1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to the Airport Zoning Law of 1945;
3	amending s. 333.01, F.S.; revising and providing
4	definitions; amending s. 333.025, F.S.; revising
5	requirements for a permit to construct or alter an
6	obstruction; revising procedures for issuing such
7	permit; revising duties of the Department of
, 8	Transportation relating to issuance of the permit;
9	providing for administrative review of a denial of a
10	
	permit; amending s. 333.03, F.S.; revising
11	requirements and procedures for certain local
12	political subdivisions to adopt and enforce airport
13	zoning regulations; directing the department to
14	provide assistance to political subdivisions with
15	regard to federal obstruction standards; providing
16	minimum requirements for airport land use
17	compatibility zoning regulations; directing political
18	subdivisions to provide the department with copies of
19	airport protection zoning regulations and airport land
20	use compatibility zoning regulations; providing
21	applicability and effect; amending s. 333.04, F.S.;
22	revising provisions for incorporation of zoning
23	regulations with a political subdivision's
24	comprehensive regulations; revising provisions for a
25	conflict between airport zoning regulations and other
26	regulations; amending s. 333.05, F.S.; revising
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27 procedure for adoption of zoning regulations; revising 28 provisions relating to an airport zoning commission; 29 amending s. 333.06, F.S.; revising airport zoning 30 regulation requirements; revising requirements for 31 adoption of an airport master plan and amendments thereto; amending s. 333.07, F.S.; requiring a permit 32 33 to construct, alter, or allow an airport obstruction 34 in an airport hazard area under certain circumstances; 35 providing conditions for issuance or denial of such permit; revising provisions to compel conformance; 36 removing provisions for obtaining a variance to zoning 37 38 regulations; removing reference to a board of adjustment; revising provisions directing a political 39 40 subdivision to require an owner to install and maintain certain lighting or marking of obstructions; 41 42 amending s. 333.09, F.S.; revising requirements for administration of airport protection zoning 43 regulations; requiring the political subdivision to 44 provide a process for permitting, notifications to the 45 46 department, and enforcement; providing for appeal of 47 decisions made by the political subdivision; amending s. 333.11, F.S.; revising provisions for judicial 48 review of decisions by a political subdivision; 49 revising jurisdiction of the court relating to 50 51 decisions of the political subdivision; removing 52 reference to a board of adjustment; requiring certain

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53 procedures before an appeal to a court; amending s. 333.12, F.S.; revising provisions for acquisition of 54 55 property when a nonconforming obstruction is 56 determined to be an airport hazard; amending s. 57 333.13, F.S.; revising penalty provisions; creating s. 333.135, F.S.; providing a timeframe for compliance by 58 59 political subdivisions; repealing ss. 333.065, 333.08, 333.10, and 333.14, F.S., relating to guidelines 60 regarding land use near airports, appeals, boards of 61 adjustment, and a short title; reenacting s. 62 350.81(6), F.S., relating to communications services 63 64 offered by governmental entities, to incorporate the amendment made by the act to s. 333.01, F.S., in a 65 66 reference thereto; providing an effective date. 67 68 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 69 Section 1. Section 333.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to 70 71 read: 72 333.01 Definitions.-As used in For the purpose of this 73 chapter, the term following words, terms, and phrases shall have 74 the meanings herein given, unless otherwise specifically 75 defined, or unless another intention clearly appears, or the 76 context otherwise requires: 77 "Aeronautical study" means a Federal Aviation (1)78 Administration study, conducted in accordance with the standards Page 3 of 37

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79	of 14 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C, and Federal Aviation
80	Administration policy and guidance, on the effect of proposed
81	construction or alteration on the operation of air navigation
82	facilities and the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace
83	"Aeronautics" means transportation by aircraft; the operation,
84	construction, repair, or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power
85	plants and accessories, including the repair, packing, and
86	maintenance of parachutes; the design, establishment,
87	construction, extension, operation, improvement, repair, or
88	maintenance of airports, restricted landing areas, or other air
89	navigation facilities, and air instruction.
90	(2) "Airport" means any area of land or water designed and
91	set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft and
92	utilized or to be utilized in the interest of the public for
93	such purpose.
94	(3) "Airport hazard" means <u>an obstruction to air</u>
95	navigation that affects the safe and efficient use of navigable
96	airspace or the operation of planned or existing air navigation
97	and communication facilities any structure or tree or use of
98	land which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as
99	contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29
100	and which obstructs the airspace required for the flight of
101	aircraft in taking off, maneuvering, or landing or is otherwise
102	hazardous to such taking off, maneuvering, or landing of
103	aircraft and for which no person has previously obtained a
104	permit or variance pursuant to s. 333.025 or s. 333.07.
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105 "Airport hazard area" means any area of land or water (4)upon which an airport hazard might be established if not 106 107 prevented as provided in this chapter. "Airport land use compatibility zoning" means airport 108 (5) zoning regulations governing restricting the use of land on, 109 110 adjacent to, or in the immediate vicinity of airports in the 111 manner enumerated in s. 333.03(2) to activities and purposes 112 compatible with the continuation of normal airport operations 113 including landing and takeoff of aircraft in order to promote public health, safety, and general welfare. 114 115 "Airport layout plan" means a set of scaled drawings (6) that provides a graphic representation of the existing and 116 117 future development plan for the airport and demonstrates the preservation and continuity of safety, utility, and efficiency 118 of the airport detailed, scale engineering drawing, including 119 pertinent dimensions, of an airport's current and planned 120 121 facilities, their locations, and runway usage. (7) "Airport master plan" means a comprehensive plan of an 122 123 airport which typically describes current and future plans for 124 airport development designed to support existing and future 125 aviation demand. "Airport protection zoning regulations" means airport 126 (8) 127 zoning regulations governing airport hazards. 128 (9) "Department" means the Department of Transportation. 129 (10) "Educational facility" means any structure, land, or 130 use thereof that includes a public or private K-12 school, Page 5 of 37

