



Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan

Adopted September 24, 2014



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Colusa, California

Adopted September 24, 2014

Prepared for



Colusa County
Airport Land Use Commission

Prepared by



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Colusa County

AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN

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Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW	1-1
AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS	1-1
ALUC Powers and Duties.....	1-2
ALUC Limitations	1-2
AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS.....	1-2
ALUCP Guidelines.....	1-2
ALUCP Relationship to Airport Master Plans.....	1-3
ALUCP Relationship to Airport Activity Forecasts.....	1-4
ALUCP IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.....	1-4
Relationship of the ALUC to County and City Governments of Colusa County.....	1-4
General Plan Consistency.....	1-5
Land Use Project Referrals.....	1-6
Overruling ALUC Decisions	1-6
COMPATIBILITY PLANNING IN COLUSA COUNTY	1-7
Colusa County ALUC.....	1-7
Airport Plans for Colusa County Airport	1-8
ALUCP Development Process.....	1-8
ALUCP Contents	1-8
ALUCP Adoption Process.....	1-9

CHAPTER 2 PROCEDURAL POLICIES

1. GENERAL APPLICABILITY	
1.1. DEFINITIONS.....	2-1
1.1.1. Actions/Projects/Proposals.....	2-1
1.1.2. Aeronautics Act.....	2-1
1.1.3. Airport.....	2-1
1.1.4. Airport Influence Area/Referral Area	2-1
1.1.5. Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC).....	2-1
1.1.6. Airport Land Use Commission Secretary.....	2-1
1.1.7. Airport Proximity Disclosure.....	2-1
1.1.8. Airspace Protection Surfaces/Plans/Zones	2-2
1.1.9. ALUCP/Compatibility Plan.....	2-2
1.1.10. Aviation-Related Use.....	2-2
1.1.11. Avigation Easement.....	2-2
1.1.12. Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL).....	2-2
1.1.13. Compatibility Zone.....	2-2
1.1.14. Density.....	2-2
1.1.15. Existing Land Use.....	2-2
1.1.16. Existing Nonconforming Use.....	2-2
1.1.17. Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77	2-3
1.1.18. Handbook	2-3
1.1.19. Intensity.....	2-3

1.1.20.	Local Agency	2-3
1.1.21.	Major Land Use Action	2-3
1.1.22.	Noise-Sensitive Land Uses	2-3
1.1.23.	Object Free Area (OFA).....	2-3
1.1.24.	Overrule	2-3
1.1.25.	Reconstruction	2-3
1.1.26.	Recorded Overflight Notification	2-4
1.1.27.	Redevelopment.....	2-4
1.1.28.	Risk-Sensitive Land Uses	2-4
1.2.	PURPOSE AND USE	2-4
1.2.1.	ALUC	2-4
1.2.2.	ALUCP	2-4
1.2.3.	Effective Date	2-4
1.2.4.	Use by ALUC	2-4
1.2.5.	Use by Affected Local Agencies	2-5
1.2.6.	Examples.....	2-6
1.3.	GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE.....	2-6
1.3.1.	Airport Influence Area.....	2-6
1.3.2.	Airport Growth Assumptions.....	2-6
1.3.3.	Referral Area.....	2-6
1.4.	LIMITATIONS OF THIS ALUCP	2-6
1.4.1.	Airport Operations	2-6
1.4.2.	Federal, State and Tribal Entities	2-7
1.4.3.	Existing Land Uses	2-7
1.4.4.	Development by Right.....	2-8
2.	ALUC REFERRAL/REVIEW PROCESS	
2.1.	ACTIONS ALWAYS SUBJECT TO ALUC REVIEW	2-8
2.1.1.	Mandatory Referral of Local Agency Planning Actions	2-8
2.2.	REFERRAL PROCESS BEFORE LOCAL AGENCY ATTAINS GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY	2-9
2.2.1.	Interim Mandatory Referral of Major Land Use Actions	2-9
2.2.2.	Major Land Use Actions	2-9
2.3.	REFERRAL PROCESS AFTER LOCAL AGENCY ATTAINS GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY.....	2-11
2.3.1.	Voluntary Referral of Major Land Use Actions	2-11
2.3.2.	Submittal of Environmental Documents	2-11
2.4.	GENERAL REFERRAL REQUIREMENTS	2-11
2.4.1.	Timing of Referral	2-11
2.4.2.	Responsibilities for Consistency Analysis	2-12
2.4.3.	Public Input	2-12
2.5.	REVIEW PROCESS FOR GENERAL PLANS, SPECIFIC PLANS, ZONING ORDINANCES, BUILDING REGULATIONS AND FACILITY MASTER PLANS	2-12
2.5.1.	Required Submittal Information.....	2-12
2.5.2.	ALUC Action Choices	2-13
2.5.3.	Response Time	2-13
2.6.	REVIEW PROCESS FOR MAJOR LAND USE ACTIONS.....	2-13
2.6.1.	Required Submittal Information.....	2-13
2.6.2.	ALUC Action Choices	2-14

2.6.3.	Response Time	2-14
2.6.4.	Subsequent Reviews of Related Major Land Use Actions.....	2-15
2.7.	REVIEW PROCESS FOR AIRPORT MASTER PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS	2-16
2.7.1.	Required Submittal Information for Airport Actions	2-16
2.7.2.	ALUC Action Choices for Airport Plans	2-17
2.7.3.	ALUC Action Choices for Plans of New Airports or Heliports	2-17
2.7.4.	Response Time	2-17
2.8.	PROCESS FOR OVERRULING THE ALUC	2-18
2.8.1.	ALUC Determination of “Inconsistent”	2-18
2.8.2.	Overruling of ALUC by Local Agency.....	2-18
2.8.3.	ALUC Comments on Proposed Overruling.....	2-18

CHAPTER 3 COMPATIBILITY POLICIES AND MAPS

3.	COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LAND USE ACTIONS	
3.1.	CRITERIA FOR REVIEW OF GENERAL PLANS, SPECIFIC PLANS, FACILITY MASTER PLANS, ZONING ORDINANCES, AND BUILDING REGULATIONS	3-1
3.1.1.	Statutory Requirement	3-1
3.1.2.	Elimination of Conflicts	3-1
3.1.3.	Establishment of Review Process	3-2
3.1.4.	Land Use Conversion.....	3-2
3.2.	CRITERIA FOR REVIEW OF LAND USE ACTIONS	3-2
3.2.1.	Evaluating Compatibility of New Land Uses	3-2
3.2.2.	Compatibility Criteria Table	3-3
3.2.3.	Compatibility Policy Map	3-3
3.2.4.	Special Conditions Exception	3-4
3.2.5.	Rare Special Events Exception	3-4
3.3.	NOISE COMPATIBILITY POLICIES	3-5
3.3.1.	Maximum Acceptable Exterior Noise Exposure	3-5
3.3.2.	Maximum Acceptable Interior Noise Levels	3-6
3.3.3.	Noise-Sensitive Land Uses	3-7
3.3.4.	Noise Criteria for Mixed-Use Development	3-7
3.4.	SAFETY COMPATIBILITY POLICIES	3-9
3.4.1.	Residential Development Density Criteria.....	3-9
3.4.2.	Nonresidential Development Intensity Criteria	3-9
3.4.3.	Methodology for Calculation of Sitewide Average Intensity.....	3-10
3.4.4.	Methodology for Calculation of Single-Acre Intensity	3-14
3.4.5.	Long-Term Changes in Occupancy	3-14
3.4.6.	Sites Split by Two or More Compatibility Zones	3-14
3.4.7.	Transferring Usage Intensity	3-15
3.4.8.	Safety Criteria for Mixed Use Development.....	3-16
3.4.9.	Risk-Sensitive Land Uses	3-16
3.4.10.	Open Land.....	3-18
3.5.	AIRSPACE PROTECTION COMPATIBILITY POLICIES.....	3-20
3.5.1.	Evaluating Airspace Protection/Object Height Compatibility for New Development.....	3-20
3.5.2.	Object Height Criteria.....	3-21

3.5.3.	Criteria Addressing Other Flight Hazards	3-22
3.5.4.	Requirements for FAA Notification of Proposed Construction.....	3-22
3.5.5.	ALUC Review	3-23
3.6.	OVERFLIGHT COMPATIBILITY POLICIES.....	3-25
3.6.1.	Recorded Overflight Notification	3-25
3.6.2.	Airport Proximity Disclosure.....	3-25
3.7.	CRITERIA FOR SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.....	3-26
3.7.1.	Avigation Easement Dedication.....	3-26
3.7.2.	Existing Nonconforming Uses	3-26
3.7.3.	Reconstruction	3-27
4.	COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AIRPORT ACTIONS	
4.1.	REVIEW CRITERIA FOR AIRPORT PLANS OF EXISTING AIRPORTS.....	3-28
4.1.1.	Substance of Review.....	3-28
4.1.2.	Noise Impacts of Airport Expansion	3-29
4.1.3.	Consistency Determination.....	3-29
4.2.	REVIEW CRITERIA FOR PROPOSED NEW AIRPORTS AND HELIPORTS.....	3-29
4.2.1.	Substance of Review.....	3-29
4.2.2.	Airport/Land Use Relationship.....	3-29
<i>Exhibits</i>		
1	Occupancy Load Calculation Example	3-13
2	Split by Compatibility Zones	3-15
3	Transferring Usage Intensity.....	3-15
<i>Tables</i>		
3A	Compatibility Criteria	3-31
3B	Compatibility Zone Delineation.....	3-41
<i>Maps</i>		
3A	Compatibility Policy Map.....	ff 3-40
3B	Compatibility Policy Map: Airspace Protection Surfaces	ff 3-42

CHAPTER 4 BACKGROUND DATA: COLUSA COUNTY AIRPORT AND ENVIRONS

INTRODUCTION.....	4-1
AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN STATUS	4-1
Airfield Configuration.....	4-2
Aircraft Activity Forecasts.....	4-2
Aircraft Traffic Patterns.....	4-2
SURROUNDING LAND USES.....	4-3
EXHIBITS	4-4
<i>Exhibits</i>	
COL-4A Airport Features Summary.....	4-5
COL-4B Airport Layout Plan	ff 4-6
COL-4C Airport Activity Data Summary	4-7
COL-4D Compatibility Factors Map: Noise and Safety.....	ff 4-8
COL-4E Compatibility Factors Map: Overflight and Airspace	ff 4-8
COL-4F Airport Environs Information.....	4-9

APPENDICES

- A** State Laws Related to Airport Land Use Planning
- B** Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77
 - Figure B1 – FAR Part 77 Imaginary Surfaces*
 - Figure B2 – FAR Part 77 Notification*
 - Figure B3 – Online Submittal of Form 7460-1*
- C** Methods for Determining Concentrations of People
 - Table C1 – Occupant Load Factors*
 - Table C2 – Sample People-Per-Acre Calculations*
- D** General Plan Consistency Checklist
- E** Sample Implementation Documents
 - Table E1 – Sample Airport Combining Zone Components*
 - Table E2 – Typical Avigation Easement*
 - Table E3 – Sample Recorded Overflight Notification*
- F** ALUC Referral Form
- G** Glossary of Terms

ATTACHMENT

- A** Caltrans Division of Aeronautics Airport Layout Plan Acceptance Letter

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CHAPTER **1**

Introduction

Introduction

OVERVIEW

The basic function of this *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)* is to promote compatibility between the airport and surrounding land uses. The Colusa County Airport Advisory Committee functions as the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)*. As adopted by the *ALUC*, the basic function of this *ALUCP* is to promote compatibility between the airport and future land use development in the surrounding areas. The *ALUCP* accomplishes this function through establishment of a set of compatibility criteria applicable to new development around the airport. Additionally, the *ALUCP* serves as a tool for use by the *ALUC* in fulfilling its duty to review plans, regulations and other actions of *Local Agencies* and *Airport* operators for consistency with the *ALUCP* criteria. Neither this *ALUCP* nor the *ALUC* have authority over existing land uses or over the operation of the airport. Additionally, the authority of the *ALUC* does not extend to state, federal, or tribal lands.

Geographically, the Colusa County Airport lies in the eastern portion of Colusa County, approximately 60 miles north of the City of Sacramento. The Colusa County *Airport Influence Area*, as defined herein, extends approximately 2 miles from the airport's single runway. The *Airport Influence Area* encompasses lands within two local government jurisdictions:

- County of Colusa
- City of Colusa

These two local government jurisdictions—together with, any city, special district, school district, or community college district within these two local government jurisdictions that exists or may be established or expanded into the *Airport Influence Area* defined by this *ALUCP*—are subject to the provisions of this plan.¹ Details regarding the purpose, scope, and applicability of the *ALUCP* are set forth in the policy chapter that follows.

AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The creation of *ALUCs* and the preparation of *ALUCPs* are requirements of the California State Aeronautics Act.² Provisions for creation of *ALUCs* were first established under state law in 1967 (see Appendix A for a copy of the current statutes). With limited exceptions, an *ALUC* is required in every

¹ *Public Utilities Code Section 21670(f)*.

² *The statutes governing ALUCs are set forth in Division 9, Part 1, Chapter 4, Article 3.5, Sections 21670-21679.5 of the California Public Utilities Code (PUC)*.

county in the state. Furthermore, an *ALUCP* is required for each public-use and military airport in the state even in instances where an *ALUC* is not established.

ALUC Powers and Duties

Although the law has been amended numerous times since its original adoption, the fundamental purpose of *ALUCs* to promote land use compatibility around airports has remained unchanged. As expressed in the present statutes, this purpose is:

“...to protect public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring the orderly expansion of airports and the adoption of land use measures that minimize the public’s exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within areas around public airports to the extent that these areas are not already devoted to incompatible uses.”³

The statutes give *ALUCs* three principal powers by which to accomplish this objective:

1. *ALUCs* must prepare and adopt an *ALUCP*; and
2. *ALUCs* must review the general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, building regulations and certain individual development actions of local agencies for consistency with the policies and criteria in the *ALUCP*.
3. *ALUCs* must review airport operators’ proposed master plans and other airport development plans—such as, proposed nonaviation development of airport property that does not directly serve the flying public—to determine if those plans are consistent with the *ALUCP* or if modifications should be made to the *ALUCP* to reflect current airport planning.

ALUC Limitations

Two specific limitations on the powers of *ALUCs* are set in the statutes. First, as indicated above, is that *ALUCs* have no authority over areas “already devoted to incompatible uses.”⁴ The common interpretation of this clause is that *ALUCs* have no jurisdiction over existing land uses even if those uses are incompatible with airport activities. An *ALUC* cannot, for example, require that an existing incompatible use be converted to something compatible.

The second explicit limitation is that *ALUCs* have no “jurisdiction over the operation of any airport.”⁵ This limitation includes anything concerning the configuration of runways and other airport facilities, the types of aircraft operating at the airport, or where they fly.

AIRPORT LAND USE COMPATIBILITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS

ALUCP Guidelines

With respect to airport land use compatibility criteria, the statutes say little however. Instead, a section of the law enacted in 1994 refers to another document, the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*

³ *Public Utilities Code Section 21670(a)(2)*.

⁴ *Public Utilities Code Section 21674(a)*.

⁵ *Public Utilities Code Section 21674(e)*.

(*Handbook*) published by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Division of Aeronautics. Specifically, the statutes say that, when preparing *ALUCPs* for individual airports, *ALUCs* “shall be guided by information”⁶ in the *Handbook*. The statutes provide similar language indicating that local agencies “shall be guided” by the *Handbook* criteria before granting building permits.⁷ The *Handbook* is not regulatory in nature, however, and it does not constitute formal state policy except to the extent that it explicitly refers to state laws. Rather, its guidance is intended to serve as the starting point for compatibility planning around individual airports.

The policies and maps in this *ALUCP* rely upon the guidance provided by the current edition of the *Handbook* (October 2011). The October 2011 edition of the *Handbook* is available for downloading from the Division of Aeronautics web site (www.dot.ca.gov/hq/planning/aeronaut).

An additional function of the *Handbook* is established elsewhere in California state law. The Public Resources Code creates a tie between the *Handbook* and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The Public Resources Code requires lead agencies to use the *Handbook* as “a technical resource” when preparing CEQA documents assessing airport-related noise and safety impacts of projects located in the vicinity of airports.⁸

ALUCP Relationship to Airport Master Plans

ALUCPs are distinct from airport master plans, airport layout plans and other types of airport development plans, but they are closely connected to them. Airport master plans primarily address on-airport issues. The purpose of airport master plans is to assess the demand for airport facilities and to guide the development necessary to meet those demands. An airport layout plan is a drawing showing existing facilities and planned improvements. A typical airport master plan includes an airport layout plan, but also provides textual background data, a discussion of forecasts (typically covering a 20-year period), and an examination of alternatives along with a detailed description of the proposed development. Airport layout plans and airport master plans are prepared for and adopted by the entity that owns and/or operates the airport. Most large, publicly owned airports have an airport master plan, but many smaller or private airports do not.

In contrast to airport layout plans and airport master plans, the focus of which is normally on on-airport concerns, *ALUCPs* mostly address off-airport issues. The major purpose of an *ALUCP* is to ensure that incompatible development does not occur on lands surrounding the airport. *ALUCPs* are required to reflect the planned airport development and anticipated activity at least 20 years into the future. The responsibility for preparation and adoption of *ALUCPs* lies with each county’s *ALUC*.

The principal connection between the two types of plans stems from the California Public Utilities Code. The statutes require that *ALUC* plans must be based upon a long-range airport master plan adopted by the airport owner/proprietor or, if such a plan does not exist or is outdated for a particular airport, an airport layout plan may be used with the acceptance of the Division of Aeronautics.⁹

⁶ *Public Utilities Code Section 21674.7(a)*.

⁷ *Public Utilities Code, Section 21674.7(b)* states that “It is the intent of the Legislature to discourage incompatible land uses near existing airports. Therefore, prior to granting permits for the renovation or remodeling of an existing building, structure, or facility, and before the construction of a new building, it is the intent of the Legislature that local agencies shall be guided by the height, use, noise, safety, and density criteria that are compatible with airport operations, as established by this article, and referred to as the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, published by the Division...”

⁸ *Public Resources Code Section 21096*.

⁹ *Public Utilities Code Section 21675(a)*.

The connection works in both directions, however. While an *ALUCP* must be based upon an airport master plan, the statutes require that any proposed modification to an airport master plan be submitted to the *ALUC* to determine whether the proposal is consistent with the *ALUCP*.¹⁰ Provided that the off-airport compatibility implications of the proposed modifications are adequately addressed in the master plan, the outcome of this process usually is that the *ALUCP* will need to be updated to mirror the new master plan.

ALUCP Relationship to Airport Activity Forecasts

In addition to the requirement that an *ALUCP* be based upon the adopted airport master plan or state-approved airport layout plan, the Public Utilities Code says that an *ALUCP* must reflect “the anticipated growth of the airport during at least the next 20 years.”¹¹ Frequently, unless the master plan is very recent, its forecasts cannot be directly used because they do not cover the requisite 20-year time period. A final forecasting factor therefore is one pointed out in the *Handbook*:

“For compatibility planning, however, 20 years may be shortsighted. For most airports, a lifespan of more than 20 years can reasonably be presumed. Moreover, the need to avoid incompatible land use development will exist for as long as an airport exists. Once development occurs near an airport, it is virtually impossible—or, at the very least, costly and time consuming—to modify the land uses to ones that are more compatible with airport activities.”¹²

Chapter 4 describes the activity forecasts upon which the *ALUCP* for Colusa County Airport is based.

ALUCP IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

Relationship of the ALUC to County and City Governments of Colusa County

The fundamental relationship between the *Colusa County ALUC* and the governments of Colusa County and City of Colusa affected by this *ALUCP* is set by the Public Utilities Code. For the most part, *ALUCs* act independently from the local land use jurisdictions. The *ALUC* is not simply an advisory body for the Board of Supervisors or City Councils in the manner that their respective planning commissions are. Rather, the *ALUC* is more equivalent to the Colusa County Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCo). Within the bounds defined by state law, the decisions of the *ALUC* are final and are independent of the Colusa County Board of Supervisors or Colusa City Council. The *ALUC* does not need county or city approval in order to adopt this *ALUCP* or to carry out *ALUC* land use project review responsibilities. The *ALUC* must, however, consult with the involved agencies when establishing *Airport Influence Area* boundaries.¹³

The responsibility for implementation of the *ALUC*-adopted *ALUCP*, however, rests with the affected *Local Agencies*. The Government Code establishes that each county and city affected by an *ALUCP* must make its general plan and any applicable specific plans consistent with the *ALUC's* compatibility

¹⁰ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(c)*.

¹¹ *Public Utilities Code Section 21675(a)*.

¹² *Handbook*, p. 3-5.

¹³ *Public Utilities Code Section 21675(c)*.

plan.¹⁴ Alternatively, local agencies can undertake the series of steps listed in the Public Utilities Code and described later in this chapter to overrule the *ALUC* policies.¹⁵

The other responsibility of local agencies is to refer their plans and certain other proposed land use actions to the *ALUC* for review so that the *ALUC* can determine whether those actions are consistent with its *ALUCP*. Proposed adoption or amendment of general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, and building regulations always must be referred to the *ALUC*. However, other actions, such as those associated with individual development proposals, are subject to *ALUC* review only until such time as the agency's general plan and specific plans have been made consistent with the *ALUC*'s plan or the agency has overruled the *ALUC*.¹⁶

General Plan Consistency

As noted above, state law requires each local agency having jurisdiction over land uses within an *ALUC*'s planning area to modify its general plan and any affected specific plans to be consistent with the compatibility plan. The law says that the local agency must take this action within 180 days of when the *ALUC* adopts or amends its plan.¹⁷ The only other course of action available to local agencies is to overrule the *ALUC* using the process outlined in the next section.

A general plan does not need to be identical with the *ALUCP* in order to be consistent with it. To meet the consistency test, a general plan must do two things:

- It must specifically address compatibility planning issues, either directly or through reference to a zoning ordinance or other policy document; and
- It must avoid direct conflicts with compatibility planning criteria.

Compatibility planning issues can be reflected in a general plan in any, or a combination, of several ways:

Incorporate Policies into Existing General Plan Elements—One method of achieving the necessary planning consistency is to modify existing general plan elements. For example, airport land use noise policies could be inserted into the noise element, safety policies could be placed into a safety element and the primary compatibility criteria and associated maps plus the procedural policies might fit into the land use element. With this approach, direct conflicts would be eliminated and the majority of the mechanisms and procedures to ensure compliance with compatibility criteria could be fully incorporated into a local jurisdiction's general plan.

Adopt a General Plan Airport Element—Another approach is to prepare a separate airport element of the general plan. Such a format may be advantageous when a community's general plan also needs to address on-airport development and operational issues. Modification of other plan elements to provide cross referencing and eliminate conflicts would still be necessary.

Adopt ALUCP as Stand-Alone Document—Jurisdictions selecting this option would simply adopt as a local policy document the relevant portions of the *ALUCP*. Changes to the community's existing general plan would be minimal. Policy reference to the separate *ALUCP* document would need to be added and any direct land use or other conflicts with compatibility planning criteria would have to be

¹⁴ *Government Code Section 65302.3.*

¹⁵ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676.*

¹⁶ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676.5(a).*

¹⁷ *Government Code Section 65302.3(b).*

removed. Limited discussion of compatibility planning issues could be included in the general plan, but the substance of most compatibility policies would appear only in the stand-alone document.

Adopt Airport Combining District or Overlay Zoning Ordinance—This approach is similar to the stand-alone document except that the local jurisdiction would not explicitly adopt the *ALUCP* as policy. Instead, the compatibility policies would be restructured as an airport combining or overlay zoning ordinance. A combining zone serves as an overlay of standard community-wide land use zones and modifies or limits the uses permitted by the underlying zone. Flood hazard combining zoning is a common example. An airport combining zone ordinance can serve as a convenient means of bringing various airport compatibility criteria into one place. The airport-related height-limit zoning that many jurisdictions have adopted as a means of protecting airport airspace is a form of combining district zoning. Noise and safety compatibility criteria, together with procedural policies, would need to be added to create a complete airport compatibility zoning ordinance. Other than where direct conflicts need to be eliminated from the local plans, implementation of the compatibility policies would be accomplished solely through the zoning ordinance. Policy reference to airport compatibility in the general plan could be as simple as mentioning support for the airport land use commission and stating that policy implementation is by means of the combining zone. (An outline of topics which could be addressed in an airport combining zone is included in Appendix D.)

Land Use Project Referrals

In addition to the types of land use actions for which referral to the *ALUC* is mandatory in accordance with state law—adoption or amendment of general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, or building codes affecting land within an *Airport Influence Area*—the *ALUCP* specifies other land use projects that either must or should be submitted for review. These “*Major Land Use Actions*” are defined in Chapter 2.

Beginning when the *ALUCP* is adopted by the *ALUC* and continuing until such time as local jurisdictions have made the necessary modifications to their general plans, all of these *Major Land Use Actions* are to be referred to the commission for review. After local agencies have made their general plans consistent with the *ALUCP*, the *ALUC* requests that these major actions continue to be submitted on a voluntary basis. These procedures must be indicated in the local jurisdiction’s general plan or other implementing policy document in order for the general plan to be considered fully consistent with the *ALUCP*.

Overruling ALUC Decisions

If an *ALUC* has determined that a local agency’s general plan is inconsistent with the *ALUCP* and the local agency wishes to adopt the general plan anyway, then it must overrule the *ALUC*. The statutes are explicit in defining the steps involved in the overrule process. This same process also applies if the local agency intends to overrule the *ALUC* with regard to a finding of inconsistency on proposed adoption or approval of a specific plan, zoning ordinance or building regulation; or an individual development proposal for which *ALUC* review is mandatory; or airport master plan.¹⁸ The steps that a local agency must take to overrule the *ALUC* are set by state law and court decisions and summarized below. Further discussion is contained in the *Handbook*.

Specific Findings by Local Agency—When overruling the *ALUC*, the *Local Agency* must make specific findings that the proposed *Action* is consistent with the purposes of the *ALUC* statutes. Such find-

¹⁸ *Public Utilities Code Sections 21676(a), (b), and (c).*

ings may not be adopted as a matter of opinion, but must be supported by substantial evidence. Specifically, the governing body of the *Local Agency* must make specific findings that the proposed project will not:

- Impair the orderly, planned expansion of the airport;
- Adversely affect the utility or capacity of the airport (such as by reducing instrument approach procedure minimums); or
- Expose the public to excessive noise and safety hazards.

Notification and Voting Requirements—In accordance with the *ALUC* statutes, the *Local Agency* must do all of the following:

- Provide to the *ALUC* and the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics a copy of the proposed decision and findings to *Overrule* the *ALUC* at least 45 days prior to the hearing date.
- Hold a public hearing on the matter. The public hearing shall be publicly noticed consistent with the agency's established procedures.
- Include in the public record of any final decision to *Overrule* the *ALUC* any comments received from the *ALUC*, Caltrans Division of Aeronautics, Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), or public.
- Make a decision to *Overrule* the *ALUC* by a two-thirds vote of its governing body.

Liability—The *ALUC* statutes indicate that if a *Local Agency* other than the *Airport* owner *Overrules* the *ALUC*, the agency owning and operating the airport “shall be immune from liability for damages to property or personal injury caused by or resulting directly or indirectly from the *Local Agency's* decision to *Overrule* the *ALUC's* compatibility determination or recommendation”¹⁹

COMPATIBILITY PLANNING IN COLUSA COUNTY

Colusa County ALUC

The Colusa County Airport Advisory Committee functions as the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)*. The Colusa County Director of Airport Operations serves as the *ALUC* secretary with support from the agency staff.

The *ALUC* is responsible for preparing and adopting the *ALUCP* for Colusa County Airport. This *ALUCP* replaces an earlier plan—*Colusa County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan*—which the *ALUC* adopted for the airport in 1995. The 1995 plan is based upon a single paved runway of 3,000 feet in length and an estimated aircraft activity level of 30,000 annual operations.

The aeronautical factors upon which this *ALUCP* is based are summarized below and described in Chapter 4.

¹⁹ See *Public Utilities Code Sections 21678 and 21675.1(f)*.

Airport Plans for Colusa County Airport

The responsibility for master planning of the Colusa County Airport rests with the airport's proprietor, the County of Colusa. The most recent Airport Master Plan was completed in 2002, however, no formal action was taken by the County Board of Supervisors to adopt the plan. Subsequent to the master plan, an airport layout plan drawing dated June 2010 was approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in July 2011. In accordance with state law, the airport layout plan was accepted by the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics in March 2014 as the basis of this *ALUCP*. The information contained on the 2010 airport layout plan, together with supplemental information provided by airport personnel and the 2002 Airport Master Plan, form the foundation for this *ALUCP*.

ALUCP Development Process

Major influences on the decision to prepare an updated *ALUCP* was a new airport layout plan (2010) and Caltrans Division of Aeronautics' issuance of the 2011 *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*.

As required by California state law, the *Handbook* provides guidance for the compatibility policies set forth in this *ALUCP*. The *Handbook* was used both to structure and define compatibility criteria and to establish the procedures to be followed by the *ALUC* and local agencies in implementation of the criteria.

Also, a Technical Advisory Group was established specifically for the *ALUCP* update project. The group's primary membership consisted of the Colusa County Director of Airport Operations, who also functions as *ALUC* staff, two *ALUC* members, and a planning representative from the Colusa County Planning and Building Department and from the City of Colusa Planning Department. Membership also included Caltrans Division of Aeronautics planning staff. The Technical Advisory Group assisted with providing airport and land use data, reviewing discussion papers and draft materials, and providing technical input for consideration in the administrative draft plan. Additionally, the group was charged with keeping their respective local agencies and stakeholders informed of the *ALUCP* update progress.

ALUCP Contents

This *ALUCP* is organized into four chapters and a set of appendices. The intent of this introductory chapter is to set the overall context of airport land use compatibility planning in general and for Colusa County in particular. The most important components of the *ALUCP* are found in Chapters 2 and 3. Chapter 2 present the procedural policies to be followed by the *ALUC*. Chapter 3 contains the airport-specific compatibility policies, maps, and criteria for Colusa County Airport. Chapter 4 presents airport and land use background data forming the basis of this *ALUCP*.

Also included in this document are a set of appendices containing a copy of state statutes concerning airport land use commissions and other general information pertaining to airport land use compatibility planning. This material is mostly taken from other sources and does not represent *ALUC* policy except where cited as such in Chapters 2 through 4—specifically the state *ALUC* statutes and certain other laws (Appendix A) and Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 (Appendix B).

ALUCP Adoption Process

An Initial Study was prepared for this *ALUCP* in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of the Initial Study was to identify the potential environmental impacts associated with the implementation of the *ALUCP* following adoption. The issues addressed by the Initial Study include those identified in the 2007 California Supreme Court decision in *Muzzy Ranch Company v. Solano County Airport Land Use Commission*, such as an assessment of the potential displacement of future residential and nonresidential land use development.

The Initial Study and associated Negative Declaration associated with the *ALUCP* were circulated for a 30-day public review period that extended from August 13, 2014 to September 12, 2014. Additionally, a public workshop on the draft *ALUCP* was held on August 13, 2014.

On September 24, 2014, the Colusa County *ALUC* adopted the *ALUCP* and associated Negative Declaration. This *ALUCP* replaces the *Colusa County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan* adopted in 1995.

A copy the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan* is available on the Colusa County website (www.countyofcolusa.org).

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CHAPTER **2**

Procedural Policies

Procedural Policies

1. GENERAL APPLICABILITY

1.1. Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of the policies set forth in this *ALUCP*. In addition, general terms pertaining to airport and land use planning are defined in the *Glossary* (Appendix G).

- 1.1.1. *Actions/Projects/Proposals*: Terms similar in meaning and all referring to the types of airport and land use planning and development activities (permanent or temporary), either publicly or privately sponsored, that are subject to the provisions of this *ALUCP*. Other terms with similar meaning include *Land Use Planning Actions*, *Airport Planning Actions*, *Major Land Use Actions*, *Airport Development Actions*.
- 1.1.2. *Aeronautics Act*: Except as indicated otherwise, the article of the California Public Utilities Code (Section 21670 *et seq.*) pertaining to airport land use commissions and airport land use compatibility plans (also known as the *California State Aeronautics Act*).
- 1.1.3. *Airport*: The Colusa County Airport or any new public-use or military airport that may be created within Colusa County.
- 1.1.4. *Airport Influence Area/Referral Area*: An area, as delineated herein, in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses. The *Airport Influence Area* constitutes the *Referral Area* within which certain *Airport* and *Land Use Actions* are subject to *ALUC* review to determine consistency with the policies herein.
- 1.1.5. *Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC)*: The Colusa County Airport Advisory Committee or a legally established successor agency acting in its capacity as the *Airport Land Use Commission* for Colusa County.
- 1.1.6. *Airport Land Use Commission Secretary*: The Colusa County Director of Airport Operations or a person designated by the Director with the concurrence of the *ALUC* Chairperson and Chairperson for the Colusa County Board of Supervisors.
- 1.1.7. *Airport Proximity Disclosure*: A form of buyer awareness documentation required by California state law and applicable to many transactions involving residential real estate including previously occupied dwellings. The disclosure notifies a prospective purchaser that the property is located in proximity to the *Airport* and may be subject to annoyances and inconveniences

associated with the flight of aircraft to, from, and around the *Airport*. See Policy 3.6.2 for applicability. Also see Policy 1.1.26 for a related buyer awareness tool, *Recorded Overflight Notification*.

- 1.1.8. *Airspace Protection Surfaces/Plans/Zones*: Imaginary surfaces in the airspace surrounding the *Airport* defined in accordance with criteria set forth in Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77.¹ These surfaces establish the maximum height that objects on the ground can reach without potentially creating constraints or hazards to the use of the airspace by aircraft approaching, departing, or maneuvering in the vicinity of the *Airport*. The *Airspace Protection Surfaces* are depicted in the *Airspace Protection Plan* for the *Airport* addressed by this *ALUCP* and is presented in Chapters 3.
- 1.1.9. *ALUCP/Compatibility Plan*: This document, the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)*.
- 1.1.10. *Aviation-Related Use*: Any facility or activity directly associated with the air transportation of persons or cargo or the operation, storage, or maintenance of aircraft at an airport or heliport. Such uses specifically include, but are not limited to, runways, taxiways, and their associated protection areas defined by the Federal Aviation Administration, together with aircraft aprons, hangars, fixed base operations facilities, terminal buildings, etc. Hotels or other commercial/industrial facilities on airport property do not qualify as an *Aviation-Related Use*.
- 1.1.11. *Avigation Easement*: An easement that conveys rights associated with aircraft overflight of a property, including but not limited to creation of noise and limits on the height of structures and trees, etc. (see Policy 3.7.1).
- 1.1.12. *Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)*: The noise metric adopted by the State of California for land use planning purposes, including describing airport noise impacts. The noise impacts are typically depicted by a set of contours, each of which represents points having the same CNEL value.
- 1.1.13. *Compatibility Zone*: Any of the zones depicted in **Map 3A**, *Compatibility Policy Map* for the *Airport* in Chapter 3 for the purposes of assessing land use compatibility within the *Airport Influence Area* defined herein (See Policy 3.2.3).
- 1.1.14. *Density*: The number of dwelling units per acre. *Density* is used in this *ALUCP* as the measure by which proposed residential development is evaluated for compliance with noise and safety compatibility criteria. *Density* is calculated on the basis of the overall site size (i.e., gross acreage of the site). See Policy 1.1.19 for definition of nonresidential *Intensity*.
- 1.1.15. *Existing Land Use*: A land use that either physically exists or for which *Local Agency* commitments to the proposal have been obtained entitling the project to move forward (see Policy 1.4.3).
- 1.1.16. *Existing Nonconforming Use*: An *Existing Land Use* that does not comply with the compatibility criteria set forth in this *ALUCP*. See Policies 1.4.3(d) and 3.7.2 for criteria applicable to *Land Use Actions* involving *Nonconforming Uses*.

¹ Federal Aviation Regulations that deals with objects affecting navigable airspace in the vicinity of airports. Objects that exceed the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 height limits constitute airspace obstructions. Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 establishes standards for identifying obstructions to navigable airspace, sets forth requirements for notice to the FAA of certain proposed construction or alteration, and provides for aeronautical studies of obstructions to determine their effect on the safe and efficient use of airspace. (See Appendix B for a copy of the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77)

- 1.1.17. *Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77*: The part of Federal Aviation Regulations that deals with objects affecting navigable airspace in the vicinity of airports. Objects that exceed the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 height limits constitute airspace obstructions (see Section 3.5). Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 establishes standards for identifying obstructions to navigable airspace, sets forth requirements for notice to the FAA of certain proposed construction or alteration, and provides for aeronautical studies of obstructions to determine their effect on the safe and efficient use of airspace. (See Appendix B of this *ALUCP* for the text of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77; also see *Glossary*).
- 1.1.18. *Handbook*: The *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (Handbook)* published by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Division of Aeronautics in October 2011. The *Handbook* provides guidance to *ALUCs* for the preparation, adoption, and amendment of *ALUCPs*.
- 1.1.19. *Intensity*: The number of people per acre. *Intensity* is used in this *ALUCP* as the measure by which most proposed *Nonresidential Development* is evaluated for compliance with safety compatibility criteria. Sitewide average *Intensity* is calculated on the basis of the overall site size (i.e., gross acreage of the site). See Policy 1.1.14 for definition of residential *Density*.
- 1.1.20. *Local Agency*: Any county, city, or other local governmental entity such as a special district, school district, or community college district—including any future city or district—having any jurisdictional territory lying within the *Airport Influence Area* as defined by this *ALUCP*. These entities are subject to the provisions of this *ALUCP* (see Policy 1.2.5).
- 1.1.21. *Major Land Use Action*: *Actions* related to proposed land uses for which compatibility with *Airport* activity is a particular concern, but for which *ALUC* review is not always mandatory under state law. These types of *Actions* are listed in Policy 2.2.2.
- 1.1.22. *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses*: Land uses for which the associated primary activities, whether indoor or outdoor, are susceptible to disruption by loud noise events. The most common types of noise sensitive land uses include, but are not limited to: residential, hospitals, nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, educational facilities, libraries, museums, places of worship, child-care facilities, and certain types of passive recreational parks and open space.
- 1.1.23. *Object Free Area (OFA)*: An area on the ground surrounding an airport runway within which the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) prohibits all objects except certain ones necessary for aircraft navigation or maneuvering. The *OFA* dimensions to be applied for the purposes of this *ALUCP* are as established by the FAA.
- 1.1.24. *Override*: An action that a *Local Agency* can take in accordance with provisions of state law if the *Local Agency* wishes to proceed with adoption or amendment of a general plan or specific plan, adoption or approval of a zoning ordinance or building regulation, approval or modification of a facility master plan, or modification of an airport master plan² or, under conditions specified in Policy 2.2.1, a *Major Land Use Action*³ affecting the *Airport Influence Area* in spite of an *ALUC* finding that the *Action* is inconsistent with this *ALUCP*. See Section 2.8 for process required to *Override* the *ALUC*.
- 1.1.25. *Reconstruction*: The rebuilding of an *Existing Nonconforming* structure that has been fully or partially destroyed as a result of a calamity (not planned *Reconstruction* or *Redevelopment*). See Policy 3.7.3. for development conditions associated with *Reconstruction* projects.

