1	ENGROSSED HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO
2	ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 477 by: Newhouse and Standridge of the Senate
3	and
4	Ortega of the House
5	ortega or the nouse
6	
7	An Act relating to aircraft and airports; amending 3 O.S. 2011, Sections 120.1, 120.2, 120.3, 120.7 and
8 9	120.8, which relate to the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act; specifying standards; modifying definitions; modifying exemption to permit
10	requirement; extending time for permit recording; allowing for amended permits; specifying conditions;
11	and providing an effective date.
12	
13	AMENDMENT NO. 1. Page 1, lines 7-10 1/2, strike the title to read
14	"[aircraft and airports - Aircraft Pilot and
15	Passenger Protection Act - effective date]"
16	AMENDMENT NO. 2. Page 1, line 14 through Page 9, line 11
17	delete Sections 1, 2 and 3 and insert new
18	Sections 1, 2 and 3 to read
19	"SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.1, is
20	amended to read as follows:
21	Section 120.1 A. This act shall be known and may be cited as
22	the "Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act".
23	B. It is the intent of this act to:
24	

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1 1. Regulate obstructions to air navigation that have the 2 potential of endangering the lives and property of aircraft pilots and passengers and those that live or work in the vicinity of 3 4 public-use airports; that may affect existing and future instrument 5 approaches to a public-use airport; and that may reduce the size of areas available for the landing, takeoff and maneuvering of aircraft 6 7 thus impairing the utility of a public-use airport and the public 8 investment therein;

9 2. Regulate the use of land in close proximity to a public-use 10 airport to ensure compatibility with aircraft operations; and 11 3. Regulate obstructions to air navigation that have the 12 potential of endangering the lives and property of military aircraft 13 pilots and passengers in military training routes, drop areas and 14 traffic patterns; and that may reduce the size of areas available 15 for the training of military pilots thus impairing the utility of 16 Oklahoma's airspace for military aircraft operations; and 17 4. Provide specific powers and duties to the Oklahoma 18 Aeronautics Commission in the interest of the health, safety and 19 welfare of the public so that the state may properly fulfill its

20 duty to ensure that land use around a public-use airport is
21 compatible with normal airport operations including the landing and
22 takeoff of aircraft.

- 23
- 24

C. All heights or surfaces set forth in this act are from the
 standards set forth in Subpart C of Federal Aviation Regulations
 (FAR) Part 77.

Depending upon the type of survey used, an adjustment will
be made <u>in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration standards</u>
to the horizontal and vertical measurements of the proposed
structure as follows:

8	Survey	Horizontal	Survey	Vertical
9	Туре	Adjustment	Туре	Adjustment
10	1	±20 ft (6 m)	A	+3 ft (1 m)
11	2	±50 ft (15 m)	В	+10 ft (3 m)
12	3	±100 ft (30 m)	С	+20 ft (6 m)
13	4	±250 ft (75 m)	D	+50 ft (15 m)
14	5	±500 ft (150 m)) E	+125 ft (38 m)

If the survey type (horizontal and vertical) is not certified by a licensed engineer or a licensed surveyor, a horizontal adjustment of plus or minus two hundred fifty (250) feet and a vertical adjustment of fifty (50) feet will be applied to the structure measurements.

20 E. D. This act shall neither prevent nor preempt a municipality 21 from having ordinances or regulations governing land use that may 22 affect public-use airports.

23 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.2, is 24 amended to read as follows:

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Section 120.2 As used in the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger
 Protection Act:

3 1. "Airport reference point" is the geometrical center of all 4 usable runways;

5 2. "Airport elevation" is the highest point of an airport's6 usable runways measured in feet from mean sea level;

7 3. "Approach surface" is an imaginary surface shaped like a 8 trapezoid:

9 a. longitudinally centered on the extended runway
10 centerline at a public-use airport,

beginning two hundred (200) feet beyond the end of 11 b. 12 each runway pavement and at the runway end elevation, 13 с. having an inner-edge width of one thousand (1,000) 14 feet expanding outward uniformly to a width of sixteen 15 thousand (16,000) feet at the outer edge, and 16 d. sloping upward for a distance of ten thousand (10,000) 17 feet at a slope of fifty (50) to one (1), with an

additional forty thousand (40,000) feet at a slope of forty (40) to one (1);