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131 charter school, magnet school, college campus, or university 132 campus. The term does not include space used for educational 133 purposes within a multi-tenant building. 134 (11) "Landfill" has the same meaning as provided in s. 135 403.703. 136 (12) (7) "Obstruction" means any object of natural growth 137 or terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or 138 alteration, including equipment or materials used and any 139 permanent or temporary apparatus, or alteration of any permanent 140 or temporary existing structure by a change in its height, 141 including appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including 142 equipment or material used therein, existing or proposed, which exceeds manmade object or object of natural growth or terrain 143 144 that violates the federal obstruction standards contained in 14 145 C.F.R. part 77, subpart C ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. 146 147 (13) (8) "Person" means any individual, firm, 148 copartnership, corporation, company, association, joint-stock 149 association, or body politic, and includes any trustee, 150 receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof. (14) (9) "Political subdivision" means the local government 151 152 of any county, city, town, village, or other subdivision or 153 agency thereof, or any district or special district, port 154 commission, port authority, or other such agency authorized to 155 establish or operate airports in the state. 156 "Public-use airport" means an airport, publicly or (15)

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157 privately owned, licensed by the state, which is open for use by 158 the public. 159 (16) (10) "Runway protection clear zone" means an area at 160 ground level beyond the runway end to enhance the safety and 161 protection of people and property on the ground a runway clear zone as defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 151.9(b). 162 163 (17) (11) "Structure" means any object, constructed, 164 erected, altered, or installed by humans, including, but without limitation thereof, buildings, towers, smokestacks, utility 165 166 poles, power generation equipment, and overhead transmission 167 lines. 168 (18)"Substantial modification" means any repair, 169 reconstruction, rehabilitation, or improvement of a structure 170 the actual cost of which equals or exceeds 50 percent of the 171 market value of the structure. (12) "Tree" includes any plant of the vegetable kingdom. 172 173 Section 2. Section 333.025, Florida Statutes, is amended 174 to read: 175 333.025 Permit required for obstructions structures exceeding federal obstruction standards.-176 177 (1)A person proposing the construction or alteration of 178 an obstruction shall obtain a permit from the department In 179 order to prevent the erection of structures dangerous to air 180 navigation, subject to the provisions of subsections (2), (3), 181 and (4), each person shall secure from the Department of 182 Transportation a permit for the erection, alteration, or Page 7 of 37

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183 modification of any structure the result of which would exceed the federal obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 184 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. However, permits from the 185 186 department are of Transportation will be required only within an 187 airport hazard area where federal obstruction standards are 188 exceeded and if the proposed construction or alteration is 189 within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the airport reference point, 190 located at the approximate geometric geographical center of all 191 usable runways of a public-use airport or a publicly owned or 192 operated airport, a military airport, or an airport licensed by 193 the state for public use.

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

(3) <u>A permit is not required for existing structures that</u>
requirements of subsection (1) shall not apply to projects which
received construction permits from the Federal Communications
Commission for structures exceeding federal obstruction
standards before prior to May 20, 1975, and a permit is not