² *Public Utilities Code Sections 21676(a), (b), and (c).*

³ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676.5(a).*

- 1.1.26. *Recorded Overflight Notification*: A form of buyer awareness documentation recorded in the chain of title of a property stating that the property may be subject to annoyances and inconveniences associated with the flight of aircraft to, from, and around a nearby airport. Unlike an *Avigation Easement* (see Policy 1.1.11), a *Recorded Overflight Notification* does not convey property rights from the property owner to the *Airport* and does not restrict the height of objects. See Policy 3.6.1 for applicability. Also see Policy 3.6.2 for a related buyer awareness tool, *Airport Proximity Disclosure*.
- 1.1.27. *Redevelopment*: Any new construction that replaces the existing use of a site, particularly at a *Density* or *Intensity* greater than that of the *Existing Land Use*. *Redevelopment* projects are subject to the provisions of this *ALUCP* to the same extent as other forms of proposed development. A new use proposed within an existing facility is not considered *Redevelopment* and is not subject to this *ALUCP*, unless discretionary action by the *Local Agency* (e.g., general plan/zoning amendment, additional parking) is required.
- 1.1.28. *Risk-Sensitive Land Uses*: Land uses that represent special safety concerns irrespective of the number of people associated with the use (see Policy 3.4.9). Specifically: uses with vulnerable occupants; hazardous materials storage; or critical community infrastructure.

1.2. Purpose and Use

- 1.2.1. *ALUC*: The Colusa County Airport Advisory Committee is designated as the *ALUC* for Colusa County.
- 1.2.2. *ALUCP*: With limited exceptions, California law requires an *ALUCP* for each public-use and military airport in the state. The basic purpose of this document, the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)*, is to establish the procedures and criteria applicable to airport land use compatibility planning in the vicinity of Colusa County Airport. The *ALUCP* is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the California State Aeronautics Act⁴ and guidance provided in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (Handbook)* published by the California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics in October 2011.
- 1.2.3. *Effective Date*: The policies herein are effective as of the date that the *ALUC* adopts the *ALUCP*.
- (a) The effective date of this *ALUCP* is: [adoption date to be inserted]
 - (b) The previous *ALUCP* for the *Airport*—referred to as the *Colusa County Airport Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)*—was adopted by the *ALUC* in June 1995. The 1995 *CLUP* shall remain in effect until the *ALUC* adopts this *ALUCP*.
 - (c) Any project or phase of a project that has received *Local Agency* approvals sufficient to qualify it as an *Existing Land Use* (see Policies 1.1.15 and 1.4.3) prior to the date of the *ALUC*'s adoption of this *ALUCP* shall not be required to comply with the policies herein. Rather, the policies of the earlier plan (1995 *CLUP*) shall apply.
- 1.2.4. *Use by ALUC*: The *ALUC* shall:
- (a) Formally adopt this *ALUCP*.⁵

⁴ *Public Utilities Code Section 21670 et seq.*

⁵ In accordance with *Public Utilities Code Section 21674(c)*.

- (b) When a *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action* is referred for review as provided by Section 2, make a determination as to whether such *Action* is consistent with the criteria set forth in this *ALUCP*.
- 1.2.5. *Use by Affected Local Agencies*: The policies of this *ALUCP* shall apply to each of the following affected *Local Agencies* (see Policy 1.1.20) in Colusa County having jurisdiction over lands within all or parts of the *Airport Influence Area* defined by this *ALUCP*; specifically:
- (a) County of Colusa.
 - (b) City of Colusa.
 - (c) Any future city within Colusa County that may be incorporated within the *Airport Influence Area*.
 - (d) Any existing or future special districts, school districts or community college districts within Colusa County to the extent that the district boundaries extend into the *Airport Influence Area*.
 - (e) The County of Colusa, City of Colusa and any future city shall:
 - (1) Modify its respective general plan, applicable specific plan(s), zoning ordinance and building regulations to be consistent with the policies in this *ALUCP*.⁶
 - (2) Utilize the *ALUCP*, either directly or as reflected in the appropriately modified general plan, specific plan and zoning ordinance, when making planning decisions regarding proposed development of lands within the *Airport Influence Area*.
 - (3) Refer proposed *Land Use Actions* for review by the *ALUC* as specified by Policies 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 herein.
 - (4) As the *Airport* owner, refer proposed airport master plans, airport layout plans and other airport improvement plans to the *ALUC* for review (see Policy 2.1.1(b)).
 - (f) Special districts, school districts, and community college districts shall:
 - (1) Apply the policies of this *ALUCP* when creating facility master plans and making other planning decisions regarding the proposed development of lands under their control within the *Airport Influence Area*.
 - (2) Refer proposed *Land Use Actions* for review by the *ALUC* as specified by Policies 2.1.1 and 2.2.1 herein.
 - (g) Entities proposing construction of a new public or private airport or heliport for which a State Airport Permit is required must submit the proposed plans to the *ALUC* for land use compatibility review (see Policy 2.1.1(b)(3)).⁷
 - (h) All affected *Local Agencies* preparing an environmental document for any project within the *Airport Influence Area* shall address the compatibility criteria contained in this *ALUCP* in addition to referencing guidance from the *Handbook*.⁸

⁶ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(a)* specifically requires general plan consistency. Because specific plans and zoning ordinances are also subject to *ALUC* review, the consistency requirement also extends to them.

⁷ Required by *Public Utilities Code Sections 21661.5, 21664.5, and 21676(c)*.

⁸ The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires environmental documents for projects situated within an *Airport Influence Area* to evaluate whether the project would expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive levels of airport-related noise or to airport-related safety hazards (Public Resources Code Section 21096). In the preparation of such environmental documents, the law specifically requires that the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* published by the California Division of Aeronautics be utilized as a technical resource.

- 1.2.6. *Examples:* Where an example is used in this *ALUCP*, such example or examples are provided for purposes of illustration only and any such example or set of examples are not intended nor shall such be construed as an exhaustive list of the subject matter to which it corresponds.

1.3. Geographic Scope

- 1.3.1. *Airport Influence Area:* The *Airport Influence Area* addressed by this *ALUCP* encompasses all lands on which the uses could be negatively affected by current or future aircraft operations at the *Airport* as well as lands on which the uses could negatively affect airport usage and thus necessitate restriction on those uses.⁹
- (a) In delineating the *Airport Influence Area*, the geographic extents of four types of compatibility concerns are considered. The *Compatibility Zones* depicted in **Map 3A, Compatibility Policy Map** presented in Chapters 3 consider all four compatibility factors in a composite manner.
- (1) Noise: Locations exposed to potentially disruptive levels of aircraft noise.
 - (2) Safety: Areas where the risk of an aircraft accident poses heightened safety concerns for people and property on the ground.
 - (3) Airspace Protection: Places where height and various other land use characteristics need to be restricted in order to prevent creation of physical, visual, or electronic hazards to flight within the airspace required for operation of aircraft to and from the *Airport*.
 - (4) Overflight: Locations where aircraft overflying can be intrusive and annoying to many people.
- (b) Other impacts sometimes created by airports (e.g., air pollution, automobile traffic, etc.) are not addressed herein and are not factors that the *ALUC* shall consider in reviewing land use projects.
- 1.3.2. *Airport Growth Assumptions:* The *Airport Influence Area* defined by this *ALUCP* reflects the existing configuration of the *Airport*, planned airfield improvements and projected aircraft activity covering the requisite 20-year planning horizon.¹⁰ Chapter 4 documents the aeronautical assumptions upon which this *ALUCP* is based.
- 1.3.3. *Referral Area:* The *Airport Influence Area* defined by this *ALUCP* constitutes the *Referral Area* within which certain *Land Use Actions* and *Airport Actions* are subject to *ALUC* review to determine consistency with this *ALUCP*. See Section 2 for the types of *Actions* subject to *ALUC* review.

1.4. Limitations of this ALUCP

- 1.4.1. *Airport Operations:* In general, neither the *ALUC* nor this *ALUCP* have authority over the planning and design of on-airport facilities or over *Airport* operations including where and

⁹ The basis for delineating the *Airport Influence Area* is set by state law in *Business and Professions Code Section 11010*.

¹⁰ See *Public Utilities Code Section 21675(a)*.

when aircraft fly, the types of aircraft flown, and other aspects of aviation.¹¹ Exceptions to this limitation are as follows:

- (a) State law requires *ALUC* review of airport master plans and certain development plans to the extent that future *Aviation-Related Uses* (see Policy 1.1.10), facilities or activities could have off-airport land use compatibility implications (see Policy 2.1.1(b)).¹²
 - (b) Nonaviation development of *Airport* property is subject to *ALUC* review in the same manner that *ALUC* review is required for *Land Use Development Actions* off-airport property (see Policy 2.2.2(o)). The review may take place as part of an airport master plan or on an individual development project basis (see Policy 2.1.1(b)).
- 1.4.2. *Federal, State and Tribal Entities:* Lands controlled (i.e., owned, leased, or in trust) by federal or state agencies or by Native American tribes are not subject to the provisions of the state *ALUC* statutes or this *ALUCP*. However, the compatibility criteria included herein are intended as recommendations to these agencies.
- 1.4.3. *Existing Land Uses:* The policies of this *ALUCP* do not apply to *Existing Land Uses*.¹³ A land use is considered to be “existing” when one or more of the below conditions has been met prior to the adoption date of this *ALUCP* by the *ALUC*.
- (a) *Qualifying Criteria:* An *Existing Land Use* is one that either physically exists or for which *Local Agency* commitments to the proposal have been obtained in one or more of the following manners and is considered by the *ALUC* to have a vested right:¹⁴
 - (1) A valid building permit has been issued and not yet expired;
 - (2) A use permit (e.g., conditional use permit) has been approved and not yet expired;
 - (3) Other discretionary entitlement has been approved and not yet expired, including the following:¹⁵
 - A tentative parcel, large lot or subdivision map;
 - A vesting tentative parcel or subdivision map;
 - A development agreement; and
 - A recorded final subdivision map.
 - (b) *Expiration of Local Agency Commitment:* If a *Local Agency*’s commitment to a development proposal, as set forth in Paragraph (a) of this policy, expires, the proposal will no longer qualify as an *Existing Land Use*. As such, the proposal shall be subject to the policies of this *ALUCP*.
 - (c) *Revisions to Approved Development:* Filing of a new version of any of the approval documents listed in Paragraph (a) of this policy means that the use no longer qualifies as an *Existing Land Use* and, therefore, is subject to *ALUC* review in accordance with the policies of Section 2.

¹¹ This is an explicit limitation of state law under *Public Utilities Code Section 21674(e)*.

¹² See *Public Utilities Code Sections 21676(c) and 21664.5*.

¹³ This is an explicit limitation of *Public Utilities Code Sections 21670(a) and 21674(a)*.

¹⁴ Vested means “the irrevocable right to complete construction notwithstanding an intervening change in the law that would otherwise preclude it.” ([*McCarthy v. California Tahoe Regional Planning Agency*, (1982) 129 Cal.App.3d 222, 230 (1982)].)

¹⁵ According to the California Supreme Court, the right to develop becomes vested when all discretionary approvals for a project have been obtained and only ministerial (administrative) approvals remain [*AVCO Community Developers, Inc. v. South Coast Commission*, 17 Cal.3d 785, 791 (1976)]. Determination of what is a ministerial action varies by *Local Agency*.

- (d) *Existing Nonconforming Uses*: The *ALUC* has no authority over *Existing Nonconforming Uses* nor the ability to compel *Local Agencies* to reduce or remove *Existing Nonconforming Uses* from the airport environs. Proposed changes to uses within existing structures are not subject to *ALUC* review unless the changes require discretionary action by the *Local Agency* and would result in an increased nonconformity with the compatibility criteria (see Policy 3.7.2). Proposed *Redevelopment* (see definition in Policy 1.1.27) is, however, subject to *ALUC* review and conformance with the compatibility criteria the same as new development.
- (e) *Determination*: The *ALUC* shall make the determination as to whether a specific project meets the qualifying criteria set forth in Paragraph (a) of this policy. Once the *ALUC* finds that a *Local Agency's* general plan is consistent with the *ALUCP*, this determination shall be made by the *Local Agency*.

1.4.4. *Development by Right*:

- (a) Nothing in this *ALUCP* prohibits:
 - (1) Construction of a single-family home on a legal lot of record as of the date of adoption of this *ALUCP* provided that the home is not within *Compatibility Zone A* and the use is permitted by local land use regulations.
 - (2) Construction of a secondary unit as defined by state law and local regulations.
 - (3) Lot line adjustments provided that new developable parcels would not be created and the resulting *Density* or *Intensity* of the affected property would not exceed the applicable *Density* or *Intensity* criteria indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
 - (4) Construction or establishment of a family day care home serving 14 or fewer children either in an existing dwelling or in a new dwelling permitted by the policies of this *ALUCP*.

2. ALUC REFERRAL/REVIEW PROCESS

2.1. Actions Always Subject to ALUC Review

2.1.1. *Mandatory Referral of Local Agency Planning Actions*: Prior to approving the types of *Planning Actions* indicated in Paragraphs 2.1.1(a) and 2.1.1(b), the *Local Agency* always must refer the *Planning Action* to the *ALUC* for determination of consistency with this *ALUCP*.¹⁶

- (a) *Land Use Planning Actions* always requiring *ALUC* review include:
 - (1) *Local Agency* adoption or approval of any new general plan, specific plan, or facility master plan or any amendment thereto that affects lands within the *Airport Influence Area*.
 - (2) *Local Agency* adoption or approval of a zoning ordinance or building regulation, including any proposed change or variance to any such ordinance or regulation, that (1) affects land within the *Airport Influence Area* and (2) involves the types of airport impact concerns listed in Policy 1.3.1(a).

¹⁶ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(b)*.

- (3) Amendments to general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinance or building regulation that have general applicability throughout the community or specifically to lands within the *Airport Influence Area* require review by the *ALUC*. *Land Use Planning Actions* involving parcel-specific amendments (e.g., zoning variance associated with a development proposal) are also subject to *ALUC* review.
- (b) *Airport Planning Actions* always requiring *ALUC* Review:
 - (1) Adoption or modification of a master plan (see Sections 2.7 and 4).¹⁷
 - (2) Any proposal for “expansion” of the *Airport* not reflected in Chapter 4 of this *ALUCP* if such expansion will require an amended Airport Permit from the State of California (see Sections 2.7 and 4). As used in the statutes, “expansion” primarily includes construction of a new runway, extension or realignment of an existing runway, or related acquisition of land.¹⁸
 - (3) Any proposal for a new *Airport* or heliport whether for public use or private use must be submitted for *ALUC* review if the facility requires a State Airport Permit (see Sections 2.7 and 4.2).¹⁹

2.2. Referral Process Before Local Agency Attains General Plan Consistency

- 2.2.1. *Interim Mandatory Referral of Major Land Use Actions*: Before a *Local Agency* either makes its general plan, specific plans, zoning ordinance or facility master plans consistent with the *ALUCP* or *Overrules* the *ALUC* as provided by law, the *Local Agency* must refer all *Major Land Use Actions* (see list in Policy 2.2.2) to the *ALUC* for review.
- 2.2.2. *Major Land Use Actions*: Under the conditions indicated in Policy 2.2.1, state law allows *ALUCs* to require *Local Agencies* to refer all actions, regulations, and permits involving land within the *Airport Influence Area* to the *ALUC* for review.²⁰ Rather than reviewing “all actions, regulations and permits,” the *ALUC* has opted to review a select list of *Major Land Use Actions*. They are:
 - (a) Any proposed expansion of the sphere of influence of a city or special district.
 - (b) Proposed pre-zoning associated with future annexation of land to a city.
 - (c) Major infrastructure or other capital improvements (e.g., water, sewer, or roads) that would promote urban uses in undeveloped or agricultural areas to the extent that such uses are not reflected in a previously reviewed general plan or specific plan.
 - (d) Proposed land acquisition by a *Local Agency* for any building intended to accommodate the public (for example, a school, jail, or hospital).
 - (e) Proposed development agreements or amendments to such agreements.
 - (f) Any proposal for nonaviation uses of land within *Compatibility Zone A* (see Policy 1.1.10 for definition of an *Aviation-Related Use*).

¹⁷ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(c)*.

¹⁸ *Public Utilities Code Section 21664.5*.

¹⁹ Required by *Public Utilities Code Section 21661.5*. *Airports* and heliports requiring state permits are defined in *California Code of Regulations Title 21 Sections 3525 through 3560*.

²⁰ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676.5(a)*.

- (g) Proposed residential development, including land divisions, consisting of 5 or more dwelling units or parcels.
- (h) Proposed nonresidential development having a building floor area of 10,000 square feet or greater.
- (i) Any development proposal for projects (temporary or permanent) expected to attract a congregation of people (including employees, customers/visitors) to outdoor activities at the project site. For the purposes of this policy, a congregation of people is deemed to occur if, during a typical busy period, there would be more people present than the number of people allowed in 1.0 acre in accordance with the maximum sitewide average intensity (people/acre) established for each *Compatibility Zone* (see Compatibility Criteria **Table 3A**).
- (j) Any proposed object (including buildings, antennas, and other structures) that receives a determination of anything other than “not a hazard to air navigation” by the Federal Aviation Administration in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 (See Appendix B).
- (k) Any proposed object having a height of more than:
 - (1) 1 foot within *Compatibility Zone A*;
 - (2) 35 feet within *Compatibility Zone B1 or B2*;
 - (3) 70 feet within *Compatibility Zone C1*; or
 - (4) 150 feet within *Compatibility Zones C2, C3 or D*.
- (l) Any project having the potential to create electrical or visual hazards to aircraft in flight, including:
 - (1) Electrical interference with radio communications or navigational signals;
 - (2) Lighting which could be mistaken for *Airport* lighting;
 - (3) Glare in the eyes of pilots of aircraft using the *Airport*; and
 - (4) Impaired visibility near the *Airport*.
- (m) Any project having the potential to create a thermal plume extending to an altitude where aircraft fly.
- (n) Any project (e.g., water treatment facilities, waste transfer or disposal facilities, parks with open water areas) or plan (e.g., Habitat Conservation Plan) having the potential to cause an increase in the attraction of birds or other wildlife that can be hazardous to aircraft operations in the vicinity of an airport.
- (o) Proposed nonaviation development of *Airport* property if such development has not previously been included in an airport master plan or community general plan reviewed by the *ALUC*. (See Policy 1.1.10 for definition of *Aviation-Related Use*.)
- (p) Proposed *Redevelopment* (see Policy 1.1.27) if the project is of a type listed in Paragraphs (a) through (o) of this policy.
- (q) Any other proposed *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action*, as determined by the local planning agency, involving a question of compatibility with airport activities.

2.3. Referral Process After Local Agency Attains General Plan Consistency

2.3.1. *Voluntary Referral of Major Land Use Actions:* After a *Local Agency* has revised its general plan, specific plans, zoning ordinance or facility master plans to be consistent with this *ALUCP* or has *Overruled* the *ALUC*, referral of *Major Land Use Actions* for *ALUC* review is voluntary.²¹

- (a) The scope or character of certain *Major Land Use Actions*, as listed above in Policy 2.2.2, is such that their compatibility with *Airport* activity is a potential concern. Even though these *Major Land Use Actions* may be basically consistent with the local general plan or specific plan, sufficient detail may not be known to enable a full airport compatibility evaluation at the time that the general plan or specific plan is reviewed. To enable better assessment of compliance with the compatibility criteria set forth herein, the *ALUC* requests *Local Agencies* to continue to refer *Major Land Use Actions* as listed in Policy 2.2.2 for informal review and comment. *ALUC* review of these types of projects can serve to enhance their compatibility with *Airport* activity.
- (b) Voluntary referral of any proposed *Major Land Use Action*, as determined by the *Local Agency*, involving a question of compatibility with *Airport* activities is optional.
- (c) Minor *Actions* of types not included on the *Major Land Use Actions* list may also be referred on a voluntary basis.
- (d) The *ALUC Secretary* is authorized on behalf of the *ALUC* to provide comments on all *Actions* referred to the *ALUC* on a voluntary basis.
- (e) Because the *ALUC* review of *Actions* referred on a voluntary basis do not represent formal consistency determinations as is the case with *Actions* referred under Policies 2.1.1, 2.2.1, or 2.1.1(b), *Local Agencies* are not required to adhere to the overruling process if they elect to approve a project without incorporating design changes or conditions recommended by the *ALUC*.

2.3.2. *Submittal of Environmental Documents:* The *ALUC* does not have a formal responsibility to review the environmental document associated with *Land Use Actions* or *Airport Actions* referred to it for review. If an environmental document has been prepared at the time that a *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action* is referred for review and the document contains information pertinent to the review, then a copy should be included with the referral (see Policy 2.5.1).

2.4. General Referral Requirements

2.4.1. *Timing of Referral:* The precise timing of the *ALUC*'s of a proposed *Land Use Planning Action*, *Major Land Use Action*, or *Airport Action* may vary depending upon the nature of the specific project.

- (a) Referrals to the *ALUC* should be made at the earliest reasonable point in time so that the *ALUC*'s review can be duly considered by the *Local Agency* prior to when the agency formalizes its *Actions*. Depending upon the type of *Action* and the normal scheduling of

²¹ Once a *Local Agency* either makes its general plan, specific plans, zoning ordinance or facilities master plan consistent with the *ALUCP* or *Overrules* the *ALUC* as provided by law, the *ALUC* no longer has authority under state law to require that all actions, regulations, and permits be referred for review. However, the *ALUC* and the local agency can agree that the *ALUC* should continue to receive, review, and comment upon individual projects.

meetings, *ALUC* review can be completed before, after, or concurrently with review by the local planning commission and other advisory bodies, but *must* be accomplished before final action by the *Local Agency*.

- (b) Completion of a formal application with the *Local Agency* is not required prior to a *Local Agency*'s referral of a proposed *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action* to the *ALUC*. Rather, a project applicant may request, and the *Local Agency* may refer, a proposed *Action* to the *ALUC* for early review, so long as the *Local Agency* is able to provide the *ALUC* with the project submittal information for the proposal, as specified and required in Policies 2.5.1, 2.6.1, and 2.7.1 of this *ALUCP*.

2.4.2. *Responsibilities for Consistency Analysis:* The *ALUC* and *Local Agencies* are each responsible for analyzing a proposed *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action* for compliance with the compatibility criteria set forth in this *ALUCP*.

- (a) *Initial ALUC Review of General Plan Consistency:* In conjunction with the adoption or amendment of this *ALUCP*, the *ALUC* shall review the general plans and specific plans of affected *Local Agencies* to determine their consistency with the *ALUC*'s policies. State law²² requires that, within 180 days of the *ALUC*'s adoption or amendment of this *ALUCP*, each *Local Agency* affected by the plan must amend its general plan and any applicable specific plan(s) to be consistent with the *ALUCP* or, alternatively, provide required notice, adopt findings, and *Override* the *ALUC* in accordance with statutory requirements.²³
- (b) *Land Use Planning Actions* for which referral to the *ALUC* is mandatory regardless of the general plan and specific plan consistency status (*Actions* listed in Policy 2.1.1 and 2.1.1(b)) must continue to be referred for a formal consistency determination by the *ALUC*. Informal input from the *ALUC Secretary* may be sought prior to formal submittal of a proposed *Action* to the *ALUC*.
- (c) Subsequent to when a *Local Agency*'s general plan and applicable specific plans have been determined by the *ALUC* to be consistent with the *ALUCP*, the *Local Agency* and its staff are responsible for the consistency analysis of *Major Land Use Actions*. The *ALUC Secretary* will provide informal input if requested or the *Local Agency* voluntarily refers the *Major Land Use Action* to the *ALUC* for a consistency determination.
- (d) The *Local Agency* and its staff are responsible for ensuring that a development continues to comply with *ALUCP* criteria on an on-going basis following completion of the project (i.e., usage *Intensity* and height limitations in particular).

2.4.3. *Public Input:* Where applicable, the *ALUC* shall provide public notice and obtain public input before acting on any *Land Use* or *Airport Action* under consideration.²⁴

2.5. Review Process for General Plans, Specific Plans, Zoning Ordinances, Building Regulations and Facility Master Plans

2.5.1. *Required Submittal Information:* Copies of the complete text and maps of the plan, ordinance, or regulation proposed for adoption or amendment shall be submitted to the *ALUC*. Any

²² *Government Code Section 65302.3.*

²³ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(b).*

²⁴ *Public Utilities Code Section 21675.2(d).*

- supporting material, such as environmental documents, assessing the proposal's consistency with the *ALUCP* should be included. If the amendment is required as part of a proposed *Major Land Use Action*, then the information listed in Policy 2.6.1 shall also be included to the extent applicable.
- 2.5.2. *ALUC Action Choices*: When reviewing a general plan, specific plan, facility master plan, zoning ordinance, or building regulation for consistency with the *ALUCP*, the *ALUC* has three choices of action:
- (a) Find the plan, ordinance, or regulation consistent with the *ALUCP*. To make such a finding with regard to a general plan, the conditions identified in Section 3 must be met.
 - (b) Find the plan, ordinance, or regulation consistent with the *ALUCP*, subject to conditions and/or modifications that the *ALUC* may require. Any such conditions should be limited in scope and described in a manner that allows compliance to be clearly assessed.
 - (c) Find the plan, ordinance, or regulation inconsistent with the *ALUCP*. In making a finding of inconsistency, the *ALUC* shall note the specific conflicts or shortcomings upon which its determination is based.
- 2.5.3. *Response Time*: The *ALUC* must respond to a *Local Agency's* request for a consistency determination on a general plan, specific plan, facility master plan, zoning ordinance, or building regulation within 60 days from the date of referral.²⁵
- (a) The date of referral is deemed to be the date on which all applicable project information as specified in Policy 2.5.1 is received by the *ALUC Secretary* and the *ALUC Secretary* determines that the application for a consistency determination is complete (see Appendix F for a copy of the *ALUC Referral Form*).
 - (b) If the *ALUC* fails to make a determination within the 60-day period, the proposed *Action* shall be deemed consistent with the *ALUCP*.
 - (c) The 60-day review period may be extended if the referring *Local Agency* or project applicant agrees in writing or so states at an *ALUC* public hearing on the *Action*.
 - (d) Regardless of *ALUC* action or failure to act, the proposed *Action* must comply with other applicable local, state, and federal regulations and laws.
 - (e) The referring *Local Agency* shall be notified of the *ALUC's* action in writing.

2.6. Review Process for Major Land Use Actions

- 2.6.1. *Required Submittal Information*: A proposed *Major Land Use Action* referred for *ALUC* review shall include the following information to the extent applicable:
- (a) A completed *ALUC Referral Form* as provided in Appendix F of this *ALUCP*.
 - (b) Property location data (assessor's parcel number, street address, subdivision lot number).
 - (c) An accurately scaled map depicting the project site location in relationship to the airport boundary, runway and *Compatibility Zones*.

²⁵ *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(d)*.

- (d) A description of the proposed use(s), current general plan and zoning designations, and the type of *Major Land Use Action* being sought from the *Local Agency* (e.g., zoning variance, special use permit, building permit).
 - (e) A detailed site plan and supporting data showing: site boundaries and size; existing uses that will remain; location of existing and proposed structures, open spaces, and water bodies; ground elevations (above mean sea level) and elevations of tops of structures and trees. Additionally:
 - (1) For residential uses, an indication of the potential or proposed number of dwelling units per acre (excluding any secondary units as defined by state law and local regulations).
 - (2) For nonresidential uses, the total floor area for each type of proposed use, the number of auto parking spaces, and, if known, the maximum number of people (employees, visitors/customers) potentially occupying the total site or portions thereof at any one time.
 - (f) Identification of any features, during or following construction that would increase the attraction of birds or cause other wildlife hazards to aircraft operations at the *Airport* or in its environs (see Policy 3.5.3). Such features include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (1) Open water areas.
 - (2) Sediment ponds, retention basins.
 - (3) Detention basins that hold water for more than 48 hours.
 - (4) Artificial wetlands.
 - (g) Identification of any characteristics that could create electrical interference, confusing or bright lights, glare, smoke, or other electrical or visual hazards to aircraft flight.
 - (h) Any environmental document (initial study, draft environmental impact report, etc.) that may have been prepared for the project.
 - (i) Staff reports regarding the project.
 - (j) Other relevant information that the *ALUC* or *ALUC Secretary* determine to be necessary to enable a comprehensive review of the proposed *Major Land Use Action*.
- 2.6.2. *ALUC Action Choices:* The *ALUC* has three choices of action when making consistency determinations on *Major Land Use Actions* reviewed in accordance with Policies 2.2.1 and 2.3.1:
- (a) Find the project consistent with the *ALUCP*.
 - (b) Find the project consistent with the *ALUCP*, subject to compliance with such conditions as the *ALUC* may specify. Any such conditions should be limited in scope and described in a manner that allows compliance to be clearly assessed (e.g., the height of a structure).
 - (c) Find the project inconsistent with the *ALUCP*. In making a finding of inconsistency, the *ALUC* shall note the specific conflicts upon which the determination is based.
- 2.6.3. *Response Time:* In responding to *Major Land Use Actions* referred for review, the policy of the *ALUC* is that:

- (a) When a *Major Land Use Action* is referred for review on a mandatory basis as required by Policy 2.2.1:
 - (1) The date of referral is deemed to be the date on which all applicable project information as specified in Policy 2.6.1 is received by *ALUC Secretary* and the *ALUC Secretary* determines that the application for a consistency determination is complete (see Appendix F for a copy of the *ALUC Referral Form*).
 - (2) Reviews by the *ALUC* shall be completed within 60 days of the date of the appeal.²⁶
 - (3) If the *ALUC* fails to make a determination within the above time periods, the proposed *Major Land Use Action* shall be deemed consistent with the *ALUCP*.
 - (b) When a *Major Land Use Action* is referred on a voluntary basis in accordance with Policy 2.3.1, review by the *ALUC* should be completed in a timely manner enabling the comments to be considered by decision-making bodies of the referring *Local Agency*.
 - (c) Regardless of action or failure to act on the part of the *ALUC*, the proposed *Major Land Use Action* must comply with other applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.
 - (d) The referring *Local Agency* shall be notified of the *ALUC*'s action in writing.
- 2.6.4. *Subsequent Reviews of Related Major Land Use Actions*: Once a project has been found consistent with the *ALUCP*, it generally need not be referred for review at subsequent stages of the planning process (e.g., for a use permit after a zoning change has been reviewed). However, additional *ALUC* review is required if any of the following are true:
- (a) At the time of the original *ALUC* review, the project information available was only sufficient to determine consistency with compatibility criteria at a planning level of detail, not at the project design level. For example, the proposed land use designation indicated in a general plan, specific plan, or zoning amendment may have been found consistent, but information on site layout, maximum *Intensity* limits, building heights, and other such factors that may also affect the consistency determination for a project may not have yet been known.
 - (b) The design of the project subsequently changes in a manner that affects previously considered compatibility issues and could raise questions as to the validity of the earlier finding of consistency. Proposed changes warranting a new review include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) For residential uses, any increase in the number of dwelling units;
 - (2) For nonresidential uses, a change in the types of proposed uses, any increase in the total floor area, and/or a change in the allocation of floor area among different types of uses in a manner that could result in an increase in the *Intensity* of use (more people on the site) to a level exceeding the criteria set forth in this *ALUCP*;
 - (3) Any increase in the height of structures or other design features such that the height limits established herein would be exceeded or exceeded by a greater amount;

²⁶ For *Major Land Use Actions*, this 60-day limit is not a statutory requirement, but is set by the *ALUC* to be consistent with Policy 2.5.3 and *Public Utilities Code Section 21676(d)* regarding general plans, specific plans, zoning ordinances, and building regulations.

- (4) Major site design changes (such as incorporation of clustering or modifications to the configuration of open land areas proposed for the site) if site design was a factor in the initial project review;
 - (5) Any significant change to a proposed project for which a special exception was granted in accordance with Policy 3.2.4;
 - (6) Any new design features that would create visual hazards (e.g., certain types of lights, sources of glare, and sources of dust, steam, or smoke);
 - (7) Any new equipment or features that would create electronic hazards or cause interference with aircraft communications or navigation; and/or
 - (8) Addition of features that could attract wildlife that is potentially hazardous to aircraft operations.
- (c) At the time of original *ALUC* review, conditions were placed on the project that require subsequent *ALUC* review.
 - (d) The local jurisdiction concludes that further review is warranted.

2.7. Review Process for Airport Master Plans and Development Plans

- 2.7.1. *Required Submittal Information for Airport Actions:* An airport master plan or development plan for an existing or new *Airport* or heliport referred to the *ALUC* for review shall contain sufficient information to enable the *ALUC* to adequately assess the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts of *Airport* activity upon surrounding land uses.
- (a) When a new or amended master plan is the subject of the *ALUC* review, the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts should be addressed in the plan report and/or in an accompanying environmental document. Proposed changes in *Airport* facilities and usage that could have land use compatibility implications should be noted.
 - (b) For *Airport* development plans, the relationship to a previously adopted master plan or other approved plan for the *Airport* should be indicated—specifically, whether the proposed development implements an adopted/approved plan or represents an addition or change to any such previous plan. Any environmental document prepared for the project should be included in the submittal.
 - (c) For either airport master plans or development plans, the following specific information should be included to the extent applicable:
 - (1) A layout plan drawing of the proposed facility or improvements showing the location of:
 - Property boundaries;
 - Runways or helicopter takeoff and landing areas;
 - Runway or helipad protection zones; and
 - Aircraft or helicopter approach/departure flight routes.
 - (2) A revised map of the *Airspace Protection Surfaces* as defined by Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 if the proposal would result in changes to these surfaces. The *Airspace Protection Surfaces* for Colusa County Airport is presented in Chapter 3.
 - (3) Updated activity forecasts, including the number of operations by each type of aircraft proposed to use the facility, the percentage of day versus night operations, and the distribution of takeoffs and landings for each runway direction. The effects

of the proposed development on the aircraft activity forecasts indicated in Chapter 4 of this *ALUCP* should be described.

- (4) Proposed flight track locations and projected noise contours. Differences from the flight track data and noise contours presented in Chapter 4 of this *ALUCP* should be described.
- (5) A map showing existing and planned land uses in the areas affected by aircraft activity associated with implementation of the proposed master plan or development plan.
- (6) Identification and proposed mitigation of impacts on surrounding land uses to the extent that those impacts would be greater than indicated by the compatibility factors depicted in the airport exhibits presented in Chapters 5 through 7.

2.7.2. *ALUC Action Choices for Airport Plans:* When reviewing a proposed new or revised airport master plan or new development plans for Colusa County Airport, the *ALUC* has three action choices (see Policy 4.1.1 for policies pertaining to the substance of the *ALUC* review of plans for existing *Airports*):

- (a) Find the *Airport* plan consistent with the *ALUCP*.
- (b) Find the *Airport* plan consistent with the *ALUCP* with the condition that the *ALUCP* be modified to reflect the assumptions and proposals of the *Airport* plan.
- (c) Find the *Airport* plan inconsistent with the *ALUCP* as the *Airport* plan does not adequately address aeronautical impacts of *Airport* proposals on adjacent land uses (e.g., noise and safety hazards).

2.7.3. *ALUC Action Choices for Plans of New Airports or Heliports:* When reviewing proposals for new public use or private use airports or heliports, the *ALUC* has two action choices (see Policy 4.2.1 for policies pertaining to the substance of the *ALUC* review of plans for new *Airports*):

- (a) Approve the proposal as being consistent with the specific review criteria listed in Section 4.2 and, if required, either adopt an *ALUCP* for that facility or establish the intent to do so at a later date. State law requires adoption of an *ALUCP* if the airport or heliport will be a public-use facility.²⁷
- (b) Disapprove the proposal on the basis that the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts it would have on surrounding land uses are not adequately mitigated.

2.7.4. *Response Time:* The *ALUC* must respond to the referral of an airport master plan or development plan within 60 days from the date of referral.²⁸

- (a) The date of referral is deemed to be the date on which all applicable project information as specified in Policy 2.7.1 is received by the *ALUC Secretary* and the *ALUC Secretary* determines that the application for a consistency determination is complete (see Appendix F for a copy of the *ALUC Referral Form*).
- (b) If the *ALUC* fails to make a determination within the specified period, the proposed *Airport Action* shall be deemed consistent with the *ALUCP*.
- (c) Regardless of *ALUC* action or failure to act, the proposed *Airport Action* must comply with other applicable local, state, and federal regulations and laws.

²⁷ Public Utilities Code Section 21675(a).

²⁸ Public Utilities Code Section 21676(d).

- (d) The *Airport* owner shall be notified of the *ALUC*'s action in writing.

2.8. Process for Overruling the ALUC

- 2.8.1. *ALUC Determination of "Inconsistent"*: If the *ALUC* determines that a proposed *Land Use Action* or *Airport Action* is inconsistent with this *ALUCP*, the *ALUC* must notify the *Local Agency* and shall indicate the reasons for the inconsistency determination.
- 2.8.2. *Overruling of ALUC by Local Agency*: If a *Local Agency* wishes to proceed with a proposed *Land Use* or *Airport Action* that the *ALUC* has determined to be inconsistent with the *ALUCP*, or if the *Local Agency* wishes to ignore a condition for consistency, the *Local Agency* must *Overrule* the *ALUC* determination in accordance with the provisions of state law.²⁹ See Chapter 1 for the steps that a *Local Agency* must take to overrule the *ALUC*.
- 2.8.3. *ALUC Comments on Proposed Overruling*: The *ALUC* may provide comments on the proposed overruling decision. The *ALUC* delegates to the *ALUC Secretary* the authority to provide comments.