4. "Commission" means the Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission or a
successor agency;

5. "Conical surface" is an imaginary surface extending outward and upward from the periphery of the horizontal surface at a slope

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19

1 of twenty (20) to one (1) for a horizontal distance of four thousand 2 (4,000) feet;

3 6. "FAA" means the Federal Aviation Administration or a
4 successor agency to the Federal Aviation Administration;

5 7. "Horizontal surface" is an imaginary horizontal plane one 6 hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport elevation, 7 the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs of ten 8 thousand (10,000) feet radii from a point located on the extended 9 runway centerline two hundred (200) feet beyond each end of runway 10 pavement and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those 11 arcs;

8. "Incompatible purpose" means the use of a building or,
structure or area as a residence, educational center (including all
types of primary and secondary schools, preschools, and child-care
facilities), places place of worship, place of public assembly,
hospital, medical inpatient treatment facility, nursing/convalescent
home, retirement home, transportation facility, storage facility,
aboveground utility facility or similar use;

9. "Legal representative" means a person who is authorized to
 legally bind an entity;

21 10. <u>"Military drop area" means a designated drop area</u>
22 <u>identified by the military which takes the shape of a rectangle with</u>
23 <u>dimensions of thirty (30) nautical miles in the longitudinal</u>
24 <u>direction and six (6) nautical miles wide. The rectangle shall be</u>

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1	positioned in the drop area so that twenty (20) nautical miles is
2	located prior to the center of the drop area and ten (10) nautical
3	miles is located beyond the center of the drop area along the
4	longitudinal axis of the flight path;
5	11. "Military training route" means any training route
6	designated by the military including visual routes (VR), instrument
7	routes (IR), and slow-speed routes (SR). The width of the route
8	will vary with the mission of the aircraft and shall include the
9	approach and departure points of the route which are measured in a
10	radius equal to one-half (1/2) the width of the route;
11	12. "Military traffic pattern" means a fifteen-nautical-mile
12	radius around the airport reference point of a military airport;
13	13. "Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission under this
14	act;
15	11. 14. "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership,
16	corporation, association, or body politic and includes a trustee,
17	receiver, assignee, or other similarly authorized representative of
18	any of them;
19	12. <u>15.</u> "Primary surface" is a surface longitudinally centered
20	on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface,
21	the primary surface extends two hundred (200) feet beyond each end
22	of that runway; but when the runway has no specially prepared hard
23	surface, or planned hard surface, the primary surface ends at each
24	end of that runway. The elevation of any point on the primary

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1 surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the 2 runway centerline. The width of the primary surface is one thousand 3 (1,000) feet;

13. 16. "Public-use airport" means a structure or an area of 4 5 land or water that is designed and set aside for the landing and taking off of aircraft, is utilized or to be utilized by and in the 6 7 interest of the public for the landing and taking off of aircraft and is identified by the FAA as a public-use airport. Public-use 8 9 airport shall include any military airport operated by a branch of 10 the armed services of the United States government. Public-use airport shall not include any privately owned airport for private 11 12 use as identified by the FAA, or any airport owned by a municipality 13 with a population exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) 14 according to the most recent Federal Decennial Census;

15 <u>14.</u> <u>17.</u> "Runway" means the portion of an airport designated as 16 the area used for the landing or takeoff of aircraft;

17 15. 18. "Runway protection zone" is a trapezoidal zone centered 18 along the extended runway centerline, beyond each end of the primary 19 surface, two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet long, with an inner 20 width of one thousand (1,000) feet and an outer width of one 21 thousand seven hundred fifty (1,750) feet. The function of the 22 runway protection zone is to enhance the protection of people and 23 property on the ground;

24

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1 <u>16. 19.</u> "Structure" means any constructed or installed object, 2 <u>or area</u> including, but not limited to, buildings, towers, wind 3 turbines, smokestacks, electronic transmission or receiving towers, 4 and antennae and overhead transmission lines. The term does not 5 include:

- a. any aviation navigational aids that are fixed by
 function, or
- 8 b. any construction or installed object on property owned
 9 by the federal government; and

