study evaluation, and a no permit may not shall be approved solely on the basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, or 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.
- (9) The denial of a permit under this section shall be subject to the administrative review provisions of chapter 120. Section 11. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended
- 333.03 <u>Requirement</u> Power to adopt airport 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 in this section, airport protection zoning regulations for such airport hazards hazard area.
 - (b) Where an airport is owned or controlled by a political

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subdivision and <u>an</u> <u>any</u> airport hazard area appertaining to such airport is located wholly or partly outside the territorial limits of <u>the said</u> political subdivision, the political subdivision owning or controlling the airport and <u>any</u> the political subdivision within which the airport hazard area is located, shall either:

- 1. By interlocal agreement, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163, adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in question; or
- 2. By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, create a joint airport zoning board that, which board shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the airport hazard area in each question as that vested in paragraph (a) in the political subdivision in within which the airport hazard such area is located. Each such joint airport zoning board shall have as members two representatives appointed by each participating political subdivision participating in its creation and, in addition, a chair elected by a majority of the members so appointed. The However, the airport manager or representative of each airport in managers of the affected participating political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a nonvoting capacity.
- (c) Airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulations adopted under paragraph (a) shall, as a minimum, require:
 - 1. A permit variance for the erection, construction, or

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alteration, or modification of any structure which would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29;

- 2. Obstruction marking and lighting for structures exceeding the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, as specified in s. 333.07(3);
- 3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal requirement for notification of proposed construction or alteration and a valid aeronautical study evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit variance;
- 4. Consideration of the criteria in s. 333.025(6), when determining whether to issue or deny a permit variance; and
- 5. That no <u>permit</u> variance shall be approved solely on the basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. <u>77.15, 77.17, 77.19, 77.21, and 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation regulation.</u>
- (d) The department <u>is available to provide assistance to political subdivisions with regard to federal obstruction standards shall issue copies of the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29 to each political subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning maps depicting within</u>

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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.

- airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be adopted, administered, and enforced. Airport land use compatibility zoning When political subdivisions have adopted land development regulations shall, at a minimum, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following:
- (a) Prohibiting any new and restricting any existing landfills Whether sanitary landfills are located within the following areas:
- 1. Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used or planned to be used by $\underline{\text{turbine}}$ $\underline{\text{turbojet}}$ or $\underline{\text{turboprop}}$ aircraft.
- 2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway used only by nonturbine piston-type aircraft.
- 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 77.19 part 77.25. Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised.
 - (b) Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed

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so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The landfill operator must be required to political subdivision shall request from the airport authority or other governing body operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird management techniques or other practices to minimize bird hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no later than 30 days after receipt of such request.

(c) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 150, or where the public-use airport owner has established noise contours pursuant to another public study approved by the Federal Aviation Administration, incompatible uses, as established in Appendix A of the 14 C.F.R. part 150 noise study or as a part of an alternative Federal Aviation Administration-approved public study, shall not be permitted within the noise contours established by that study, except where such use is specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate mitigation or similar techniques described in the study neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter

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1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by other types of noise studies.

- (d) Where an airport authority or other governing body operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted a noise study, neither residential construction nor any educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school facilities, shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either side of and at the end of each runway centerline.
- (3) In the manner provided in subsection (1), airport zoning regulations that shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications to existing incompatible uses construction within runway protection clear zones shall be adopted, including uses, activities, or construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a

direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions approving construction of an educational facility within the delineated area shall only be granted when the political subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting such a location.

- (4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and (3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the adoption of such regulations.
- (4)(5) The department of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation of an airport zoning regulation code. A copy of all local airport zoning codes, rules, and regulations, and amendments and proposed and granted permits variances thereto, shall be filed with the department. All updates and amendments to local airport zoning codes, rules, and regulations shall be filed with the department within 30 days after adoption.
- (5) (6) Nothing in subsection (2) or subsection (3) shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound conditioning, or other change, or to interfere with the continued use or adjacent expansion of any educational structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed to

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prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of July 1, 1993.