²⁹ See *Public Utilities Code Section 21670(a), 21676 and 21676.5* for specific procedures for overruling the *ALUC*. Further guidance is provided in the *California Airport Land Use Handbook* published by the California Division of Aeronautics (see beginning on page 5-15 of the 2011 edition). Chapter 1 of this *ALUCP* also summarizes the overrule process to be followed by a *Local Agency*.

CHAPTER **3**

Compatibility Policies and Maps

Compatibility Policies and Maps

3. COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA FOR LAND USE ACTIONS

3.1. Criteria for Review of General Plans, Specific Plans, Facility Master Plans, Zoning Ordinances, and Building Regulations

- 3.1.1. *Statutory Requirement:* State law requires that each *Local Agency* having territory within an *Airport Influence Area* modify its general plan and any applicable specific plan to be consistent with the compatibility plan for the particular airport unless it takes the steps required to *Overrule* the *ALUC*. In order for a general plan to be considered consistent with this *ALUCP*, the requirements established in Policies 3.1.2 through 3.1.4 must be accomplished.³⁰
- 3.1.2. *Elimination of Conflicts:* No direct conflicts can exist between the two plans.
- (a) Direct conflicts primarily involve general plan land use designations that do not meet the *Density* or *Intensity* criteria specified in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**. In addition, conflicts with regard to other policies—height limitations in particular—may exist.
 - (b) A general plan cannot be found inconsistent with the *ALUCP* because of land use designations that reflect *Existing Land Uses* even if those designations conflict with the compatibility criteria of this *ALUCP*. General plan land use designations that merely echo the *Existing Land Uses* are exempt from requirements for general plan consistency with the *ALUCP*.³¹
 - (c) Proposed *Redevelopment* or other changes to *Existing Land Uses* are not exempt from compliance with this *ALUCP* and are subject to *ALUC* review in accordance with Policies 1.4.3(d) and 2.2.2(p). To ensure that *Existing Nonconforming Uses* do not become more nonconforming, general plans or implementing documents must include policies setting limitations on expansion and *Reconstruction* of *Nonconforming Uses* located within an *Airport Influence Area* consistent with Policies 3.7.2 and 3.7.3.

³⁰ See Chapter 1 and Appendix D for additional guidance.

³¹ This exemption derives from state law which proscribes *ALUC* authority over *Existing Land Uses*.

- (d) To be consistent with the *ALUCP*, a general plan and/or implementing ordinance also must include provisions ensuring long-term compliance with the compatibility criteria. For example, future reuse of a building must not result in a usage *Intensity* that exceeds the applicable standard or other limit approved by the *ALUC* (see Policy 3.4.5).
- 3.1.3. *Establishment of Review Process: Local Agencies* must define the process they will follow when reviewing proposed land use development within an *Airport Influence Area* to ensure that the development will be consistent with the policies set forth in this *ALUCP*.
- (a) The process established must ensure that the proposed development is consistent with the land use or zoning designation indicated in the *Local Agency's* general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, and/or other development regulations that the *ALUC* has previously found consistent with this *ALUCP* and that the development's subsequent use or reuse will remain consistent with the policies herein over time. Additionally, consistency with other applicable compatibility criteria—e.g., usage *Intensity*, height limitations, *Aviation Easement* dedication—must be assessed.
 - (b) The review process may be described either within the general plan or specific plan(s) themselves or in implementing ordinances. Local jurisdictions have the following choices for satisfying this review process requirement:
 - (1) Sufficient detail can be included in the general plan or specific plan(s) and/or referenced implementing ordinances and regulations to enable the local jurisdiction to assess whether a proposed development fully meets the compatibility criteria specified in the applicable *ALUCP* (this means both that the compatibility criteria be identified and that project review procedures be described);
 - (2) The *ALUCP* can be adopted by reference (in this case, the project review procedure must be described in a separate policy document or memorandum of understanding presented to and approved by the *ALUC*); and/or
 - (3) The general plan can indicate that all *Land Use Actions*, or a list of *Land Use Action* types agreed to by the *ALUC*, shall be submitted to the *ALUC* for review in accordance with the policies of Section 2.
- 3.1.4. *Land Use Conversion:* The compatibility of uses in the *Airport Influence Areas* shall be preserved to the maximum feasible extent. Particular emphasis should be placed on preservation of existing agricultural and open space uses.
- (a) The conversion of land from existing or planned agricultural, industrial, or commercial use to residential uses within *Compatibility Zones A, B1, B2, and C1* is strongly discouraged.
 - (b) In *Compatibility Zones C2 and C3*, general plan amendments (as well as other discretionary actions such as rezoning, subdivision approvals, use permits, etc.) which would convert land to residential use or increase the density of residential uses should be subject to careful consideration of overflight impacts.

3.2. Criteria for Review of Land Use Actions

- 3.2.1. *Evaluating Compatibility of New Land Uses:* The compatibility of proposed land uses within the *Airport Influence Area* shall be evaluated in accordance with:
- (a) The general policies set forth in Sections 3.3 through 3.7 of this Chapter addressing noise, safety, airspace protection, overflight impacts and special circumstances.

- (b) The basic compatibility criteria listed in **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria*.
 - (c) The compatibility zones depicted in **Map 3A**, *Compatibility Policy Map* and described in **Table 3B**, *Compatibility Zone Delineation*.
 - (d) The Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 airspace surfaces depicted in **Map 3B**, *Airspace Protection Surfaces Map*.
- 3.2.2. *Compatibility Criteria Table*: **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria* lists general land use categories and indicates each use as being either “normally compatible,” “conditional,” or “incompatible” depending upon the *Compatibility Zone* in which it is located.
- (a) These terms are defined to mean the following:
 - (1) “Normally Compatible” means that normal examples of the use are presumed to comply with the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight criteria set forth in this Chapter. Atypical examples of a use may require review to ensure compliance with usage *Intensity*, lot coverage, and height limit criteria.
 - (2) “Conditional” means that the proposed land use is compatible if the indicated usage *Intensity*, *Density*, open land, and other listed conditions are met. Complex projects with this determination may require more detailed evaluation using the specific noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight compatibility policies set forth in Sections 3.3 through 3.6 and criteria for special circumstances outlined in Section 3.7 of this Chapter. For the purposes of these criteria, “avoid” is intended as cautionary guidance, not a prohibition of the use.
 - (3) “Incompatible” means that the use should not be permitted under any normal circumstances. Limited exceptions are possible for site-specific special circumstances. See Policy 3.2.3(b).
 - (b) Land uses not specifically listed in **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria* shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar listed uses.
 - (c) Multiple land use categories and the compatibility criteria associated with them may apply to a project.
 - (d) Mixed-use developments shall individually comply with the criteria in **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria*. Mixed-use developments shall be evaluated in accordance with Policies 3.3.4 and 3.4.8.
 - (e) For details regarding usage *Intensity* and open land criteria indicated in **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria* see the safety compatibility criteria in Section 3.4.
- 3.2.3. *Compatibility Policy Map*: The *Compatibility Zones* depicted in **Map 3A**, *Compatibility Policy Map* takes into account all four compatibility concerns in a composite manner—noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight.
- (a) Chapter 4 identifies the relative contributions of noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight factors to the delineation of each of the *Compatibility Zones*.
 - (b) The individual compatibility factors can be used to help assess how heavily each compatibility factor should be weighed when evaluating proposed projects in a particular *Compatibility Zone*. It also can serve to suggest what types of modifications to the project might make the proposal acceptable given the project’s degree of sensitivity to a particular compatibility factor (for example, knowing that a *Noise-Sensitive Land Use* is in a high-noise area may indicate a need for sound attenuation in the structure, whereas a

risk-sensitive land use in a high-risk area may need to be altered to reduce the number of people present).

- 3.2.4. *Special Conditions Exception:* The policies and criteria set forth in this *ALUCP* are intended to be applicable to all locations within the *Airport Influence Area*. However, there may be specific situations where a normally incompatible use can be considered compatible because of terrain, specific location, or other extraordinary factors or circumstances related to the site. After due consideration of all the factors involved in such situations and consultation with *Airport* management, the *ALUC* may find a normally incompatible use to be acceptable.
 - (a) In considering any such exceptions, the *ALUC* shall take into account the potential for the use of a building to change over time (see Policy 3.4.5). A building could have planned low-intensity use initially, but later be converted to a higher-intensity use. *Local Agency* permit language or other mechanisms to ensure continued compliance with the usage *Intensity* criteria must be put in place.
 - (b) In considering any such exceptions, the *ALUC* shall also take into account the need for special measures to reduce the risks to building occupants in the event that the building is struck by an aircraft. Building design features include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Using concrete walls;
 - (2) Limiting the number and size of windows;
 - (3) Upgrading the strength of the building roof;
 - (4) Avoiding skylights;
 - (5) Enhancing the fire sprinkler system;
 - (6) Limiting buildings to a single story; and
 - (7) Increasing the number of emergency exits.
 - (c) In reaching a decision, the *ALUC* shall make specific findings as to why the exception is being made and that the land use will neither create a safety hazard to people on the ground or aircraft in flight nor result in excessive noise exposure for the proposed use. Findings also shall be made as to the nature of the extraordinary circumstances that warrant the policy exception.
 - (d) The burden for demonstrating that special conditions apply to a particular development proposal rests with the project proponent and/or referring *Local Agency*, not with the *ALUC*.
 - (e) The granting of a special conditions exception shall be considered site specific and shall not be generalized to include other sites.
- 3.2.5. *Rare Special Events Exception:* Local agencies may make exceptions for “Conditional” or “Incompatible” land uses associated with rare special events (e.g., an air show at the airport, street fair, golf tournament) for which a facility is not designed and normally not used and for which extra precautions can be taken as appropriate.

NOISE COMPATIBILITY POLICIES BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following Noise Compatibility Policies Background Information has been considered in formulating the noise compatibility criteria in this section, but is provided for informational purposes only and does not itself constitute *ALUCP* policy.

Policy Objective

The purpose of noise compatibility policies is to avoid establishment of *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses* in the portions of the airport environs that are exposed to significant levels of aircraft noise.

Measures of Noise Exposure

As is standard practice in California, this *ALUCP* uses the *Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL)* metric as the primary basis for evaluating the degree to which lands around the airport are exposed to airport-related noise. *CNEL* is a cumulative noise metric in that it takes into account not just the loudness of individual noise events, but also the number of events over time. Cumulative exposure to aircraft noise is depicted by a set of contours, each of which represents points having the same *CNEL* value.

The noise contours for Colusa County Airport are presented in Chapter 4 and reflect the airport activity levels documented in this chapter. The noise contours represent the greatest annualized noise impact, measured in terms of *CNEL*, which is anticipated to be generated by the aircraft operating at the airport over the planning time frame.

Factors Considered in Setting Noise Compatibility Policies

Factors considered in setting the policies in this section include the following:

- Established state regulations and guidelines, including noise compatibility recommendations in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* (2011).
- Ambient noise levels in the community, as well as noise from other transportation noise sources. Ambient noise levels influence the potential intrusiveness of aircraft noise upon a particular land use and vary greatly between rural, suburban, and urban communities.
- The extent to which noise would intrude upon and interrupt the activity associated with a particular use. Susceptibility to speech interference or sleep disturbance as a result of single-event noise levels is a factor in this regard. Noise levels above approximately 65 dBA are sufficient to cause speech interference. Highly *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses* include residences, schools, libraries, and outdoor theaters.
- The extent to which the land use activity itself generates noise.
- The extent of outdoor activity, particularly noise-sensitive activities, associated with a particular land use.
- The extent to which indoor uses associated with a particular land use may be made compatible with application of sound attenuation. (Typical new building construction provides sufficient insulation to attenuate outdoor-to-indoor noise by at least 20 dB.)

3.3. Noise Compatibility Policies

3.3.1. *Maximum Acceptable Exterior Noise Exposure:* To minimize *Noise-Sensitive* development in noisy areas around the *Airport*, new land use development shall be restricted in accordance with the following.

- (a) The maximum *CNEL* considered normally acceptable for residential uses in the vicinity of the *Airport* is 55 dB. Given that most of the *Airport's* environs is rural in character,

the *CNEL* 55 dB contour is one of the factors considered in establishing the *Compatibility Zone* boundaries and residential *Density* criteria. For the purposes of implementing this policy:

- (1) No new dwelling shall be permitted within *Compatibility Zone A*.
 - (2) Except as allowed by right in accordance with Policy 1.4.4, the maximum allowable residential *Density* within each *Compatibility Zone* shall be as indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
 - (3) Within *Compatibility Zones C3* and *D*, the *Density* of new residential development is not limited.
 - (4) A parcel on which residential uses are permitted by right in accordance with Policy 1.4.4 and by local land use regulations within *Compatibility Zones B1, B2* or *C1* shall locate the dwelling outside of the zones when feasible or locate the dwelling a maximum distance from the extended runway centerline.
- (b) New nonresidential development shall be deemed incompatible in locations where the airport-related noise exposure would be highly disruptive to the specific land use.
- (1) Highly *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses* are flagged with a symbol (✈) in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
 - (2) Caution must be exercised with regard to approval of outdoor uses—the potential for aircraft noise to disrupt the activity shall be taken into account.
 - (3) Uses that are primarily indoor are acceptable if sound attenuation is provided in accordance with Policy 3.3.2 and as noted in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
- 3.3.2. *Maximum Acceptable Interior Noise Levels:* To minimize disruption of indoor activities by aircraft noise, new structures within *Compatibility Zones B1* and *B2* shall incorporate sound attenuation design features sufficient to meet the interior noise level criteria specified by this policy. All future structures outside of these *Compatibility Zones* are presumed to meet the interior noise level requirement with no special added construction techniques.³²
- (a) For the following noise-sensitive land uses, the aircraft-related interior noise level shall be no greater than *CNEL* 45 dB by ensuring a noise level reduction (NLR) of 20 dB in *Compatibility Zones B1* and *B2*.
 - (1) Any habitable room of single or multi-family residences (including family day care homes with 14 or fewer children);
 - (2) Places of worship, meeting halls, theaters, and mortuaries; and
 - (3) Adult schools, libraries, and museums.
 - (b) When structures are part of a proposed *Land Use Action*, evidence that proposed structures will be designed to comply with the criteria in Paragraph (a) of this policy shall be submitted to the involved *Local Agency* as part of the building permit process. The calculations should assume that windows are closed. The *Local Agency* shall be responsible for assuring compliance.

³² A typical mobile home has an exterior-to-interior noise level reduction (NLR) of at least 15 dB with windows closed. Wood frame buildings constructed to meet current standards for energy efficiency typically have an NLR of at least 20 dB with windows closed.

- (c) Exceptions to the interior noise level criteria in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Policy may be allowed where evidence is provided that the indoor noise generated by the use itself exceeds the listed criteria.
- 3.3.3. *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses:* Single-event noise levels should be considered when evaluating the compatibility of highly *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses* such as residences, schools, libraries, and outdoor theaters (see Policy 1.1.22). Susceptibility to speech interference and sleep disturbance are among the factors that make certain land uses noise sensitive. The compatibility evaluations in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria** take into account single-event noise concerns.
- (a) The *ALUC* may require acoustical studies or on-site noise measurements to assist in determining the compatibility of *Land Use Actions* involving *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses*.
 - (b) Single-event noise levels are especially important in areas that are regularly overflowed by aircraft, but that do not produce significant *CNEL* contours (helicopter overflight areas are a particular example). Flight patterns for the *Airport* should be considered in the review process including in locations beyond the mapped noise contours. The flight patterns for the *Airport* are provided in Chapter 4.
- 3.3.4. *Noise Criteria for Mixed-Use Development:* The residential and nonresidential components of a mixed-use development shall individually satisfy the noise criteria set forth in Policies 3.3.1, 3.3.2., and 3.3.3. if the development contains *Noise-Sensitive Land Uses*. See Policy 3.4.8 for applicable safety criteria.

SAFETY COMPATIBILITY POLICIES BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following Safety Compatibility Policies Background Information has been considered in formulating the safety compatibility criteria in this section, but is provided for informational purposes only and does not itself constitute *ALUC* policy.

Policy Objective

The intent of land use safety compatibility policies is to minimize the risks associated with an off-airport aircraft accident or emergency landing. The policies focus on reducing the potential consequences of such events should they occur. Risks both to people and property in the vicinity of an *Airport* and to people on board the aircraft are considered (land use features that can be the *cause* of an aircraft accident are addressed under Airspace Protection, Section 3.5).

Measures of Risk Exposure

This *ALUCP* evaluates the risk that potential aircraft accidents pose to lands and people around the *Airport* in terms of two parameters: where aircraft accidents are most likely to occur near the *Airport*; and the potential consequences if an accident occurs in one of those locations.

- The accident likelihood is measured in terms of the geographic distribution of where accidents have historically occurred around other *Airports* having similar types of activity. Because aircraft accidents are infrequent occurrences, the pattern of accidents at any one *Airport* cannot be used to predict where future accidents are most likely to happen around that *Airport*. Reliance must be placed on data about aircraft accident locations at comparable *Airports* nationally, refined with respect to information about the characteristics of aircraft use at the individual *Airport*.
- The consequences component of the risk considers the number of people in harm's way and their ability to escape harm. For most nonresidential development, potential consequences are measured in terms of the usage *Intensity*—the number of people per acre on the site. Local development standards (e.g., floor area ratios, parking requirements) and building code occupancies can be used to calculate nonresidential usage *Intensities*. For residential development, *Density*—the number of dwelling units per acre—is substituted for *Intensity*. Additional criteria are applicable to specific types of uses.

Factors Considered in Setting Safety Compatibility Policies

Factors considered in setting the policies in this section include the following:

- The runway length, approach categories, normal flight patterns, and aircraft fleet mix at the *Airport*. These factors are reflected in the *Compatibility Zones* shapes and sizes.
- The locations, delineated with respect to the *Airport* runway, where aircraft accidents typically occur near *Airports* and the relative concentration of accidents within these locations. The most stringent land use controls are applied to the areas with the greatest potential accident exposure. The risk information utilized is the general aviation accident data and analyses contained in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*. The *Handbook* guidance regarding safety compatibility forms the basis for the safety component of the composite *Compatibility Zones* established for the *Airport* and the maximum usage intensities (people per acre) criteria indicated in Policy 3.4.2 and in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
- *Handbook* guidance regarding residential densities in rural and suburban areas. Residential *Density* limitations cannot be equated to the usage *Intensity* limitations for nonresidential uses. Consistent with pervasive societal views and as suggested by the *Handbook* guidelines, a greater degree of protection is warranted for residential uses.
- The presence of certain land use characteristics that represent safety concerns regardless of the number of people present; specifically: vulnerable occupants (children, elderly, disabled), hazardous materials, and critical community infrastructure.
- The extent to which development covers the ground and thus limits the options of where an aircraft in distress can attempt an emergency landing.
- The extent to which the occupied parts of a project site are concentrated in a small area. Concentrated high intensities heighten the risk to occupants if an aircraft should strike the location where the development is concentrated. To guard against this risk, limitations on the maximum concentrations of dwellings or people in a small area (i.e., 1.0-acre area) of a large project site are appropriate.

3.4. Safety Compatibility Policies

3.4.1. *Residential Development Density Criteria:* Proposed residential development shall be evaluated in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) Residential *Density* shall be measured in terms of dwelling units per acre (du/ac).
- (b) The maximum allowable residential *Density* within each *Compatibility Zone* shall be as indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
- (c) All residential uses must comply with both the “sitewide average” and “single-acre” usage *Density* limits indicated for each *Compatibility Zone*.
 - (1) The “sitewide average” *Density* equals the total number of dwelling units divided by the site size in acres (i.e., the gross acreage of the project site) which may include multiple parcels.
 - (2) The “single-acre” *Density* equals the number of dwelling units in any single acre.
- (d) Within *Compatibility Zones B1, B2 or C1*, dwellings shall be located outside of the zones where feasible or locate the dwelling a maximum distance from the extended runway centerline.
- (e) See Policy 3.4.8 with regard to calculating the *Density* of mixed-use development.
- (f) *Density* bonuses and other bonuses or allowances that local agencies may provide for affordable housing developed in accordance with the provisions of state and/or local law or regulation shall be included when calculating residential densities. The overall *Density* of a development project, including any bonuses or allowances, must comply with the allowable *Density* criteria of this *ALUCP*.
- (g) The *Density* limits shall not prevent construction of a single-family home on a legal lot of record as of the date of adoption of this *ALUCP* provided that the home is not within *Compatibility Zone A* and the use is permitted by local land use regulations (see Policy 1.4.4 in Chapter 2).
- (h) Secondary units, as defined by state law and local regulations, shall be excluded from *Density* calculations.
- (i) In accordance with state law, a family day care home serving 14 or fewer children may be established in any existing dwelling or in any new dwelling permitted by the policies of this *ALUCP*.

3.4.2. *Nonresidential Development Intensity Criteria:* Nonresidential development shall be evaluated in accordance with the following criteria:

- (a) The usage *Intensity* (people per acre) limit indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria** for each *Compatibility Zone* is the fundamental criterion against which the safety compatibility of most nonresidential land uses shall be measured. Other criteria may be applicable to *Risk-Sensitive Land Uses* (see Policy 3.4.9).
- (b) The maximum allowable nonresidential *Intensity* within each *Compatibility Zone* shall be as indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
- (c) All nonresidential uses must comply with both the “sitewide average” and “single-acre” usage *Intensity* limits indicated for each *Compatibility Zone*.

- (1) The “sitewide average” *Intensity* equals the total number of people expected to be on the entire site divided by the site size in acres (i.e., the gross acreage of the project site) which may include multiple parcels.
 - (2) The “single-acre” *Intensity* equals the number of people expected to occupy the most intensively used 1.0-acre area(s) of the site.
 - (d) Determination of compliance with the sitewide average *Intensity* criteria requires calculating the total occupancy of the site at any given time under normal busy use (see Policy 3.4.2(e)), then dividing by the total (gross) acreage of the project site.
 - (e) Usage *Intensity* calculations shall include all people (e.g., employees, customers/visitors) who may be on the property at any single point in time, whether indoors or outdoors. For the purposes of these calculations, the total number of occupants during normal busiest periods shall be used. The usage intensity criteria of this *ALUCP* are based upon a normal busy-period occupancy (or “peak” usage), not on the highest attainable occupancy.³³
 - (f) Each component use within a nonresidential development that has multiple types of uses shall comply with the usage *Intensity* criteria in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**.
 - (g) For *Intensity* criteria pertaining to mixed-use projects having both residential and non-residential components, see Policy 3.4.8.
 - (h) No new structures intended to be regularly occupied are allowed in *Compatibility Zone A*.
 - (i) The need to calculate the usage *Intensity* of a particular project proposal for compliance with the *Intensity* criteria is to be governed by the following:
 - (1) Land use categories indicated as “Normally Compatible” for a particular *Compatibility Zone* are presumed to meet the *Intensity* criteria indicated for the *Compatibility Zone*. Calculation of the usage *Intensity* is not required unless the particular project proposal represents an atypical example of the usage type.
 - (2) Calculation of the usage *Intensity* must be done for all proposed projects where the land use category for the particular *Compatibility Zone* is indicated as “Conditional” and the additional criteria column says “Ensure *Intensity* criteria met.”
 - (3) Land use categories indicated as “Conditional” for the particular *Compatibility Zone*, but the criteria are other than “Ensure *Intensity* criteria met,” calculation of the usage *Intensity* is not necessary for typical examples of the use. However, the project proposal must comply with the other criteria listed for the applicable land use category.
- 3.4.3. *Methodology for Calculation of Sitewide Average Intensity*: Various methods are available by which usage intensities may be calculated (additional guidance is found in Appendix C).
- (a) Calculation Using Floor Area Ratio.³⁴ The floor area ratio methodology is intended as an aid in calculating the usage intensity of nonresidential uses. The indicated floor area ratios do not take precedence over the requirement for all projects to comply with the intensity limit stated for the respective *Compatibility Zones*.
 - (1) Basis of floor area ratio criteria.

³³ This number will typically be lower than the absolute maximum number of occupants the facility can accommodate (such as would be used in determining compliance with building and fire codes).

³⁴ Floor Area Ratio equals the total floor area of a project in square feet divided by the square footage of the site. For multi-floor buildings the square footage of each floor is counted.

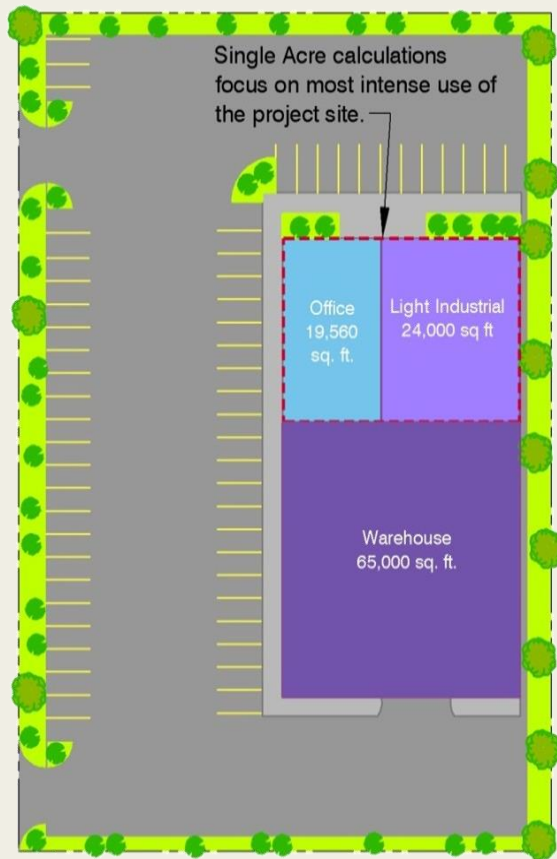
- The maximum acceptable floor area ratio for most nonresidential land use categories is listed for *Compatibility Zones* where the acceptability of the use is “Conditional.”
 - The floor area ratio limit listed for each use category directly corresponds with the maximum acceptable usage *Intensity* for the zone and the indicated typical Occupancy Load Factor (floor area square footage per person) for the use during a typical busy period. The allowable floor area ratio in a particular *Compatibility Zone* thus varies from one land use category to another.
 - If a higher or lower Occupancy Load Factor can be documented for a particular project, then the allowable floor area ratio would be correspondingly lower or higher.
- (2) Application of FAR criteria:
- For single-use projects (e.g., industrial facility), a project may be tested for compliance by directly comparing the proposed floor area ratio of the project with the maximum floor area ratio limit indicated for the land use category and *Compatibility Zone*. If the proposed floor area ratio exceeds the floor area ratio limit, the project shall be deemed incompatible unless modified to ensure compliance with the *Intensity* criteria.
 - For projects involving multiple nonresidential land use categories (e.g., office and retail), each component use must be assigned a share of the overall project site. Typically, this share shall be assumed to be the same as the component use’s share of the total project floor area. Then, each component floor area ratio is compared with the maximum floor area ratio limit indicated for the land use category and *Compatibility Zone*.
- (3) Calculation Where Floor Area Ratio Is Not Indicated. Where occupancy load factors are not indicated or if the indicated Occupancy Load Factor is not applicable to a particular proposal or component thereof, then the number of occupants must be estimated in another manner (see Paragraphs (b) through (e)).
- Floor area ratios are not listed for uses that are “Incompatible” within a specific zone because these uses either are typically incapable of meeting the usage *Intensity* limits or are incompatible for other reasons.
 - Floor area ratios are not shown for uses that are “Normally Compatible” within a particular zone as these uses are presumed to be capable of meeting the usage *Intensity* limits.
- (b) Calculation Using Fixed Seating: For uses having fixed seating for customers (for example, restaurants and theaters), occupancy shall equal the total number of seats plus the number of employees on site.
- (c) Calculation Using Vehicle Parking Requirements: For many commercial and industrial uses, the occupancy can be estimated by considering the number of parking spaces required by the *Local Agency* and multiplying by the average occupancy per vehicle. This method is not suitable for land uses where many users arrive on foot, or by bicycle, transit, or other means of transportation (see Appendix C.)

- (d) Calculation Using Occupancy Load Factors: For most other uses, the typical Occupancy Load Factor indicated for the use shall be applied.³⁵ The Occupancy Load Factor is the assumed approximate number of square feet occupied by each person in that use. Dividing the square footage of the building or component use by the Occupancy Load Factor for that use yields the number of occupants. See **Exhibit 1** for an example.
- (1) For projects involving a mixture of uses in a building, the Occupancy Load Factor for each component use shall be applied to give the occupancy for that use, then the component occupancies are added to determine total occupancy.
 - (2) If the project applicant can document a higher or lower Occupancy Load Factor for a particular use, then the *ALUC* may use that number in lieu of the number in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria** table. In considering any such exceptions, the *ALUC* shall also take into account the potential for the use of a building to change over time (see Policy 3.4.5).

³⁵ Occupancy Load Factors are based on information from various sources and are intended to represent busy-period usage for typical examples of the land use category. They can be used as a factor in determining the appropriate land use category for unlisted uses or atypical examples of a use.

Exhibit 1: Occupancy Load Calculation Example

In this example, both the sitewide and single-acre *Intensity* of a proposed warehouse facility is calculated using the common Occupancy Load Factors (number of square feet per person) information in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria** together with project specifications. The results are then compared with the maximum sitewide and single-acre *Intensity* limits in **Table 3A** to determine consistency of the project with the safety criteria.



Compatibility Zone C1 Intensity Limits

Max. Sitewide Average: 80 people per acre

Max. Single-Acre: 240 people per acre

Common Occupancy Load Factors

Office: approx. 215 s.f. per person

Light Industrial, Low Intensity: approx. 350 s.f. per person

Warehouse: approx. 1,000 s.f. per person

Project Specific Data

Site Acreage: 3 acres

Office: 19,560 s.f.

Light Industrial: 24,000 s.f.

Warehouse: 65,000 s.f.

Occupancy Load Calculation

Office: $\frac{19,560 \text{ s.f.}}{215 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 91 \text{ people}$

L-industrial: $\frac{24,000 \text{ s.f.}}{350 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 69 \text{ people}$

Warehouse: $\frac{65,000 \text{ s.f.}}{1,000 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 65 \text{ people}$

Total: = 225 people

Intensity Results

The results of the *Intensity* calculations indicate that the proposed development satisfies the sitewide and single-acre *Intensity* criteria.

Sitewide Average Intensity (number of people per acre average for the site)

$\frac{\text{Total people}}{\text{Site Acreage}} = \frac{225 \text{ people}}{3 \text{ acres}} = 75 \text{ people per acre}$

Site Acreage = 3 acres

Single-Acre Intensity (the highest concentration of people anticipated to be in an area approx. 1.0 acre in size)

$\frac{\text{Total people}}{\text{Single-Acre}} = \frac{91 + 69 \text{ people}}{1 \text{ acre}} = 160 \text{ people per acre}$

Single-Acre = 1 acre

- (e) Calculation Using Building and Fire Codes: This method is essentially the same as the Occupancy Load Factor method in that the codes provide a square footage per person for various types of building uses. Building and Fire Codes, though, are based on a maximum, never to be exceeded, number of occupants rather than the average busy period that is the basis for airport land use compatibility planning (see Appendix C). As

such, the total occupancy calculated using these codes must be reduced by a set factor—50 percent for most uses—to provide a number consistent with the indicated *Intensity* limit for each *Compatibility Zone*.

- 3.4.4. *Methodology for Calculation of Single-Acre Intensity:* The single-acre *Intensity* of a proposed development shall be calculated by determining the total number of people expected to be within any 1.0-acre portion of the site, typically the most intensively used building or part of a building. Calculation of the single-acre *Intensity* depends upon the building footprint and site sizes and the distribution of activities on the site.
 - (a) For sites less than 1.0 acre, the single-acre *Intensity* equals the total number of people on the site divided by the site size in acres.
 - (b) For sites more than 1.0 acre and a building footprint less than 1.0 acre, the single-acre *Intensity* equals the total number of building occupants unless the project includes substantial outdoor occupancy in which case such usage should be taken into account.
 - (c) For sites having both site size and building footprint of more than 1.0 acre, the single-acre *Intensity* shall normally be calculated as the total number of building occupants divided by the building footprint in acres. This calculation assumes that the occupancy of the building is evenly distributed. However, if the occupancy of the building is concentrated in one area—the office area of a large warehouse, for example—then all occupants of that area shall be included in the single-acre calculation. See **Exhibit 1** for example.
 - (d) The 1.0-acre areas to be evaluated shall normally match the building footprints provided that the buildings are generally rectangular (reasonably close to square) and not elongated in shape and, for buildings larger than 1.0 acre, may represent a portion of the building.
 - (e) If a building has multiple floors, then the total number of occupants on all floors falling within the 1.0-acre footprint shall be counted.
- 3.4.5. *Long-Term Changes in Occupancy:* In evaluating compliance of a proposed nonresidential development with the usage *Intensity* criteria in Policy 3.4.2(b), the *ALUC* shall take into account the potential for the use of a building to change over time. A building could have planned low-intensity use initially, but later be converted to a higher-intensity use. *Local Agencies* must provide permit language or other mechanisms to ensure continued compliance with the usage *Intensity* criteria. (Note that this provision applies only to new development and *Redevelopment*—projects for which discretionary *Local Agency* action is required—not to tenant improvements or other changes to existing buildings for which local approval is ministerial.)
- 3.4.6. *Sites Split by Two or More Compatibility Zones:* For the purposes of evaluating consistency with the compatibility criteria in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**, a project shall be evaluated as follows:
 - (a) Any parcel that is split by *Compatibility Zone* boundaries shall be considered as if it were multiple parcels divided at the *Compatibility Zone* boundary line. See **Exhibit 2** for example.
 - (b) The criteria for the *Compatibility Zone* where the proposed building(s) or areas of outdoor congregation of people are located shall apply.

Exhibit 2: Split by Compatibility Zones

In this example, the restaurant and office uses are split between Compatibility Zones B2 and C1. When determining compliance with the Zone B2 *Intensity* limits, only the portions of the uses in Zone B2, together with the retail use that is fully in Zone B2 are considered and the site size is the 3.5 acres in Zone B2.

Compatibility Zone B2

Retail: $\frac{50,000 \text{ s.f.}}{170 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 294 \text{ people}$

Restaurant: $\frac{50\% \text{ of } 18,000 \text{ s.f.}}{60 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 150 \text{ people}$

Office: $\frac{50\% \text{ of } 24,000 \text{ s.f.}}{215 \text{ s.f. per person}} = 56 \text{ people}$

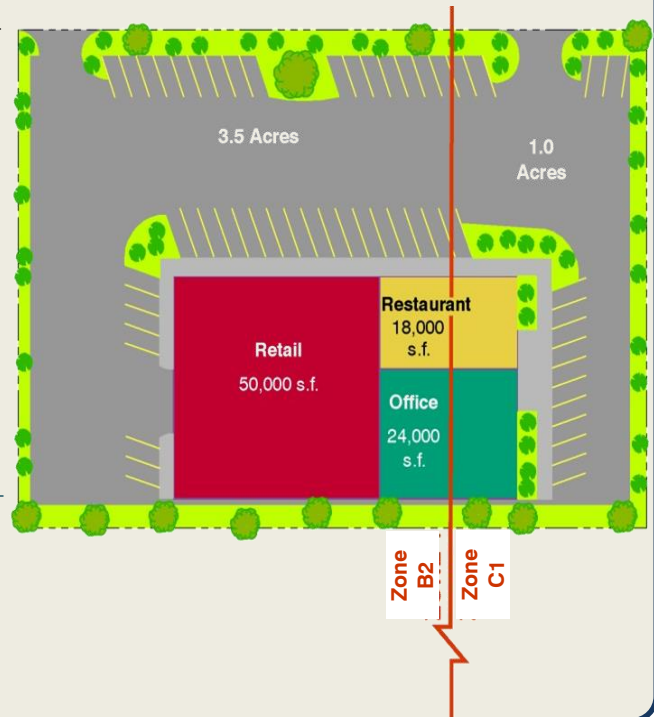
Total Occupancy = 500 people

Intensity: $\frac{500 \text{ people}}{3.5 \text{ acres}} = 143 \text{ people/acre}^*$

* Would exceed Zone B2 sitewide average limit of 60 people/acre

Compatibility Zone C1

A similar analysis is required for the uses in Zone C1.



3.4.7. *Transferring Usage Intensity:* When a project site is split by a *Compatibility Zone*, modification of the project site plan so as to transfer the allowed *Density* of residential development or *Intensity* of nonresidential development from the more restricted portion to the less restricted portion is encouraged. The purpose of this policy is to move people outside of the higher-risk zones.

- (a) This full or partial reallocation of *Density* or *Intensity* is permitted even if the resulting *Intensity* in the less restricted area would then exceed the sitewide average *Density* or *Intensity* limits that apply within that *Compatibility Zone* (see **Exhibit 3**).
- (b) The single-acre *Intensity* criterion for the *Compatibility Zone* to which the use is transferred must still be satisfied.
- (c) Any area from which *Density* or *Intensity* is permanently reduced in allowable development by a corresponding amount. If all *Density* or *Intensity* is transferred, the area must remain undeveloped in perpetuity.
- (d) Transferring of *Density* or *Intensity* to a *Compatibility Zone* in which the proposed use is listed as incompatible is not allowed.

Exhibit 3: Transferring Usage Intensity

An example of transferring usage *Intensity* to the less restrictive compatibility zone is provided below.

Project Site

Zone B1: 1.0 acres

Zone B2: 2.0 acres

Allowable Total Occupancy

Zone B1: 25 people/acre = 25 people

Zone B2: 60 people/acre = 120 people

Total Allowed on Site: 145 people

Total Allowed on Single Acre in B2: 225 people

Transfer People from Zone B1 to Zone B2

Zone B1: 0 people in perpetuity

Zone B2: 145 people

* 145 people in 2.0 acres exceeds the 60 people/acre limit for Zone B2, but is allowable under usage *Intensity* transfer policy as it does not exceed the single-acre *Intensity* limit of 180 people/single acre.