10 17. 20. "Total structure height" means the elevation of the 11 ground above mean sea level at the structure's location, plus the 12 height of the structure above ground level in feet, plus the 13 applicable survey type adjustment <u>provided the survey adjustment is</u> 14 <u>in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration standards</u>. 15 SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 3 0.S. 2011, Section 120.3, is

16 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.3 A. A person shall obtain a permit from the Commission prior to the construction or, installation <u>or use</u> of any of the following near a public-use airport:

Any proposed structure <u>or area</u> for an incompatible purpose
 in the primary surface or the runway protection zone;

22 2. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure within 23 three (3) statute miles from the airport reference point of a 24 public-use airport, that would result in a total structure height in

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1 excess of one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport
2 elevation; and

3 3. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure that 4 would result in a total structure height greater than the 5 horizontal, conical or approach surfaces, as defined in Section 2 120.2 of the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act this title. 6 7 A person shall obtain a permit from the Commission prior to Β. the construction or installation of any of the following near a 8 9 military training route, drop area or traffic pattern: 10 1. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure that 11 would exceed two hundred (200) feet above ground level underneath a 12 military training route; 13 2. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure that would exceed fifty (50) feet above ground level within a military 14 15 drop area; and 16 3. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure that 17 would exceed one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established 18 airport elevation underneath a military traffic pattern. 19 C. No permit shall be required: 20 For mobile or temporary equipment used to construct or 1. 21 install a new structure or to perform routine maintenance, repairs, 22 or replace parts of an existing structure or for temporary 23 structures that will be in place for less than twenty-four (24) 24 months; or

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2. To repair, replace, or alter an existing structure that
 would not result in a total structure height greater than the
 horizontal, conical or approach surfaces as defined in Section 2
 <u>120.2</u> of this act, or change the location of an existing structure
 title; or

<u>3. To repair, replace or alter an existing structure that would</u>
<u>not result in a total structure height greater than two hundred</u>
<u>(200) feet above ground level underneath a military training route,</u>
<u>fifty (50) feet above ground level within a military drop area, or</u>
<u>one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport elevation</u>
within a military traffic pattern.

12 C. D. Any person required to notify the FAA of any proposed 13 construction or alteration pursuant to Subpart B of Section 77.13 of 14 the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, that in response receives 15 an acknowledgement from the FAA that further aeronautical study is 16 required to determine whether the proposed construction or 17 alteration would be a hazard to air navigation, shall, upon 18 requesting further aeronautical study by the FAA, concurrently 19 notify the Commission of the request and shall provide the 20 Commission with true and correct copies of all relevant filings made 21 with the FAA.

Upon receipt of such notification of the filing of a request for further aeronautical study, the Commission shall give timely notice thereof to the Oklahoma Strategic Military Planning Commission, or

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any successor agency, and to any military airport within Oklahoma
 potentially affected by the proposed construction or alteration.

The Commission further shall use its best efforts to establish 3 4 regular and consistent communication with the FAA Oklahoma military installations to encourage sharing of information regarding 5 construction or alteration in of a structure underneath a military 6 7 training route or slow-speed low-altitude training route within a military drop area or underneath a military traffic pattern in the 8 9 State of Oklahoma with appropriate state agencies and military 10 installations."

11AMENDMENT NO. 3.Page 9, line 12 through Page 13, line 12,12delete Sections 4 and 5 and insert new13Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 to read

14 "SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.5, is 15 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.5 <u>A.</u> Any structure or alteration to a structure is presumed to be a hazard to air navigation if its total structure height is greater than the horizontal, conical or approach surfaces, as defined in Section 2 of the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act.

B. Any structure or alteration to a structure is presumed to be a hazard to air navigation if its total structure height is greater than two hundred (200) feet above ground level underneath a military training route, fifty (50) feet above ground level within a military

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1	drop area or one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established
2	airport elevation underneath a military traffic pattern.
3	SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.6, is
4	amended to read as follows:
5	Section 120.6 Applications to the Commission for a permit in
6	accordance with the provisions of the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger
7	Protection Act for construction near a public-use airport, or
8	military training route, drop area or traffic pattern shall include
9	the following:
10	1. For construction in a primary surface or runway protection
11	zone, under paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section $\frac{3}{20.3}$ of this
12	act <u>title</u> :
13	a. a completed application on a form prescribed by the
14	Commission with the following statement on the
15	application, signed by a legal representative of the
16	applicant:
17	"The applicant acknowledges for itself, its heirs, its
18	successors, and its assigns, that the real estate
19	described in this application is located in the
20	primary surface or the runway protection zone of a
21	public-use airport, and that the applicant is building
22	a structure upon this real estate, with the full
23	knowledge and acceptance that it may be incompatible
24	