- (6) This section does not preclude an airport authority, political subdivision or its administrative agency, or other governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing airport protection zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in this section in order to protect the safety and welfare of the public in the air and on the ground.
- Section 12. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 333.04 Comprehensive zoning regulations; most stringent to prevail where conflicts occur.—
- subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive plan or policy zoning ordinance regulating, among other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural objects, and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plans or policies zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in connection therewith.
- (2) CONFLICT.—In the event of conflict between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures or vegetation trees,

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

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

333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.-

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

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recommend the boundaries of the various zones to be established and the regulations to be adopted therefor. Such commission shall make a preliminary report and hold public hearings thereon before submitting its final report, and the legislative body of the political subdivision or the joint airport zoning board shall not hold its public hearings or take any action until it has received the final report of such commission, and at least 15 days shall elapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the latter board. Where a planning city plan commission, airport commission, or comprehensive zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

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

333.06 Airport zoning requirements.-

(1) REASONABLENESS.—All airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall be reasonable and not impose any requirement or restriction which is not reasonably necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. In determining what regulations it may adopt, each political subdivision and joint airport zoning board shall consider, among other things, the character of the flying operations expected to be conducted at the airport, the nature of the terrain within the airport hazard area and runway protection 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

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construction on the airport's operating capability and capacity.

- (2) INDEPENDENT JUSTIFICATION.—The purpose of all airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter is to provide both airspace protection and land <u>uses</u> use compatible with airport operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent justification in order to promote the public interest in safety, health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a runway <u>protection</u> clear zone which does not exceed airspace height restrictions is not <u>conclusive</u> evidence per se that such use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport operations.
- (3) NONCONFORMING USES.—No airport <u>protection</u> zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall require the removal, lowering, or other change or alteration of any structure or <u>vegetation</u> tree not conforming to the regulations when adopted or amended, or otherwise interfere with the continuance of any nonconforming use, except as provided in s. 333.07(1) and (3).
- (4) ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—An airport master plan shall be prepared by each <u>public-use</u> <u>publicly owned and operated</u> airport licensed by the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The authorized entity having responsibility for governing the operation of the airport, when either requesting from or submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant

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impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, "affected local government" is defined as any city or county having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land subject to the airport master plan.

Section 15. <u>Section 333.065, Florida Statutes, is</u> repealed.

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

- 333.07 <u>Local government permitting of airspace</u> Permits and variances.
 - (1) PERMITS.—

(a) Any person proposing to erect, construct, or alter any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any vegetation, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed or established and before any existing use or structure may be substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations

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shall provide that before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No permit may not shall be issued granted that would allow the establishment or creation of an airport hazard or would permit a nonconforming structure or vegetation tree or nonconforming use to be made or become higher or to become a greater hazard to air navigation than it was when the applicable regulation was adopted or than it is when the application for a permit is made.

administrative agency determines that a nonconforming use or nonconforming structure or vegetation tree has been abandoned or is more than 80 percent torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may not shall be granted that would allow the said structure or vegetation tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the zoning regulations. And, Whether or not an application is made for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming structure or vegetation may be required tree, at his or her own expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such object as may be necessary to conform to the regulations. If the owner of the nonconforming structure or vegetation tree shall neglect or

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refuse to comply with such order for 10 days after notice thereof, the said agency may report the violation to the political subdivision involved therein, which subdivision, through its appropriate agency, may proceed to have the object so lowered, removed, reconstructed, altered or equipped, and assess the cost and expense thereof upon the object or the land whereon it is or was located, and, unless such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85.

(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) VARIANCES.-

(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may

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apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning regulations in question. At the time of filing the application, the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail, return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall include its explanation for any objections stated in its comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal application or enforcement of the regulations would result in practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter. (b) The Department of Transportation shall have the

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authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant to s. 333.11.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.-In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political subdivision or its administrative agency shall 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 state licensing standards for a public-use airport, contained in chapter 330 and rule 14-60, Florida

 Administrative Code, for the construction or alteration of the proposed structure.
- (e) The character of existing and planned flight operations and developments at public-use airports.
- (f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- (g) Effect of the construction or alteration of the proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the decision height at the affected airport.
- (h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all existing structures and all other known proposed structures in the area.

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(i) Requirements contained in s. 333.03(2) and (3).