3.4.8. *Safety Criteria for Mixed-Use Development:* Projects involving a mixture of residential and non-residential uses shall be evaluated as follows:

- (a) Where the residential and nonresidential uses are proposed to be situated on separate parts of the project site, the project shall be evaluated as separate developments. Each component of the project must meet the criteria for the respective land use category in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**. Specifically, the residential *Density* shall be calculated with respect to the area(s) to be devoted to residential development and the non-residential *Intensity* calculated with respect to the area(s) proposed for nonresidential uses. This provision means that the residential *Density* cannot be averaged over the entire project site when nonresidential uses will occupy some of the area. The same limitation applies in reverse—that is, the nonresidential *Intensity* cannot be averaged over an area that includes residential uses.
- (b) Development in which residential uses are proposed to be located in conjunction with nonresidential uses in the same or nearby buildings on the same site must meet both residential *Density* and nonresidential *Intensity* criteria. The number of dwelling units shall not exceed the *Density* limits indicated in **Table 3A, Basic Compatibility Criteria**. Additionally, the normal occupancy of the residential component shall be added to that of the nonresidential portion and the total occupancy shall be evaluated with respect to the nonresidential usage *Intensity* criteria. The *ALUC* may make exceptions to this provision if the residential and nonresidential components of the development would clearly not be simultaneously occupied to their maximum intensities.

3.4.9. *Risk-Sensitive Land Uses:* Certain types of land uses represent special safety concerns irrespective of the number of people associated with those uses. Land uses of particular concern and the nature of the concern are listed below along with the criteria applicable to these uses. In some cases, these uses are not allowed in portions of the airport environs regardless of the number of occupants associated with the use. In other instances these uses should be avoided—that is, allowed only if an alternative site outside the zone would not serve the intended function. When the use is allowed, special measures should be taken to minimize hazards to the facility and occupants if the facility were to be struck by an aircraft. See Policy 3.2.4(b) for a list of building design features that can be used to enhance the safety of occupants of a building.

- (a) Uses Having Vulnerable Occupants: These uses are ones in which the majority of occupants are children, elderly, and/or disabled—people who have reduced effective mobility or may be unable to respond to emergency situations.
 - (1) The primary uses in this category include, but are not limited to the following:
 - Children’s schools (grades K–12).
 - Day care centers (facilities with more than 14 children, as defined in the California Health and Safety Code).
 - In-patient hospitals, mental hospitals, nursing homes, and similar medical facilities where patients remain overnight.
 - Congregate care facilities including retirement homes, assisted living, and intermediate care facilities.
 - Penal institutions.

- (2) Criteria for new or expanded facilities of these types are as follows:
- Uses having vulnerable occupants are incompatible within *Compatibility Zones A, B1, B2, C1 and C2*. New sites or facilities or expansion of existing sites or facilities shall be prohibited.
 - All of the above uses shall be allowed within *Compatibility Zones C3 and D*.
- (b) Hazardous Materials Storage: Materials that are flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic constitute special safety compatibility concerns to the extent that an aircraft accident could cause release of the materials and thereby pose dangers to people and property in the vicinity.
- (1) Facilities in this category include, but are not limited to the following:
- First Group Facilities: Facilities such as oil refineries and chemical plants that manufacture, process, and/or store bulk quantities of hazardous materials generally for shipment and use elsewhere.
 - Second Group Facilities: Facilities associated with otherwise compatible land uses where hazardous materials are stored in smaller quantities primarily for on-site use.
- (2) Criteria for new facilities in the first group are as follows:
- Facilities in the first group are incompatible in *Compatibility Zones A, B1, B2, C1, C2 and C3*. New sites, new facilities, or expansion of existing sites or facilities shall be prohibited.
 - In *Compatibility Zone D*, facilities are allowed only if alternative sites outside *Zone D* would not serve the intended function.
- (3) Criteria for new facilities in the second group are as follows:
- In *Compatibility Zones B1 and B2*, only the following is allowed: 1) On-Airport storage of aviation fuel and other aviation-related hazardous materials; 2) storage of nonaviation fuel or other hazardous materials in underground tanks (e.g., gas stations); and 3) storage of up to 6,000 gallons of nonaviation hazardous materials in aboveground tanks.
 - In *Compatibility Zones C1 and C2*, storage of smaller amounts of hazardous materials for near-term on-site use is acceptable. Permitting agencies should evaluate the need for special measures to minimize hazards if the facility should be struck by an aircraft.
 - All of the above uses shall be allowed within *Compatibility Zones C3 and D*.
 - All facilities must comply with the *Intensity* limits set forth in Policy 3.4.2(b) and other criteria noted in **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria*.
- (c) Critical Community Infrastructure: This category pertains to facilities the damage or destruction of which would cause significant adverse effects to public health and welfare well beyond the immediate vicinity of the facility.
- (1) These facilities include, but are not limited to the following:
- Public safety facilities such as police and fire stations.
 - Communications facilities including emergency communications, broadcast, and cell phone towers.
 - Primary, peaker, and renewable energy power plants, electrical substations, and other utilities.

(2) Criteria for new or expanded facilities of these types are as follows:

- Public safety facilities are incompatible in *Compatibility Zones A* and *B1*. In *Compatibility Zone B2*, public safety facilities shall be allowed only if the facility serves or has an airport-related function. In *Compatibility Zones C1* and *C2*, creation or expansion of these types of facilities shall be allowed only if an alternative site outside of these zones would not serve the intended function of the facility. Public safety facilities shall be allowed within *Compatibility Zones C3* and *D*.
- Communications facilities are incompatible in *Compatibility Zones A*, *B1*, and *B2*. In *Compatibility Zones C1* and *C2*, creation or expansion of these types of facilities shall be allowed only if an alternative site outside of these zones would not serve the intended function of the facility. Structures shall be located a maximum distance from the extended runway centerline and comply with airspace protection criteria (e.g., height) set forth in Section 3.5 of this *ALUCP*. Communication facilities shall be allowed within *Compatibility Zones C3* and *D*.
- Primary power plants are incompatible in the entire *Airport Influence Area* except that they may be allowed in *Compatibility Zone D* if an alternative site outside of the zone would not serve the intended function of the facility.
- Peaker plants, renewable energy power plants, electrical substations and other utilities are incompatible in *Compatibility Zones A*, *B1* and *B2*. New sites or facilities or expansion of existing sites or facilities shall be allowed in *Compatibility Zones C1*, *C2*, *C3* and *D* provided that the structures are located a maximum distance from the extended runway centerline and comply with the height limit, electrical interference, glare, visible and thermal plume, and other criteria contained in the airspace protection section, Section 3.5 of this *ALUCP*.

3.4.10. *Open Land*: In the event that a light aircraft is forced to land away from the *Airport*, the risks to the people on board can best be minimized by providing as much open land area as possible within the airport vicinity. This concept is based upon the fact that the majority of light aircraft accidents and incidents occurring away from an airport runway are controlled emergency landings in which the pilot has reasonable opportunity to select the landing site.

(a) To qualify as open land, an area should be:

- (1) Free of most structures and other major obstacles such as walls, large trees or poles (greater than 4 inches in diameter, measured 4 feet above the ground), and overhead wires.
- (2) Have minimum dimensions of approximately 75 feet by 300 feet.

(b) Roads and automobile parking lots are acceptable as open land areas if they meet the above criteria.

(c) Open land requirements for each *Compatibility Zone* are to be applied with respect to the entire zone. Individual parcels may be too small to accommodate the minimum-size open area requirement. Consequently, the identification of open land areas must initially be accomplished at the general plan or specific plan level or as part of large (10 acres or more) development projects.

(d) Clustering of development and providing contiguous landscaped and parking areas is encouraged as a means of increasing the size of open land areas. Designated open land areas must remain in perpetuity. Clustering of development should be located a maximum distance from the extended runway centerline. See **Table 3A**, *Basic Compatibility Criteria* for limitations on clustering development on any single acre.

- (e) Building envelopes and the airport *Compatibility Zones* should be indicated on all development plans and tentative maps for projects located within an *Airport Influence Area*. Portraying this information is intended to assure that individual development projects provide the open land areas identified in the applicable general plan, specific plan, or other large-scale plan.

AIRSPACE PROTECTION COMPATIBILITY POLICIES BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following Airspace Protection Compatibility Policies Background Information has been considered in formulating the Airspace Protection Compatibility policies in this section, but is provided for informational purposes only and does not itself constitute *ALUCP* policy.

Policy Objective

Airspace protection compatibility policies seek to prevent creation of land use features that can pose hazards to the airspace required by aircraft in flight and have the potential for causing an aircraft accident.

Measures of Hazards to Airspace

Three categories of hazards to airspace are a concern: physical, visual, and electronic.

- *Physical hazards* include tall structures that have the potential to intrude upon protected airspace as well as land use features that have the potential to attract birds or other potentially hazardous wildlife to the airport area.
- *Visual hazards* include certain types of lights, sources of glare, and sources of dust, steam, or smoke.
- *Electronic hazards* are ones that may cause interference with aircraft communications or navigation.

Factors Considered in Setting Airspace Protection / Object Height Compatibility Policies

The *ALUCP* airspace protection policies rely upon the regulations and standards enacted by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the State of California. The FAA has well defined standards by which potential hazards to flight, especially airspace obstructions, can be assessed. The following FAA regulations and documents, and any later versions of these documents, are specifically relevant.

- Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77, *Safe, Efficient Use and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace* (provides standards regarding FAA notification of proposed objects and height limits of objects near airports).
- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5300-13, *Airport Design* (provides standards regarding safety-related areas in the immediate vicinity of runways).
- Advisory Circular 70/7460-1K, *Obstruction Marking and Lighting* (sets standards for how essential marking and lighting should be designed).

These regulations and standards do not give the FAA authority to prevent the creation of hazards to flight. That authority rests with state and *Local Agency*. The State of California has enacted regulations enabling state and *Local Agencies* to enforce the FAA standards. The *ALUCP* policies are intended to help implement the federal and state regulations.

Factors Considered in Setting Airspace Protection / Wildlife Hazard Compatibility Policies

Natural features and agricultural practices may include open water and food sources that are attractive to wildlife, especially waterfowl and other bird species. The *ALUCP* relies upon the wildlife hazard guidelines established by the FAA in the following Advisory Circulars:

- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33B, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports* (provides guidance on types of attractants to be avoided).
- FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-34A, *Construction or Establishment of Landfills near Public Airports* (sets guidelines on proximity of these facilities to airports).

3.5. Airspace Protection Compatibility Policies

- 3.5.1. *Evaluating Airspace Protection / Object Height Compatibility for New Development:* The object height compatibility of proposed land uses within the *Airport Influence Area* shall be evaluated in accordance with the policies in this section, including **Map 3B, Airspace Protection Surfaces Map**.

- (a) The airspace protection / height limit surfaces depicted in **Map 3B**, *Airspace Protection Surfaces Map* are drawn in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Subpart C, and reflect the runway length, runway end locations, and approach type for each end of the runway.
- (b) The *Critical Airspace Protection Zone* consists of the Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 primary surface and the area beneath portions of the approach and transitional surfaces to where these surfaces intersect with the horizontal surface.

3.5.2. *Object Height Criteria:* The criteria for determining the acceptability of a project with respect to height shall be based upon the standards set forth in Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Subpart C, *Safe, Efficient Use and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace*, and applicable airport design standards published by the FAA. Additionally, where an FAA aeronautical study of a proposed object has been required as described in Policy 3.5.4, the results of that study shall be taken into account by the *ALUC*.

- (a) Except as provided in Paragraphs (b) and (c) of this policy, no object, including a mobile object such as a vehicle or temporary object such as construction crane, shall have a height that would result in penetration of an *Airspace Protection Surface*. Any object that penetrates one of these surfaces is, by FAA definition, deemed an obstruction.³⁶
- (b) Objects not situated within a *Critical Airspace Protection Zone* (see Policy 3.5.1(b)) may be allowed to have heights that penetrate the *Airspace Protection Surfaces* defined by Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 criteria under the following conditions:
 - (1) The maximum allowable height for these objects is 35 feet above ground level.³⁷
 - (2) The height of all objects is subject to *Local Agency* zoning limits.
- (c) Unless exempted under Paragraph (b) of this policy, a proposed object having a height that exceeds any of the airport's *Airspace Protection Surfaces* shall be allowed only if *all* of the following apply:
 - (1) As the result of an aeronautical study, the FAA determines that the object would not be a hazard to air navigation.
 - (2) FAA or other expert analysis conducted under the auspices of the *ALUC* or the airport operator concludes that, despite being an airspace obstruction (not necessarily a hazard), the object that would not cause any of the following:
 - An increase in the ceiling or visibility minimums of the *Airport* for an existing or planned instrument procedure (a planned procedure is one that is formally on file with the FAA);
 - A reduction of the established operational efficiency and capacity of the *Airport*, such as by causing the usable length of the runway to be reduced; or
 - Conflict with the visual flight rules (VFR), airspace used for the airport traffic pattern or en route navigation to and from the *Airport*.

³⁶ An obstruction may or may not be a hazard. The purpose of FAA aeronautical studies is to determine whether an obstruction is a hazard and, if so, what remedy is recommended. The FAA's remedies are limited to making changes to the airspace and an airport's approach procedures, but it also can indicate an objection to proposed structures that it deems to be a hazard.

³⁷ The *ALUC* assumes that future objects having heights of 35 feet or less will be shielded by other existing structures or vegetation of equal or greater height.

- (3) Marking and lighting of the object will be installed as directed by the FAA aeronautical study or the California Division of Aeronautics and in a manner consistent with FAA standards in effect at the time the construction is proposed.³⁸
- (4) An *Avigation Easement* is dedicated to the *Local Agency* owning the *Airport* in accordance with Policy 3.7.1.
- (5) The proposed project/plan complies with all other policies of this *ALUCP*.

3.5.3. *Criteria Addressing Other Flight Hazards:* Land uses that may cause visual, electronic, or wildlife hazards, particularly bird strike hazards, to aircraft in flight or taking off or landing at the airport shall not be allowed within the *Airport Influence Area* unless the uses are consistent with FAA rules and regulations.

(a) Specific characteristics to be avoided include:

- (1) Sources of glare (such as from mirrored or other highly reflective structures or building features) or bright lights (including search lights and laser light displays);
- (2) Distracting lights that could be mistaken for airport lights;
- (3) Sources of dust, steam, or smoke that may impair pilots' vision;
- (4) Sources of steam or other emissions that cause thermal plumes or other forms of unstable air;
- (5) Sources of electrical interference with aircraft communications or navigation; and
- (6) Any proposed use that creates an increased attraction for wildlife and that is inconsistent with FAA rules and regulations.³⁹ Of particular concern are landfills and certain recreational or agricultural uses that attract large flocks of birds which pose bird strike hazards to aircraft in flight.

(b) To resolve any uncertainties with regard to the significance of the above types of flight hazards, *Local Agencies* should consult with FAA officials, the California Division of Aeronautics, and Airport management.

3.5.4. *Requirements for FAA Notification of Proposed Construction:* Project proponents are responsible for notifying the FAA about proposed construction that may affect navigable airspace.⁴⁰ The following is *ALUCP* policy on this topic.

³⁸ Advisory Circular 70/7460-1J, *Obstruction Marking and Lighting*, or any later FAA guidance.

³⁹ The FAA rules and regulations include, but are not limited to: Public Law 106-181 (Wendell H. Ford Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century, known as AIR 21), Section 503; 40 CFR 258, *Criteria for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills*, Section 258.10, Airport Safety; Advisory Circular 150/5200-33B, *Hazardous Wildlife Attractants On or Near Airports*; Advisory Circular 150/5200-34A, *Construction or Establishment of Landfills near Public Airports*; and any subsequent applicable FAA guidance.

⁴⁰ Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 requires that a project proponent submit notification of a proposal to the FAA where required by the provisions of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Subpart B. *Public Utilities Code Sections 21658 and 21659* likewise include this requirement. FAA notification requirements apply to all objects including structures, antennas, trees, mobile objects, and temporary objects such as construction cranes. The FAA will conduct an "aeronautical study" of the object(s) and determine whether the object(s) would be of a height that would constitute a hazard to air navigation. (See Appendix B of this *Compatibility Plan* for a copy of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 and online procedures for filing Form 7460-1.) FAA notification is required under the following circumstances:

(a) The project contains proposed structures or other objects that exceed the height standards defined in Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Subpart B. Objects shielded by nearby taller objects are exempted in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Paragraph 77.15. Note that notification to the FAA under Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, Subpart B, is required even for certain proposed construction that does not exceed the height limits allowed by Subpart C of the regulations. As presented in Chapters 5 through 7, the FAA notification area extends beyond the *Airport Influence Area*. The

- (a) Reference to FAA notification requirements is included here for informational purposes only, not as an *ALUCP* policy.
 - (b) The *Local Agency* having jurisdiction over the project site should inform the project proponent of the requirements for notification to the FAA.
 - (c) Any proposed development project that includes construction of a structure or other object and that is required to be submitted to the *ALUC* for a consistency review in accordance with Policies 2.2.1 or 2.2.2 shall include a copy of the completed Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 notification form (Form 7460-1) submitted to the FAA, if applicable, and of the resulting FAA findings from its aeronautical study (i.e., notice of determination letter). A proposed project may be referred to the *ALUC* in advance of the completion of the FAA aeronautical study. However, the completed aeronautical study must be forwarded to the *ALUC* when available and the *ALUC* may reconsider its previous consistency determination if the FAA study provides new information and airspace protection was a factor in the *ALUC*'s determination.
- 3.5.5. *ALUC Review*: The requirement for notification to the FAA shall not by itself trigger an airport compatibility review of an individual *Project* by the *ALUC*. If the general plan of the *Local Agency* in which the *Project* is to be located has been determined by the *ALUC* to be consistent with this *ALUCP*, then no *ALUC* review is required. If the general plan has not been made consistent, then the proposed *Project* must be referred to the *ALUC* for review if it qualifies as a *Major Land Use Action* (see Policy 2.2.2(k)).

Subpart B notification airspace surface extends outward and upward at a slope of 50 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 10,000 or 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 feet from the nearest point on any runway.

- (b) Any proposal for construction or alteration of a structure, including antennas, taller than 200 feet above the ground level at the site regardless of proximity to any airport.

OVERFLIGHT COMPATIBILITY POLICIES BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following Overflight Compatibility Policies Background Information has been considered in formulating the Overflight Compatibility policies in this section, but is provided for informational purposes only and does not itself constitute *ALUCP* policy.

Policy Objective

Noise from individual aircraft operations, especially by comparatively loud aircraft, can be intrusive and annoying in locations beyond the limits of the noise exposure areas addressed by the policies in Section 3.3. Sensitivity to aircraft overflight varies from one person to another.

The policies in this section serve primarily to establish the form and requirements for notification about airport proximity and aircraft overflight to be given in conjunction with *Local Agency* approval of new *Residential Development* and with certain real estate transactions involving existing *Residential Development*. Overflight policies do not apply to *Nonresidential Development*.

Measures of Overflight Exposure

The loudness and frequency of occurrence of individual aircraft noise events are key determinants of where airport proximity and aircraft overflight notification is warranted. Single-event noise levels are especially important in areas that are overflown regularly by aircraft, but that do not produce significant *CNEL* contours.

Locations where aircraft regularly fly at approximately the traffic pattern altitude—1,000 feet above ground level—or lower are considered to be within the *Airports* overflight impact area. Note that the flight altitude above ground level will be more or less than this amount depending upon the terrain below. Areas of high terrain beneath the traffic patterns are exposed to comparatively greater noise levels, a factor that is considered in the overflight policies.

Factors Considered in Setting Overflight Compatibility Policies

Factors considered in establishing overflight compatibility policies include the following:

- Unlike the function of the noise, safety, and airspace protection compatibility policies in this *ALUCP*, overflight compatibility policies do not restrict the manner in which land can be developed or used. The policies serve only to establish the form and requirements for notification about airport proximity and aircraft overflights to be given in conjunction with *Local Agency* approval of new development and with certain real estate transactions involving existing development.
- To be most effective, overflight policies should establish notification requirements for transactions involving existing residential land uses, not just future residential development. However, the only function of the *ALUCP* with regard to *Existing Land Uses* is to define the boundaries within which *Airport Proximity Disclosure* in conjunction with real estate transactions should be provided as specified under state law. Other than setting the disclosure boundary, the policies in this section apply only to new residential development.
- State *Airport Proximity Disclosure* law applies to existing development, but not to all transactions. [California state statutes (*Business and Professional Code Section 11010* and *Civil Code Sections 1102.6, 1103.4, and 1353*) require that, as part of many residential real estate transactions, information be disclosed regarding whether the property is situated within an *Airport Influence Area*. These state requirements apply to the sale or lease of newly subdivided lands and condominium conversions and to the sale of certain existing residential property. In general, *Airport Proximity Disclosure* is required with existing residential property transfer only when certain natural conditions (earthquake, fire, or flood hazards) warrant disclosure.]
- Need for continuity of notification to future property owners and tenants. To the extent that this *ALUCP* sets notification requirements for new development, notifications should be in a form that runs with the land and is provided to prospective future owners and tenants.
- To avoid inappropriateness of *Avigation Easement* dedication solely for buyer awareness purposes. *Avigation Easements* involve conveyance of property rights from the property owner to the party owning the easement and are thus best suited to locations where land use restrictions for noise, safety, or airspace protection purposes are necessary. Property rights conveyance is not needed for buyer awareness purposes.

3.6. Overflight Compatibility Policies

3.6.1. *Recorded Overflight Notification*: As a condition for ALUC approval of residential land use development within *Compatibility Zones C2* or *C3*, an overflight notification shall be recorded in the chain of title of the property.

- (a) The notification shall be of a format similar to that indicated in Appendix E and shall contain the following language dictated by state law with regard to *Airport Proximity Disclosure* in conjunction with real estate transfer:

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY: This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an *Airport Influence Area*. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you.

- (b) The notification shall be evident to prospective purchasers of the property and shall appear on the property deed.
- (c) A *Recorded Overflight Notification* is not required where an *Avigation Easement* dedication is required as the *Avigation Easement* accomplishes the notification function (see Policy 3.7.1).
- (d) Recording of an overflight notification is not required for nonresidential development.

3.6.2. *Airport Proximity Disclosure*: State law requires that notice disclosing information about the presence of a nearby airport be given to prospective buyers of certain residential real estate within an *Airport Influence Area*. The statutes define an *Airport Influence Area* as “the area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses as determined by an airport land use commission.”⁴¹ ALUCP criteria with regard to *Airport Proximity Disclosure* is as follows:

- (a) For existing residences:
 - (1) *Airport Proximity Disclosure* as part of real estate transactions involving existing residences is a matter between private parties. Neither the ALUC nor *Local Agencies* have authority to mandate that *Airport Proximity Disclosure* be provided and neither the ALUC nor *Local Agencies* have enforcement responsibilities with regard to this disclosure.
 - (2) The sole responsibility of *Local Agencies* with regard to *Airport Proximity Disclosure* for existing residences is to recommend the boundary of the area within which the disclosure is deemed appropriate and to provide this information to local title companies and real estate agents. The *Airport Influence Area* defined in **Map 3A**, *Compatibility Policy Map* establishes the area in which *Airport Proximity Disclosure* is recommended.

⁴¹ See *California Business and Professions Code Section 11010(b)* and *Civil Code Section 1353(a)*.

- (3) *Airport Proximity Disclosure* should be provided as part of *all* real estate transactions (sale, lease, or rental) involving residential property anywhere within the *Airport Influence Area*.
- (b) For proposed residential development:
 - (1) The disclosure provisions of state law are deemed mandatory for new residential development anywhere within the *Airport Influence Area* and shall continue in effect as *ALUCP* criteria even if the state law is made less stringent or rescinded. The disclosure shall be of a format similar to that indicated in Appendix E and shall contain the language dictated by state law (see Policy 3.6.1(a)).
 - (2) Signs providing the notice included in Policy 3.6.1(a) and a map of the *Airport Influence Area* shall be prominently posted in the real estate sales office and/or other key locations at any new residential development within the *Airport Influence Area*.

3.7. Criteria for Special Circumstances

- 3.7.1. *Avigation Easement Dedication*: As a condition for approval of projects that are subject to the review provisions of this *ALUCP* and that meet the conditions in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this policy, the property owner shall be required to dedicate an *Avigation Easement* to the jurisdiction owning the *Airport*.
 - (a) *Avigation Easement* dedication is required for all off-airport projects situated on a site that lies completely or partially within any of the following portions of the *Airport Influence Area*:
 - (1) Within *Compatibility Zones A, B1, B2 or C1*.
 - (2) Within the *Critical Airspace Protection Zone* which is contained entirely within the *Compatibility Zones* defined in subparagraph (1) of this Policy. See Policy 3.5.1(b) for definition of *Critical Airspace Protection Zone*.
 - (b) *Avigation Easement* dedication shall be required for any proposed development, including *Infill* development, for which discretionary local approval is required. *Avigation Easement* dedication is not required for ministerial approvals such as building permits or *Actions* associated with modification of existing single-family residences.
 - (c) The *Avigation Easement* shall:
 - (1) Provide the right of flight in the airspace above the property;
 - (2) Allow the generation of noise and other impacts associated with aircraft overflight;
 - (3) Restrict the height of structures, trees and other objects in accordance with the policies in Section 3.5 and **Map 3B, Airspace Protection Surfaces Map**;
 - (4) Permit access to the property for the removal or aeronautical marking of objects exceeding the established height limit; and
 - (5) Prohibit electrical interference, glare, and other potential hazards to flight from being created on the property.
 - (d) An example of an *Avigation Easement* is provided in Appendix E.
- 3.7.2. *Existing Nonconforming Uses*: Proposed changes to *Existing Nonconforming Uses* (including a parcel or building) that are not in conformance with the criteria in this *ALUCP* shall be limited as follows:
 - (a) Residential uses.

- (1) A *Nonconforming* residential land use may be continued, sold, leased, or rented without restriction and is not subject to this *ALUCP* or *ALUC* review.
- (2) A *Nonconforming* single-family dwelling may be maintained, remodeled, reconstructed (see Policy 3.7.3), or expanded in size. The lot line of an existing single-family residential parcel may be adjusted. Also, a new single-family residence may be constructed on an existing lot in accordance with Policy 1.4.4 (Development by Right). However:
 - Any remodeling, *Reconstruction*, or expansion must not increase the number of dwelling units. For example, a bedroom could be added to an existing residence, but an additional dwelling unit could not be built on the parcel unless that unit is a secondary dwelling unit as defined by state and local laws.
 - Any increase in height must comply with the policies in Section 3.5 (Airspace Protection Compatibility Policies).
 - A single-family residential parcel may not be divided for the purpose of allowing additional dwellings to be constructed.
- (3) *Nonconforming* multi-family residential dwellings may be maintained, remodeled, or reconstructed (see Policy 3.7.3(a)). The size of individual dwelling units may be increased, but additional dwelling units may not be added.
- (4) The sound attenuation and *Avigation Easement* dedication requirements set by Policies 3.3.2 and 3.7.1 shall apply.

(b) Nonresidential uses (other than children's schools):

- (1) A *Nonconforming* nonresidential use may be continued, sold, leased, or rented without restriction or *ALUC* review provided that no discretionary *Local Agency* approval (such as a conditional use permit) is required.
- (2) *Nonconforming* nonresidential facilities may be maintained, altered, or, if required by state law, reconstructed (see Policy 3.7.3). However, any such work:
 - Must not result in expansion of either the portion of the site devoted to the *Nonconforming Use* or the floor area of the buildings; and
 - Must not result in an increase in the usage *Intensity* (people per acre) above the levels existing at the time of adoption of this *ALUCP*.
 - Must not increase the storage or use of hazardous materials.
- (3) The sound attenuation and *Avigation Easement* dedication requirements set by Policies 3.3.2 and 3.7.1 shall apply.

(c) Children's schools (including grades K-12, day care centers with more than 14 children, and school libraries):

- (1) Land acquisition for new schools or expansion of existing school sites is not permitted in *Compatibility Zones A, B1, B2, C1, or C2*.
- (2) The sound attenuation and *Avigation Easement* dedication requirements set by Policies 3.3.2 and 3.7.1 shall apply.

3.7.3. *Reconstruction*: An *Existing Nonconforming* development that has been fully or partially destroyed as the result of a calamity or natural catastrophe, and would not otherwise be reconstructed but for such event, may be rebuilt only under the following conditions:⁴²

⁴² *Reconstruction* differs from *Redevelopment* (see Policy 1.1.27 for definition) that is subject to the provisions of this *ALUCP*.

- (a) Single-family or multi-family residential *Nonconforming Uses* may be rebuilt provided that the *Reconstruction* does not result in more dwelling units than existed on the parcel at the time of the damage. Addition of a secondary dwelling unit to a single-family residence is permitted if in accordance with state law and local regulations.
- (b) A nonresidential *Nonconforming Use* may be rebuilt provided that the *Reconstruction* does not increase the floor area of the previous structure or result in an increased usage *Intensity* (people per acre).
- (c) *Reconstruction* under Paragraphs (a) or (b) above:
 - (1) Must have a permit deemed complete by the *Local Agency* within the time frame established by that agency.
 - (2) Shall incorporate sound attenuation features to the extent required by Policy 3.3.2.
 - (3) Shall require dedication of an *Aviation Easement* to the jurisdiction owning the *Airport* if required under Policy 3.7.1.
 - (4) Shall record an overflight notification in the chain of title of the property if required by Policy 3.6.1.
 - (5) Shall comply with Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77 requirements (see Section 3.5).
- (d) *Reconstruction* in accordance with Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) above shall not be permitted in *Compatibility Zone A* or where it would be in conflict (not in conformance) with the general plan or zoning ordinance of the *Local Agency*.
- (e) Nothing in the above policies is intended to preclude work required for normal maintenance and repair.

4. COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AIRPORT ACTIONS

4.1. Review Criteria for Airport Plans of Existing Airports

- 4.1.1. *Substance of Review*: In accordance with state law, any new or amended airport master plan or development plan is subject to *ALUC* review for consistency with this *ALUCP* (see Policy 2.1.1(b)). In conducting any such review, the *ALUC* shall evaluate whether the airport plan would result in greater noise, safety, airspace protection, or overflight impacts than indicated in this *ALUCP*. Attention should specifically focus on:
 - (a) Proposals for facilities or procedures not assumed herein, specifically:
 - (1) Construction of a new runway or helicopter takeoff and landing area.
 - (2) Change in the length, width, or landing threshold location of an existing runway.
 - (3) Establishment of an instrument approach procedure that changes the approach capabilities at a particular runway end.
 - (4) Modification of the flight tracks associated with existing visual or instrument operations procedures.
 - (b) Proposed changes in the role or character of use of the airport.

- (c) New activity forecasts that are: (1) significantly higher than those used in developing the respective *Airport* noise contours presented in Chapter 4; or (2) assume a higher proportion of larger or noisier aircraft.
- 4.1.2. *Noise Impacts of Airport Expansion:* Any proposed expansion of *Airport* facilities that would result in a significant increase in cumulative noise exposure (measured in terms of CNEL) shall include measures to reduce the exposure to a less-than-significant level. For the purposes of this *ALUCP*, a noise increase shall be considered significant by the *ALUC* if:
- (a) In locations having an existing ambient noise level of CNEL 60 dB or less, the project would increase the noise level by 3.0 dB or more.
 - (b) In locations having an existing ambient noise level of more than CNEL 60 dB, the project would increase the noise level by 1.5 dB or more.
- 4.1.3. *Consistency Determination:* The *ALUC* shall determine whether the proposed airport plan or airport development plan is consistent with this *ALUCP*. The *ALUC* shall base its determination of consistency on:
- (a) Findings that the development and forecasts identified in the *Airport* plan would not result in greater noise, safety, airspace protection, or overflight impacts on surrounding land uses than are assumed in this *ALUCP*.
 - (b) Consideration of:
 - (1) Mitigation measures incorporated into the plan or project to reduce any increases in the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts to a less-than-significant level in accordance with provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); or
 - (2) In instances where the impacts cannot be reduced to a less-than-significant level, a statement of overriding considerations approved by the project proponent in accordance with provisions of CEQA.
 - (c) A determination that any nonaviation development proposed for locations within the airport boundary (excluding federal, tribal or state-owned property) will be consistent with the compatibility criteria and policies indicated in this *ALUCP* with respect to that *Airport* (see Policy 1.1.10 for definition of aviation-related use).

4.2. Review Criteria for Proposed New Airports and Heliports

- 4.2.1. *Substance of Review:* In reviewing proposals for new airports and heliports, the *ALUC* shall focus on the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts upon surrounding land uses.
- (a) Other types of environmental impacts (e.g., air quality, water quality, natural habitats, vehicle traffic, etc.) are not within the scope of *ALUC* review.
 - (b) The *ALUC* shall evaluate the adequacy of the proposed facility design (in terms of federal and state standards) only to the extent that the design affects surrounding land use.
 - (c) The *ALUC* must base its review on the proposed airfield design. The *ALUC* does not have the authority to require alterations to the airfield design.
- 4.2.2. *Airport/Land Use Relationship:* The review shall examine the relationships between existing and planned land uses in the vicinity of the proposed airport or heliport and the impacts

that the proposed facility would have upon these land uses. Questions to be considered should include:

- (a) Would the existing or planned land uses be considered incompatible with the airport or heliport if the later were already in existence?
- (b) What measures are included in the airport or heliport proposal to mitigate the noise, safety, airspace protection, and overflight impacts on surrounding land uses? Such measures might include: (1) location of flight tracks so as to minimize the impacts; (2) other operational procedures to minimize impacts; (3) installation of noise barriers or structural noise insulation; (4) acquisition of property interests (fee title or easements) on the impacted land.