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1	with normal simport encystions including the landing
	with normal airport operations including the landing
2	and takeoff of aircraft.", and
3	b. if required, a copy of the FAA Form 7460-1, "Notice of
4	Proposed Construction or Alteration", as described in
5	14 CFR part 77, sub-part B, Section 17, to be
6	submitted to the FAA; and
7	2. For construction or alteration of a structure in a
8	horizontal, conical, or approach surface under paragraph 2 or 3 of
9	subsection A of Section 3 Section 120.3 of this act title:
10	a. a completed application on a form prescribed by the
11	Commission, and
12	b. a copy of FAA Form 7460-1, to be submitted to the FAA;
13	and
14	3. For construction or alteration of a structure underneath a
15	military training route, within a military drop area or underneath a
16	military traffic pattern as defined in Section 120.3 of this title:
17	a. a completed application on a form prescribed by the
	a. <u>a completed application on a form prescribed by the</u>
18	<u>Commission, and</u>
18 19	
	Commission, and
19	<u>Commission, and</u> <u>b.</u> a copy of FAA Form 7460-1, to be submitted to the FAA.
19 20	<u>Commission, and</u> <u>b.</u> <u>a copy of FAA Form 7460-1, to be submitted to the FAA</u> . SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.7, is
19 20 21	<u>Commission, and</u> <u>b.</u> <u>a copy of FAA Form 7460-1, to be submitted to the FAA</u> . SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.7, is amended to read as follows:

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1 same time the FAA Form 7460-1 is sent to the FAA, or at any time 2 before that. If FAA Form 7460-1 is not required, then the 3 application shall be filed at least thirty (30) days before the 4 earlier of the following: 5 1. The date the proposed construction or alteration is to begin; or 6 7 2. The date an application for a construction or building permit is to be filed with the municipality. 8 9 Upon receiving an application filed pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 10 of Section 120.6 of this title, the Commission shall notify a legal 11 representative of the public-use airport owner affected by the 12 application and solicit comments from the airport owner; and upon 13 receiving an application filed pursuant to paragraph 3 of Section 14 120.6 of this title, the Commission shall notify a legal 15 representative of the military installation affected by the 16 application and the chairman of the Oklahoma Strategic Military 17 Planning Commission or successor agency and solicit their comments. 18 In determining whether to issue a permit for an application в. 19 pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Section 120.6 of this title, the 20 Commission shall consider: 21 1. The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures; 22 2. Public and private interests and investments of an airport; 23 The character of flying operations and planned developments 3. 24 of an airport;

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1	4. Whether the construction of the proposed structure would
2	cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision
3	height at the affected airport;
4	5. Technological advances;
5	6. The safety of persons on the ground and in the air;
6	7. Land use density;
7	8. Comments from all interested persons; and
8	9. Findings and determinations of other government agencies.
9	C. In determining whether to issue a permit for an application
10	pursuant to paragraph 2 of Section 120.6 of this title, the
11	Commission shall consider:
12	1. Comments from the chairman of the Oklahoma Strategic
13	Military Planning Commission or successor agency;
14	2. Comments from a legal representative of the military
15	installation affected by the proposed structure;
16	3. Whether the proposed structure would encroach upon or
17	otherwise have an adverse impact on the mission, training, or
18	operations of any military installation; and
19	4. The safety of military aircraft, pilots and passengers.
20	D. If FAA Form 7460-1 is required, then the Commission shall
21	notify the applicant of its determination within thirty (30) days of
22	the FAA completing its aeronautical study. If the applicant has not
23	been notified by the Commission of its determination within thirty
24	(30) days of the FAA completing its aeronautical study, then the

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applicant shall notify the Commission that it has not received notice of the Commission's determination. The Commission shall then have seven (7) working days from the date of the applicant's notice to notify the applicant of its determination. Nothing herein precludes the Commission from making its determination before the FAA completes its aeronautical study.