- (j) Additional requirements adopted by the political subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and protection of airspace and airport operations.
 - (3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.-

- (a) In <u>issuing a granting any</u> permit or variance under this section, the <u>political subdivision or its</u> administrative agency or board of adjustment shall require the owner of the structure or <u>vegetation</u> tree in question to install, operate, and maintain thereon, at his or her own expense, such marking and lighting in conformance with the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation Administration as may be necessary to indicate to aircraft pilots the presence of an obstruction.
- (b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the specific standards established by rule by the department $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$
- (c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1, 1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever occurs first.
- Section 17. Section 333.08, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 18. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations.-

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

(2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.—

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- (a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport
 zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process to:
- 1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07, including requests for exceptions to airport zoning regulations.
- 2. Notify the department of receipt of a complete application consistent with s. 333.025(4).
 - 3. Enforce any permit, order, requirement, decision, or

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determination made by the administrative agency with respect to airport zoning regulations.

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

- (a) A person or a political subdivision or its

 administrative agency or a joint airport zoning board that

 contends a decision made by a political subdivision or its

 administrative agency is an improper application of airport

 zoning regulations, may use the process established for an

 appeal.
- (b) All appeals taken under this section must be taken within a reasonable time, as provided by the political subdivision or its administrative agency, by filing with the entity from which appeal is taken a notice of appeal specifying the grounds for appeal.
- (c) An appeal shall stay all proceedings in the underlying action appealed from, unless the entity from which the appeal is taken certifies pursuant to the rules for appeal that by reason of the facts stated in the certificate a stay would, in its opinion, cause imminent peril to life or property. In such cases, proceedings shall not be stayed except by order of the political

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subdivision or its administrative agency on notice to the entity from which the appeal is taken and for good cause shown.

- (d) The political subdivision or its administrative agency shall set a reasonable time for the hearing of appeals, give public notice and due notice to the parties in interest, and decide the same within a reasonable time. Upon the hearing, any party may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney.
- (e) The political subdivision or its administrative agency may, in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, reverse, affirm, or modify the order, requirement, decision, or determination from which the appeal is taken.
- Section 19. Section 333.10, Florida Statutes, is repealed.

 Section 20. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 333.11 Judicial review.-

(1) Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or any joint airport zoning board, affected by a decision of a political subdivision or its of any administrative agency hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure.

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(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.

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

grounds for failure to do so.

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

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

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

333.12 Acquisition of air rights.—When In any case which:

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it is desired to remove, lower or otherwise nonconforming structure or use presents an air hazard and the structure cannot be removed, lowered, or otherwise terminated; or the approach protection necessary cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by airport regulations under this chapter; or it appears advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning regulations, the political subdivision within which the property or nonconforming use is located, or the political subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the manner provided by chapter 73, such air right, avigation navigation easement, or other estate, portion or interest in the property or nonconforming structure or use or such interest in the air above such property, vegetation tree, structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by condemnation, to have the right to take immediate possession of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, and as authorized by chapter 74. In the case of the purchase of any property, or any easement, or estate or interest therein or the acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain the political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such power shall in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, or destruction of property also pay the cost of the removal and

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relocation of any structure or any public utility which is required to be moved to a new location.

Section 22. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

333.13 Enforcement and remedies.-

- (1) Each violation of this chapter or of any regulations, orders, or rulings promulgated or made pursuant to this chapter shall constitute 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 shall constitute a separate offense.
- adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate any violation of this chapter or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or of any order or ruling made in connection with their administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction (which may be mandatory) or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.
- (3) The department of Transportation may institute a civil action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.

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| 1197 | Section 23. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created |
|------|---|
| 1198 | to read: |
| 1199 | 333.135 Transition provisions.— |
| 1200 | (1) Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1, |
| 1201 | 2015, that includes provisions in conflict with this chapter |
| 1202 | shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter |
| 1203 | by July 1, 2016. |
| 1204 | (2) Any political subdivision having an airport within its |
| 1205 | territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning |
| 1206 | regulations, shall, by October 1, 2017, adopt airport zoning |
| 1207 | regulations consistent with the provisions of this chapter. |
| 1208 | (3) For those political subdivisions that have not yet |
| 1209 | adopted airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the |
| 1210 | department shall administer the permitting process as provided in |
| 1211 | s. 333.025. |
| 1212 | Section 24. <u>Section 333.14, Florida Statutes, is repealed.</u> |
| 1213 | Section 25. Subsections (36) and (37) of section 334.03, |
| 1214 | Florida Statutes, are amended to read: |
| 1215 | 334.03 DefinitionsWhen used in the Florida |
| 1216 | Transportation Code, the term: |
| 1217 | (36) "511" or "511 services" means <u>all</u> three-digit |
| 1218 | telecommunications dialing to access interactive voice response |
| 1219 | $\frac{\text{telephone}}{\text{traveler}}$ traveler information services provided in the state, |
| 1220 | including, but not limited to, the terms as defined by the |
| 1221 | Federal Communications Commission in FCC Order No. 00-256, July |
| | |

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CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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31, 2000.