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	› All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	› See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
› Multiple land use categories may apply to a project › Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses › Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses ³	Normally Compatible		Conditional		Incompatible		› Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone › Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone	
General Characteristics								
Any use having more than 1 habitable floor ⁴								B1, B2: Limited to no more than 2 habitable floors C1: Limited to no more than 3 habitable floors
Any use having structures (including poles or antennas) or trees 35 to 150 feet in height								B1, B2, C1: Ensure airspace obstruction does not occur B1, B2: Airspace review required for objects >35 feet C1: Airspace review required for objects >70 feet
Any use having structures (including poles, antennas, or cranes) or trees more than 150 feet in height								C2, C3, D: Ensure airspace obstruction does not occur; airspace review required for objects >150 feet
Any use having the potential to cause an increase in the attraction of birds or other wildlife								C1, C2, C3, D: Avoid use or provide mitigation consistent with FAA rules and regulations ⁵
Any use creating visual or electronic hazards to flight ⁶								
Outdoor Uses (no or limited indoor activities)								
Natural Land Areas: woods, brush lands, desert								A: Objects above runway elevation not allowed in OFA ⁷ A, B1, B2: Vegetation must be clear of airspace surfaces
Water: flood plains, wetlands, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, detention/retention ponds ☼								A: Objects above runway elevation not allowed in OFA ⁷ All: Avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵
Agriculture (except residences and livestock): field crops, orchards, vineyards, pasture, range land ☼								A: Not allowed in OFA ⁷ All: Avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵

Table 3A

Compatibility Criteria

Colusa County Airport

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	› All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	› See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
› Multiple land use categories may apply to a project › Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses › Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses ³	Normally Compatible		Conditional			Incompatible		› Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone › Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Livestock Uses: feed lots, stockyards, breeding, fish hatcheries, horse/riding stables, poultry and dairy farms →*								B1, B2, C1, C2, C3, D: Avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵ ; exercise caution with uses involving noise-sensitive animals
Outdoor Major Assembly Facilities (capacity ≥ 1,000 people): spectator-oriented outdoor stadiums, amphitheaters, fairgrounds, race tracks, water parks, zoos →								D: Allowed only if alternative site outside zone would not serve intended function; exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential
Outdoor Large Assembly Facilities (capacity 300 to 999 people): spectator-oriented outdoor stadiums, amphitheaters →								C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met; not allowed if intended primarily for use by children; exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential
Outdoor Group Recreation (limited spectator stands): athletic fields, water recreation facilities (community pools), picnic areas →								C1, C2: Ensure intensity criteria met; not allowed if intended primarily for use by children; exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential
Outdoor Non-Group Recreation (small/low-intensity): golf courses (except clubhouse), tennis courts, shooting ranges →*								B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria met; not allowed if intended primarily for use by children; exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential
Local Parks: neighborhood parks, playgrounds →								B1, B2: Must have little or no permanent recreational facilities (ball fields, etc.); exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential
Camping: campgrounds, recreational vehicle/ motor home parks →								C1: Ensure intensity criteria met; avoid if disruption by aircraft noise unacceptable
Cemeteries (except chapels)								B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria met; avoid if disruption by aircraft noise unacceptable

Table 3A, continued

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	► All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	► See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
► Multiple land use categories may apply to a project ► Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses ► Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses ³	Normally Compatible		Conditional		Incompatible		► Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as “Conditional” (yellow) for a particular zone ► Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone	
Residential and Lodging Uses								
Single-Family Residential: individual dwellings, townhouses, mobile homes, bed and breakfast inns ➔								B1, B2: 1 du/20 acres (average density); 4 du/single acre ⁸ ; CNEL 45 dB max. interior noise level C1: 1 du/10 acres (average density); 4 du/single acre ⁸ C2: 1 du/5 acres (average density); 4 du/single acre ⁸ B1: B2, C1: Locate dwelling max. distance from extended runway centerline where feasible
Multi-Family Residential: townhouses, apartments condominiums ➔								
Long-Term Lodging (>30 nights): extended-stay hotels, dormitories ➔								C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Short-Term Lodging (≤30 nights, except conference/assembly facilities): hotels, motels, other transient lodging [approx. 200 s.f./person]				0.37	0.73	0.92		C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Congregate Care: retirement homes, assisted living/residential care facilities, intermediate care facilities ➔								
Educational and Institutional Uses								
Family day care homes (≤14 children) ⁹ ➔								B1, B2: CNEL 45 dB max. interior noise level
Children's Schools: K-12, day care centers (>14 children), libraries ➔								
Adult Education classroom space: adult schools, colleges, universities [approx. 40 s.f./person]			0.06	0.07	0.15	0.18		B2, C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Indoor Major Assembly Facilities (capacity ≥1,000 people): auditoriums, conference centers, resorts, concert halls, indoor arenas								C3, D: Allowed only if alternative site outside zone would not serve intended function; exercise caution if clear audibility by users is essential

Table 3A, continued

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	► All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	► See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
► Multiple land use categories may apply to a project ► Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses ► Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses³	Normally Compatible		Conditional		Incompatible			► Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone ► Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Indoor Large Assembly Facilities (capacity 300 to 999 people): movie theaters, places of worship, cemetery chapels, mortuaries [approx. 15 s.f./person]				0.03	0.06	0.07		C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Indoor Small Assembly Facilities (capacity <300 people): community libraries; art galleries; museums; exhibition space, community/senior centers, emergency/homeless shelters → [approx. 100 s.f./person]			0.14	0.18	0.37	0.46		B2, C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met; not allowed if intended primarily for use by children; avoid outdoor spaces intended for noise-sensitive activities
Indoor Recreation: gymnasiums, club houses, athletic clubs, dance studios, sports complexes (indoor soccer), health clubs, spas [approx. 60 s.f./person]			0.08	0.11	0.22	0.28		B2, C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met; not allowed if intended primarily for use by children
In-Patient Medical: hospitals, mental hospitals, nursing homes →								
Out-Patient Medical: health care centers, clinics [approx. 240 s.f./person]			0.33	0.44	0.88			B2, C1, C2: Ensure intensity criteria met B2: CNEL 45 dB max. interior noise level
Penal Institutions: prisons, reformatories								
Public Safety Facilities: police, fire stations								B2: Allowed only if airport serving C1, C2: Allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended function; ensure intensity criteria met
Commercial, Office, and Service Uses								
Major Retail (capacity >300 people per building): regional shopping centers, 'big box' retail, supermarket [approx. 110 s.f./person]				0.20	0.40	0.51		C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Local Retail (≤300 people per building): community/neighborhood shopping centers, grocery stores [approx. 170 s.f./person]			0.23	0.31	0.62	0.78		B2, C1, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met

Table 3A, continued

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	▶ All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	▶ See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
▶ Multiple land use categories may apply to a project ▶ Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses ▶ Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses³	Normally Compatible		Conditional			Incompatible		▶ Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone ▶ Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Eating/Drinking Establishments: restaurants, bars, fast-food dining [approx. 60 s.f./person]		0.03	0.08	0.11	0.22	0.28		B1, B2, C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria met
Limited Retail/Wholesale: furniture, automobiles, heavy equipment, building materials, hardware, lumber yards, nurseries [approx. 250 s.f./person]		0.14	0.34	0.46	0.92			B1, B2, C1, C2: Ensure intensity criteria met B1: Locate building max. distance from extended runway centerline where feasible
Offices: professional services, doctors, finance, banks, civic; radio, television and recording studios, office space associated with other listed uses [approx. 215 s.f./person]		0.12	0.30	0.39	0.79			B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria met B1: max. distance from extended runway centerline where feasible
Personal and Miscellaneous Services: barbers, car washes, print shops [approx. 200 s.f./person]		0.11	0.28	0.37	0.73			B1, B2, C1, C2: Ensure intensity criteria met
Fueling Facilities: gas stations, trucking and other transportation fueling facilities								B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria met B1, B2: Store fuel underground or in above-ground storage tanks with combined max. capacity of 6,000 gallons
Industrial, Manufacturing, and Storage Uses								
Hazardous Materials Production and Bulk Storage (flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic): oil refineries, chemical plants ☼								D: Allowed only if alternative site outside zone would not serve intended function; generation of steam or thermal plumes not allowed
Heavy Industrial ☼								C2, C3, D: Storage of hazardous materials allowed only for on-site use; permitting agencies to evaluate possible need for special measures to minimize hazards if struck by aircraft; generation of steam or thermal plumes not allowed

Table 3A, continued

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	› All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	› See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
› Multiple land use categories may apply to a project › Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses › Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses ³	Normally Compatible		Conditional			Incompatible		› Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone › Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Light Industrial, High Intensity: food products preparation, electronic equipment, bottling plant [approx. 200 s.f./person]				0.37	0.73	0.92		C1, C2, C3: Ensure intensity criteria are met; storage of hazardous (flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic) materials allowed only for on-site use; permitting agencies to evaluate possible need for special measures to minimize hazards if struck by aircraft
Light Industrial, Low Intensity: machine shops, wood products, auto repair [approx. 350 s.f./person]		0.20	0.48	0.64				B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria are met; storage of hazardous (flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic) materials allowed only for on-site use; permitting agencies to evaluate possible need for special measures to minimize hazards if struck by aircraft
Research and Development Laboratories [approx. 300 s.f./person]		0.17	0.41	0.55	1.10			B1, B2, C1, C2: Ensure intensity criteria are met; storage of hazardous (flammable, explosive, corrosive, or toxic) materials allowed only for on-site use; permitting agencies to evaluate possible need for special measures to minimize hazards if struck by aircraft
Indoor Storage: wholesale sales, distribution centers, warehouses, mini/other indoor storage, barns, greenhouses [approx. 1,000 s.f./person]		0.57	1.38					B1, B2: Ensure intensity criteria are met; ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Outdoor Storage: public works yards, automobile dismantling								B1: Ensure intensity criteria are met; ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Mining and Extraction *								B1, B2, C1, C2: Generation of dust clouds, smoke, steam plumes not allowed; ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities								
Airport Terminals: airline, general aviation								

Table 3A, continued

Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	▶ All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	▶ See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
▶ Multiple land use categories may apply to a project ▶ Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses ▶ Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses³	Normally Compatible		Conditional			Incompatible		▶ Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone ▶ Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Transportation Stations: Rail/bus stations; taxi, trucking and other transportation terminals								B1, B2, C1: Ensure intensity criteria met; ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Transportation Routes: road and rail transit lines, rights-of-way, bus stops								B1: Avoid road intersections if traffic congestion occurs; ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Auto Parking: surface lots, structures								B1: Ensure airspace obstruction does not occur
Communications Facilities: broadcast and cell towers, emergency communications *								C1, C2, C3: Allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended public function; locate structures max. distance from extended runway centerline; ensure all facilities and associated power lines meet airspace protection criteria (height, thermal plumes, glare, etc.)
Power Plants: primary, peaker, renewable energy *								C1, C2, C3: Peaker and renewable energy plants allowed if structures located max. distance from extended runway centerline D: Primary plants allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended public function; locate structures max. distance from extended runway centerline All: Ensure all facilities and associated power lines meet airspace protection criteria (height, thermal plumes, glare, etc.)
Electrical Substations *								C1, C2, C3: Locate structure max. distance from extended runway centerline; ensure all facilities and associated power lines meet airspace protection criteria (height, thermal plumes, glare, etc.)

Table 3A, continued

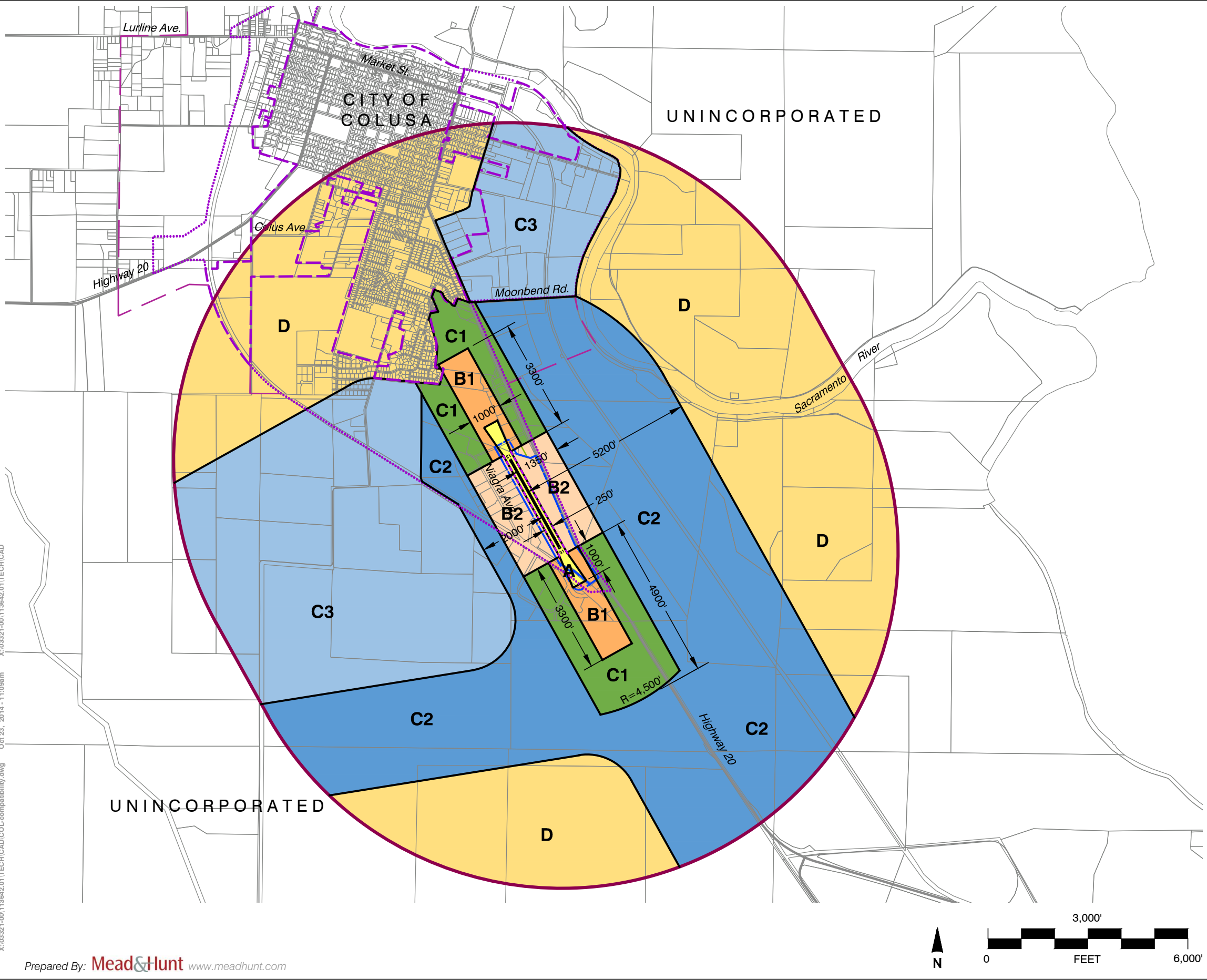
Intensity Criteria ¹	Compatibility Zones							Intensity Criteria Interpretation
	A	B1	B2	C1	C2	C3	D	
Max. Sitewide Average Intensity (people/acre) Max. Single-Acre Intensity (people/acre)	0 0	25 50	60 180	80 240	160 640	200 800	no limit	› All nonresidential development shall satisfy both sitewide and single-acre intensity limits
Open Land Requirement ²	all remain'g	30%	no req.	20%	10%	no Req.	no req.	› See Policy 3.4.10 for application
Land Use Category	Legend (see last page of table for interpretation)							Additional Criteria
› Multiple land use categories may apply to a project › Land uses not specifically listed shall be evaluated using the criteria for similar uses › Typical occupancy Load Factor [approx. # s.f./person] indicated for certain uses ³	Normally Compatible		Conditional			Incompatible		› Conditions listed below apply to uses listed as "Conditional" (yellow) for a particular zone › Numbers in yellow cells are Floor Area Ratios (FARs) based on typical occupancy load factor indicated for that use and average intensity limit indicated for zone
Wastewater Facilities: treatment, disposal *								C1, C2, C3: Allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended public function; avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities: landfill, incineration *								C3, D: Allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended public function; avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵
Solid Waste Transfer Facilities, Recycle Centers *								C3, D: Allowed only if site outside zone would not serve intended public function; avoid new features that attract birds or provide mitigation consistent with FAA regulations ⁵

Table 3A, continued

Land Use Acceptability		Interpretation/Comments
	<i>Normally Compatible</i>	Normal examples of the use are compatible with noise, safety, and airspace protection criteria. Atypical examples may require review to ensure compliance with usage intensity, lot coverage, and height limit criteria.
	<i>Conditional</i>	Use is compatible if indicated usage intensity, lot coverage, and other listed conditions are met. For the purposes of these criteria, “avoid” is intended as cautionary guidance, not a prohibition of the use.
	<i>Generally Incompatible</i>	Use should not be permitted under any circumstances.
Notes		
➔ Indicates land use that is or may be highly noise sensitive. Exercise caution with regard to approval of outdoor uses—evaluate potential for aircraft noise to disrupt the activity. Indoor uses may require addition of sound attenuation to structure. See Section 3.1 for criteria. ✱ Indicates land use that may attract birds, generate dust, produce smoke or steam plumes, create electronic interference, or otherwise pose hazards to flight. See <i>Policy 3.5.3(a)</i> for criteria. ¹ Intensity criteria apply to all nonresidential uses including ones shown as “Normally Compatible” (green) and “Conditional” (yellow). Usage intensity calculations shall include all people (e.g., employees, customers/visitors) who may be on the property at any single point in time, whether indoors or outdoors (see <i>Policy 3.4.2(e)</i>). Exceptions can be made for rare special events (e.g., an air show at the airport, street fair) for which a facility is not designed and normally not used and for which extra safety precautions can be taken as appropriate (see <i>Policy 3.2.6</i>). The usage intensities shall be calculated in accordance with the methodologies cited in <i>Policy 3.4.3</i> and <i>3.4.4</i>. ² Open land requirements are intended to be applied with respect to an entire zone (see <i>Policy 3.4.10</i>). This is typically accomplished as part of a local general plan or specific plan, but may also apply to large (10 acres or more) development projects. ³ Occupancy Load Factors [approx. number of square feet per person] cited for many listed land use categories are based on information from various sources and are intended to represent “typical busy-period” usage (or “peak” usage) for typical examples of the land use category. These Occupancy Load Factors differ from those provided in the California Building Code (CBC), as the CBC considers the absolute maximum number of people that can be safely accommodated in a building. See <i>Policy 3.4.2(e)</i>. ⁴ The intent of this criterion is to facilitate evacuation of a building if it were to be hit by an aircraft. It is separate from the height limits set for airspace protection purposes. ⁵ No proposed use shall be allowed that would create an increased attraction for wildlife and that is inconsistent with FAA rules and regulations including, but not limited to, FAA Advisory Circular 150/5200-33B, <i>Hazardous Wildlife Attractants On or Near Airports</i> and Advisory Circular 150/5200-34A, <i>Construction or Establishment of Landfills near Public Airports</i>. Of particular concern are landfills and certain recreational or agricultural uses that attract large flocks of birds which pose bird strike hazards to aircraft in flight. See <i>Policy 3.5.3(a)(6)</i>. ⁶ Specific characteristics to be avoided include: sources of glare (such as from mirrored or other highly reflective structures or building features) or bright lights (including search lights and laser light displays); distracting lights that could be mistaken for airport lights; sources of dust, steam, or smoke that may impair pilots’ vision; sources of steam or other emissions that cause thermal plumes or other forms of unstable air; and sources of electrical interference with aircraft communications or navigation. See <i>Policy 3.5.3(a)(3)</i>. ⁷ Object Free Area (OFA): Dimensions are established by FAA airport design standards for the runway. See <i>Airport</i> maps in Chapter 4. ⁸ Clustering of residential development is permitted. However, no single acre of a project site shall exceed the indicated number of dwelling units per acre. See <i>Policy 3.4.10(d)</i>. ⁹ Family day care home means a home that regularly provides care, protection, and supervision for 14 or fewer children, in the provider’s own home, for periods of less than 24 hours per day. Small family day care homes provide care for eight or fewer children and large family day care homes provide care for 7 to 14 children (Health and Safety Code Section 1596.78).		

Table 3A, continued

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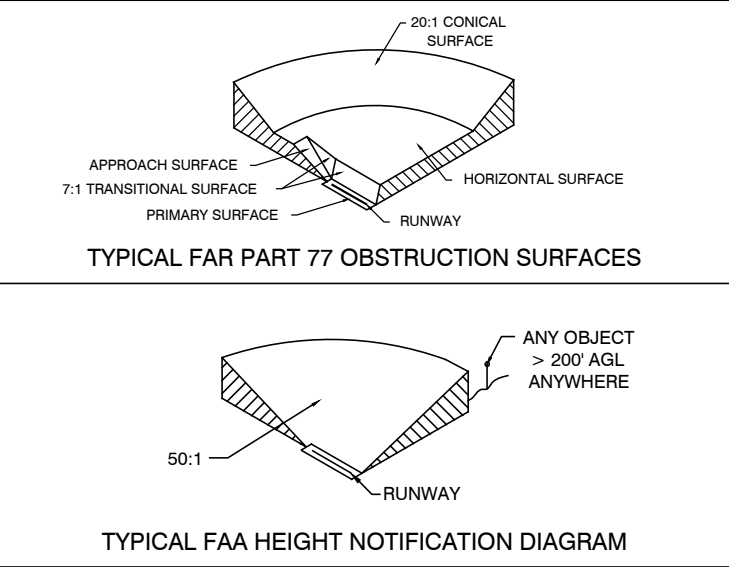
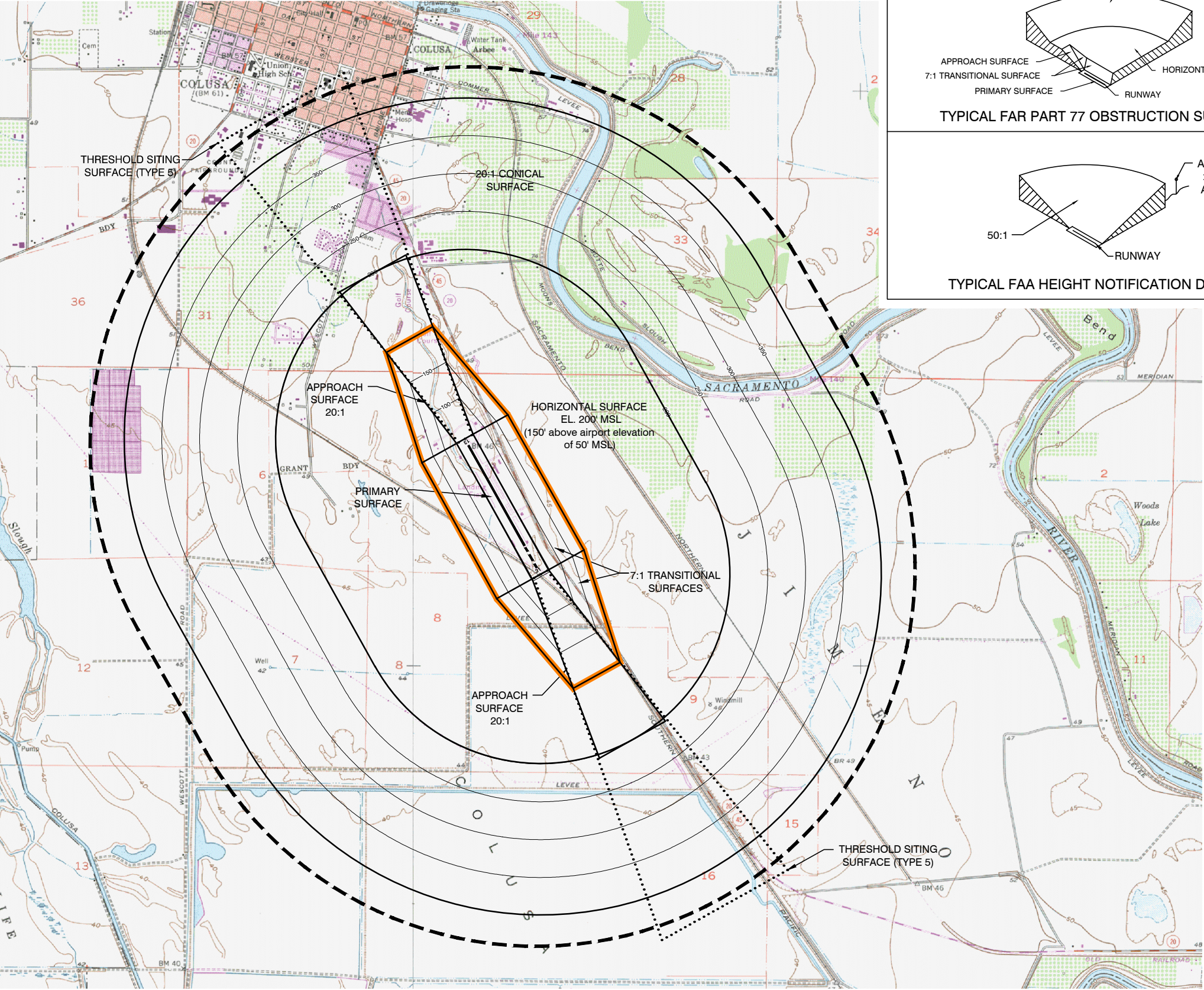
Zone	Noise and Overflight Factors	Safety and Airspace Protection Factors
A <i>Runway Protection Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Very High</i> › Mostly above CNEL 65 dB	<i>Risk Level: Very High</i> › Includes Runway Protection Zones and Object Free Area as indicated on Airport Layout Plan (2010) › 20% of near-runway general aviation accidents occur in this zone › Aircraft altitude <200 feet above runway › Object heights restricted to <35 feet in some areas
B1 <i>Inner Approach/Departure Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: High</i> › Typically above CNEL 60 dB › Single-event noise sufficient to disrupt wide range of land use activities including indoors if windows open	<i>Risk Level: High</i> › Encompasses areas overflown by aircraft at low altitudes—typically only 200 to 400 feet above runway; agricultural aircraft fly at lower altitudes › 22% of off-runway general aviation accidents near airports take place here › Object heights restricted to <35 feet in some areas
B2 <i>Sideline Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Moderate to High</i> › Mostly above CNEL 60 dB › Exposed to loud single-event noise from take-offs as well as crop duster and helicopter activity	<i>Risk Level: Low to Moderate</i> › Area not normally overflown by aircraft; primary risk is with aircraft (especially twins) losing directional control on takeoff › About 5% of off-runway general aviation accidents near airports happen in this zone › Object heights restricted to <35 feet in some areas
C1 <i>Outer Approach/Departure Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Moderate</i> › Mostly above CNEL 55 dB › Single-event noise from routine overflight sufficient to disrupt indoor and outdoor activities	<i>Risk Level: Moderate</i> › Includes areas where aircraft turn from base to final approach legs of standard traffic pattern and descend from traffic pattern altitude › Zone also includes areas where departing aircraft normally complete transition from takeoff power and flap settings to climb mode and have begun to turn to their en route heading › 4% of off-runway general aviation accidents near airports occur here › Object heights restricted to as little as 70 feet
C2 <i>Primary Traffic Pattern Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Moderate</i> › Portions of the 55-CNEL contour extend into this zone › Primary traffic pattern east of airport; aircraft typically at or below 850-foot traffic pattern altitude; individual events occasionally loud enough to intrude upon indoor and outdoor activities	<i>Risk Level: Low to Moderate</i> › 18% of off-runway general aviation accidents near airports occur here, but the large area encompassed means a low likelihood of accident occurrence in any given location › Risk concern is primarily with uses for which potential consequences are severe (e.g. intensive uses and airspace hazards) › Airspace concern is generally with object heights >150 feet above runway elevation
C3 <i>Secondary Traffic Pattern Zone</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Low to Moderate</i> › Secondary traffic pattern northwest and northeast of airport used primarily by transient aircraft and low-flying agricultural aircraft › Relatively high ambient noise level of urbanized area northeast of airport sufficient to mask aircraft overflights	<i>Risk Level: Low</i> › Risk concern is primarily with uses for which potential consequences are severe (e.g. highly intensive uses and bulk storage of hazardous materials) › Airspace concern is generally with object heights >150 feet above runway elevation
D <i>Other Airport Environs</i>	<i>Noise Impact: Low</i> › Occasional overflights intrusive to some outdoor activities	<i>Risk Level: Low</i> › Risk concern only with uses for which potential consequences are severe (e.g. very-high-intensity activities in a confined area)

Table 3B

Compatibility Zone Delineation

Colusa County Airport

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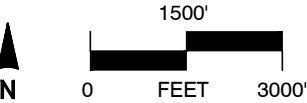


- Legend**
- Boundary Lines**
- Airport Property Line
 - Threshold Siting Surface (TSS)
- Policy Boundaries**
- Airport Influence Area (See Policy 3.5.2)
 - FAR Part 77 Obstruction Surfaces (See Policy 3.5.2)
 - FAA Height Notification Area (See Policy 3.5.4)
 - Critical Airspace Protection Zone (See Policy 3.5.1(b))

Colusa County Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan
(Adopted September 24, 2014)

Map 3B

Compatibility Policy Map:
Airspace Protection Surfaces
Colusa County Airport



CHAPTER **4**

Background Data:
Colusa County Airport and
Environs

Background Data: Colusa County Airport and Environs

INTRODUCTION

This chapter documents information regarding Colusa County Airport and its environs to provide the setting upon which the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)* is based. The physical configuration of the runway system and the volume and characteristics of aircraft operations are critical determinants of the impacts that aircraft activity has on surrounding land uses.

The character of current and planned land uses in the area surrounding the airport is also considered in the development of compatibility policies. It is important that any new development in the vicinity of the airport take place in a manner that is compatible with aviation activity.

The Colusa County Airport is a 78-acre general aviation facility owned and operated by the County of Colusa. Colusa County is situated in the geographic center of the Sacramento Valley. The City of Colusa is located in the eastern portion of the county, approximately 60 miles north of the City of Sacramento. The Airport is situated three miles south of the city center in an unincorporated area of Colusa County.

AIRPORT MASTER PLAN AND AIRPORT LAYOUT PLAN STATUS

The most recent Airport Master Plan was completed in 2002, however no formal action was taken to adopt the plan. Subsequent to the Master Plan, an Airport Layout Plan (ALP) drawing dated June 2010 was approved by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in July 2011. The ALP depicts existing airport facilities and future airport expansion. The ALP was accepted by the Caltrans Division of Aeronautics on March 11, 2014, as the basis of this *ALUCP*.¹ The information contained on the 2011 ALP, together with supplemental information provided by airport personnel and the 2002 Airport Master Plan, form the foundation for this *ALUCP*.

¹ *Public Utilities Code Section 21675(a)* specifies that *ALUCPs* must be based upon a long-range airport master plan or an airport layout plan with the acceptance of the Division of Aeronautics.

Airfield Configuration

The airport consists of a single 3,035-foot north/south runway designated Runway 13-31. The runway is categorized as Airport Reference Code (ARC) B-I (small) by FAA standards. Although the airport does see occasional use by larger aircraft such as the King Air, those instances occur less than 500 times per year which is the FAA's threshold for ARC categories.

Approximately 50% of the southern runway protection zone (RPZ) falls outside of airport property on lands slated for future airport acquisition. Approximately one-third of the north RPZ lies on airport property, the remainder is protected by an existing aviation easement. The airport has one GPS-based non-precision instrument approach procedure for each runway end. The GPS approach procedures have visibility minimums as low as 1-mile. A circle-to-land VOR-based approach procedure with 1-mile visibility minimums is also available. The airport's building area and aircraft parking aprons are located on the northeast side of the airfield.

The 2002 Airport Master Plan included plans for a runway extension to the south. This runway extension was not included in the subsequent ALP update due to environmental concerns associated with the land where the extension would occur. Although a runway extension is not included on the currently adopted ALP, and thus not included in this *ALUCP*, the County of Colusa still considers a runway extension to the south to be a long-term option for the airport. Exhibit 4A contains additional details regarding airfield configuration and airport facilities. The 2011 ALP is depicted in Exhibit 4B.

Aircraft Activity and Forecasts

The 2002 Master Plan contains information regarding historic and forecast airport activity. The Master Plan reports a base year (1997) activity level of 28,000 annual operations and a forecast (2015) activity level of 42,000 annual operations. County and Airport personnel indicate that the current (2012) airport activity level is approximately 27,152 annual operations.

Both the Master Plan and current activity data provided by airport personnel, indicate that agricultural related flights dominate the airport's activity. Approximately 72% of all airport activity is related to agricultural uses. The single-engine Ag Cat aircraft is representative of this type of aircraft.

Although there has been a nationwide decline in general aviation activity since 1997, the airport's strong ties to agricultural production has allowed Colusa County Airport to maintain a consistent level of activity. The Master Plan's forecast of 42,000 annual operations continues to be representative of the growth potential at Colusa County Airport. As such, the Master Plan forecast serves as the basis of future aviation activity levels for this *ALUCP*. Exhibit 4C contains additional details regarding existing and forecast airport activity.

Aircraft Traffic Patterns

Prevailing winds at the airport are from south to north which equates to a predominant southern flow where aircraft arrive from the north and depart to the south. The primary general aviation traffic pattern for the airport is on the east side of the airfield; left traffic for Runway 13 and right traffic for Runway 31.

In lieu of a dedicated heliport, helicopters also operate on the runway. The helicopter traffic pattern is also located east of the airport. Helicopter traffic typically maintains a separation from fixed-wing traffic.

Agricultural aircraft operate in a manner which is very different from traditional general aviation aircraft. They arrive and depart the airport in whichever direction and manner is most convenient to their destination. For this reason it is difficult to precisely assign agricultural aircraft to specific flight tracks to and from the airport. For the purposes of this *ALUCP*, agricultural aircraft are assumed to follow the primary general aviation flight paths east of the airport. Secondary flight routes west of the airport are also defined to account for agricultural aircraft accessing crop fields west of the airport.

All pilots are requested to avoid overflight of the City of Colusa to the north when practical. For this reason pilots departing to the north on Runway 31 typically turn left or right before reaching the developed areas of the city. Arrivals on Runway 13 will use a 45-degree left-turn entry, or the typical left traffic pattern to avoid overflight of the city. As the city develops eastward, the approach route from the north is anticipated to shift over the Sacramento River. As the city develops to the southwest, the northwestern flight corridor used primarily by agricultural aircraft is anticipated to be used less often.

Additional information detailing flight track usage can be found in Exhibit 4C.

SURROUNDING LAND USES

Colusa County Airport is situated in an unincorporated area of the County about a half mile south of the City of Colusa's boundary. The city's sphere of influence (as contained in the adopted 2007 General Plan) encompasses all of the intervening land plus additional areas on all sides of, and including, the airport. At present, though, the airport environs fall primarily within unincorporated Colusa County jurisdiction.

Existing development immediately surrounding the airport contain a mixture of agricultural, industrial, golf course, residential, and commercial uses. The most intensive development is the Colusa Industrial Park immediately west of the airport which supports nearby agricultural operations.

EXHIBITS

The following exhibits illustrate the compatibility factors and background information which serve as the basis for this *ALUCP*.

Exhibit 4A: Airport Features Summary – Presents information pertaining to the airport configuration, operational characteristics, and applicable planning documents.

Exhibit 4B: 2011 Airport Layout Plan – The FAA-approved ALP depicting the airport configuration and airport building areas. This drawing was accepted by Caltrans Division of Aeronautics as the basis of this *ALUCP* in March 2014.

Exhibit 4C: Airport Activity Data Summary – Presents existing (2012) aircraft activity data provided by County airport management and Airport Advisory Group. Forecast activity levels for the airport provided in the 2002 Master Plan are brought forward for *ALUCP* purposes and cover the requisite 20-year planning horizon.

Exhibits 4D and 4E: Compatibility Factors – Depicts the extents of the four compatibility factors upon which the compatibility zones for Colusa County Airport were derived. The four compatibility factors are defined by:

- *Noise* – Future noise contours reflecting a forecasted aircraft activity level of 42,000 annual operations.
- *Overflight* – Primary and secondary traffic patterns reflecting where aircraft and helicopters operating at Colusa County Airport routinely fly.
- *Safety* – Generic safety zones for a short general aviation runway as provided in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* (October 2011).
- *Airspace Protection* – Outer boundary of the Obstruction Surfaces as defined by Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR) Part 77, *Safe, Efficient Use and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace*.

Exhibit 4F: Airport Environs Information – Summarizes information about current land uses in the environs of the Colusa County Airport. The status of local general plans and airport land use compatibility policies contained in the County's and City's general plans are also summarized.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- *Airport Ownership:* County of Colusa
- *Property Size*
 - Fee title: 78 acres
 - Avigation easement: 35 acres
- *Airport Classification:* General Aviation
- *Airport Elevation:* 49.6 ft. MSL (surveyed)

BUILDING AREA

- *Location*
 - East side of runway
- *Aircraft Parking Capacity*
 - 22 airport owned T-hangars
 - 6 private hangars
 - 43 tiedowns
- *Services*
 - Self-serve general aviation fuel available 24 hours per day
 - Major airframe and powerplant services

RUNWAY/TAXIWAY DESIGN**Runway 13/31**

- *Airport Reference Code:* B-I (small)
- *Critical Aircraft:* Beech Baron
- *Dimensions:* 3,035 ft. long, 60 ft. wide
- *Pavement Strength* (main landing gear configuration)
 - 10,000 lbs. (single wheel)
- *Effective Gradient:* 0.07% (rising to north)
- *Runway Lighting:* Medium-intensity runway edge lighting (pilot activated)
- *Runway Markings:* Nonprecision
- *Primary Taxiways:* Full-length parallel taxiway on east

APPROACH PROTECTION

- *Runway Protection Zones (RPZs)*
 - Runway 13: 250 ft. inner width, 450 ft. outer width, 1,000 ft. long; inner 170 ft. on airport property, balance covered by avigation easement (5.7 acres)
 - Runway 31: 250 ft. inner width, 450 ft. outer width, 1,000 ft. long; approx. 50% on airport property, balance proposed for future fee simple acquisition (5.8 acres)
- *Approach Obstacles*
 - Runway 13: none; 50:1 slope clear
 - Runway 31: public road (Niagara Ave), 450 ft. from runway end, 100 ft. left of centerline, 16:1 slope to clear

TRAFFIC PATTERNS AND APPROACH PROCEDURES

- *Airplane Traffic Patterns*
 - Primary pattern: East of airfield
 - Runway 13: Left traffic
 - Runway 31: Right traffic
 - Pattern Altitude: 850 ft. AGL
- *FAR Part 77 Category*
 - Runway 13: Nonprecision [A(NP)]
 - Runway 31: Nonprecision [A(NP)]
- *Instrument Approaches*
 - Runway 13 GPS: Straight-in nonprecision approach (1 mile visibility; 490 ft. AGL minimum descent height); circling (1 mile visibility, 550 ft. AGL minimum descent height)
 - Runway 31 GPS: Straight-in nonprecision approach (1 mile visibility; 470 ft. AGL minimum descent height); circling (1 mile visibility, 550 ft. AGL minimum descent height)
- *Visual Navigational Aids*
 - Airport: Rotating beacon
 - Runway 13 & 31: 2-light PAPI on left
- *Noise Abatement Procedures*
 - Avoid overflight of City of Colusa

AIRPORT PLANNING DOCUMENTS

- *Airport Master Plan*
 - Completed in 2002; not adopted by Board of Supervisors
- *Airport Layout Plan – Dated June 2010*
 - Approved by FAA, July 2011
 - Accepted by Caltrans Division of Aeronautics for basis of this ALUCP, March 2014

PROPOSED FACILITY IMPROVEMENTS

- *Airfield*
 - Land acquisition for uncontrolled portion of Runway 31 RPZ
- *Building Area*
 - Construct additional hangars south of existing apron area

Source: Data compiled by Mead & Hunt, Inc. June 2013

Exhibit 4A

Airport Features Summary

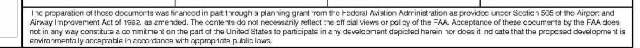
Colusa County Airport

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NONSTANDARD CONDITIONS	
NONSTANDARD CONDITION (C)	PROPOSED DISPOSITION
An existing bank of hangers penetrates the Building Restriction Line by 4 feet. The building is 296 feet from the runway centerline, instead of the standard 300 feet.	Retain building in current location. Add obstruction lights, if necessary, to support future instrument approach procedure.

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SUBMITTED BY:
 County of Colusa, California
 By [Signature] Date 3/11/11
 Date _____
 APPROVED CONDITIONALLY
 FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION
 AIRPORTS DISTRICT OFFICE
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
 By [Signature] Date 7/14/11
 Title Manager
 Subject to Letter dated 7/14/11



BASED AIRCRAFT ^a

	Current 2012	Future 2032
<i>Aircraft Type</i>		
Single-Engine	31	51
Multi-Engine	0	0
Business jet	0	0
Helicopter	0	0
Total	31	51

RUNWAY USE DISTRIBUTION ^a

	Current 2012	Future 2032
<i>All Aircraft (including helicopters)</i>		
Takeoffs & Landings		
Day & Night		
Runway 31	25%	no
Runway 13	75%	change

AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS

	Current 2012	Future 2032
<i>Total</i>		
Annual	27,152 ^a	42,000 ^b
Average Day	74	115
<i>Distribution by Aircraft Type ^a</i>		
Single-Engine (C-172, C-182)	23%	20%
Multi-Engine (Cessna 421)	0%	1%
Turboprop (King Air 200)	0%	1%
Business Jet (Citation Mustang)	0%	1%
Helicopter (Schweizer 300c)	5%	5%
Crop Duster (Grumman Ag Cat)	72%	72%

Distribution by Type of Operation ^a

Local (touch-and-goes)	11%	no
Itinerant (incl. ag aircraft)	89%	change

TIME OF DAY DISTRIBUTION ^a

	Current 2012	Future 2032
<i>All Aircraft (including helicopters)</i>		
Day (7 am to 7 pm)	80%	no
Evening (7 pm to 10 pm)	15%	change
Night (10 pm to 7 am)	5%	

FLIGHT TRACK USAGE ^c

	Current 2012	Future 2032
<i>All Aircraft</i>		
Takeoffs		
Runway 31, Right Turn Dep.	50%	no change
Runway 31, Left Turn Dep.	20%	no change
Runway 31, Straight Out	5%	no change
Runway 31, 45 Right Turn	25%	no change
Runway 13, Straight Out	60%	no change
Runway 13, Right Turn Dep.	20%	no change
Runway 13, Left Turn Dep.	20%	no change
Landings		
Runway 31, Straight In	50%	no change
Runway 31, Right Turn Arrival	50%	no change
Runway 13, Straight In	5%	no change
Runway 13, Left Turn Arrival	75%	no change
Runway 13, 45 Left Turn Arrival	20%	no change
Touch-and-go		
Runway 31, Right Traffic	100%	no change
Runway 13, Left Traffic	100%	no change
Helicopters – tracks perpendicular to runway		
Arrival, from east	100%	no change
Departure, to east	100%	no change

NOTES

^a Source: Current (2012) aircraft activity provided by County Airport Management and Airport Advisory Group for use in this ALUCP.