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209	required for provided such structures now exist; nor shall it
210	apply to previously approved structures now existing, or any
211	necessary replacement or repairs to such existing structures
212	provided, so long as the height and location are is unchanged.
213	(4) When political subdivisions have, in compliance with
214	this chapter, adopted adequate airport airspace protection
215	zoning regulations, placed in compliance with s. 333.03, and
216	such regulations are on file with the <u>department's Aviation and</u>
217	Spaceports Office Department of Transportation, and established
218	<u>a permitting process,</u> a permit for such structure <u>is</u> <del>shall</del> not
219	<del>be</del> required from the department <del>of Transportation</del> . <u>Upon receipt</u>
220	of a complete permit application, the local government shall
221	provide a copy of the application to the department's Aviation
222	and Spaceports Office by certified mail, return receipt
223	requested, or by delivery service that provides a receipt
224	evidencing delivery. To evaluate technical consistency with this
225	subsection, the department has a 15-day review period following
226	receipt of the application, which runs concurrently with the
227	local government permitting process. Cranes, construction
228	equipment, and other temporary structures in use or in place for
229	a period not to exceed 18 consecutive months are exempt from
230	department review unless such review is requested by the
231	department.
232	(5) The department <del>of Transportation</del> shall, within 30 days
233	<u>after</u> <del>of the</del> receipt of an application for a permit, issue or
234	deny a permit for the <u>construction or</u> <del>erection,</del> alteration <del>, or</del>
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235 modification of an obstruction. The department shall review 236 permit applications in conformity with s. 120.60 any structure the result of which would exceed federal obstruction standards 237 238 as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, and 77.29. 239 (6) 240 In determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the 241 department shall consider: 242 The safety of persons on the ground and in the air. (a) 243 (b) The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. 244 (c) (a) The nature of the terrain and height of existing 245 structures. 246 (d) The effect of the construction or alteration of an 247 obstruction on the state licensing standards for a public-use 248 airport contained in chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder. 249 (b) Public and private interests and investments. 250 (e) (c) The character of existing and planned flight flying 251 operations and planned developments at public-use of airports. (f) (d) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and 252 253 corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the Federal 254 Aviation Administration. 255 (g) (e) The effect of Whether the construction or 256 alteration of an obstruction on of the proposed structure would 257 cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the 258 decision height at the affected airport. 259 (f) Technological advances. 260 (g) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air. Page 10 of 37

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

288 Section 3. Section 333.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 289 read:

290 333.03 Power to adopt Airport protection zoning 291 regulations.-

(1) (a) In order to prevent the creation or establishment
of airport hazards, Every political subdivision having an
airport hazard area within its territorial limits shall, by
October 1, 1977, adopt, administer, and enforce, under the
police power and in the manner and upon the conditions
hereinafter prescribed in this section, airport protection
zoning regulations for such airport hazard area.

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

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

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313 By ordinance, regulation, or resolution duly adopted, 2. create a joint airport protection zoning board that, which board 314 315 shall have the same power to adopt, administer, and enforce a set of airport protection zoning regulations applicable to the 316 317 airport hazard area in question as that vested in paragraph (a) 318 in the political subdivision within which such area is located. 319 The Each such joint airport protection zoning board shall have 320 as voting members two representatives appointed by each 321 participating political subdivision participating in its 322 creation and in addition a chair elected by a majority of the 323 members so appointed. However, The airport manager or a 324 representative of each airport in managers of the participating 325 affected political subdivisions shall serve on the board in a 326 nonvoting capacity.

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

329 1. A <u>permit</u> variance for the <u>construction or</u> erection, 330 alteration, or modification of any <u>obstruction</u> structure which 331 would cause the structure to exceed the federal obstruction 332 standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 77.23, 77.25, 333 77.28, and 77.29;

334 2. Obstruction Marking and lighting for obstructions 335 structures as specified in s. 333.07(3);

336 3. Documentation showing compliance with the federal
 337 requirement for notification of proposed construction <u>or</u>
 338 alteration of structures and a valid aeronautical study

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339 evaluation submitted by each person applying for a permit 340 variance; 4. Consideration of the criteria in s. 333.025(6) $_{ au}$  when 341 342 determining whether to issue or deny a permit variance; and 343 5. That a permit may not no variance shall be approved solely because the Federal Aviation Administration determines 344 345 that the proposed obstruction is not an airport hazard on the 346 basis that such proposed structure will not exceed federal 347 obstruction standards as contained in 14 C.F.R. ss. 77.21, 348 77.23, 77.25, 77.28, or 77.29, or any other federal aviation 349 regulation. 350 (d) The department shall be available to provide 351 assistance to political subdivisions with regard to issue copies 352 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 353 354 subdivision having airport hazard areas and, in cooperation with 355 political subdivisions, shall issue appropriate airport zoning 356 maps depicting within each county the maximum allowable height 357 of any structure or tree. Material distributed pursuant to this 358 subsection shall be at no cost to authorized recipients. 359 (2) In the manner provided in subsection (1), political 360 subdivisions shall adopt, administer, and enforce interim 361 airport land use compatibility zoning regulations shall be 362 adopted. Airport land use compatibility zoning regulations 363 shall, at a minimum, address When political subdivisions have 364 adopted land development regulations in accordance with the

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365 provisions of chapter 163 which address the use of land in the manner consistent with the provisions herein, adoption of 366 367 airport land use compatibility regulations pursuant to this 368 subsection shall not be required. Interim airport land use 369 compatibility zoning regulations shall consider the following: 370 Prohibiting any new landfills and restricting any (a) 371 existing Whether sanitary landfills are located within the 372 following areas: 373 Within 10,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway 1. 374 used or planned to be used by turbine turbojet or turboprop 375 aircraft. 2. Within 5,000 feet from the nearest point of any runway 376 377 used only by nonturbine piston-type aircraft. 3. Outside the perimeters defined in subparagraphs 1. and 378 2., but still within the lateral limits of the civil airport 379 imaginary surfaces defined in 14 C.F.R. s. 77.19 part 77.25. 380 381 Case-by-case review of such landfills is advised. Where Whether any landfill is located and constructed 382 (b) 383 so that it attracts or sustains hazardous bird movements from 384 feeding, water, or roosting areas into, or across, the runways or approach and departure patterns of aircraft. The operator of 385 386 such a landfill must be required to political subdivision shall 387 request from the airport authority or other governing body 388 operating the airport a report on such bird feeding or roosting 389 areas that at the time of the request are known to the airport. 390 In preparing its report, the authority, or other governing body, Page 15 of 37

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391 shall consider whether the landfill will incorporate bird 392 management techniques or other practices to minimize bird 393 hazards to airborne aircraft. The airport authority or other 394 governing body shall respond to the political subdivision no 395 later than 30 days after receipt of such request.