7 D. E. If FAA Form 7460-1 is not required, then the Commission shall notify the applicant of its determination within sixty (60) 8 9 days of filing the application. If the applicant has not been 10 notified by the Commission of its determination within sixty (60) 11 days of filing the application, then the applicant shall notify the Commission that it has not received notice of the Commission's 12 13 determination. The Commission shall then have seven (7) working 14 days from the date of the applicant's notice to notify the applicant 15 of its determination.

16 SECTION 7. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.8, is 17 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.8 <u>A.</u> Once a permit is issued by the Commission, the applicant shall be required to complete the following steps to complete the permit process:

The applicant for a permit under Section 3 <u>120.3</u> of the
 Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act this title shall record
 each permit issued by the Commission in the office of the county
 clerk for the county where the structure is located not later than

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thirty (30) sixty (60) business days after the Commission issues the permit. If a structure is located in more than one county, the county that contains the majority of the structure is the county in which the permit must be filed. A permit issued under paragraph 1 of subsection A of Section <u>3</u> <u>120.3</u> of this <u>act title</u> shall contain the following statement:

7 "The permittee acknowledges for itself, its heirs, its successors, and its assigns, that the real estate described in 8 9 this permit is located within the primary surface or the runway 10 protection zone of a public-use airport, and that the permittee 11 is building a structure upon this real estate with the full 12 knowledge and acceptance that it may be incompatible with normal 13 airport operations including the landing and takeoff of aircraft."; 14

2. A permit issued in accordance with the provisions of Section
3 <u>120.3</u> of this act <u>title</u> is valid only after the Commission
receives a certified copy of the recorded permit with the recording
data from the county clerk of the county in which the structure is
located; and

20 3. Every permit granted by the Commission shall specify that 21 obstruction markers, markings, lighting, or other visual or aural 22 identification required to be installed on or in the vicinity of the 23 structure shall conform to federal laws and regulations.

24

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permit under these conditions:
1. The amendment is to change the administrative items of the
permit including the transfer of ownership rights. There shall be
no limit to the number of times a permittee can request an amendment
that is administrative in nature; or
2. The amendment is for the purpose of micrositing a structure
that has been permitted, but not yet constructed. Micrositing shall
allow for a structure to be moved four hundred (400) feet or less in
a horizontal direction provided the new location will not impact an
airport's instrument or visual approaches or a military training
route, drop area or traffic pattern. A permittee can request to
amend a permit for micrositing up to two times. A third micrositing
request on the structure will require the permittee to file a new
permit application."
and renumber subsequent section
and amend title to conform

1	1 Passed the House of	E Representativ	ves the	27th day	of April,	2017.
2		_				
3	3					
4	4	Pre	siding		of the Hou	
5	5			F	Representa	tives
6	6 Passed the Senate	the day of	- 	, 202	17.	
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1	ENGROSSED SENATE
2	BILL NO. 477 By: Newhouse and Standridge of the Senate
3	and
4	Ortega of the House
5	
6	
7	An Act relating to aircraft and airports; amending 3 O.S. 2011, Sections 120.1, 120.2, 120.3, 120.7 and
8	120.8, which relate to the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act; specifying standards;
9	<pre>modifying definitions; modifying exemption to permit requirement; extending time for permit recording;</pre>
10	allowing for amended permits; specifying conditions; and providing an effective date.
11	
12	
13	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
14	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.1, is
15	amended to read as follows:
16	Section 120.1. A. This act shall be known and may be cited as
17	the "Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act".
18	B. It is the intent of this act to:
19	1. Regulate obstructions to air navigation that have the
20	potential of endangering the lives and property of aircraft pilots
21	and passengers and those that live or work in the vicinity of
22	public-use airports; that may affect existing and future instrument
23	approaches to a public-use airport; and that may reduce the size of
24	areas available for the landing, takeoff and maneuvering of aircraft

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1 thus impairing the utility of a public-use airport and the public 2 investment therein;

3 2. Regulate the use of land in close proximity to a public-use4 airport to ensure compatibility with aircraft operations; and

3. Provide specific powers and duties to the Oklahoma
Aeronautics Commission in the interest of the health, safety and
welfare of the public so that the state may properly fulfill its
duty to ensure that land use around a public-use airport is
compatible with normal airport operations including the landing and
takeoff of aircraft.