(37) "Interactive voice response" means a software application that accepts a combination of voice telephone input and touch-tone keypad selection and provides appropriate responses in the form of voice, fax, callback, e-mail, and other media.

Section 26. Subsection (31) of section 334.044, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 334.044 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the following general powers and duties:
- that may include the provision of interactive voice response telephone systems accessible via the 511 services number as assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for traveler information services. The department shall ensure that uniform standards and criteria for the collection and dissemination of traveler information are applied using interactive voice response systems.

Section 27. Section 334.60, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 334.60 511 traveler information system.—The department is the state's lead agency for implementing 511 services and is the state's point of contact for coordinating <u>all</u> 511 services with telecommunications service providers. The department shall:
 - (1) Implement and administer 511 services in the state;
- (2) Coordinate with other transportation authorities in the state to provide multimodal traveler information through 511

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1249 services and other means;

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- (3) Develop uniform standards and criteria for the collection and dissemination of traveler information using the 511 <u>services</u> number or other interactive voice response systems; and
- (4) Enter into joint participation agreements or contracts with highway authorities and public transit districts to share the costs of implementing and administering 511 services in the state. The department may also enter into other agreements or contracts with private firms relating to the 511 services to offset the costs of implementing and administering 511 services in the state.

The department shall adopt rules to administer the coordination of 511 traveler information phone services in the state.

Section 28. Subsection (4) of section 338.165, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

338.165 Continuation of tolls.—

(4) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, pursuant to s. 11, Art. VII of the State Constitution, and subject to the requirements of subsection (2), the Department of Transportation may request the Division of Bond Finance to issue bonds secured by toll revenues collected on the Alligator Alley, the Sunshine Skyway Bridge, the Beeline-East Expressway, the Navarre Bridge, and the Pinellas Bayway to fund transportation projects located within the county or counties in which the

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project is located and contained in the adopted work program of the department.

Section 29. Subsection (5) is added to section 338.227, Florida Statutes, to read:

338.227 Turnpike revenue bonds.-

(5) Notwithstanding s. 215.82, bonds issued pursuant to this section are not required to be validated pursuant to chapter 75, but may be validated at the option of the Division of Bond Finance. Any complaint for such validation shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated; the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed; and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending.

Section 30. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section 338.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

338.231 Turnpike tolls, fixing; pledge of tolls and other revenues.—The department shall at all times fix, adjust, charge, and collect such tolls and amounts for the use of the turnpike system as are required in order to provide a fund sufficient with other revenues of the turnpike system to pay the cost of maintaining, improving, repairing, and operating such turnpike system; to pay the principal of and interest on all bonds issued to finance or refinance any portion of the turnpike system as the same become due and payable; and to create reserves for all

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1301 such purposes.

1302 (3)

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any prepaid toll account of any kind which has remained inactive for 10 3 years shall be presumed unclaimed and its disposition shall be handled by the Department of Financial Services in accordance with all applicable provisions of chapter 717 relating to the disposition of unclaimed property, and the prepaid toll account shall be closed by the department.

Section 31. Paragraph (g) of subsection (7) of section 339.135, Florida Statutes, is amended, and paragraph (h) is added to that subsection, to read:

339.135 Work program; legislative budget request; definitions; preparation, adoption, execution, and amendment.—

- (7) AMENDMENT OF THE ADOPTED WORK PROGRAM.-
- (g) Any work program amendment which also requires the transfer of fixed capital outlay appropriations between categories within the department or the increase of an appropriation category is subject to the approval of the Legislative Budget Commission. If a meeting of the Legislative Budget Commission cannot be held within 30 days of the department submitting an amendment to the Legislative Budget Commission, then the chair and vice chair of the Legislative Budget Commission may authorize such amendment to be approved pursuant to the provisions of s. 216.177.
 - (h) Any work program amendment which also adds a new