396 Where an airport authority or other governing body (C) 397 operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has conducted a 398 noise study in accordance with the provisions of 14 C.F.R. part 399 150 or where a public-use airport owner has established noise 400 contours pursuant to another public study approved by the Federal 401 Aviation Administration. Noncompatible land uses, as established 402 in the noise study under Appendix A to 14 C.F.R. part 150 or as a 403 part of an alternative public study approved by the Federal 404 Aviation Administration, are not permitted within the noise contours established by such study, except where such land use is 405 406 specifically contemplated by such study with appropriate 407 mitigation or similar techniques described in the study, neither 408 residential construction nor any educational facility as defined 409 in chapter 1013, with the exception of aviation school 410 facilities, shall be permitted within the area contiguous to the 411 airport defined by an outer noise contour that is considered 412 incompatible with that type of construction by 14 C.F.R. part 413 150, Appendix A or an equivalent noise level as established by 414 other types of noise studies.

(d) Where an airport authority or other governing body
operating a publicly owned, public-use airport has not conducted

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417 a noise study., neither Residential construction and nor any 418 educational facility as defined in chapter 1013, with the 419 exception of an aviation school facility facilities, are not 420 shall be permitted within an area contiguous to the airport 421 measuring one-half the length of the longest runway on either 422 side of and at the end of each runway centerline.

423 (e) (3) Restricting In the manner provided in subsection 424 (1), airport zoning regulations shall be adopted which restrict new incompatible uses, activities, or substantial modifications 425 426 to existing incompatible uses construction within runway 427 protection clear zones, including uses, activities, or 428 construction in runway clear zones which are incompatible with 429 normal airport operations or endanger public health, safety, and 430 welfare by resulting in congregations of people, emissions of light or smoke, or attraction of birds. Such regulations shall 431 432 prohibit the construction of an educational facility of a public 433 or private school at either end of a runway of a publicly owned, 434 public-use airport within an area which extends 5 miles in a 435 direct line along the centerline of the runway, and which has a 436 width measuring one-half the length of the runway. Exceptions 437 approving construction of an educational facility within the 438 delineated area shall only be granted when the political 439 subdivision administering the zoning regulations makes specific 440 findings detailing how the public policy reasons for allowing 441 the construction outweigh health and safety concerns prohibiting 442 such a location.

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443 (4) The procedures outlined in subsections (1), (2), and 444 (3) for the adoption of such regulations are supplemental to any 445 existing procedures utilized by political subdivisions in the 446 adoption of such regulations.

447 (3) (5) Political subdivisions shall provide The Department 448 of Transportation shall provide technical assistance to any 449 political subdivision requesting assistance in the preparation 450 of an airport zoning code. a copy of all local airport 451 protection zoning codes, rules, and regulations and airport land 452 use compatibility zoning regulations, together with any related 453 amendments, to the department's Aviation and Spaceports Office within 30 days after adoption, and amendments and proposed and 454 455 granted variances thereto, shall be filed with the department.

456 (4) (6) Nothing in Subsection (2) does not or subsection 457 (3) shall be construed to require the removal, alteration, sound conditioning, or other change to, or to interfere with the 458 459 continued use or adjacent expansion of, any educational facility structure or site in existence on July 1, 1993, or be construed 460 461 to prohibit the construction of any new structure for which a 462 site has been determined as provided in former s. 235.19, as of 463 July 1, 1993.

464 (5) This section does not preclude an airport authority,
465 political subdivision or its administrative agency, or other
466 governing body operating a public-use airport from establishing
467 airport zoning regulations more restrictive than prescribed in
468 this section in order to protect the health, safety, and welfare

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469 of the public in the air and on the ground.

470 Section 4. Section 333.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 471 read:

333.04 Comprehensive plans or policies zoning regulations;
most stringent zoning regulations to prevail where conflicts
occur.-

475 INCORPORATION.-If In the event that a political (1)476 subdivision has adopted, or hereafter adopts, a comprehensive 477 plan or policy that regulates zoning ordinance regulating, among 478 other things, the height of buildings, structures, and natural 479 objects  $\tau$  and uses of property, any airport zoning regulations 480 applicable to the same area or portion thereof may be 481 incorporated in and made a part of such comprehensive plan or 482 policy zoning regulations, and be administered and enforced in 483 connection therewith.