C. All heights or surfaces set forth in this act are from the standards set forth in Subpart C of Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77.

D. Depending upon the type of survey used, an adjustment will be made <u>in accordance with Federal Aviation Administration standards</u> to the horizontal and vertical measurements of the proposed structure as follows:

18	Survey	Horizontal	Survey	Vertical
19	Туре	Adjustment	Туре	Adjustment
20	1	±20 ft (6 m)	А	+3 ft (1 m)
21	2	±50 ft (15 m)	В	+10 ft (3 m)
22	3	±100 ft (30 m)	С	+20 ft (6 m)
23	4	±250 ft (75 m)	D	+50 ft (15 m)
24	5	±500 ft (150 m)) E	+125 ft (38 m)

1 If the survey type (horizontal and vertical) is not certified by 2 a licensed engineer or a licensed surveyor, a horizontal adjustment 3 of plus or minus two hundred fifty (250) feet and a vertical 4 adjustment of fifty (50) feet will be applied to the structure 5 measurements.

E. This act shall neither prevent nor preempt a municipality
from having ordinances or regulations governing land use that may
affect public-use airports.

9 SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.2, is 10 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.2. As used in the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act:

13 1. "Airport reference point" is the geometrical center of all
 14 usable runways;

15 2. "Airport elevation" is the highest point of an airport's16 usable runways measured in feet from mean sea level;

17 3. "Approach surface" is an imaginary surface shaped like a 18 trapezoid:

- a. longitudinally centered on the extended runway
 centerline at a public-use airport,
- b. beginning two hundred (200) feet beyond the end of
 each runway pavement and at the runway end elevation,
- 24

1 having an inner-edge width of one thousand (1,000) с. 2 feet expanding outward uniformly to a width of sixteen thousand (16,000) feet at the outer edge, and 3 d. sloping upward for a distance of ten thousand (10,000) 4 5 feet at a slope of fifty (50) to one (1), with an additional forty thousand (40,000) feet at a slope of 6 forty (40) to one (1); 7 4. "Commission" means the Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission or a 8 9 successor agency; 10 5. "Conical surface" is an imaginary surface extending outward and upward from the periphery of the horizontal surface at a slope 11 of twenty (20) to one (1) for a horizontal distance of four thousand 12 (4,000) feet; 13 "FAA" means the Federal Aviation Administration or a 6. 14 15 successor agency to the Federal Aviation Administration; "Horizontal surface" is an imaginary horizontal plane one 16 7. hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport elevation, 17 the perimeter of which is constructed by swinging arcs of ten 18 thousand (10,000) feet radii from a point located on the extended 19 runway centerline two hundred (200) feet beyond each end of runway 20 pavement and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those 21 2.2 arcs; 8. "Incompatible purpose" means the use of a building or, 23

24 structure or area as a residence, educational center (including all

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types of primary and secondary schools, preschools, and child-care facilities), places place of worship, place of public assembly, hospital, medical inpatient treatment facility, nursing/convalescent home, retirement home, transportation facility, storage facility, aboveground utility facility or similar use;

9. "Legal representative" means a person who is authorized to7 legally bind an entity;

8 10. "Permit" means a permit issued by the Commission under this9 act;

10 11. "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, 11 corporation, association, or body politic and includes a trustee, 12 receiver, assignee, or other similarly authorized representative of 13 any of them;

"Primary surface" is a surface longitudinally centered on a 12. 14 15 runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends two hundred (200) feet beyond each end of 16 that runway; but when the runway has no specially prepared hard 17 surface, or planned hard surface, the primary surface ends at each 18 end of that runway. The elevation of any point on the primary 19 surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the 20 runway centerline. The width of the primary surface is one thousand 21 (1,000) feet; 22

13. "Public-use airport" means a structure or an area of landor water that is designed and set aside for the landing and taking