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| 1327 | project, or phase thereof, to the adopted work program in excess |
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| 1328 | of \$3 million is subject to the approval of the Legislative |
| 1329 | Budget Commission. Any work program amendment submitted under |
| 1330 | this paragraph must include, as supplemental information, a list |
| 1331 | of projects, or phases thereof, in the current 5-year adopted |
| 1332 | work program that are eligible for the funds within the |
| 1333 | appropriation category being utilized for the proposed |
| 1334 | amendment. The department shall provide narrative with the |
| 1335 | rationale for not advancing an existing project, or phase |
| 1336 | thereof, in lieu of the proposed amendment. |
| 1337 | Section 32. (1) If a municipality or county applies |
| 1338 | transportation concurrency, it may not require a developer to |
| 1339 | pay a fee for the removal of vegetation within the right-of-way |
| 1340 | limits of road improvements for which the developer completed or |
| 1341 | contributed funding as required for transportation concurrency |
| 1342 | for a development project. |
| 1343 | (2) This section does not affect the ability of a |
| 1344 | municipality or county to require any tree removal permits or |
| 1345 | tree removal plans. |
| 1346 | (3) As used in this section, the term "fee" does not |
| 1347 | include any costs associated with applying for a tree removal |
| 1348 | permit or preparing a tree removal plan. |
| 1349 | (4) This section does not affect a municipality or |
| 1350 | county's ability to establish and enforce landscaping |
| 1351 | requirements. |
| 1352 | (5) A municipality may, by majority vote of its governing |

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| 1353 | body, exempt itself from this section. |
|------|---|
| 1354 | Section 33. (1) The Office of Economic and Demographic |
| 1355 | Research shall evaluate and determine the economic benefits, as |
| 1356 | defined in s. 288.005(1), Florida Statutes, of the state's |
| 1357 | investment in the Department of Transportation's adopted work |
| 1358 | program developed in accordance with s. 339.135(5) for fiscal |
| 1359 | year 2015-2016, including the following 4 fiscal years. At a |
| 1360 | minimum, a separate return on investment shall be projected for |
| 1361 | each of the following areas: |
| 1362 | (a) Roads and highways. |
| 1363 | (b) Rails. |
| 1364 | (c) Public transit. |
| 1365 | (d) Aviation. |
| 1366 | (e) Seaports. |
| 1367 | |
| 1368 | The analysis is limited to the funding anticipated by the |
| 1369 | adopted work program, but may address the continuing economic |
| 1370 | impact for those transportation projects in the 5 years beyond |
| 1371 | the conclusion of the adopted work program. The analysis must |
| 1372 | also evaluate the number of jobs created, the increase or |
| 1373 | decrease in personal income, and the impact on gross domestic |
| 1374 | product from the direct, indirect, and induced effects on the |
| 1375 | state's investment in each area. |
| 1376 | (2) The Department of Transportation and each of its |
| 1377 | district offices shall provide the Office of Economic and |
| 1378 | Demographic Research full access to all data necessary to |

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CODING: Words $\underline{\text{stricken}}$ are deletions; words $\underline{\text{underlined}}$ are additions.

complete the analysis, including any confidential data.

- (3) The Office of Economic and Demographic Research shall submit the analysis to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives by January 1, 2016.
- Section 34. Subsection (2) of section 215.82, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 215.82 Validation; when required.-

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Any bonds issued pursuant to this act which are validated shall be validated in the manner provided by chapter 75. In actions to validate bonds to be issued in the name of the State Board of Education under s. 9(a) and (d), Art. XII of the State Constitution and bonds to be issued pursuant to chapter 259, the Land Conservation Act of 1972, the complaint shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published only in the county where the complaint is filed, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending. In any action to validate bonds issued pursuant to s. 1010.62 or issued pursuant to s. 9(a)(1), Art. XII of the State Constitution or issued pursuant to s. 215.605 or s. 338.227, the complaint shall be filed in the circuit court of the county where the seat of state government is situated, the notice required to be published by s. 75.06 shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the complaint is filed and in two other newspapers

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of general circulation in the state, and the complaint and order of the circuit court shall be served only on the state attorney of the circuit in which the action is pending; provided, however, that if publication of notice pursuant to this section would require publication in more newspapers than would publication pursuant to s. 75.06, such publication shall be made pursuant to s. 75.06.

Section 35. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment made by this act to section 333.01, Florida Statutes, in a reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 350.81, Florida Statutes, is reenacted to read:

350.81 Communications services offered by governmental entities.—

(6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not

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integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt from this section. An airport authority or other governmental entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of passengers and freight through the airport facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may include airlines and emergency service entities, and the nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops, restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.

Section 36. This act shall take effect July 1, 2015.

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