484 CONFLICT.-If there is a In the event of conflict (2) 485 between any airport zoning regulations adopted under this 486 chapter and any other regulations applicable to the same area, 487 whether the conflict be with respect to the height of structures 488 or vegetation trees, the use of land, or any other matter, and 489 whether such regulations were adopted by the political 490 subdivision that which adopted the airport zoning regulations or 491 by some other political subdivision, the more stringent 492 limitation or requirement shall govern and prevail.

493 Section 5. Section 333.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 494 read:

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495 333.05 Procedure for adoption of zoning regulations.-NOTICE AND HEARING. - No Airport zoning regulations may 496 (1)not shall be adopted, amended, or repealed changed under this 497 498 chapter except by action of the legislative body of the 499 political subdivision or affected subdivisions in question, or 500 the joint board provided for in s. 333.03(1)(b)2. 333.03(1)(b) 501 by the bodies therein provided and set forth, after a public 502 hearing on the adoption, amendment, or repeal in relation 503 thereto, at which parties in interest and citizens shall have an 504 opportunity to be heard. Notice of the hearing shall be 505 published at least once a week for 2 consecutive weeks in a 506 newspaper an official paper, or a paper of general circulation, 507 in the political subdivision or subdivisions where in which are located the airport zoning regulations are areas to be adopted, 508 509 amended, or deleted zoned.

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

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hearings or take any action until it has received the final report of <u>the</u> such commission, and at least 15 days <u>have elapsed</u> shall elapse between the receipt of the final report of the commission and the hearing to be held by the <u>legislative body or</u> <u>the latter</u> board. Where a <u>planning</u> city plan commission, airport <u>commission</u>, or comprehensive zoning commission already exists, it may be appointed as the airport zoning commission.

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

530

333.06 Airport zoning <u>regulation</u> requirements.-

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

(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

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547 operations. Each aspect of this purpose requires independent 548 justification in order to promote the public interest in safety, 549 health, and general welfare. Specifically, construction in a 550 runway <u>protection</u> <del>clear</del> zone which does not exceed airspace 551 height restrictions is not <u>conclusive</u> <del>evidence per se</del> that such 552 use, activity, or construction is compatible with airport 553 operations.

(3) NONCONFORMING USES. No Airport protection zoning 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 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).

ADOPTION OF AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND NOTICE TO AFFECTED 561 (4) 562 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. - An airport master plan shall be prepared by 563 each public-use publicly owned and operated airport licensed by 564 the department of Transportation under chapter 330. The 565 authorized entity having responsibility for governing the 566 operation of the airport, when either requesting from or 567 submitting to a state or federal governmental agency with funding or approval jurisdiction a "finding of no significant 568 569 impact," an environmental assessment, a site-selection study, an 570 airport master plan, or any amendment to an airport master plan, 571 shall submit simultaneously a copy of said request, submittal, 572 assessment, study, plan, or amendments by certified mail to all

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573 affected local governments. For the purposes of this subsection, 574 "affected local government" means is defined as any city or 575 county having jurisdiction over the airport and any city or 576 county located within 2 miles of the boundaries of the land 577 subject to the airport master plan. 578 Section 7. Section 333.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 579 read: 580 333.07 Local government permitting of airspace 581 obstructions Permits and variances.-582 (1) PERMITS.-583 A person proposing to construct, alter, or allow an (a)

airport obstruction in an airport hazard area in violation of 584 585 the airport protection zoning regulations adopted under this chapter shall apply for a permit. A Any airport zoning 586 587 regulations adopted under this chapter may require that a permit 588 be obtained before any new structure or use may be constructed 589 or established and before any existing use or structure may be 590 substantially changed or substantially altered or repaired. In any event, however, all such regulations shall provide that 591 592 before any nonconforming structure or tree may be replaced, 593 substantially altered or repaired, rebuilt, allowed to grow 594 higher, or replanted, a permit must be secured from the administrative agency authorized to administer and enforce the 595 596 regulations, authorizing such replacement, change, or repair. No 597 permit may not shall be issued granted that would allow the 598 establishment or creation of an airport hazard or that would

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permit a nonconforming <u>obstruction</u> structure or 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 airport protection zoning regulation was adopted <u>that allowed</u> the establishment or creation of the obstruction or than it is when the application for a permit is made.

605 Whenever the political subdivision or its (b) 606 administrative agency determines that a nonconforming 607 obstruction use or nonconforming structure or tree has been 608 abandoned or that is more than 80 percent of the obstruction is 609 torn down, destroyed, deteriorated, or decayed, a no permit may 610 not shall be granted that would allow the obstruction said 611 structure or tree to exceed the applicable height limit or otherwise deviate from the airport protection zoning 612 regulations.; and, Regardless of whether an application is made 613 614 for a permit under this subsection or not, the said agency may 615 by appropriate action, compel the owner of the nonconforming 616 obstruction may be required structure or tree, at his or her own 617 expense, to lower, remove, reconstruct, alter, or equip such 618 obstruction object as may be necessary to conform to the current 619 airport protection zoning regulations. If the owner of the nonconforming obstruction fails or refuses structure or tree 620 621 shall neglect or refuse to comply with such requirement within 622 order for 10 days after notice thereof, the administrative said 623 agency may report the violation to the political subdivision 624 involved therein, which subdivision, through its appropriate