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1 off of aircraft, is utilized or to be utilized by and in the interest of the public for the landing and taking off of aircraft 2 and is identified by the FAA as a public-use airport. Public-use 3 airport shall include any military airport operated by a branch of 4 5 the armed services of the United States government. Public-use airport shall not include any privately owned airport for private 6 use as identified by the FAA, or any airport owned by a municipality 7 with a population exceeding five hundred thousand (500,000) 8 9 according to the most recent Federal Decennial Census;

10 14. "Runway" means the portion of an airport designated as the 11 area used for the landing or takeoff of aircraft;

12 15. "Runway protection zone" is a trapezoidal zone centered 13 along the extended runway centerline, beyond each end of the primary 14 surface, two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet long, with an inner 15 width of one thousand (1,000) feet and an outer width of one 16 thousand seven hundred fifty (1,750) feet. The function of the 17 runway protection zone is to enhance the protection of people and 18 property on the ground;

19 16. "Structure" means any constructed or installed object, 20 including, but not limited to, buildings, towers, wind turbines, 21 smokestacks, electronic transmission or receiving towers, and 22 antennae and overhead transmission lines. The term does not 23 include:

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1 any aviation navigational aids that are fixed by a. 2 function, or 3 b. any construction or installed object on property owned by the federal government; and 4 5 17. "Total structure height" means the elevation of the ground above mean sea level at the structure's location, plus the height of 6 the structure above ground level in feet, plus the applicable survey 7 type adjustment provided the survey adjustment is in accordance with 8 9 Federal Aviation Administration standards. 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.3, is 10 SECTION 3. AMENDATORY amended to read as follows: 11 12 Section 120.3. A. A person shall obtain a permit from the Commission prior to the construction or, installation, or use of any 13 of the following near a public-use airport: 14 15 1. Any proposed structure or area for an incompatible purpose in the primary surface or the runway protection zone; 16 2. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure within 17 three (3) statute miles from the airport reference point of a 18 public-use airport, that would result in a total structure height in 19 excess of one hundred fifty (150) feet above the established airport 20 21 elevation; and 3. Any structure, alteration or addition to a structure that 22 would result in a total structure height greater than the 23 24

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horizontal, conical or approach surfaces, as defined in Section 2
 <u>120.2</u> of the Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act this title.
 B. No permit shall be required:

For mobile or temporary equipment used to construct or
 install a new structure or to perform routine maintenance, repairs,
 or replace parts of an existing structure <u>or for temporary</u>
 <u>structures that will be in place for less than twenty-four (24)</u>
 months; or

9 2. To repair, replace, or alter an existing structure that
10 would not result in a total structure height greater than the
11 horizontal, conical or approach surfaces as defined in Section 2
12 <u>120.2</u> of this act <u>title</u>, or change the location of an existing
13 structure.

C. Any person required to notify the FAA of any proposed 14 15 construction or alteration pursuant to Subpart B of Section 77.13 of the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, that in response receives 16 an acknowledgement from the FAA that further aeronautical study is 17 required to determine whether the proposed construction or 18 alteration would be a hazard to air navigation, shall, upon 19 requesting further aeronautical study by the FAA, concurrently 20 notify the Commission of the request and shall provide the 21 Commission with true and correct copies of all relevant filings made 2.2 with the FAA. 23

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Upon receipt of such notification of the filing of a request for further aeronautical study, the Commission shall give timely notice thereof to the Oklahoma Strategic Military Planning Commission, or any successor agency, and to any military airport within Oklahoma potentially affected by the proposed construction or alteration.

6 The Commission further shall use its best efforts to establish 7 regular and consistent communication with the FAA to encourage 8 sharing of information regarding construction or alteration in a 9 military training route or slow-speed low-altitude training route 10 within the State of Oklahoma with appropriate state agencies and 11 military installations.

12 SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.7, is 13 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.7. A. If FAA Form 7460-1 is required, then an application for a permit pursuant to Section 3 <u>120.3</u> of the Aircraft <u>Pilot and Passenger Protection Act this title</u> shall be filed at the same time the FAA Form 7460-1 is sent to the FAA, or at any time before that. If FAA Form 7460-1 is not required, then the application shall be filed at least thirty (30) days before the earlier of the following:

The date the proposed construction or alteration is to
 begin; or

23 2. The date an application for a construction or building24 permit is to be filed with the municipality.