^b Source: Colusa County Airport Master Plan (2002).

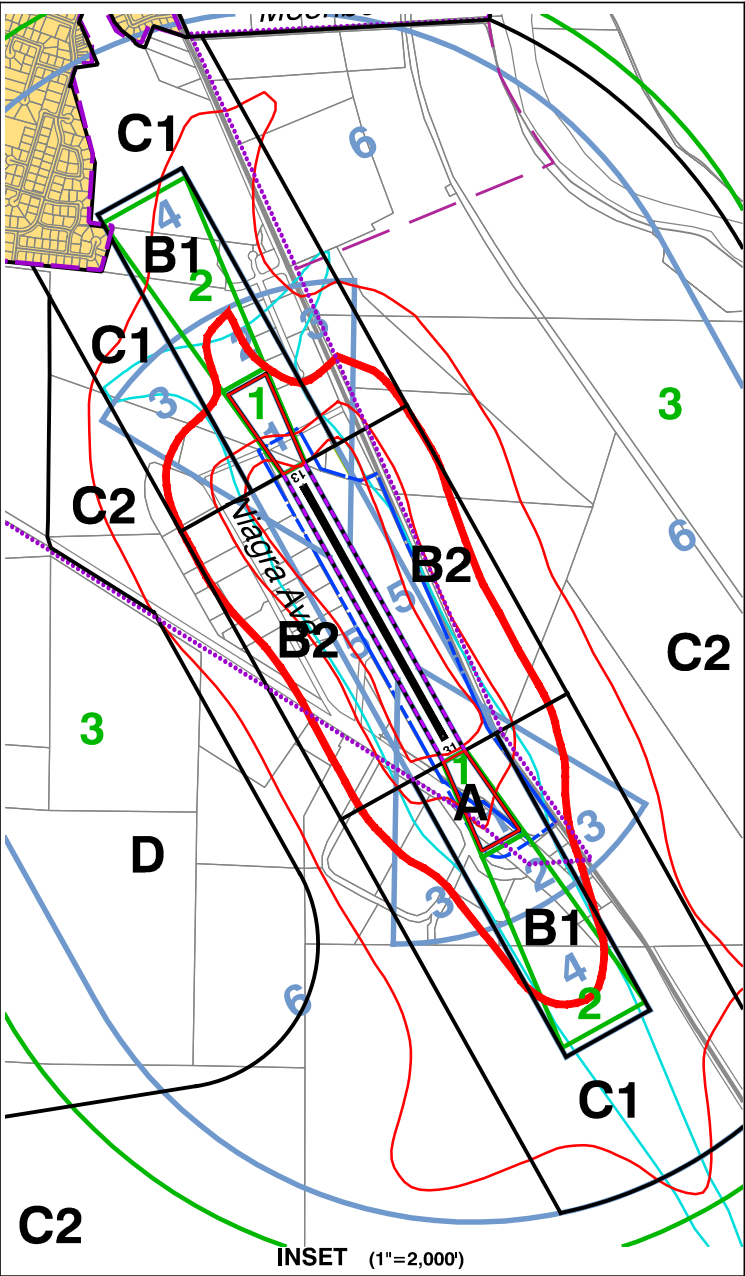
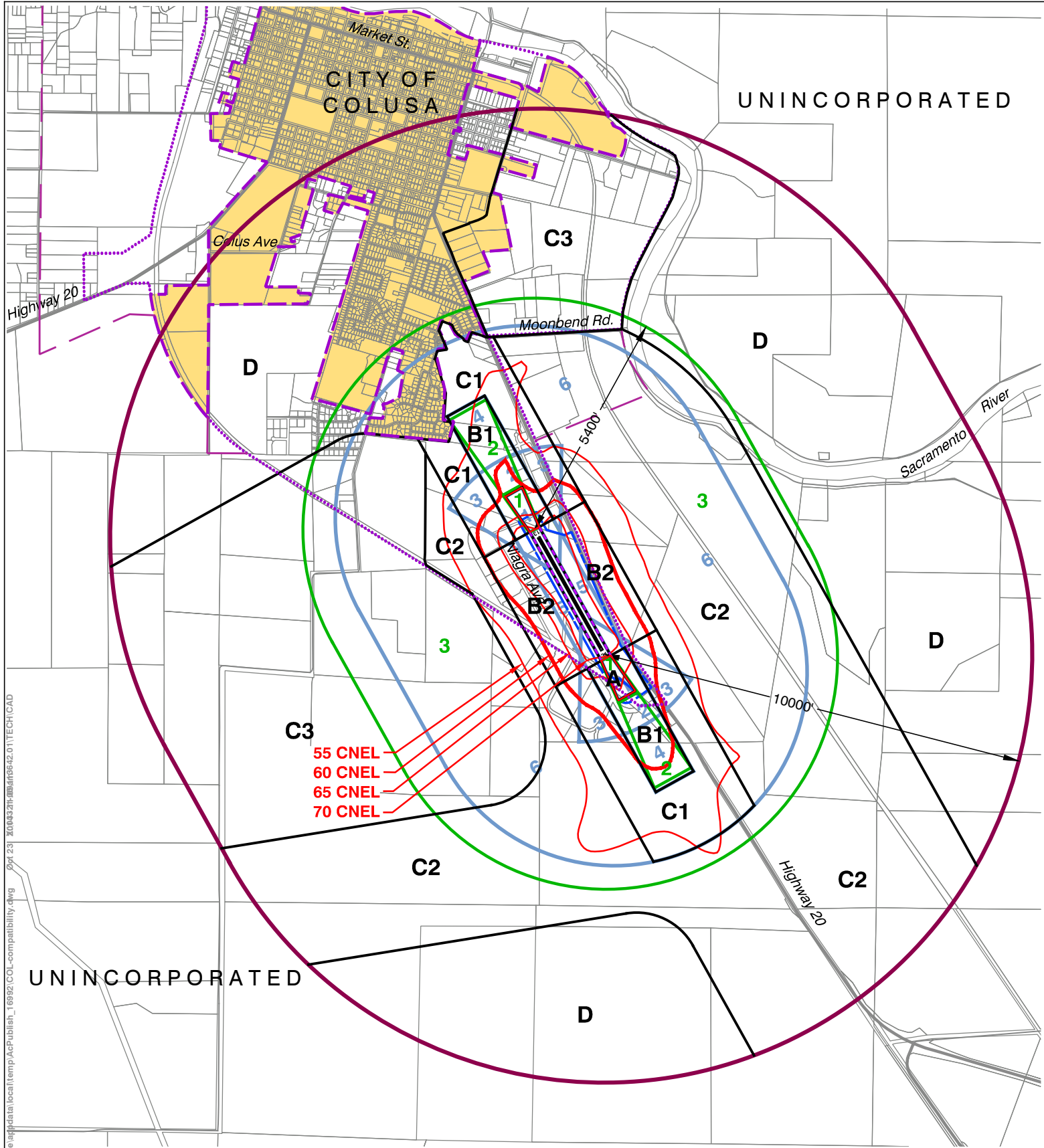
^c Source: Estimates provided by Mead & Hunt, Inc.

Note: Agricultural operations were modeled on standard flight tracks detailed above. Continuous low altitude tracks were not utilized.

Note: A high percentage of airport operations are itinerant due to the fact that agricultural aircraft typically use the Airport as an origin or destination for aerial application flights.

Exhibit 4C**Airport Activity Data Summary****Colusa County Airport**

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Legend

Boundary Lines

- Airport Property Line
- Future Airport Property Acquisition
- City Limits
- City Sphere of Influence
- Proposed City Sphere of Influence
- Runway 13-31 (3,035 ft.)
- CLUP Zones (adopted 1995)
- Airport Influence Area
- Compatibility Zones

- A** Runway Protection Zone
- B1** Inner Approach/Departure Zone
- B2** Sideline Zone
- C1** Outer Approach/Departure Zone
- C2** Primary Traffic Pattern Zone
- C3** Secondary Traffic Pattern Zone
- D** Other Airport Environs

Noise Contours¹

- 70 dB CNEL
 - 65 dB CNEL
 - 60 dB CNEL
 - 55 dB CNEL
- 42,000 Annual Operations

Generic Safety Zones²

- Short General Aviation Runway
- 1** Runway Protection Zone
- 2** Inner Approach/Departure Zone
- 3** Inner Turning Zone
- 4** Outer Approach/Departure Zone
- 5** Sideline Zone
- 6** Traffic Pattern Zone

Runway Factors³

- Runway Protection Zone (250' x 450' x 1,000')
- Runway Object Free Area (250' wide)

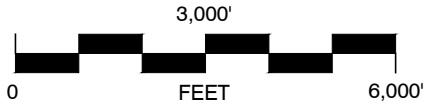
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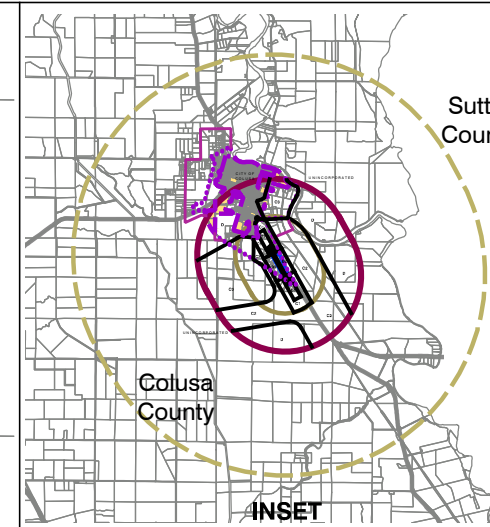
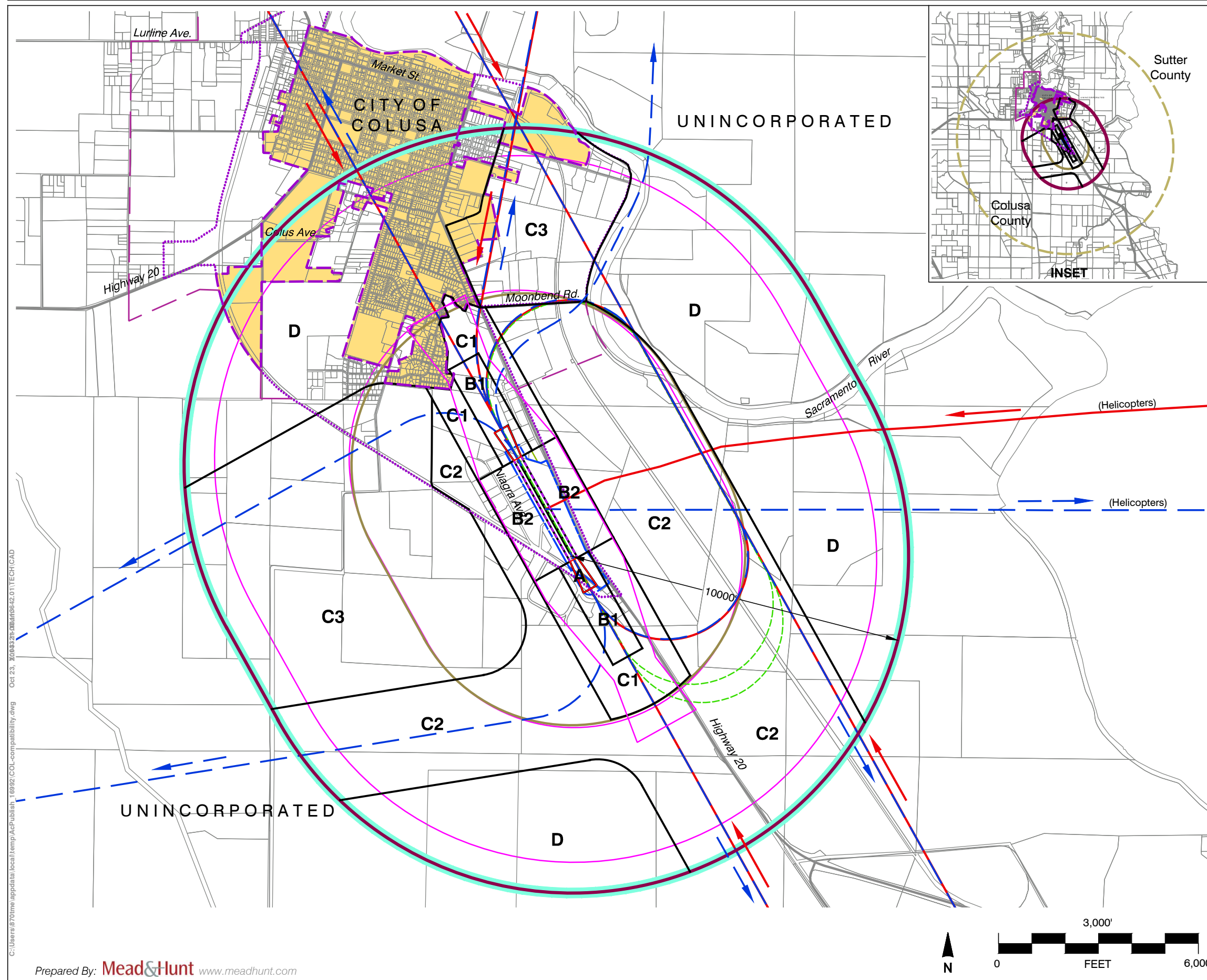
- Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc. (June 2013) based on data provided in the Colusa County Airport Master Plan (2002) and by County Airport Management and Airport Advisory Group.
- Source: California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (October 2011). Adjusted Zone 1 to match runway protection zone.
- Source: Colusa County Airport Layout Plan (July 2011).

Colusa County Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan
(Adopted September 24, 2014)

Exhibit 4D

Factors Map: Noise & Safety
Colusa County Airport





Legend

Boundary Lines

- Airport Property Line
- - - Future Airport Property Acquisition
- - - City Limits
- ... City Sphere of Influence
- - - Proposed City Sphere of Influence
- Runway 13-31 (3,035 ft.)
- Airport Influence Area
- Compatibility Zones
- A** Runway Protection Zone
- B1** Inner Approach/Departure Zone
- B2** Sideline Zone
- C1** Outer Approach/Departure Zone
- C2** Primary Traffic Pattern Zone
- C3** Secondary Traffic Pattern Zone
- D** Other Airport Environs

Airspace Factors

- FAA Obstruction Surfaces (9,000 ft.)
- FAA Height Notification Surface (10,000 ft.)
- FAA Wildlife Separation Area (5,000 ft.)
- FAA Wildlife Buffer (5 miles)

Runway Factors¹

- Runway Protection Zone (250' x 450' x 1,000')
- - - Runway Object Free Area (250' wide)

Aircraft Traffic Pattern²

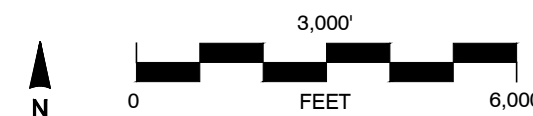
- Arrival
- Departure
- - - Touch and Go

Notes

1. Source: Colusa County Airport Layout Plan (July 2011).
2. Source: Mead & Hunt, Inc. (June 2013) based on input from Colusa County Airport Management and Airport Advisory Group.

Colusa County Airport
Land Use Compatibility Plan
 (Adopted September 24, 2014)

Exhibit 4E



AIRPORT SITE

- *Location*
 - Eastern Colusa County.
 - Unincorporated area of Colusa County 3 miles south of downtown area of City of Colusa.
- *Topography*
 - Situated in central Sacramento Valley.
 - Sacramento River edges town at north.
 - Sutter Buttes (highest peak 2,130 ft. MSL) located 9 miles to east.

AIRPORT ENVIRONS LAND USE JURISDICTIONS

- *County of Colusa*
 - Runway approaches and traffic pattern over unincorporated Colusa County.
- *City of Colusa*
 - Nearest portion of City proper 0.5 miles north.

EXISTING AIRPORT AREA LAND USES

- *General Character*
 - Predominantly agriculture in vicinity of airport, industrial uses immediately surrounding the airport. Airport is part of Colusa Industrial Park. Residential and golf course uses north of the airport.
- *Runway Approaches*
 - North (Runway 13): Golf course, agriculture, residential 1 mile from landing threshold.
 - South (Runway 31): Agriculture.
- *Traffic Pattern*
 - East: Agriculture, river.

STATUS OF COMMUNITY PLANS

- *County of Colusa*
 - General Plan and General Plan Land Use Map adopted by the Board of Supervisors July 31, 2012.
- *City of Colusa*
 - General Plan adopted by City Council October 30, 2007.

**ESTABLISHED AIRPORT COMPATIBILITY MEASURES
County of Colusa**

- *2012 Current General Plan*
 - Promote the expansion and improvement of existing airport facilities (Circulation 2-6).
 - Maintain the compatibility of surrounding land uses and development, so as not to impede the existing and planned operation of public airports and other facilities (Land Use 3-30).
 - Require new development projects and long-term planning projects to conform with the County's Airport Safety and Noise land use criteria as identified in the CLUP (Noise 1-8).
 - Protect the County's economic base by preventing incompatible land uses from encroaching upon existing or planned airports and other noise sources (Noise 1-B).
 - Ensure that land uses within the vicinity of airports and airstrips are compatible with airport restrictions and operations (Safety 1-53).
 - Ensure that all development proposals in the vicinity of the Colusa County Airport are consistent with the restrictions and requirements contained in the CLUP (Safety 1-54).
 - The County shall ensure that new development proposals do not result in encroachments into future airport expansion areas and do not result in adverse economic impacts to airport operations (Safety 1-55).
 - Work cooperatively with the ALUC to ensure continued airport operations in a safe and cost-effective manner, consistent with the public's needs and FAA regulations (Safety 1-56).

City of Colusa

- *General Plan*
 - The City will review all project proposals within the CLUP Airport Overflight Zone to ensure compliance with the CLUP (Land Use SPA6).
 - The City shall work cooperatively with Colusa County and the ALUC to ensure continued safe and cost-effective airport operations, consistent with the public's needs and FAA regulations (Circulation 8.1).
 - The City shall work with Colusa County and the ALUC to ensure that new development within the Colusa County Airport Safety Zone is compatible with existing airport operations and that any changes or improvements to the airport facility or operations are compatible with land uses within this zone (Circulation 8.2).
 - Safety requires all development projects within the overflight zone to consider all safety policies in CLUP.

Source: Data compiled by Mead & Hunt, Inc. June 2013.

Exhibit 4F

Airport Environs Information

Colusa County Airport

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Appendices

State Laws Related to Airport Land Use Planning

Table of Contents

(as of January 2014)

Public Utilities Code

Sections

21670 – 21679.5	Airport Land Use Commission	A-3 (complete article)
21402 – 21403	Regulation of Aeronautics.....	A-16 (excerpts pertaining to rights of aircraft flight)
21655, 21658, 21659	Regulation of Obstructions.....	A-17 (excerpts)
21661.5, 21664.5	Regulation of Airports	A-19 (excerpts pertaining to approval of new airports and airport expansion)

Government Code

Sections

65302.3	Authority for and Scope of General Plans.....	A-20 (excerpts pertaining to general plans consistency with airport land use plans)
65943 – 65945.7	Application for Development Projects	A-21 (excerpts referenced in State Aeronautics Act)
66030 – 66031	Mediation and Resolution of Land Use Disputes.....	A-26 (excerpts applicable to ALUC decisions)
66455.9	School Site Review	A-28 (excerpts applicable to ALUCs)

Education Code

Sections

17215	School Facilities, General Provisions.....	A-29 (excerpts pertaining to Department of Transportation review of elementary and secondary school sites)
81033	Community Colleges, School Sites.....	A-30 (excerpts pertaining to Department of Transportation review of community college sites)

Public Resources Code

Sections

21096	California Environmental Quality Act, Airport Planning.....A-32 (excerpts pertaining to projects near airports)
-------	--

Business and Professions Code

Sections

11010	Regulation of Real Estate Transactions, Subdivided LandsA-33 (excerpts regarding airport influence area disclosure requirements)
-------	---

Civil Code

Sections

1103 – 1103.4	Disclosure of Natural Hazards upon Transfer of Residential PropertyA-34
1353	Common Interest Developments.....A-38 (excerpts regarding airport influence area disclosure requirements)

Legislative History Summary

Airport Land Use Commission Statutes	A-39
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AERONAUTICS LAW
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
Division 9—Aviation
Part 1—State Aeronautics Act
Chapter 4—Airports and Air Navigation Facilities
Article 3.5—Airport Land Use Commission

21670. Creation; Membership; Selection

- (a) The Legislature hereby finds and declares that:
- (1) It is in the public interest to provide for the orderly development of each public use airport in this state and the area surrounding these airports so as to promote the overall goals and objectives of the California airport noise standards adopted pursuant to Section 21669 and to prevent the creation of new noise and safety problems.
 - (2) It is the purpose of this article to protect public health, safety, and welfare by ensuring the orderly expansion of airports and the adoption of land use measures that minimize the public's exposure to excessive noise and safety hazards within areas around public airports to the extent that these areas are not already devoted to incompatible uses.
- (b) In order to achieve the purposes of this article, every county in which there is located an airport which is served by a scheduled airline shall establish an airport land use commission. Every county, in which there is located an airport which is not served by a scheduled airline, but is operated for the benefit of the general public, shall establish an airport land use commission, except that the board of supervisors of the county may, after consultation with the appropriate airport operators and affected local entities and after a public hearing, adopt a resolution finding that there are no noise, public safety, or land use issues affecting any airport in the county which require the creation of a commission and declaring the county exempt from that requirement. The board shall, in this event, transmit a copy of the resolution to the Director of Transportation. For purposes of this section, "commission" means an airport land use commission. Each commission shall consist of seven members to be selected as follows:
- (1) Two representing the cities in the county, appointed by a city selection committee comprised of the mayors of all the cities within that county, except that if there are any cities contiguous or adjacent to the qualifying airport, at least one representative shall be appointed therefrom. If there are no cities within a county, the number of representatives provided for by paragraphs (2) and (3) shall each be increased by one.
 - (2) Two representing the county, appointed by the board of supervisors.
 - (3) Two having expertise in aviation, appointed by a selection committee comprised of the managers of all of the public airports within that county.
 - (4) One representing the general public, appointed by the other six members of the commission.
- (c) Public officers, whether elected or appointed, may be appointed and serve as members of the commission during their terms of public office.

- (d) Each member shall promptly appoint a single proxy to represent him or her in commission affairs and to vote on all matters when the member is not in attendance. The proxy shall be designated in a signed written instrument which shall be kept on file at the commission offices, and the proxy shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing member. A vacancy in the office of proxy shall be filled promptly by appointment of a new proxy.
- (e) A person having an “expertise in aviation” means a person who, by way of education, training, business, experience, vocation, or avocation has acquired and possesses particular knowledge of, and familiarity with, the function, operation, and role of airports, or is an elected official of a local agency which owns or operates an airport.
- (f) It is the intent of the Legislature to clarify that, for the purposes of this article that special districts, school districts and community college districts are included among the local agencies that are subject to airport land use laws and other requirements of this article.

21670.1. Action by Designated Body Instead of Commission

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, if the board of supervisors and the city selection committee of mayors in the county each makes a determination by a majority vote that proper land use planning can be accomplished through the actions of an appropriately designated body, then the body so designated shall assume the planning responsibilities of an airport land use commission as provided for in this article, and a commission need not be formed in that county.
- (b) A body designated pursuant to subdivision (a) that does not include among its membership at least two members having expertise in aviation, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 21670, shall, when acting in the capacity of an airport land use commission, be augmented so that body, as augmented, will have at least two members having that expertise. The commission shall be constituted pursuant to this section on and after March 1, 1988.
- (c) (1) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), and subdivision (b) of Section 21670, if the board of supervisors of a county and each affected city in that county each makes a determination that proper land use planning pursuant to this article can be accomplished pursuant to this subdivision, then a commission need not be formed in that county.
- (2) If the board of supervisors of a county and each affected city makes a determination that proper land use planning may be accomplished and a commission is not formed pursuant to paragraph (1), that county and the appropriate affected cities having jurisdiction over an airport, subject to the review and approval by the Division of Aeronautics of the department, shall do all of the following:
 - (A) Adopt processes for the preparation, adoption, and amendment of the airport land use compatibility plan for each airport that is served by a scheduled airline or operated for the benefit of the general public.
 - (B) Adopt processes for the notification of the general public, landowners, interested groups, and other public agencies regarding the preparation, adoption, and amendment of the airport land use compatibility plans.
 - (C) Adopt processes for the mediation of disputes arising from the preparation, adoption, and amendment of the airport land use compatibility plans.
 - (D) Adopt processes for the amendment of general and specific plans to be consistent with the airport land use compatibility plans.
 - (E) Designate the agency that shall be responsible for the preparation, adoption, and amendment of each airport land use compatibility plan.

- (3) The Division of Aeronautics of the department shall review the processes adopted pursuant to paragraph (2), and shall approve the processes if the division determines that the processes are consistent with the procedure required by this article and will do all of the following:
 - (A) Result in the preparation, adoption, and implementation of plans within a reasonable amount of time.
 - (B) Rely on the height, use, noise, safety, and density criteria that are compatible with airport operations, as established by this article, and referred to as the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, published by the division, and any applicable federal aviation regulations, including, but not limited to, Part 77 (commencing with Section 77.1) of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations.
 - (C) Provide adequate opportunities for notice to, review of, and comment by the general public, landowners, interested groups, and other public agencies.
- (4) If the county does not comply with the requirements of paragraph (2) within 120 days, then the airport land use compatibility plan and amendments shall not be considered adopted pursuant to this article and a commission shall be established within 90 days of the determination of noncompliance by the division and an airport land use compatibility plan shall be adopted pursuant to this article within 90 days of the establishment of the commission.
- (d) A commission need not be formed in a county that has contracted for the preparation of airport land use compatibility plans with the Division of Aeronautics under the California Aid to Airports Program (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 4050) of Title 21 of the California Code of Regulations), Project Ker-VAR 90-1, and that submits all of the following information to the Division of Aeronautics for review and comment that the county and the cities affected by the airports within the county, as defined by the airport land use compatibility plans:
 - (1) Agree to adopt and implement the airport land use compatibility plans that have been developed under contract.
 - (2) Incorporated the height, use, noise, safety, and density criteria that are compatible with airport operations as established by this article, and referred to as the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, published by the division, and any applicable federal aviation regulations, including, but not limited to, Part 77 (commencing with Section 77.1) of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations as part of the general and specific plans for the county and for each affected city.
 - (3) If the county does not comply with this subdivision on or before May 1, 1995, then a commission shall be established in accordance with this article.
- (e) (1) A commission need not be formed in a county if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (A) The county has only one public use airport that is owned by a city.
 - (B) (i) The county and the affected city adopt the elements in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), as part of their general and specific plans for the county and the affected city.
 - (ii) The general and specific plans shall be submitted, upon adoption, to the Division of Aeronautics. If the county and the affected city do not submit the elements specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), on or before May 1, 1996, then a commission shall be established in accordance with this article.

21670.2. Application to Counties Having over 4 Million in Population

- (a) Sections 21670 and 21670.1 do not apply to the County of Los Angeles. In that county, the county regional planning commission has the responsibility for coordinating the airport planning of public agencies within the county. In instances where impasses result relative to this planning, an appeal may be made to the county regional planning commission by any public agency involved. The action taken by the county regional planning commission on an appeal may be overruled by a four-fifths vote of the governing body of a public agency whose planning led to the appeal.
- (b) By January 1, 1992, the county regional planning commission shall adopt the airport land use compatibility plans required pursuant to Section 21675.
- (c) Sections 21675.1, 21675.2, and 21679.5 do not apply to the County of Los Angeles until January 1, 1992. If the airport land use compatibility plans required pursuant to Section 21675 are not adopted by the county regional planning commission by January 1, 1992, Sections 21675.1 and 21675.2 shall apply to the County of Los Angeles until the airport land use compatibility plans are adopted.

21670.3 San Diego County

- (a) Sections 21670 and 21670.1 do not apply to the County of San Diego. In that county, the San Diego County Regional Airport Authority, as established pursuant to Section 170002, shall be responsible for the preparation, adoption, and amendment of an airport land use compatibility plan for each airport in San Diego County.
- (b) The San Diego County Regional Airport Authority shall engage in a public collaborative planning process when preparing and updating an airport land use compatibility plan.

21670.4. Intercounty Airports

- (a) As used in this section, “intercounty airport” means any airport bisected by a county line through its runways, runway protection zones, inner safety zones, inner turning zones, outer safety zones, or sideline safety zones, as defined by the department’s Airport Land Use Planning Handbook and referenced in the airport land use compatibility plan formulated under Section 21675.
- (b) It is the purpose of this section to provide the opportunity to establish a separate airport land use commission so that an intercounty airport may be served by a single airport land use planning agency, rather than having to look separately to the airport land use commissions of the affected counties.
- (c) In addition to the airport land use commissions created under Section 21670 or the alternatives established under Section 21670.1, for their respective counties, the boards of supervisors and city selection committees for the affected counties, by independent majority vote of each county’s two delegations, for any intercounty airport, may do either of the following:
 - (1) Establish a single separate airport land use commission for that airport. That commission shall consist of seven members to be selected as follows:
 - (A) One representing the cities in each of the counties, appointed by that county’s city selection committee.
 - (B) One representing each of the counties, appointed by the board of supervisors of each county.

- (C) One from each county having expertise in aviation, appointed by a selection committee comprised of the managers of all the public airports within that county.
 - (D) One representing the general public, appointed by the other six members of the commission.
- (2) In accordance with subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 21670.1, designate an existing appropriate entity as that airport's land use commission.

21670.6. Court and Mediation Proceedings

Any action brought in the superior court relating to this article may be subject to mediation proceeding conducted pursuant to Chapter 9.3 (commencing with Section 66030) of Division I of Title 7 of the Government Code.

21671. Airports Owned by a City, District or County

In any county where there is an airport operated for the general public which is owned by a city or district in another county or by another county, one of the representatives provided by paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 21670 shall be appointed by the city selection committee of mayors of the cities of the county in which the owner of that airport is located, and one of the representatives provided by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 21670 shall be appointed by the board of supervisors of the county in which the owner of that airport is located.

21671.5. Term of Office

- (a) Except for the terms of office of the members of the first commission, the term of office of each member shall be four years and until the appointment and qualification of his or her successor. The members of the first commission shall classify themselves by lot so that the term of office of one member is one year, of two members is two years, of two members is three years, and of two members is four years. The body that originally appointed a member whose term has expired shall appoint his or her successor for a full term of four years. Any member may be removed at any time and without cause by the body appointing that member. The expiration date of the term of office of each member shall be the first Monday in May in the year in which that member's term is to expire. Any vacancy in the membership of the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the body which originally appointed the member whose office has become vacant. The chairperson of the commission shall be selected by the members thereof.
- (b) Compensation, if any, shall be determined by the board of supervisors.
- (c) Staff assistance, including the mailing of notices and the keeping of minutes and necessary quarters, equipment, and supplies, shall be provided by the county. The usual and necessary operating expenses of the commission shall be a county charge.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the commission shall not employ any personnel either as employees or independent contractors without the prior approval of the board of supervisors.
- (e) The commission shall meet at the call of the commission chairperson or at the request of the majority of the commission members. A majority of the commission members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No action shall be taken by the commission except by the recorded vote of a majority of the full membership.

- (f) The commission may establish a schedule of fees necessary to comply with this article. Those fees shall be charged to the proponents of actions, regulations, or permits, shall not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service, and shall be imposed pursuant to Section 66016 of the Government Code. Except as provided in subdivision (g), after June 30, 1991, a commission that has not adopted the airport land use compatibility plan required by Section 21675 shall not charge fees pursuant to this subdivision until the commission adopts the plan.
- (g) In any county that has undertaken by contract or otherwise completed airport land use compatibility plans for at least one-half of all public use airports in the county, the commission may continue to charge fees necessary to comply with this article until June 30, 1992, and, if the airport land use compatibility plans are complete by that date, may continue charging fees after June 30, 1992. If the airport land use compatibility plans are not complete by June 30, 1992, the commission shall not charge fees pursuant to subdivision (f) until the commission adopts the land use plans.

21672. Rules and Regulations

Each commission shall adopt rules and regulations with respect to the temporary disqualification of its members from participating in the review or adoption of a proposal because of conflict of interest and with respect to appointment of substitute members in such cases.

21673. Initiation of Proceedings for Creation by Owner of Airport

In any county not having a commission or a body designated to carry out the responsibilities of a commission, any owner of a public airport may initiate proceedings for the creation of a commission by presenting a request to the board of supervisors that a commission be created and showing the need therefor to the satisfaction of the board of supervisors.

21674. Powers and Duties

The commission has the following powers and duties, subject to the limitations upon its jurisdiction set forth in Section 21676:

- (a) To assist local agencies in ensuring compatible land uses in the vicinity of all new airports and in the vicinity of existing airports to the extent that the land in the vicinity of those airports is not already devoted to incompatible uses.
- (b) To coordinate planning at the state, regional, and local levels so as to provide for the orderly development of air transportation, while at the same time protecting the public health, safety, and welfare.
- (c) To prepare and adopt an airport land use compatibility plan pursuant to Section 21675.
- (d) To review the plans, regulations, and other actions of local agencies and airport operators pursuant to Section 21676.
- (e) The powers of the commission shall in no way be construed to give the commission jurisdiction over the operation of any airport.
- (f) In order to carry out its responsibilities, the commission may adopt rules and regulations consistent with this article.

21674.5. Training of Airport Land Use Commission's Staff

- (a) The Department of Transportation shall develop and implement a program or programs to assist in the training and development of the staff of airport land use commissions, after consulting with airport land use commissions, cities, counties, and other appropriate public entities.
- (b) The training and development program or programs are intended to assist the staff of airport land use commissions in addressing high priority needs, and may include, but need not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) The establishment of a process for the development and adoption of airport land use compatibility plans.
 - (2) The development of criteria for determining the airport influence area.
 - (3) The identification of essential elements that should be included in the airport land use compatibility plans.
 - (4) Appropriate criteria and procedures for reviewing proposed developments and determining whether proposed developments are compatible with the airport use.
 - (5) Any other organizational, operational, procedural, or technical responsibilities and functions that the department determines to be appropriate to provide to commission staff and for which it determines there is a need for staff training or development.
- (c) The department may provide training and development programs for airport land use commission staff pursuant to this section by any means it deems appropriate. Those programs may be presented in any of the following ways:
 - (1) By offering formal courses or training programs.
 - (2) By sponsoring or assisting in the organization and sponsorship of conferences, seminars, or other similar events.
 - (3) By producing and making available written information.
 - (4) Any other feasible method of providing information and assisting in the training and development of airport land use commission staff.

21674.7. Airport Land Use Planning Handbook

- (a) An airport land use commission that formulates, adopts or amends an airport land use compatibility plan shall be guided by information prepared and updated pursuant to Section 21674.5 and referred to as the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook published by the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation.
- (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to discourage incompatible land uses near existing airports. Therefore, prior to granting permits for the renovation or remodeling of an existing building, structure, or facility, and before the construction of a new building, it is the intent of the Legislature that local agencies shall be guided by the height, use, noise, safety, and density criteria that are compatible with airport operations, as established by this article, and referred to as the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook, published by the division, and any applicable federal aviation regulations, including, but not limited to, Part 77 (commencing with Section 77.1) of Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, to the extent that the criteria has been incorporated into the plan prepared by a commission pursuant to Section 21675. This subdivision does not limit the jurisdiction of a commission as established by this article. This subdivision does not limit the

authority of local agencies to overrule commission actions or recommendations pursuant to Sections 21676, 21676.5, or 21677.

21675. Land Use Plan

- (a) Each commission shall formulate an airport land use compatibility plan that will provide for the orderly growth of each public airport and the area surrounding the airport within the jurisdiction of the commission, and will safeguard the general welfare of the inhabitants within the vicinity of the airport and the public in general. The commission airport land use compatibility plan shall include and shall be based on a long-range master plan or an airport layout plan, as determined by the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation that reflects the anticipated growth of the airport during at least the next 20 years. In formulating an airport land use compatibility plan, the commission may develop height restrictions on buildings, specify use of land, and determine building standards, including soundproofing adjacent to airports, within the airport influence area. The airport land use compatibility plan shall be reviewed as often as necessary in order to accomplish its purposes, but shall not be amended more than once in any calendar year.
- (b) The commission shall include, within its airport land use compatibility plan formulated pursuant to subdivision (a), the area within the jurisdiction of the commission surrounding any military airport for all of the purposes specified in subdivision (a). The airport land use compatibility plan shall be consistent with the safety and noise standards in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone prepared for that military airport. This subdivision does not give the commission any jurisdiction or authority over the territory or operations of any military airport.
- (c) The airport influence area shall be established by the commission after hearing and consultation with the involved agencies.
- (d) The commission shall submit to the Division of Aeronautics of the department one copy of the airport land use compatibility plan and each amendment to the plan.
- (e) If an airport land use compatibility plan does not include the matters required to be included pursuant to this article, the Division of Aeronautics of the department shall notify the commission responsible for the plan.