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625 agency, may proceed to have the obstruction object so lowered, 626 removed, reconstructed, altered, or equipped, and assess the 627 cost and expense thereof upon the owner of the obstruction 628 object or the land whereon it is or was located, and, unless 629 such an assessment is paid within 90 days from the service of 630 notice thereof on the owner or the owner's agent, of such object 631 or land, the sum shall be a lien on said land, and shall bear 632 interest thereafter at the rate of 6 percent per annum until 633 paid, and shall be collected in the same manner as taxes on real 634 property are collected by said political subdivision, or, at the 635 option of said political subdivision, said lien may be enforced 636 in the manner provided for enforcement of liens by chapter 85. 637 (c) Except as provided herein, applications for permits 638 shall be granted, provided the matter applied for meets the 639 provisions of this chapter and the regulations adopted and in 640 force hereunder. 641 (2) CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ISSUING OR DENYING PERMITS.-In 642 determining whether to issue or deny a permit, the political 643 subdivision or its administrative agency shall consider the 644 following, as applicable: 645 (a) The safety of persons on the ground and in the air. (b) 646 The safe and efficient use of navigable airspace. 647 The nature of the terrain and height of existing (C) 648 structures. 649 (d) The effect of the construction or alteration on the 650 state licensing standards for a public-use airport contained in Page 25 of 37

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651	chapter 330 and rules adopted thereunder.
652	(e) The character of existing and planned flight
653	operations and developments at public-use airports.
654	(f) Federal airways, visual flight rules, flyways and
655	corridors, and instrument approaches as designated by the
656	Federal Aviation Administration.
657	(g) The effect of the construction or alteration of the
658	proposed structure on the minimum descent altitude or the
659	decision height at the affected airport.
660	(h) The cumulative effects on navigable airspace of all
661	existing structures and all other known proposed structures in
662	the area.
663	(i) Additional requirements adopted by the political
664	subdivision or administrative agency pertinent to evaluation and
665	protection of airspace and airport operations.
666	(2) VARIANCES
667	(a) Any person desiring to erect any structure, increase
668	the height of any structure, permit the growth of any tree, or
669	otherwise use his or her property in violation of the airport
670	zoning regulations adopted under this chapter or any land
671	development regulation adopted pursuant to the provisions of
672	chapter 163 pertaining to airport land use compatibility, may
673	apply to the board of adjustment for a variance from the zoning
674	regulations in question. At the time of filing the application,
675	the applicant shall forward to the department by certified mail,
676	return receipt requested, a copy of the application. The
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677 department shall have 45 days from receipt of the application to 678 comment and to provide its comments or waiver of that right to 679 the applicant and the board of adjustment. The department shall 680 include its explanation for any objections stated in its 681 comments. If the department fails to provide its comments within 682 45 days of receipt of the application, its right to comment is 683 waived. The board of adjustment may proceed with its 684 consideration of the application only upon the receipt of the 685 department's comments or waiver of that right as demonstrated by 686 the filing of a copy of the return receipt with the board. 687 Noncompliance with this section shall be grounds to appeal 688 pursuant to s. 333.08 and to apply for judicial relief pursuant 689 to s. 333.11. Such variances may only be allowed where a literal 690 application or enforcement of the regulations would result in 691 practical difficulty or unnecessary hardship and where the 692 relief granted would not be contrary to the public interest but 693 would do substantial justice and be in accordance with the 694 spirit of the regulations and this chapter. However, any 695 variance may be allowed subject to any reasonable conditions 696 that the board of adjustment may deem necessary to effectuate 697 the purposes of this chapter. 698 (b) The Department of Transportation shall have the 699 authority to appeal any variance granted under this chapter 700 pursuant to s. 333.08, and to apply for judicial relief pursuant

701 to s. 333.11.