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Upon receiving an application, the Commission shall notify a legal
 representative of the public-use airport owner affected by the
 application and solicit comments from the airport owner.

B. In determining whether to issue a permit, the Commission5 shall consider:

6 1. The nature of the terrain and height of existing structures;
7 2. Public and private interests and investments <u>of an airport</u>;
8 3. The character of flying operations and planned developments
9 of an airport;

4. Whether the construction of the proposed structure would
 cause an increase in the minimum descent altitude or the decision
 height at the affected airport;

13 5. Technological advances;

14 6. The safety of persons on the ground and in the air;

15 7. Land use density;

16 8. Comments from all interested persons; and

9. Findings and determinations of other government agencies. 17 If FAA Form 7460-1 is required, then the Commission shall С. 18 notify the applicant of its determination within thirty (30) days of 19 the FAA completing its aeronautical study. If the applicant has not 20 been notified by the Commission of its determination within thirty 21 (30) days of the FAA completing its aeronautical study, then the 2.2 applicant shall notify the Commission that it has not received 23 notice of the Commission's determination. The Commission shall then 24

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have seven (7) working days from the date of the applicant's notice
 to notify the applicant of its determination. Nothing herein
 precludes the Commission from making its determination before the
 FAA completes its aeronautical study.

5 D. If FAA Form 7460-1 is not required, then the Commission shall notify the applicant of its determination within sixty (60) 6 days of filing the application. If the applicant has not been 7 notified by the Commission of its determination within sixty (60) 8 9 days of filing the application, then the applicant shall notify the Commission that it has not received notice of the Commission's 10 11 determination. The Commission shall then have seven (7) working 12 days from the date of the applicant's notice to notify the applicant of its determination. 13

14 SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 3 O.S. 2011, Section 120.8, is 15 amended to read as follows:

Section 120.8. <u>A.</u> Once a permit is issued by the Commission, the applicant shall be required to complete the following steps to complete the permit process:

19 1. The applicant for a permit under Section 3 <u>120.3</u> of the 20 Aircraft Pilot and Passenger Protection Act this title shall record 21 each permit issued by the Commission in the office of the county 22 clerk for the county where the structure is located not later than 23 thirty (30) sixty (60) business days after the Commission issues the 24 permit. If a structure is located in more than one county, the

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1 county that contains the majority of the structure is the county in
2 which the permit must be filed. A permit issued under paragraph 1
3 of subsection A of Section 3 <u>120.3</u> of this act <u>title</u> shall contain
4 the following statement:

5 "The permittee acknowledges for itself, its heirs, its successors, and its assigns, that the real estate described in 6 this permit is located within the primary surface or the runway 7 protection zone of a public-use airport, and that the permittee 8 9 is building a structure upon this real estate with the full 10 knowledge and acceptance that it may be incompatible with normal 11 airport operations including the landing and takeoff of 12 aircraft.";

2. A permit issued in accordance with the provisions of Section
3 <u>120.3</u> of this act <u>title</u> is valid only after the Commission
receives a certified copy of the recorded permit with the recording
data from the county clerk of the county in which the structure is
located; and

Every permit granted by the Commission shall specify that
 obstruction markers, markings, lighting, or other visual or aural
 identification required to be installed on or in the vicinity of the
 structure shall conform to federal laws and regulations.

22 <u>B. Once a permit is valid the permittee may request to amend a</u> 23 <u>permit under these conditions:</u>

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1	1. The amendment is to change the administrative items of the
2	permit including the transfer of ownership rights. There shall be
3	no limit to the number of times a permittee can request an amendment
4	that is administrative in nature; or
5	2. The amendment is for the purpose of micrositing a structure
6	that has been permitted, but not yet constructed. Micrositing shall
7	allow for a structure to be moved four hundred (400) feet or less in
8	a horizontal direction provided the new location will not impact an
9	airport's instrument or visual approaches. A permittee can request
10	to amend a permit for micrositing up to two (2) times. A third
11	micrositing request on the structure will require the permittee to
12	file a new permit application.
13	SECTION 6. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.
14	Passed the Senate the 27th day of February, 2017.
15	
16	Presiding Officer of the Senate
17	
18	Passed the House of Representatives the day of,
19	2017.
20	
21	Presiding Officer of the House
22	of Representatives
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