702

(3) OBSTRUCTION MARKING AND LIGHTING.-

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703	<del>(a)</del> When issuing a <del>In granting any</del> permit <del>or variance</del>
704	under this section, the political subdivision or its
705	administrative agency <del>or board of adjustment</del> shall require the
706	owner of the <u>obstruction</u> <del>structure or tree in question</del> to
707	install, operate, and maintain thereon, at <u>the owner's</u> <del>his or</del>
708	<del>her own</del> expense, <del>such</del> marking and lighting <u>in conformance with</u>
709	the specific standards established by the Federal Aviation
710	Administration as may be necessary to indicate to aircraft
711	pilots the presence of an obstruction.
712	(b) Such marking and lighting shall conform to the
713	specific standards established by rule by the Department of
714	Transportation.
715	(c) Existing structures not in compliance on October 1,
716	1988, shall be required to comply whenever the existing marking
717	requires refurbishment, whenever the existing lighting requires
718	replacement, or within 5 years of October 1, 1988, whichever
719	occurs first.
720	Section 8. Section 333.09, Florida Statutes, is amended to
721	read:
722	333.09 Administration of airport zoning regulations
723	(1) ADMINISTRATIONAll airport zoning regulations adopted
724	under this chapter shall provide for the administration and
725	enforcement of such regulations by the political subdivision or
726	its an administrative agency which may be an agency created by
727	such regulations or any official, board, or other existing
728	agency of the political subdivision adopting the regulations or
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729 of one of the political subdivisions which participated in the 730 creation of the joint airport zoning board adopting the regulations, if satisfactory to that political subdivision, but 731 732 in no case shall such administrative agency be or include any 733 member of the board of adjustment. The duties of an any 734 administrative agency designated pursuant to this chapter shall 735 include that of hearing and deciding all permits under s. 333.07 736 333.07(1), deciding all matters under s. 333.07(3), as they 737 pertain to such agency  $\tau$  and all other matters under this chapter 738 applying to such said agency, but such agency shall not have or 739 exercise any of the powers herein delegated to the board of 740 adjustment. 741 (2) LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROCESS.-742 (a) A political subdivision required to adopt airport 743 zoning regulations under this chapter shall provide a process to: 744 1. Issue or deny permits consistent with s. 333.07. 745 2. Provide the department with a copy of a complete 746 application consistent with s. 333.025(4). 747 Enforce the issuance or denial of a permit or other 3. 748 determination made by the administrative agency with respect to 749 airport zoning regulations. 750 If a zoning board or permitting body already exists (b) 751 within a political subdivision, the zoning board or permitting 752 body may implement the airport zoning regulation permitting and 753 appeals processes. 754 APPEALS.-(3)

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

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781 appeal is taken.

782 Section 9. Section 333.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to 783 read:

784

333.11 Judicial review.-

785 (1)A Any person, aggrieved, or taxpayer affected, by any 786 decision of a board of adjustment, or any governing body of a 787 political subdivision, or the Department of Transportation or 788 any joint airport zoning board affected by a decision of a 789 political subdivision  $\tau$  or its of any administrative agency 790 hereunder, may apply for judicial relief to the circuit court in 791 the judicial circuit where the political subdivision board of 792 adjustment is located within 30 days after rendition of the 793 decision by the board of adjustment. Review shall be by petition for writ of certiorari, which shall be governed by the Florida 794 795 Rules of Appellate Procedure.

796 (2) Upon presentation of such petition to the court, it 797 may allow a writ of certiorari, directed to the board of adjustment, to review such decision of the board. The allowance 799 of the writ shall not stay the proceedings upon the decision 800 appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to 801 the board, on due hearing and due cause shown, grant a 802 restraining order.

803 (3) The board of adjustment shall not be required to 804 return the original papers acted upon by it, but it shall be 805 sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of 806 such portions thereof as may be called for by the writ. The

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807 return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be 808 pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision 809 appealed from and shall be verified.

810 (2) (4) The court has shall have exclusive jurisdiction to 811 affirm, reverse, or modify, or set aside the decision on the 812 permit or other determination from which the appeal is taken 813 brought up for review, in whole or in part, and, if appropriate 814 need be, to order further proceedings by the political 815 subdivision or its administrative agency board of adjustment. 816 The findings of fact by the political subdivision or its 817 administrative agency board, if supported by substantial 818 evidence, shall be accepted by the court as conclusive, and an no objection to a decision of the political subdivision or its 819 820 administrative agency may not board shall be considered by the court unless such objection was raised in the underlying 821 proceeding shall have been urged before the board, or, if it was 822 823 not so urged, unless there were reasonable grounds for failure 824 to do so.

825 (3) (5) In any case in which airport zoning regulations 826 adopted under this chapter, although generally reasonable, are 827 held by a court to interfere with the use and enjoyment of a 828 particular structure or parcel of land to such an extent, or to 829 be so onerous in their application to such a structure or parcel 830 of land, as to constitute a taking or deprivation of that 831 property in violation of the State Constitution or the 832 Constitution of the United States, such holding shall not affect

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833 the application of such regulations to other structures and 834 parcels of land, or such regulations as are not involved in the 835 particular decision.

836 (4) (6) A judicial No appeal to any court may not shall be 837 or is permitted under this section until the appellant has 838 exhausted all of its remedies through application for local 839 government permits, exceptions, and appeals, to any courts, as 840 herein provided, save and except an appeal from a decision of 841 the board of adjustment, the appeal herein provided being from 842 such final decision of such board only, the appellant being 843 hereby required to exhaust his or her remedies hereunder of 844 application for permits, exceptions and variances, and appeal to 845 the board of adjustment, and gaining a determination by said board, before being permitted to appeal to the court hereunder. 846

847 Section 10. Section 333.12, Florida Statutes, is amended 848 to read:

849 333.12 Acquisition of air rights.-If In any case which: 850 is desired to remove, lower or otherwise terminate a 851 nonconforming obstruction is determined to be an airport hazard 852 and the owner will not remove, lower, or otherwise eliminate it 853 structure or use; if or the approach protection necessary 854 cannot, because of constitutional limitations, be provided by 855 airport regulations under this chapter; or if it appears 856 advisable that the necessary approach protection be provided by 857 acquisition of property rights rather than by airport zoning 858 regulations, the political subdivision within which the property

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859 or nonconforming obstruction use is located, or the political subdivision owning or operating the airport or being served by 860 861 it, may acquire, by purchase, grant, or condemnation in the 862 manner provided by chapter  $73_{\tau}$  such property, air right, 863 avigation navigation easement, or other estate, portion, or 864 interest in the property or nonconforming obstruction structure or use or such interest in the air above such property, tree, 865 866 structure, or use, in question, as may be necessary to 867 effectuate the purposes of this chapter, and in so doing, if by 868 condemnation, may to have the right to take immediate possession 869 of the property, interest in property, air right, or other right 870 sought to be condemned, at the time, and in the manner and form, 871 and as authorized by chapter 74. If the political subdivision 872 acquires any In the case of the purchase of any property, or any 873 easement, or estate or interest therein by purchase or the 874 acquisition of the same by the power of eminent domain, the 875 political subdivision making such purchase or exercising such 876 power shall, in addition to the damages for the taking, injury, 877 or destruction of property, also pay the cost of the removal and 878 relocation of any structure or any public utility that must 879 which is required to be moved to a new location. 880 Section 11. Section 333.13, Florida Statutes, is amended 881 to read:

882

333.13 Enforcement and remedies.-

883 (1) <u>A Each</u> violation of this chapter or <del>of</del> any <u>airport</u>
 884 zoning regulations, orders, or rulings adopted <del>promulgated</del> or

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885 made <u>under pursuant to</u> this chapter <u>is shall constitute</u> a 886 misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 887 775.082 or s. 775.083, and each day a violation continues to 888 exist <u>constitutes</u> <del>shall constitute</del> a separate offense.

889 (2)In addition, the political subdivision or agency 890 adopting the airport zoning regulations under this chapter may 891 institute in any court of competent jurisdiction an action to 892 prevent, restrain, correct, or abate a any violation of this 893 chapter, any or of airport zoning regulations adopted under this 894 chapter, or of any order or ruling made in connection with their 895 administration or enforcement, and the court shall adjudge to 896 the plaintiff such relief, by way of injunction (which may be 897 mandatory) or otherwise, as may be proper under all the facts 898 and circumstances of the case in order to fully effectuate the 899 purposes of this chapter and of the regulations adopted and 900 orders and rulings made pursuant thereto.

901 (3) The department of Transportation may institute a civil 902 action for injunctive relief in the appropriate circuit court to 903 prevent violation of any provision of this chapter.

904 Section 12. Section 333.135, Florida Statutes, is created 905 to read:

906

333.135 Transition provisions.-

907 (1) For those political subdivisions that have not adopted 908 airport zoning regulations pursuant to this chapter, the

909 department shall administer the permitting process as provided in

910 <u>s. 333.025.</u>

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911 (2) By July 1, 2017: Any airport zoning regulation in effect on July 1, 912 (a) 913 2016, that includes provisions in conflict with this chapter 914 shall be amended to conform to the requirements of this chapter. (b) 915 Any political subdivision having an airport within its 916 territorial limits which has not adopted airport zoning 917 regulations shall adopt airport zoning regulations consistent 918 with this chapter. 919 Section 13. Sections 333.065, 333.08, 333.10, and 333.14, 920 Florida Statutes, are repealed. 921 Section 14. For the purpose of incorporating the amendment 922 made by this act to section 333.01, Florida Statutes, in a 923 reference thereto, subsection (6) of section 350.81, Florida 924 Statutes, is reenacted to read: 925 350.81 Communications services offered by governmental 926 entities.-927 (6) To ensure the safe and secure transportation of 928 passengers and freight through an airport facility, as defined 929 in s. 159.27(17), an airport authority or other governmental 930 entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications 931 services only within the boundaries of its airport layout plan, as defined in s. 333.01(6), to subscribers which are integral 932 933 and essential to the safe and secure transportation of 934 passengers and freight through the airport facility, is exempt 935 from this section. An airport authority or other governmental 936 entity that provides or is proposing to provide shared-tenant Page 36 of 37

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937 service under s. 364.339, but not dial tone enabling subscribers 938 to complete calls outside the airport layout plan, to one or 939 more subscribers within its airport layout plan which are not 940 integral and essential to the safe and secure transportation of 941 passengers and freight through the airport facility is exempt 942 from this section. An airport authority or other governmental 943 entity that provides or is proposing to provide communications 944 services to one or more subscribers within its airport layout 945 plan which are not integral and essential to the safe and secure 946 transportation of passengers and freight through the airport 947 facility, or to one or more subscribers outside its airport 948 layout plan, is not exempt from this section. By way of example 949 and not limitation, the integral, essential subscribers may 950 include airlines and emergency service entities, and the 951 nonintegral, nonessential subscribers may include retail shops, 952 restaurants, hotels, or rental car companies.

953

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

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