21675.1. Adoption of Land Use Plan

- (a) By June 30, 1991, each commission shall adopt the airport land use compatibility plan required pursuant to Section 21675, except that any county that has undertaken by contract or otherwise completed airport land use compatibility plans for at least one-half of all public use airports in the county, shall adopt that airport land use compatibility plan on or before June 30, 1992.
- (b) Until a commission adopts an airport land use compatibility plan, a city or county shall first submit all actions, regulations, and permits within the vicinity of a public airport to the commission for review and approval. Before the commission approves or disapproves any actions, regulations, or permits, the commission shall give public notice in the same manner as the city or county is required to give for those actions, regulations, or permits. As used in this section, “vicinity” means land that will be included or reasonably could be included within the airport land use compatibility plan. If the commission has not designated an airport influence area for the airport land use compatibility plan, then “vicinity” means land within two miles of the boundary of a public airport.
- (c) The commission may approve an action, regulation, or permit if it finds, based on substantial evidence in the record, all of the following:

- (1) The commission is making substantial progress toward the completion of the airport land use compatibility plan.
 - (2) There is a reasonable probability that the action, regulation, or permit will be consistent with the airport land use compatibility plan being prepared by the commission.
 - (3) There is little or no probability of substantial detriment to or interference with the future adopted airport land use compatibility plan if the action, regulation, or permit is ultimately inconsistent with the airport land use compatibility plan.
- (d) If the commission disapproves an action, regulation, or permit, the commission shall notify the city or county. The city or county may overrule the commission, by a two-thirds vote of its governing body, if it makes specific findings that the proposed action, regulation, or permit is consistent with the purposes of this article, as stated in Section 21670.
 - (e) If a city or county overrules the commission pursuant to subdivision (d), that action shall not relieve the city or county from further compliance with this article after the commission adopts the airport land use compatibility plan.
 - (f) If a city or county overrules the commission pursuant to subdivision (d) with respect to a publicly owned airport that the city or county does not operate, the operator of the airport is not liable for damages to property or personal injury resulting from the city's or county's decision to proceed with the action, regulation, or permit.
 - (g) A commission may adopt rules and regulations that exempt any ministerial permit for single-family dwellings from the requirements of subdivision (b) if it makes the findings required pursuant to subdivision (c) for the proposed rules and regulations, except that the rules and regulations may not exempt either of the following:
 - (1) More than two single-family dwellings by the same applicant within a subdivision prior to June 30, 1991.
 - (2) Single-family dwellings in a subdivision where 25 percent or more of the parcels are undeveloped.

21675.2. Approval or Disapproval of Actions, Regulations, or Permits

- (a) If a commission fails to act to approve or disapprove any actions, regulations, or permits within 60 days of receiving the request pursuant to Section 21675.1, the applicant or his or her representative may file an action pursuant to Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure to compel the commission to act, and the court shall give the proceedings preference over all other actions or proceedings, except previously filed pending matters of the same character.
- (b) The action, regulation, or permit shall be deemed approved only if the public notice required by this subdivision has occurred. If the applicant has provided seven days advance notice to the commission of the intent to provide public notice pursuant to this subdivision, then, not earlier than the date of the expiration of the time limit established by Section 21675.1, an applicant may provide the required public notice. If the applicant chooses to provide public notice, that notice shall include a description of the proposed action, regulation, or permit substantially similar to the descriptions which are commonly used in public notices by the commission, the location of any proposed development, the application number, the name and address of the commission, and a statement that the action, regulation, or permit shall be deemed approved if the commission has not acted within 60 days. If the applicant has provided the public notice specified in this subdivision, the time limit for action by the commission shall be extended to 60 days after the

public notice is provided. If the applicant provides notice pursuant to this section, the commission shall refund to the applicant any fees which were collected for providing notice and which were not used for that purpose.

- (c) Failure of an applicant to submit complete or adequate information pursuant to Sections 65943 to 65946, inclusive, of the Government Code, may constitute grounds for disapproval of actions, regulations, or permits.
- (d) Nothing in this section diminishes the commission's legal responsibility to provide, where applicable, public notice and hearing before acting on an action, regulation, or permit.

21676. Review of Local General Plans

- (a) Each local agency whose general plan includes areas covered by an airport land use compatibility plan shall, by July 1, 1983, submit a copy of its plan or specific plans to the airport land use commission. The commission shall determine by August 31, 1983, whether the plan or plans are consistent or inconsistent with the airport land use compatibility plan. If the plan or plans are inconsistent with the airport land use compatibility plan, the local agency shall be notified and that local agency shall have another hearing to reconsider its airport land use compatibility plans. The local agency may propose to overrule the commission after the hearing by a two-thirds vote of its governing body if it makes specific findings that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670. At least 45 days prior to the decision to overrule the commission, the local agency governing body shall provide the commission and the division a copy of the proposed decision and findings. The commission and the division may provide comments to the local agency governing body within 30 days of receiving the proposed decision and findings. If the commission or the division's comments are not available within this time limit, the local agency governing body may act without them. The comments by the division or the commission are advisory to the local agency governing body. The local agency governing body shall include comments from the commission and the division in the final record of any final decision to overrule the commission, which may only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the governing body.
- (b) Prior to the amendment of a general plan or specific plan, or the adoption or approval of a zoning ordinance or building regulation within the planning boundary established by the airport land use commission pursuant to Section 21675, the local agency shall first refer the proposed action to the commission. If the commission determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the commission's plan, the referring agency shall be notified. The local agency may, after a public hearing, propose to overrule the commission by a two-thirds vote of its governing body if it makes specific findings that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670. At least 45 days prior to the decision to overrule the commission, the local agency governing body shall provide the commission and the division a copy of the proposed decision and findings. The commission and the division may provide comments to the local agency governing body within 30 days of receiving the proposed decision and findings. If the commission or the division's comments are not available within this time limit, the local agency governing body may act without them. The comments by the division or the commission are advisory to the local agency governing body. The local agency governing body shall include comments from the commission and the division in the public record of any final decision to overrule the commission, which may only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the governing body.
- (c) Each public agency owning any airport within the boundaries of an airport land use compatibility plan shall, prior to modification of its airport master plan, refer any proposed change to the airport

land use commission. If the commission determines that the proposed action is inconsistent with the commission's plan, the referring agency shall be notified. The public agency may, after a public hearing, propose to overrule the commission by a two-thirds vote of its governing body if it makes specific findings that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670. At least 45 days prior to the decision to overrule the commission, the public agency governing body shall provide the commission and the division a copy of the proposed decision and findings. The commission and the division may provide comments to the public agency governing body within 30 days of receiving the proposed decision and findings. If the commission or the division's comments are not available within this time limit, the public agency governing body may act without them. The comments by the division or the commission are advisory to the public agency governing body. The public agency governing body shall include comments from the commission and the division in the final decision to overrule the commission, which may only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the governing body.

- (d) Each commission determination pursuant to subdivision (b) or (c) shall be made within 60 days from the date of referral of the proposed action. If a commission fails to make the determination within that period, the proposed action shall be deemed consistent with the airport land use compatibility plan.

21676.5. Review of Local Plans

- (a) If the commission finds that a local agency has not revised its general plan or specific plan or overruled the commission by a two-thirds vote of its governing body after making specific findings that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article as stated in Section 21670, the commission may require that the local agency submit all subsequent actions, regulations, and permits to the commission for review until its general plan or specific plan is revised or the specific findings are made. If, in the determination of the commission, an action, regulation, or permit of the local agency is inconsistent with the airport land use compatibility plan, the local agency shall be notified and that local agency shall hold a hearing to reconsider its plan. The local agency may propose to overrule the commission after the hearing by a two-thirds vote of its governing body if it makes specific findings that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article as stated in Section 21670. At least 45 days prior to the decision to overrule the commission, the local agency governing body shall provide the commission and the division a copy of the proposed decision and findings. The commission and the division may provide comments to the local agency governing body within 30 days of receiving the proposed decision and findings. If the commission or the division's comments are not available within this time limit, the local agency governing body may act without them. The comments by the division or the commission are advisory to the local agency governing body. The local agency governing body shall include comments from the commission and the division in the final decision to overrule the commission, which may only be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the governing body.
- (b) Whenever the local agency has revised its general plan or specific plan or has overruled the commission pursuant to subdivision (a), the proposed action of the local agency shall not be subject to further commission review, unless the commission and the local agency agree that individual projects shall be reviewed by the commission.

21677. Marin County Override Provisions

Notwithstanding the two-thirds vote required by Section 21676, any public agency in the County of Marin may overrule the Marin County Airport Land Use Commission by a majority vote of its

governing body. At least 45 days prior to the decision to overrule the commission, the public agency governing body shall provide the commission and the division a copy of the proposed decision and findings. The commission and the division may provide comments to the public agency governing body within 30 days of receiving the proposed decision and findings. If the commission or the division's comments are not available within this time limit, the public agency governing body may act without them. The comments by the division or the commission are advisory to the public agency governing body. The public agency governing body shall include comments from the commission and the division in the public record of the final decision to overrule the commission, which may be adopted by a majority vote of the governing body.

21678. Airport Owner's Immunity

With respect to a publicly owned airport that a public agency does not operate, if the public agency pursuant to Section 21676, 21676.5, or 21677 overrules a commission's action or recommendation, the operator of the airport shall be immune from liability for damages to property or personal injury caused by or resulting directly or indirectly from the public agency's decision to overrule the commission's action or recommendation.

21679. Court Review

- (a) In any county in which there is no airport land use commission or other body designated to assume the responsibilities of an airport land use commission, or in which the commission or other designated body has not adopted an airport land use compatibility plan, an interested party may initiate proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to postpone the effective date of a zoning change, a zoning variance, the issuance of a permit, or the adoption of a regulation by a local agency, that directly affects the use of land within one mile of the boundary of a public airport within the county.
- (b) The court may issue an injunction that postpones the effective date of the zoning change, zoning variance, permit, or regulation until the governing body of the local agency that took the action does one of the following:
 - (1) In the case of an action that is a legislative act, adopts a resolution declaring that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670.
 - (2) In the case of an action that is not a legislative act, adopts a resolution making findings based on substantial evidence in the record that the proposed action is consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670.
 - (3) Rescinds the action.
 - (4) Amends its action to make it consistent with the purposes of this article stated in Section 21670, and complies with either paragraph (1) or (2), whichever is applicable.
- (c) The court shall not issue an injunction pursuant to subdivision (b) if the local agency that took the action demonstrates that the general plan and any applicable specific plan of the agency accomplishes the purposes of an airport land use compatibility plan as provided in Section 21675.
- (d) An action brought pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be commenced within 30 days of the decision or within the appropriate time periods set by Section 21167 of the Public Resources Code, whichever is longer.

- (e) If the governing body of the local agency adopts a resolution pursuant to subdivision (b) with respect to a publicly owned airport that the local agency does not operate, the operator of the airport shall be immune from liability for damages to property or personal injury from the local agency's decision to proceed with the zoning change, zoning variance, permit, or regulation.
- (f) As used in this section, "interested party" means any owner of land within two miles of the boundary of the airport or any organization with a demonstrated interest in airport safety and efficiency.

21679.5. Deferral of Court Review

- (a) Until June 30, 1991, no action pursuant to Section 21679 to postpone the effective date of a zoning change, a zoning variance, the issuance of a permit, or the adoption of a regulation by a local agency, directly affecting the use of land within one mile of the boundary of a public airport, shall be commenced in any county in which the commission or other designated body has not adopted an airport land use compatibility plan, but is making substantial progress toward the completion of the airport land use compatibility plan.
- (b) If a commission has been prevented from adopting the airport land use compatibility plan by June 30, 1991, or if the adopted airport land use compatibility plan could not become effective, because of a lawsuit involving the adoption of the airport land use compatibility plan, the June 30, 1991 date in subdivision (a) shall be extended by the period of time during which the lawsuit was pending in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (c) Any action pursuant to Section 21679 commenced prior to January 1, 1990, in a county in which the commission or other designated body has not adopted an airport land use compatibility plan, but is making substantial progress toward the completion of the airport land use compatibility plan, which has not proceeded to final judgment, shall be held in abeyance until June 30, 1991. If the commission or other designated body adopts an airport land use compatibility plan on or before June 30, 1991, the action shall be dismissed. If the commission or other designated body does not adopt an airport land use compatibility plan on or before June 30, 1991, the plaintiff or plaintiffs may proceed with the action.
- (d) An action to postpone the effective date of a zoning change, a zoning variance, the issuance of a permit, or the adoption of a regulation by a local agency, directly affecting the use of land within one mile of the boundary of a public airport for which an airport land use compatibility plan has not been adopted by June 30, 1991, shall be commenced within 30 days of June 30, 1991, or within 30 days of the decision by the local agency, or within the appropriate time periods set by Section 21167 of the Public Resources Code, whichever date is later.

AERONAUTICS LAW
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
Division 9, Part 1
Chapter 3—Regulation of Aeronautics
(excerpts)

21402. Ownership; Prohibited Use of Airspace

The ownership of the space above the land and waters of this State is vested in the several owners of the surface beneath, subject to the right of flight described in Section 21403. No use shall be made of such airspace which would interfere with such right of flight; provided that any use of property in conformity with an original zone of approach of an airport shall not be rendered unlawful by reason of a change in such zone of approach.

21403. Lawful Flight; Flight Within Airport Approach Zone

- (a) Flight in aircraft over the land and waters of this state is lawful, unless at altitudes below those prescribed by federal authority, or unless conducted so as to be imminently dangerous to persons or property lawfully on the land or water beneath. The landing of an aircraft on the land or waters of another, without his or her consent, is unlawful except in the case of a forced landing or pursuant to Section 21662.1. The owner, lessee, or operator of the aircraft is liable, as provided by law, for damages caused by a forced landing.
- (b) The landing, takeoff, or taxiing of an aircraft on a public freeway, highway, road, or street is unlawful except in the following cases:
 - (1) A forced landing.
 - (2) A landing during a natural disaster or other public emergency if the landing has received prior approval from the public agency having primary jurisdiction over traffic upon the freeway, highway, road, or street.
 - (3) When the landing, takeoff, or taxiing has received prior approval from the public agency having primary jurisdiction over traffic upon the freeway, highway, road or street.

The prosecution bears the burden of proving that none of the exceptions apply to the act which is alleged to be unlawful.

- (c) The right of flight in aircraft includes the right of safe access to public airports, which includes the right of flight within the zone of approach of any public airport without restriction or hazard. The zone of approach of an airport shall conform to the specifications of Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

AERONAUTICS LAW
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
Division 9, Part 1
Chapter 4—Airports and Air Navigation Facilities
Article 2.7—Regulation of Obstructions
(excerpts)

21655. Proposed Site for Construction of State Building Within Two Miles of Airport Boundary

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the proposed site of any state building or other enclosure is within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway, or runway proposed by an airport master plan, which is nearest the site, the state agency or office which proposes to construct the building or other enclosure shall, before acquiring title to property for the new state building or other enclosure site or for an addition to a present site, notify the Department of Transportation, in writing, of the proposed acquisition. The department shall investigate the proposed site and, within 30 working days after receipt of the notice, shall submit to the state agency or office which proposes to construct the building or other enclosure a written report of the investigation and its recommendations concerning acquisition of the site.

If the report of the department does not favor acquisition of the site, no state funds shall be expended for the acquisition of the new state building or other enclosure site, or the expansion of the present site, or for the construction of the state building or other enclosure, provided that the provisions of this section shall not affect title to real property once it is acquired.

21658. Construction of Utility Pole or Line in Vicinity of Aircraft Landing Area

No public utility shall construct any pole, pole line, distribution or transmission tower, or tower line, or substation structure in the vicinity of the exterior boundary of an aircraft landing area of any airport open to public use, in a location with respect to the airport and at a height so as to constitute an obstruction to air navigation, as an obstruction is defined in accordance with Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, Federal Aviation Administration, or any corresponding rules or regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration, unless the Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the pole, line, tower, or structure does not constitute a hazard to air navigation. This section shall not apply to existing poles, lines, towers, or structures or to the repair, replacement, or reconstruction thereof if the original height is not materially exceeded and this section shall not apply unless just compensation shall have first been paid to the public utility by the owner of any airport for any property or property rights which would be taken or damaged hereby.

21659. Hazards Near Airports Prohibited

- (a) No person shall construct or alter any structure or permit any natural growth to grow at a height which exceeds the obstruction standards set forth in the regulations of the Federal Aviation Administration relating to objects affecting navigable airspace contained in Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 77, Subpart C, unless a permit allowing the construction, alteration, or growth is issued by the department.

- (b) The permit is not required if the Federal Aviation Administration has determined that the construction, alteration, or growth does not constitute a hazard to air navigation or would not create an unsafe condition for air navigation. Subdivision (a) does not apply to a pole, pole line, distribution or transmission tower, or tower line or substation of a public utility.
- (c) Section 21658 is applicable to subdivision (b).

AERONAUTICS LAW
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
Division 9, Part 1, Chapter 4
Article 3—Regulation of Airports
(excerpts)

21661.5. City Council or Board of Supervisors and ALUC Approvals

- (a) No political subdivision, any of its officers or employees, or any person may submit any application for the construction of a new airport to any local, regional, state, or federal agency unless the plan for construction is first approved by the board of supervisors of the county, or the city council of the city, in which the airport is to be located and unless the plan is submitted to the appropriate commission exercising powers pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 21670) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 9, and acted upon by that commission in accordance with the provisions of that article.
- (b) A county board of supervisors or a city council may, pursuant to Section 65100 of the Government Code, delegate its responsibility under this section for the approval of a plan for construction of new helicopter landing and takeoff areas, to the county or city planning agency.

21664.5. Amended Airport Permits; Airport Expansion Defined

- (a) An amended airport permit shall be required for every expansion of an existing airport. An applicant for an amended airport permit shall comply with each requirement of this article pertaining to permits for new airports. The department may by regulation provide for exemptions from the operation of this section pursuant to Section 21661, except that no exemption shall be made limiting the applicability of subdivision (e) of Section 21666, pertaining to environmental considerations, including the requirement for public hearings in connection therewith.
- (b) As used in this section, “airport expansion” includes any of the following:
 - (1) The acquisition of runway protection zones, as defined in Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular 150/1500-13, or of any interest in land for the purpose of any other expansion as set forth in this section.
 - (2) The construction of a new runway.
 - (3) The extension or realignment of an existing runway.
 - (4) Any other expansion of the airport’s physical facilities for the purpose of accomplishing or which are related to the purpose of paragraph (1), (2), or (3).
- (c) This section does not apply to any expansion of an existing airport if the expansion commenced on or prior to the effective date of this section and the expansion met the approval, on or prior to that effective date, of each governmental agency that required the approval by law.

PLANNING AND ZONING LAW
GOVERNMENT CODE
Title 7—Planning and Land Use
Division 1—Planning and Zoning
Chapter 3—Local Planning
Article 5—Authority for and Scope of General Plans
(excerpts)

65302.3. General and Applicable Specific Plans; Consistency with Airport Land Use Plans; Amendment; Nonconcurrence Findings

- (a) The general plan, and any applicable specific plan prepared pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 65450), shall be consistent with the plan adopted or amended pursuant to Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code.
- (b) The general plan, and any applicable specific plan, shall be amended, as necessary, within 180 days of any amendment to the plan required under Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code.
- (c) If the legislative body does not concur with any provision of the plan required under Section 21675 of the Public Utilities Code, it may satisfy the provisions of this section by adopting findings pursuant to Section 21676 of the Public Utilities Code.
- (d) In each county where an airport land use commission does not exist, but where there is a military airport, the general plan, and any applicable specific plan prepared pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 65450), shall be consistent with the safety and noise standards in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone prepared for that military airport.

PLANNING AND ZONING LAW

GOVERNMENT CODE

Title 7, Division 1

Chapter 4.5—Review and Approval of Development Projects

Article 3—Application for Development Projects (excerpts)

Note: The following government code sections are referenced in Section 21675.2(c) of the ALUC statutes.

65943. Completeness of Application; Determination; Time; Specification of Parts not Complete and Manner of Completion

- (a) Not later than 30 calendar days after any public agency has received an application for a development project, the agency shall determine in writing whether the application is complete and shall immediately transmit the determination to the applicant for the development project. If the written determination is not made within 30 days after receipt of the application, and the application includes a statement that it is an application for a development permit, the application shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter. Upon receipt of any resubmittal of the application, a new 30-day period shall begin, during which the public agency shall determine the completeness of the application. If the application is determined not to be complete, the agency's determination shall specify those parts of the application which are incomplete and shall indicate the manner in which they can be made complete, including a list and thorough description of the specific information needed to complete the application. The applicant shall submit materials to the public agency in response to the list and description.
- (b) Not later than 30 calendar days after receipt of the submitted materials, the public agency shall determine in writing whether they are complete and shall immediately transmit that determination to the applicant. If the written determination is not made within that 30-day period, the application together with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for purposes of this chapter.
- (c) If the application together with the submitted materials are determined not to be complete pursuant to subdivision (b), the public agency shall provide a process for the applicant to appeal that decision in writing to the governing body of the agency or, if there is no governing body, to the director of the agency, as provided by that agency. A city or county shall provide that the right of appeal is to the governing body or, at their option, the planning commission, or both.

There shall be a final written determination by the agency on the appeal not later than 60 calendar days after receipt of the applicant's written appeal. The fact that an appeal is permitted to both the planning commission and to the governing body does not extend the 60-day period. Notwithstanding a decision pursuant to subdivision (b) that the application and submitted materials are not complete, if the final written determination on the appeal is not made within that 60-day period, the application with the submitted materials shall be deemed complete for the purposes of this chapter.

- (d) Nothing in this section precludes an applicant and a public agency from mutually agreeing to an extension of any time limit provided by this section.

- (e) A public agency may charge applicants a fee not to exceed the amount reasonably necessary to provide the service required by this section. If a fee is charged pursuant to this section, the fee shall be collected as part of the application fee charged for the development permit.

65943.5.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any appeal pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65943 involving a permit application to a board, office, or department within the California Environmental Protection Agency shall be made to the Secretary for Environmental Protection.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any appeal pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65943 involving an application for the issuance of an environmental permit from an environmental agency shall be made to the Secretary for Environmental Protection under either of the following circumstances:
 - (1) The environmental agency has not adopted an appeals process pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65943.
 - (2) The environmental agency declines to accept an appeal for a decision pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65943.
- (c) For purposes of subdivision (b), “environmental permit” has the same meaning as defined in Section 72012 of the Public Resources Code, and “environmental agency” has the same meaning as defined in Section 71011 of the Public Resources Code, except that “environmental agency” does not include the agencies described in subdivisions (c) and (h) of Section 71011 of the Public Resources Code.

65944. Acceptance of Application as Complete; Requests for Additional Information; Restrictions; Clarification, Amplification, Correction, etc; Prior to Notice of Necessary Information

- (a) After a public agency accepts an application as complete, the agency shall not subsequently request of an applicant any new or additional information which was not specified in the list prepared pursuant to Section 65940. The agency may, in the course of processing the application, request the applicant to clarify, amplify, correct, or otherwise supplement the information required for the application.
- (b) The provisions of subdivision (a) shall not be construed as requiring an applicant to submit with his or her initial application the entirety of the information which a public agency may require in order to take final action on the application. Prior to accepting an application, each public agency shall inform the applicant of any information included in the list prepared pursuant to Section 65940 which will subsequently be required from the applicant in order to complete final action on the application.
- (c) This section shall not be construed as limiting the ability of a public agency to request and obtain information which may be needed in order to comply with the provisions of Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code.
- (d) (1) After a public agency accepts an application as complete, and if the project applicant has identified that the proposed project is located within 1,000 feet of a military installation or within special use airspace or beneath a low-level flight path in accordance with Section 65940, the public agency shall provide a copy of the complete application to any branch of the United States Armed Forces that has provided the Office of Planning and Research with a

single California mailing address within the state for the delivery of a copy of these applications. This subdivision shall apply only to development applications submitted to a public agency 30 days after the Office of Planning and Research has notified cities, counties, and cities and counties of the availability of Department of Defense information on the Internet pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 65940.

- (2) Except for a project within 1,000 feet of a military installation, the public agency is not required to provide a copy of the application if the project is located entirely in an “urbanized area.” An urbanized area is any urban location that meets the definition used by the United States Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Census for “urban” and includes locations with core census block groups containing at least 1,000 people per square mile and surrounding census block groups containing at least 500 people per square mile.
- (e) Upon receipt of a copy of the application as required in subdivision (d), any branch of the United States Armed Forces may request consultation with the public agency and the project applicant to discuss the effects of the proposed project on military installations, low-level flight paths, or special use airspace, and potential alternatives and mitigation measures.
- (f) (1) Subdivisions (d), (e), and (f) as these relate to low-level flight paths, special use airspace, and urbanized areas shall not be operative until the United States Department of Defense provides electronic maps of low-level flight paths, special use airspace, and military installations, at a scale and in an electronic format that is acceptable to the Office of Planning and Research.
- (2) Within 30 days of a determination by the Office of Planning and Research that the information provided by the Department of Defense is sufficient and in an acceptable scale and format, the office shall notify cities, counties, and cities and counties of the availability of the information on the Internet. Cities, counties, and cities and counties shall comply with subdivision (d) within 30 days of receiving this notice from the office.

65945. Notice of Proposal to Adopt or Amend Certain Plans or Ordinances by City or County, Fee; Subscription to Periodically Updated Notice as Alternative, Fee

- (a) At the time of filing an application for a development permit with a city or county, the city or county shall inform the applicant that he or she may make a written request to receive notice from the city or county of a proposal to adopt or amend any of the following plans or ordinances:
 - (1) A general plan.
 - (2) A specific plan.
 - (3) A zoning ordinance.
 - (4) An ordinance affecting building permits or grading permits.

The applicant shall specify, in the written request, the types of proposed action for which notice is requested. Prior to taking any of those actions, the city or county shall give notice to any applicant who has requested notice of the type of action proposed and whose development project is pending before the city or county if the city or county determines that the proposal is reasonably related to the applicant’s request for the development permit. Notice shall be given only for those types of actions which the applicant specifies in the request for notification.

The city or county may charge the applicant for a development permit, to whom notice is provided pursuant to this subdivision, a reasonable fee not to exceed the actual cost of providing that notice.

If a fee is charged pursuant to this subdivision, the fee shall be collected as part of the application fee charged for the development permit.

- (b) As an alternative to the notification procedure prescribed by subdivision (a), a city or county may inform the applicant at the time of filing an application for a development permit that he or she may subscribe to a periodically updated notice or set of notices from the city or county which lists pending proposals to adopt or amend any of the plans or ordinances specified in subdivision (a), together with the status of the proposal and the date of any hearings thereon which have been set.

Only those proposals which are general, as opposed to parcel-specific in nature, and which the city or county determines are reasonably related to requests for development permits, need be listed in the notice. No proposals shall be required to be listed until such time as the first public hearing thereon has been set. The notice shall be updated and mailed at least once every six weeks; except that a notice need not be updated and mailed until a change in its contents is required.

The city or county may charge the applicant for a development permit, to whom notice is provided pursuant to this subdivision, a reasonable fee not to exceed the actual cost of providing that notice, including the costs of updating the notice, for the length of time the applicant requests to be sent the notice or notices.

65945.3. Notice of Proposal to Adopt or Amend Rules or Regulations Affecting Issuance of Permits by Local Agency other than City or County; Fee

At the time of filing an application for a development permit with a local agency, other than a city or county, the local agency shall inform the applicant that he or she may make a written request to receive notice of any proposal to adopt or amend a rule or regulation affecting the issuance of development permits.

Prior to adopting or amending any such rule or regulation, the local agency shall give notice to any applicant who has requested such notice and whose development project is pending before the agency if the local agency determines that the proposal is reasonably related to the applicant's request for the development permit.

The local agency may charge the applicant for a development permit, to whom notice is provided pursuant to this section, a reasonable fee not to exceed the actual cost of providing that notice. If a fee is charged pursuant to this section, the fee shall be collected as part of the application fee charged for the development permit.

65945.5. Notice of Proposal to Adopt or Amend Regulation Affecting Issuance of Permits and Which Implements Statutory Provision by State Agency

At the time of filing an application for a development permit with a state agency, the state agency shall inform the applicant that he or she may make a written request to receive notice of any proposal to adopt or amend a regulation affecting the issuance of development permits and which implements a statutory provision.

Prior to adopting or amending any such regulation, the state agency shall give notice to any applicant who has requested such notice and whose development project is pending before the state agency if the state agency determines that the proposal is reasonably related to the applicant's request for the development permit.

65945.7. Actions, Inactions, or Recommendations Regarding Ordinances, Rules or Regulations; Invalidity or Setting Aside Ground of Error Only if Prejudicial

No action, inaction, or recommendation regarding any ordinance, rule, or regulation subject to this Section 65945, 65945.3, or 65945.5 by any legislative body, administrative body, or the officials of any state or local agency shall be held void or invalid or be set aside by any court on the ground of any error, irregularity, informality, neglect or omission (hereinafter called "error") as to any matter pertaining to notices, records, determinations, publications, or any matters of procedure whatever, unless after an examination of the entire case, including evidence, the court shall be of the opinion that the error complained of was prejudicial, and that by reason of such error the party complaining or appealing sustained and suffered substantial injury, and that a different result would have been probable if such error had not occurred or existed. There shall be no presumption that error is prejudicial or that injury was done if error is shown.

65946. [Replaced by AB2351 Statutes of 1993]

PLANNING AND ZONING LAW

GOVERNMENT CODE

Title 7, Division 1

Chapter 9.3—Mediation and Resolution of Land Use Disputes (excerpts)

66030.

- (a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) Current law provides that aggrieved agencies, project proponents, and affected residents may bring suit against the land use decisions of state and local governmental agencies. In practical terms, nearly anyone can sue once a project has been approved.
 - (2) Contention often arises over projects involving local general plans and zoning, redevelopment plans, the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), development impact fees, annexations and incorporations, and the Permit Streamlining Act (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 65920)).
 - (3) When a public agency approves a development project that is not in accordance with the law, or when the prerogative to bring suit is abused, lawsuits can delay development, add uncertainty and cost to the development process, make housing more expensive, and damage California's competitiveness. This litigation begins in the superior court, and often progresses on appeal to the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, adding to the workload of the state's already overburdened judicial system.
- (b) It is, therefore, the intent of the Legislature to help litigants resolve their differences by establishing formal mediation processes for land use disputes. In establishing these mediation processes, it is not the intent of the Legislature to interfere with the ability of litigants to pursue remedies through the courts.

66031.

- (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any action brought in the superior court relating to any of the following subjects may be subject to a mediation proceeding conducted pursuant to this chapter:
- (1) The approval or denial by a public agency of any development project.
 - (2) Any act or decision of a public agency made pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).
 - (3) The failure of a public agency to meet the time limits specified in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 65920), commonly known as the Permit Streamlining Act, or in the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410)).
 - (4) Fees determined pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 17620) of Division 1 of Part 10.5 of the Education Code or Chapter 4.9 (commencing with Section 65995).

- (5) Fees determined pursuant to the Mitigation Fee Act (Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 66000)), Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 66010), Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 66012), Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 66016), and Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 66020)).
- (6) The adequacy of a general plan or specific plan adopted pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 65100).
- (7) The validity of any sphere of influence, urban service area, change of organization or reorganization, or any other decision made pursuant to the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (Division 3 (commencing with Section 56000) of Title 5).
- (8) The adoption or amendment of a redevelopment plan pursuant to the Community Redevelopment Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 33000) of Division 24 of the Health and Safety Code).
- (9) The validity of any zoning decision made pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 65800).
- (10) The validity of any decision made pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 21670) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 9 of the Public Utilities Code.
- (b) Within five days after the deadline for the respondent or defendant to file its reply to an action, the court may invite the parties to consider resolving their dispute by selecting a mutually acceptable person to serve as a mediator, or an organization or agency to provide a mediator.
- (c) In selecting a person to serve as a mediator, or an organization or agency to provide a mediator, the parties shall consider the following:
 - (1) The council of governments having jurisdiction in the county where the dispute arose.
 - (2) Any subregional or countywide council of governments in the county where the dispute arose.
 - (3) Any other person with experience or training in mediation including those with experience in land use issues, or any other organization or agency which can provide a person with experience or training in mediation, including those with experience in land use issues.
- (d) If the court invites the parties to consider mediation, the parties shall notify the court within 30 days if they have selected a mutually acceptable person to serve as a mediator. If the parties have not selected a mediator within 30 days, the action shall proceed. The court shall not draw any implication, favorable or otherwise, from the refusal by a party to accept the invitation by the court to consider mediation. Nothing in this section shall preclude the parties from using mediation at any other time while the action is pending.

PLANNING AND ZONING LAW

GOVERNMENT CODE

Title 7—Planning and Land Use

Division 2—Subdivisions

Chapter 3—Procedure

Article 3—Review of Tentative Map by Other Agencies (excerpts)

66455.9.

Whenever there is consideration of an area within a development for a public school site, the advisory agency shall give the affected districts and the State Department of Education written notice of the proposed site. The written notice shall include the identification of any existing or proposed runways within the distance specified in Section 17215 of the Education Code. If the site is within the distance of an existing or proposed airport runway as described in Section 17215 of the Education Code, the department shall notify the State Department of Transportation as required by the section and the site shall be investigated by the State Department of Transportation required by Section 17215.

EDUCATION CODE
Title 1—General Education Code Provisions
Division 1—General Education Code Provisions
Part 10.5—School Facilities
Chapter 1—School Sites
Article 1—General Provisions
(excerpts)

17215.

- (a) In order to promote the safety of pupils, comprehensive community planning, and greater educational usefulness of school sites, before acquiring title to or leasing property for a new school site, the governing board of each school district, including any district governed by a city board of education or a charter school, shall give the State Department of Education written notice of the proposed acquisition or lease and shall submit any information required by the State Department of Education if the site is within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway or a potential runway included in an airport master plan that is nearest to the site.
- (b) Upon receipt of the notice required pursuant to subdivision (a), the State Department of Education shall notify the Department of Transportation in writing of the proposed acquisition or lease. If the Department of Transportation is no longer in operation, the State Department of Education shall, in lieu of notifying the Department of Transportation, notify the United States Department of Transportation or any other appropriate agency, in writing, of the proposed acquisition or lease for the purpose of obtaining from the department or other agency any information or assistance that it may desire to give.
- (c) The Department of Transportation shall investigate the site and, within 30 working days after receipt of the notice, shall submit to the State Department of Education a written report of its findings including recommendations concerning acquisition or lease of the site. As part of the investigation, the Department of Transportation shall give notice thereof to the owner and operator of the airport who shall be granted the opportunity to comment upon the site. The Department of Transportation shall adopt regulations setting forth the criteria by which a site will be evaluated pursuant to this section.
- (d) The State Department of Education shall, within 10 days of receiving the Department of Transportation's report, forward the report to the governing board of the school district or charter school. The governing board or charter school may not acquire title to or lease the property until the report of the Department of Transportation has been received. If the report does not favor the acquisition or lease of the property for a school site or an addition to a present school site, the governing board or charter school may not acquire title to or lease the property. If the report does favor the acquisition or lease of the property for a school site or an addition to a present school site, the governing board or charter school shall hold a public hearing on the matter prior to acquiring or leasing the site.
- (e) If the Department of Transportation's recommendation does not favor acquisition or lease of the proposed site, state funds or local funds may not be apportioned or expended for the acquisition or lease of that site, construction of any school building on that site, or for the expansion of any existing site to include that site.
- (f) This section does not apply to sites acquired prior to January 1, 1966, nor to any additions or extensions to those sites.

EDUCATION CODE
Title 3—Postsecondary Education
Division 7—Community Colleges
Part 49—Community Colleges, Education Facilities
Chapter 1—School Sites
Article 2—School Sites
(excerpts)

81033. Investigation: Geologic and Soil Engineering Studies; Airport in Proximity

- (c) To promote the safety of students, comprehensive community planning, and greater educational usefulness of community college sites, the governing board of each community college district, if the proposed site is within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway, or a runway proposed by an airport master plan, which is nearest the site and excluding them if the property is not so located, before acquiring title to property for a new community college site or for an addition to a present site, shall give the board of governors notice in writing of the proposed acquisition and shall submit any information required by the board of governors.

Immediately after receiving notice of the proposed acquisition of property which is within two miles, measured by air line, of that point on an airport runway, or a runway proposed by an airport master plan, which is nearest the site, the board of governors shall notify the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation, in writing, of the proposed acquisition. The Division of Aeronautics shall make an investigation and report to the board of governors within 30 working days after receipt of the notice. If the Division of Aeronautics is no longer in operation, the board of governors, in lieu of notifying the Division of Aeronautics, shall notify the Federal Aviation Administration or any other appropriate agency, in writing, of the proposed acquisition for the purpose of obtaining from the authority or other agency any information or assistance it may desire to give.

The board of governors shall investigate the proposed site and, within 35 working days after receipt of the notice, shall submit to the governing board a written report and its recommendations concerning acquisition of the site. The governing board shall not acquire title to the property until the report of the board of governors has been received. If the report does not favor the acquisition of the property for a community college site or an addition to a present community college site, the governing board shall not acquire title to the property until 30 days after the department's report is received and until the board of governors' report has been read at a public hearing duly called after 10 days' notice published once in a newspaper of general circulation within the community college district, or if there is no such newspaper, then in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the property is located.

- (d) If, with respect to a proposed site located within two miles of an operative airport runway, the report of the board of governors submitted to a community college district governing board under subdivision (c) does not favor the acquisition of the site on the sole or partial basis of the unfavorable recommendation of the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation, no state agency or officer shall grant, apportion, or allow to that community college district for expenditure in connection with that site, any state funds otherwise made available under any state law whatever for a community college site acquisition or college building

construction, or for expansion of existing sites and buildings, and no funds of the community college district or of the county in which the district lies shall be expended for those purposes; However, this section shall not be applicable to sites acquired prior to January 1, 1966, nor any additions or extensions to those sites.

If the recommendation of the Division of Aeronautics is unfavorable, the recommendation shall not be overruled without the express approval of the board of governors and the State Allocation Board.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT STATUTES

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

Division 13—Environmental Quality

Chapter 2.6—General

(excerpts)

21096. Airport Planning

- (a) If a lead agency prepares an environmental impact report for a project situated within airport land use compatibility plan boundaries, or, if an airport land use compatibility plan has not been adopted, for a project within two nautical miles of a public airport or public use airport, the Airport Land Use Planning Handbook published by the Division of Aeronautics of the Department of Transportation, in compliance with Section 21674.5 of the Public Utilities Code and other documents, shall be utilized as technical resources to assist in the preparation of the environmental impact report as the report relates to airport-related safety hazards and noise problems.
- (b) A lead agency shall not adopt a negative declaration for a project described in subdivision (a) unless the lead agency considers whether the project will result in a safety hazard or noise problem for persons using the airport or for persons residing or working in the project area.

BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE
Division 4—Real Estate
Part 2—Regulation of Transactions
Chapter 1—Subdivided Lands
Article 2—Investigation, Regulation and Report
(excerpts)

11010.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided pursuant to subdivision (c) or elsewhere in this chapter, any person who intends to offer subdivided lands within this state for sale or lease shall file with the Bureau of Real Estate an application for a public report consisting of a notice of intention and a completed questionnaire on a form prepared by the bureau.
- (b) The notice of intention shall contain the following information about the subdivided lands and the proposed offering:
[Sub-Sections (1) through (12) omitted]
- (13) (A) The location of all existing airports, and of all proposed airports shown on the general plan of any city or county, located within two statute miles of the subdivision. If the property is located within an airport influence area, the following statement shall be included in the notice of intention:
 - (B) For purposes of this section, an “airport influence area,” also known as an “airport referral area,” is the area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses as determined by an airport land use commission.

CIVIL CODE
Division 2—Property
Part 4—Acquisition of Property
Title 4—Transfer
Chapter 2—Transfer of Real Property
Article 1.7—Disclosure of Natural Hazards Upon Transfer of Residential Property
(excerpts)

1103.

- (a) Except as provided in Section 1103.1, this article applies to the transfer by sale, exchange, installment land sale contract, as defined in Section 2985, lease with an option to purchase, any other option to purchase, or ground lease coupled with improvements, of any real property described in subdivision (c), or residential stock cooperative, improved with or consisting of not less than one nor more than four dwelling units.
- (b) Except as provided in Section 1103.1, this article shall apply to a resale transaction entered into on or after January 1, 2000, for a manufactured home, as defined in Section 18007 of the Health and Safety Code, that is classified as personal property intended for use as a residence, or a mobilehome, as defined in Section 18008 of the Health and Safety Code, that is classified as personal property intended for use as a residence, if the real property on which the manufactured home or mobilehome is located is real property described in subdivision (c).
- (c) This article shall apply to the transactions described in subdivisions (a) and (b) only if the transferor or his or her agent is required by one or more of the following to disclose the property's location within a hazard zone:
 - (1) A person who is acting as an agent for a transferor of real property that is located within a special flood hazard area (any type Zone "A" or "V") designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, or the transferor if he or she is acting without an agent, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a special flood hazard area if either:
 - (A) The transferor, or the transferor's agent, has actual knowledge that the property is within a special flood hazard area.
 - (B) The local jurisdiction has compiled a list, by parcel, of properties that are within the special flood hazard area and a notice has been posted at the offices of the county recorder, county assessor, and county planning agency that identifies the location of the parcel list.
 - (2) ... is located within an area of potential flooding ... shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within an area of potential flooding ...
 - (3) ... is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone, designated pursuant to Section 51178 of the Government Code ... shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a very high fire hazard severity zone and is subject to the requirements of Section 51182 ...

- (4) ... is located within an earthquake fault zone, designated pursuant to Section 2622 of the Public Resources Code ... shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a delineated earthquake fault zone ...
 - (5) ... is located within a seismic hazard zone, designated pursuant to Section 2696 of the Public Resources Code ... shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a seismic hazard zone ...
 - (6) ... is located within a state responsibility area determined by the board, pursuant to Section 4125 of the Public Resources Code, shall disclose to any prospective transferee the fact that the property is located within a wildland area that may contain substantial forest fire risks and hazards and is subject to the requirements of Section 4291 ...
- (d) Any waiver of the requirements of this article is void as against public policy.

1103.1.

- (a) This article does not apply to the following transfers:
- (1) Transfers pursuant to court order, including, but not limited to, transfers ordered by a probate court in administration of an estate, transfers pursuant to a writ of execution, transfers by any foreclosure sale, transfers by a trustee in bankruptcy, transfers by eminent domain, and transfers resulting from a decree for specific performance.
 - (2) Transfers to a mortgagee by a mortgagor or successor in interest who is in default, transfers to a beneficiary of a deed of trust by a trustor or successor in interest who is in default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default, transfers by any foreclosure sale after default in an obligation secured by a mortgage, transfers by a sale under a power of sale or any foreclosure sale under a decree of foreclosure after default in an obligation secured by a deed of trust or secured by any other instrument containing a power of sale, or transfers by a mortgagee or a beneficiary under a deed of trust who has acquired the real property at a sale conducted pursuant to a power of sale under a mortgage or deed of trust or a sale pursuant to a decree of foreclosure or has acquired the real property by a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
 - (3) Transfers by a fiduciary in the course of the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianship, conservatorship, or trust.
 - (4) Transfers from one coowner to one or more other coowners.
 - (5) Transfers made to a spouse, or to a person or persons in the lineal line of consanguinity of one or more of the transferors.
 - (6) Transfers between spouses resulting from a judgment of dissolution of marriage or of legal separation of the parties or from a property settlement agreement incidental to that judgment.
 - (7) Transfers by the Controller in the course of administering Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 1500) of Title 10 of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
 - (8) Transfers under Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 3691) or Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 3771) of Part 6 of Division 1 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
 - (9) Transfers or exchanges to or from any governmental entity.
- (b) Transfers not subject to this article may be subject to other disclosure requirements, including those under Sections 8589.3, 8589.4, and 51183.5 of the Government Code and Sections 2621.9,

2694, and 4136 of the Public Resources Code. In transfers not subject to this article, agents may make required disclosures in a separate writing.

1103.2.

- (a) The disclosures required by this article are set forth in, and shall be made on a copy of, the following Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement: [content omitted].
- (b) If an earthquake fault zone, seismic hazard zone, very high fire hazard severity zone, or wildland fire area map or accompanying information is not of sufficient accuracy or scale that a reasonable person can determine if the subject real property is included in a natural hazard area, the transferor or transferor's agent shall mark "Yes" on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement. The transferor or transferor's agent may mark "No" on the Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement if he or she attaches a report prepared pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 1103.4 that verifies the property is not in the hazard zone. Nothing in this subdivision is intended to limit or abridge any existing duty of the transferor or the transferor's agents to exercise reasonable care in making a determination under this subdivision.

[Sub-Sections (c) through (h) omitted]

[Section 1103.3 omitted]

1103.4.

- (a) Neither the transferor nor any listing or selling agent shall be liable for any error, inaccuracy, or omission of any information delivered pursuant to this article if the error, inaccuracy, or omission was not within the personal knowledge of the transferor or the listing or selling agent, and was based on information timely provided by public agencies or by other persons providing information as specified in subdivision (c) that is required to be disclosed pursuant to this article, and ordinary care was exercised in obtaining and transmitting the information.
- (b) The delivery of any information required to be disclosed by this article to a prospective transferee by a public agency or other person providing information required to be disclosed pursuant to this article shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this article and shall relieve the transferor or any listing or selling agent of any further duty under this article with respect to that item of information.
- (c) The delivery of a report or opinion prepared by a licensed engineer, land surveyor, geologist, or expert in natural hazard discovery dealing with matters within the scope of the professional's license or expertise, shall be sufficient compliance for application of the exemption provided by subdivision (a) if the information is provided to the prospective transferee pursuant to a request therefor, whether written or oral. In responding to that request, an expert may indicate, in writing, an understanding that the information provided will be used in fulfilling the requirements of Section 1103.2 and, if so, shall indicate the required disclosures, or parts thereof, to which the information being furnished is applicable. Where that statement is furnished, the expert shall not be responsible for any items of information, or parts thereof, other than those expressly set forth in the statement.
 - (1) In responding to the request, the expert shall determine whether the property is within an airport influence area as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 11010 of the Business and Professions Code. If the property is within an airport influence area, the report shall contain the following statement:

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you.

[Remainder of Article 1.7 omitted]

CIVIL CODE
Division 4
Part 5—Common Interest Developments
Chapter 3—Governing Documents
Article 2—Declaration
(excerpts)

4250.

- (a) A declaration, recorded on or after January 1, 1986, shall contain a legal description of the common interest development, and a statement that the common interest development is a community apartment project, condominium project, planned development, stock cooperative, or combination thereof. The declaration shall additionally set forth the name of the association and the restrictions on the use or enjoyment of any portion of the common interest development that are intended to be enforceable equitable servitudes.
- (b) The declaration may contain any other matters the declarant or the members consider appropriate.

4250.

- (a) If property common interest development is located within an airport influence area, a declaration, recorded after January 1, 2004, shall contain the following statement:

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you.

- (b) For purposes of this section, an “airport influence area,” also known as an “airport referral area,” is the area in which current or future airport-related noise, overflight, safety, or airspace protection factors may significantly affect land uses or necessitate restrictions on those uses as determined by an airport land use commission.
- (c) [Omitted]
- (d) The statement in a declaration acknowledging that a property is located in an airport influence area ... does not constitute a title defect, lien, or encumbrance.

4260.

Except to the extent that a declaration provides by its express terms that it is not amendable, in whole or in part, a declaration that fails to include provisions permitting its amendment at all times during its existence may be amended at any time.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY SUMMARY¹
PUBLIC UTILITIES CODE
Sections 21670 et seq.
Airport Land Use Commission Statutes
And Related Statutes

- 1967 Original ALUC statute enacted.
- › Establishment of ALUCs required in each county containing a public airport served by a certificated air carrier.
 - › The purpose of ALUCs is indicated as being to make recommendations regarding height restrictions on buildings and the use of land surrounding airports.
- 1970 Assembly Bill 1856 (Badham) Chapter 1182, Statutes of 1970—Adds provisions which:
- › Require ALUCs to prepare comprehensive land use plans.
 - › Require such plans to include a long-range plan and to reflect the airport’s forecast growth during the next 20 years.
 - › Require ALUC review of airport construction plans (Section 21661.5).
 - › Exempt Los Angeles County from the requirement of establishing an ALUC.
- 1971 The function of ALUCs is restated as being to require new construction to conform to Department of Aeronautics standards.
- 1973 ALUCs are permitted to establish compatibility plans for military airports.
- 1982 Assembly Bill 2920 (Rogers) Chapter 1041, Statutes of 1982—Adds major changes which:
- › More clearly articulate the purpose of ALUCs.
 - › Eliminate reference to “achieve by zoning.”
 - › Require consistency between local general and specific plans and airport land use commission plans; the requirements define the process for attaining consistency, they do not establish standards for consistency.
 - › Eliminate the requirement for proposed individual development projects to be referred to an ALUC for review once local general/specific plans are consistent with the ALUC’s plan.
 - › Require that local agencies make findings of fact before overriding an ALUC decision.
 - › Change the vote required for an override from 4/5 to 2/3.
- 1984 Assembly Bill 3551 (Mountjoy) Chapter 1117, Statutes of 1984—Amends the law to:
- › Require ALUCs in all counties having an airport which serves the general public unless a county and its cities determine an ALUC is not needed.
 - › Limit amendments to compatibility plans to once per year.
 - › Allow individual projects to continue to be referred to the ALUC by agreement.
 - › Extend immunity to airports if an ALUC action is overridden by a local agency not owning the airport.

¹ Source: California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (October 2011)

- › Provide state funding eligibility for preparation of compatibility plans through the Regional Transportation Improvement Program process.
- 1987 Senate Bill 633 (Rogers) Chapter 1018, Statutes of 1987—Makes revisions which:
 - › Require that a designated body serving as an ALUC include two members having “expertise in aviation.”
 - › Allows an interested party to initiate court proceedings to postpone the effective date of a local land use action if a compatibility plan has not been adopted.
 - › Delete *sunset* provisions contained in certain clauses of the law. Allows reimbursement for ALUC costs in accordance with the Commission on State Mandates.
- 1989 Senate Bill 255 (Bergeson) Chapter 54, Statutes of 1989—
 - › Sets a requirement that comprehensive land use plans be completed by June 1991.
 - › Establishes a method for compelling ALUCs to act on matters submitted for review.
 - › Allows ALUCs to charge fees for review of projects.
 - › Suspends any lawsuits that would stop development until the ALUC adopts its plan or until June 1, 1991.
- 1989 Senate Bill 235 (Alquist) Chapter 788, Statutes of 1989—Appropriates \$3,672,000 for the payment of claims to counties seeking reimbursement of costs incurred during fiscal years 1985-86 through 1989-90 pursuant to state-mandated requirement (Chapter 1117, Statutes of 1984) for creation of ALUCs in most counties. This statute was repealed in 1993.
- 1990 Assembly Bill 4164 (Mountjoy) Chapter 1008, Statutes of 1990—Adds section 21674.5 requiring the Division of Aeronautics to develop and implement a training program for ALUC staffs.
- 1990 Assembly Bill 4265 (Clute) Chapter 563, Statutes of 1990—With the concurrence of the Division of Aeronautics, allows ALUCs to use an airport layout plan, rather than a long-range airport master plan, as the basis for preparation of a compatibility plan.
- 1990 Senate Bill 1288 (Beverly) Chapter 54, Statutes of 1990—Amends Section 21670.2 to give Los Angeles County additional time to prepare compatibility plans and meet other provisions of the ALUC statutes.
- 1991 Senate Bill 532 (Bergeson) Chapter 140, Statutes of 1991—
 - › Allows counties having half of their compatibility plans completed or under preparation by June 30, 1991, an additional year to complete the remainder.
 - › Allows ALUCs to continue to charge fees under these circumstances.
 - › Fees may be charged only until June 30, 1992, if plans are not completed by then.
- 1993 Senate Bill 443 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Chapter 59, Statutes of 1993—Amends Section 21670(b) to make the formation of ALUCs permissive rather than mandatory as of June 30, 1993. (Note: Section 21670.2 which assigns responsibility for coordinating the airport planning of public agencies in Los Angeles County is not affected by this amendment.)
- 1994 Assembly Bill 2831 (Mountjoy) Chapter 644, Statutes of 1994 —Reinstates the language in Section 21670(b) mandating establishment of ALUCs, but also provides for an alternative airport land use planning process. Lists specific actions which a county and affected cities must take in order for such alternative process to receive Caltrans approval. Requires that

ALUCs be guided by information in the Caltrans *Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* when formulating airport land use plans.

- 1994 Senate Bill 1453 (Rogers) Chapter 438, Statutes of 1994—Amends California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) statutes as applied to preparation of environmental documents affecting projects in the vicinity of airports. Requires lead agencies to use the *Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* as a technical resource when assessing the airport-related noise and safety impacts of such projects.
 - 1997 Assembly Bill 1130 (Oller) Chapter 81, Statutes of 1997—Added Section 21670.4 concerning airports whose planning boundary straddles a county line.
 - 2000 Senate Bill 1350 (Rainey) Chapter 506, Statutes of 2000—Added Section 21670(f) clarifying that special districts are among the local agencies to which airport land use planning laws are intended to apply.
 - 2001 Assembly Bill 93 (Wayne) Chapter 946, Statutes of 2001—Added Section 21670.3 regarding San Diego County Regional Airport Authority’s responsibility for airport planning within San Diego County.
 - 2002 Assembly Bill 3026 (Committee on Transportation) Chapter 438, Statutes of 2002—Changes the term “comprehensive land use plan” to “airport land use compatibility plan.”
 - 2002 Assembly Bill 2776 (Simitian) Chapter 496, Statutes of 2002—Requires information regarding the location of a property within an airport influence area be disclosed as part of certain real estate transactions effective January 1, 2004.
 - 2002 Senate Bill 1468 (Knight) Chapter 971, Statutes of 2002—Changes ALUC preparation of airport land use compatibility plans for military airports from optional to required. Requires that the plans be consistent with the safety and noise standards in the Air Installation Compatible Use Zone for that airport. Requires that the general plan and any specific plans be consistent with these standards where there is military airport, but an airport land use commission does not exist.
 - 2003 Assembly Bill 332 (Mullin) Chapter 351, Statutes of 2003—Clarifies that school districts and community college districts are subject to compatibility plans. Requires local public agencies to notify ALUC and Division of Aeronautics at least 45 days prior to deciding to overrule the ALUC.
- Adds that prior to granting building construction permits, local agencies shall be guided by the criteria established in the *Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* and any related federal aviation regulations to the extent that the criteria has been incorporated into their airport land use compatibility plan.
- 2004 Senate Bill 1223 (Committee on Transportation) Chapter 615, Statutes of 2004—Technical revisions eliminating most remaining references to the term “comprehensive land use plan” and replacing it with “airport land use compatibility plan.” Also replaces the terms “planning area” and “study area” with “airport influence area.”
 - 2005 Assembly Bill 1358 (Mullin) Chapter 29, Statutes of 2005—Requires a school district to notify the Department of Transportation before leasing property for a new school site. Also makes these provisions applicable to charter schools.

2007 Senate Bill 10 (Kehoe) Chapter 287, Statutes of 2007—The San Diego County Regional Airport Authority Reform Act of 2007. Restructures the airport authority established in 2001 by AB 93 (Wayne), with a set of goals related to governance, accountability, planning and operations at San Diego International Airport.

Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77

Safe, Efficient Use and Preservation of the Navigable Airspace

Amdt. 77-13, Effective April 29, 2014

Subpart A

GENERAL

77.1 Purpose.

This part establishes:

- (a) The requirements to provide notice to the FAA of certain proposed construction, or the alteration of existing structures;
- (b) The standards used to determine obstructions to air navigation, and navigational and communication facilities;
- (c) The process for aeronautical studies of obstructions to air navigation or navigational facilities to determine the effect on the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace, air navigation facilities or equipment; and
- (d) The process to petition the FAA for discretionary review of determinations, revisions, and extensions of determinations.

77.3 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

“Non-precision instrument runway” means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing air navigation facilities with only horizontal guidance, or area type navigation equipment, for which a straight-in non-precision instrument approach procedure has been approved, or planned, and for which no precision approach facilities are planned, or indicated on an FAA planning document or military service military airport planning document.

Planned or proposed airport is an airport that is the subject of at least one of the following documents received by the FAA:

- (1) Airport proposals submitted under 14 CFR Part 157.
- (2) Airport Improvement Program requests for aid.
- (3) Notices of existing airports where prior notice of the airport construction or alteration was not provided as required by 14 CFR Part 157.
- (4) Airport layout plans.
- (5) DOD proposals for airports used only by the U.S. Armed Forces.

- (6) DOD proposals on joint-use (civil-military) airports.
- (7) Completed airport site selection feasibility study.

“Precision instrument runway” means a runway having an existing instrument approach procedure utilizing an Instrument Landing System (ILS), or a Precision Approach Radar (PAR). It also means a runway for which a precision approach system is planned and is so indicated by an FAA-approved airport layout plan; a military service approved military airport layout plan; any other FAA planning document, or military service military airport planning document.

“Public use airport” is an airport available for use by the general public without a requirement for prior approval of the airport owner or operator.

“Seaplane base” is considered to be an airport only if its sea lanes are outlined by visual markers.

“Utility runway” means a runway that is constructed for and intended to be used by propeller driven aircraft of 12,500 pounds maximum gross weight and less.

“Visual runway” means a runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures, with no straight-in instrument approach procedure and no instrument designation indicated on an FAA-approved airport layout plan, a military service approved military airport layout plan, or by any planning document submitted to the FAA by competent authority.

Subpart B

NOTICE REQUIREMENTS

77.5 Applicability.

- (a) If you propose any construction or alteration described in §77.9, you must provide adequate notice to the FAA of that construction or alteration.
- (b) If requested by the FAA, you must also file supplemental notice before the start date and upon completion of certain construction or alterations that are described in §77.9.
- (c) Notice received by the FAA under this subpart is used to:
 - (1) Evaluate the effect of the proposed construction or alteration on safety in air commerce and the efficient use and preservation of the navigable airspace and of airport traffic capacity at public use airports;
 - (2) Determine whether the effect of proposed construction or alteration is a hazard to air navigation;
 - (3) Determine appropriate marking and lighting recommendations, using FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460–1, Obstruction Marking and Lighting;
 - (4) Determine other appropriate measures to be applied for continued safety of air navigation; and
 - (5) Notify the aviation community of the construction or alteration of objects that affect the navigable airspace, including the revision of charts, when necessary.

77.7 Form and time of notice.

- (a) If you are required to file notice under §77.9, you must submit to the FAA a completed FAA Form 7460–1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration. FAA Form 7460–1 is available at FAA regional offices and on the Internet.
- (b) You must submit this form at least 45 days before the start date of the proposed construction or alteration or the date an application for a construction permit is filed, whichever is earliest.
- (c) If you propose construction or alteration that is also subject to the licensing requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), you must submit notice to the FAA on or before the date that the application is filed with the FCC.
- (d) If you propose construction or alteration to an existing structure that exceeds 2,000 ft. in height above ground level (AGL), the FAA presumes it to be a hazard to air navigation that results in an inefficient use of airspace. You must include details explaining both why the proposal would not constitute a hazard to air navigation and why it would not cause an inefficient use of airspace.
- (e) The 45-day advance notice requirement is waived if immediate construction or alteration is required because of an emergency involving essential public services, public health, or public safety. You may provide notice to the FAA by any available, expeditious means. You must file a completed FAA Form 7460–1 within 5 days of the initial notice to the FAA. Outside normal business hours, the nearest flight service station will accept emergency notices.

77.9 Construction or alteration requiring notice.

If requested by the FAA, or if you propose any of the following types of construction or alteration, you must file notice with the FAA of:

- (a) Any construction or alteration that is more than 200 ft. AGL at its site.
- (b) Any construction or alteration that exceeds an imaginary surface extending outward and upward at any of the following slopes:
 - (1) 100 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 20,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each airport described in paragraph (d) of this section with its longest runway more than 3,200 ft. in actual length, excluding heliports.
 - (2) 50 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 10,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest runway of each airport described in paragraph (d) of this section with its longest runway no more than 3,200 ft. in actual length, excluding heliports.
 - (3) 25 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 5,000 ft. from the nearest point of the nearest landing and takeoff area of each heliport described in paragraph (d) of this section.
- (c) Any highway, railroad, or other traverse way for mobile objects, of a height which, if adjusted upward 17 feet for an Interstate Highway that is part of the National System of Military and Interstate Highways where overcrossings are designed for a minimum of 17 feet vertical distance, 15 feet for any other public roadway, 10 feet or the height of the highest mobile object that would normally traverse the road, whichever is greater, for a private road, 23 feet for a railroad, and for a waterway or any other traverse way not previously mentioned, an amount equal to the height of the highest mobile object that would normally traverse it, would exceed a standard of paragraph (a) or (b) of this section.
- (d) Any construction or alteration on any of the following airports and heliports:

- (1) A public use airport listed in the Airport/Facility Directory, Alaska Supplement, or Pacific Chart Supplement of the U.S. Government Flight Information Publications;
- (2) A military airport under construction, or an airport under construction that will be available for public use;
- (3) An airport operated by a Federal agency or the DOD.
- (4) An airport or heliport with at least one FAA-approved instrument approach procedure.
- (e) You do not need to file notice for construction or alteration of:
 - (1) Any object that will be shielded by existing structures of a permanent and substantial nature or by natural terrain or topographic features of equal or greater height, and will be located in the congested area of a city, town, or settlement where the shielded structure will not adversely affect safety in air navigation;
 - (2) Any air navigation facility, airport visual approach or landing aid, aircraft arresting device, or meteorological device meeting FAA-approved siting criteria or an appropriate military service siting criteria on military airports, the location and height of which are fixed by its functional purpose;
 - (3) Any construction or alteration for which notice is required by any other FAA regulation.
 - (4) Any antenna structure of 20 feet or less in height, except one that would increase the height of another antenna structure.

77.11 Supplemental notice requirements.

- (a) You must file supplemental notice with the FAA when:
 - (1) The construction or alteration is more than 200 feet in height AGL at its site; or
 - (2) Requested by the FAA.
- (b) You must file supplemental notice on a prescribed FAA form to be received within the time limits specified in the FAA determination. If no time limit has been specified, you must submit supplemental notice of construction to the FAA within 5 days after the structure reaches its greatest height.
- (c) If you abandon a construction or alteration proposal that requires supplemental notice, you must submit notice to the FAA within 5 days after the project is abandoned.
- (d) If the construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed, you must submit notice to the FAA within 5 days after the construction or alteration is dismantled or destroyed.

Subpart C

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING OBSTRUCTIONS TO AIR NAVIGATION OR NAVIGATIONAL AIDS OR FACILITIES

77.13 Applicability.

This subpart describes the standards used for determining obstructions to air navigation, navigational aids, or navigational facilities. These standards apply to the following:

- (a) Any object of natural growth, terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used and any permanent or temporary apparatus.
- (b) The alteration of any permanent or temporary existing structure by a change in its height, including appurtenances, or lateral dimensions, including equipment or material used therein.

77.15 Scope.

- (a) This subpart describes standards used to determine obstructions to air navigation that may affect the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace and the operation of planned or existing air navigation and communication facilities. Such facilities include air navigation aids, communication equipment, airports, Federal airways, instrument approach or departure procedures, and approved off-airway routes.
- (b) Objects that are considered obstructions under the standards described in this subpart are presumed hazards to air navigation unless further aeronautical study concludes that the object is not a hazard. Once further aeronautical study has been initiated, the FAA will use the standards in this subpart, along with FAA policy and guidance material, to determine if the object is a hazard to air navigation.
- (c) The FAA will apply these standards with reference to an existing airport facility, and airport proposals received by the FAA, or the appropriate military service, before it issues a final determination.
- (d) For airports having defined runways with specially prepared hard surfaces, the primary surface for each runway extends 200 feet beyond each end of the runway. For airports having defined strips or pathways used regularly for aircraft takeoffs and landings, and designated runways, without specially prepared hard surfaces, each end of the primary surface for each such runway shall coincide with the corresponding end of the runway. At airports, excluding seaplane bases, having a defined landing and takeoff area with no defined pathways for aircraft takeoffs and landings, a determination must be made as to which portions of the landing and takeoff area are regularly used as landing and takeoff pathways. Those determined pathways must be considered runways, and an appropriate primary surface as defined in §77.19 will be considered as longitudinally centered on each such runway. Each end of that primary surface must coincide with the corresponding end of that runway.
- (e) The standards in this subpart apply to construction or alteration proposals on an airport (including heliports and seaplane bases with marked lanes) if that airport is one of the following before the issuance of the final determination:

- (1) Available for public use and is listed in the Airport/Facility Directory, Supplement Alaska, or Supplement Pacific of the U.S. Government Flight Information Publications; or
- (2) A planned or proposed airport or an airport under construction of which the FAA has received actual notice, except DOD airports, where there is a clear indication the airport will be available for public use; or,
- (3) An airport operated by a Federal agency or the DOD; or,
- (4) An airport that has at least one FAA-approved instrument approach.

77.17 Obstruction standards.

- (a) An existing object, including a mobile object, is, and a future object would be an obstruction to air navigation if it is of greater height than any of the following heights or surfaces:
 - (1) A height of 499 feet AGL at the site of the object.
 - (2) A height that is 200 feet AGL, or above the established airport elevation, whichever is higher, within 3 nautical miles of the established reference point of an airport, excluding heliports, with its longest runway more than 3,200 feet in actual length, and that height increases in the proportion of 100 feet for each additional nautical mile from the airport up to a maximum of 499 feet.
 - (3) A height within a terminal obstacle clearance area, including an initial approach segment, a departure area, and a circling approach area, which would result in the vertical distance between any point on the object and an established minimum instrument flight altitude within that area or segment to be less than the required obstacle clearance.
 - (4) A height within an en route obstacle clearance area, including turn and termination areas, of a Federal Airway or approved off-airway route, that would increase the minimum obstacle clearance altitude.
 - (5) The surface of a takeoff and landing area of an airport or any imaginary surface established under §77.19, 77.21, or 77.23. However, no part of the takeoff or landing area itself will be considered an obstruction.
- (b) Except for traverse ways on or near an airport with an operative ground traffic control service furnished by an airport traffic control tower or by the airport management and coordinated with the air traffic control service, the standards of paragraph (a) of this section apply to traverse ways used or to be used for the passage of mobile objects only after the heights of these traverse ways are increased by:
 - (1) 17 feet for an Interstate Highway that is part of the National System of Military and Interstate Highways where overcrossings are designed for a minimum of 17 feet vertical distance.
 - (2) 15 feet for any other public roadway.
 - (3) 10 feet or the height of the highest mobile object that would normally traverse the road, whichever is greater, for a private road.
 - (4) 23 feet for a railroad.

- (5) For a waterway or any other traverse way not previously mentioned, an amount equal to the height of the highest mobile object that would normally traverse it.

77.19 Civil airport imaginary surfaces.

The following civil airport imaginary surfaces are established with relation to the airport and to each runway. The size of each such imaginary surface is based on the category of each runway according to the type of approach available or planned for that runway. The slope and dimensions of the approach surface applied to each end of a runway are determined by the most precise approach procedure existing or planned for that runway end.

- (a) Horizontal surface. A horizontal plane 150 feet above the established airport elevation, the perimeter of which is constructed by Swinging arcs of a specified radii from the center of each end of the primary surface of each runway of each airport and connecting the adjacent arcs by lines tangent to those arcs. The radius of each arc is:
 - (1) 5,000 feet for all runways designated as utility or visual;
 - (2) 10,000 feet for all other runways. The radius of the arc specified for each end of a runway will have the same arithmetical value. That value will be the highest determined for either end of the runway. When a 5,000-foot arc is encompassed by tangents connecting two adjacent 10,000-foot arcs, the 5,000-foot arc shall be disregarded on the construction of the perimeter of the horizontal surface.
- (b) Conical surface. A surface extending outward and upward from the periphery of the horizontal surface at a slope of 20 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet.
- (c) Primary surface. A surface longitudinally centered on a runway. When the runway has a specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface extends 200 feet beyond each end of that runway; but when the runway has no specially prepared hard surface, the primary surface ends at each end of that runway. The elevation of any point on the primary surface is the same as the elevation of the nearest point on the runway centerline. The width of the primary surface is:
 - (1) 250 feet for utility runways having only visual approaches.
 - (2) 500 feet for utility runways having non-precision instrument approaches.
 - (3) For other than utility runways, the width is:
 - (i) 500 feet for visual runways having only visual approaches.
 - (ii) 500 feet for non-precision instrument runways having visibility minimums greater than three-fourths statute mile.
 - (iii) 1,000 feet for a non-precision instrument runway having a non-precision instrument approach with visibility minimums as low as three-fourths of a statute mile, and for precision instrument runways.
 - (iv) The width of the primary surface of a runway will be that width prescribed in this section for the most precise approach existing or planned for either end of that runway.
- (d) Approach surface. A surface longitudinally centered on the extended runway centerline and extending outward and upward from each end of the primary surface. An approach surface is

applied to each end of each runway based upon the type of approach available or planned for that runway end.

- (1) The inner edge of the approach surface is the same width as the primary surface and it expands uniformly to a width of:
 - (i) 1,250 feet for that end of a utility runway with only visual approaches;
 - (ii) 1,500 feet for that end of a runway other than a utility runway with only visual approaches;
 - (iii) 2,000 feet for that end of a utility runway with a non-precision instrument approach;
 - (iv) 3,500 feet for that end of a non-precision instrument runway other than utility, having visibility minimums greater than three-fourths of a statute mile;
 - (v) 4,000 feet for that end of a non-precision instrument runway, other than utility, having a non-precision instrument approach with visibility minimums as low as three-fourths statute mile; and
 - (vi) 16,000 feet for precision instrument runways.
- (2) The approach surface extends for a horizontal distance of:
 - (i) 5,000 feet at a slope of 20 to 1 for all utility and visual runways;
 - (ii) 10,000 feet at a slope of 34 to 1 for all non-precision instrument runways other than utility; and
 - (iii) 10,000 feet at a slope of 50 to 1 with an additional 40,000 feet at a slope of 40 to 1 for all precision instrument runways.
- (3) The outer width of an approach surface to an end of a runway will be that width prescribed in this subsection for the most precise approach existing or planned for that runway end.
- (e) Transitional surface. These surfaces extend outward and upward at right angles to the runway centerline and the runway centerline extended at a slope of 7 to 1 from the sides of the primary surface and from the sides of the approach surfaces. Transitional surfaces for those portions of the precision approach surface which project through and beyond the limits of the conical surface, extend a distance of 5,000 feet measured horizontally from the edge of the approach surface and at right angles to the runway centerline.

77.21 Department of Defense (DoD) airport imaginary surfaces.

- (a) Related to airport reference points. These surfaces apply to all military airports. For the purposes of this section, a military airport is any airport operated by the DOD.
 - (1) Inner horizontal surface. A plane that is oval in shape at a height of 150 feet above the established airfield elevation. The plane is constructed by scribing an arc with a radius of 7,500 feet about the centerline at the end of each runway and interconnecting these arcs with tangents.

- (2) Conical surface. A surface extending from the periphery of the inner horizontal surface outward and upward at a slope of 20 to 1 for a horizontal distance of 7,000 feet to a height of 500 feet above the established airfield elevation.
 - (3) Outer horizontal surface. A plane, located 500 feet above the established airfield elevation, extending outward from the outer periphery of the conical surface for a horizontal distance of 30,000 feet.
- (b) Related to runways. These surfaces apply to all military airports.
- (1) Primary surface. A surface located on the ground or water longitudinally centered on each runway with the same length as the runway. The width of the primary surface for runways is 2,000 feet. However, at established bases where substantial construction has taken place in accordance with a previous lateral clearance criteria, the 2,000-foot width may be reduced to the former criteria.
 - (2) Clear zone surface. A surface located on the ground or water at each end of the primary surface, with a length of 1,000 feet and the same width as the primary surface.
 - (3) Approach clearance surface. An inclined plane, symmetrical about the runway centerline extended, beginning 200 feet beyond each end of the primary surface at the centerline elevation of the runway end and extending for 50,000 feet. The slope of the approach clearance surface is 50 to 1 along the runway centerline extended until it reaches an elevation of 500 feet above the established airport elevation. It then continues horizontally at this elevation to a point 50,000 feet from the point of beginning. The width of this surface at the runway end is the same as the primary surface, it flares uniformly, and the width at 50,000 is 16,000 feet.
 - (4) Transitional surfaces. These surfaces connect the primary surfaces, the first 200 feet of the clear zone surfaces, and the approach clearance surfaces to the inner horizontal surface, conical surface, outer horizontal surface or other transitional surfaces. The slope of the transitional surface is 7 to 1 outward and upward at right angles to the runway centerline.

77.23 Heliport imaginary surfaces.

- (a) Primary surface. The area of the primary surface coincides in size and shape with the designated take-off and landing area. This surface is a horizontal plane at the elevation of the established heliport elevation.
- (b) Approach surface. The approach surface begins at each end of the heliport primary surface with the same width as the primary surface, and extends outward and upward for a horizontal distance of 4,000 feet where its width is 500 feet. The slope of the approach surface is 8 to 1 for civil heliports and 10 to 1 for military heliports.
- (c) Transitional surfaces. These surfaces extend outward and upward from the lateral boundaries of the primary surface and from the approach surfaces at a slope of 2 to 1 for a distance of 250 feet measured horizontally from the centerline of the primary and approach surfaces.

Subpart D

AERONAUTICAL STUDIES AND DETERMINATIONS

77.25 Applicability.

- (a) This subpart applies to any aeronautical study of a proposed construction or alteration for which notice to the FAA is required under 77.9.
- (b) The purpose of an aeronautical study is to determine whether the aeronautical effects of the specific proposal and, where appropriate, the cumulative impact resulting from the proposed construction or alteration when combined with the effects of other existing or proposed structures, would constitute a hazard to air navigation.
- (c) The obstruction standards in subpart C of this part are supplemented by other manuals and directives used in determining the effect on the navigable airspace of a proposed construction or alteration. When the FAA needs additional information, it may circulate a study to interested parties for comment.

77.27 Initiation of studies.

The FAA will conduct an aeronautical study when:

- (a) Requested by the sponsor of any proposed construction or alteration for which a notice is submitted; or
- (b) The FAA determines a study is necessary.

77.29 Evaluating aeronautical effect.

- (a) The FAA conducts an aeronautical study to determine the impact of a proposed structure, an existing structure that has not yet been studied by the FAA, or an alteration of an existing structure on aeronautical operations, procedures, and the safety of flight. These studies include evaluating:
 - (1) The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under visual flight rules;
 - (2) The impact on arrival, departure, and en route procedures for aircraft operating under instrument flight rules;
 - (3) The impact on existing and planned public use airports;
 - (4) Airport traffic capacity of existing public use airports and public use airport development plans received before the issuance of the final determination;
 - (5) Minimum obstacle clearance altitudes, minimum instrument flight rules altitudes, approved or planned instrument approach procedures, and departure procedures;
 - (6) The potential effect on ATC radar, direction finders, ATC tower line-of-sight visibility, and physical or electromagnetic effects on air navigation, communication facilities, and other surveillance systems;

- (7) The aeronautical effects resulting from the cumulative impact of a proposed construction or alteration of a structure when combined with the effects of other existing or proposed structures.
- (b) If you withdraw the proposed construction or alteration or revise it so that it is no longer identified as an obstruction, or if no further aeronautical study is necessary, the FAA may terminate the study.

77.31 Determinations.

- (a) The FAA will issue a determination stating whether the proposed construction or alteration would be a hazard to air navigation, and will advise all known interested persons.
- (b) The FAA will make determinations based on the aeronautical study findings and will identify the following:
 - (1) The effects on VFR/IFR aeronautical departure/arrival operations, air traffic procedures, minimum flight altitudes, and existing, planned, or proposed airports listed in §77.15(e) of which the FAA has received actual notice prior to issuance of a final determination.
 - (2) The extent of the physical and/or electromagnetic effect on the operation of existing or proposed air navigation facilities, communication aids, or surveillance systems.
- (c) The FAA will issue a Determination of Hazard to Air Navigation when the aeronautical study concludes that the proposed construction or alteration will exceed an obstruction standard and would have a substantial aeronautical impact.
- (d) A Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation will be issued when the aeronautical study concludes that the proposed construction or alteration will exceed an obstruction standard but would not have a substantial aeronautical impact to air navigation. A Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation may include the following:
 - (1) Conditional provisions of a determination.
 - (2) Limitations necessary to minimize potential problems, such as the use of temporary construction equipment.
 - (3) Supplemental notice requirements, when required.
 - (4) Marking and lighting recommendations, as appropriate.
- (e) The FAA will issue a Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation when a proposed structure does not exceed any of the obstruction standards and would not be a hazard to air navigation.

77.33 Effective period of determinations.

- (a) The effective date of a determination not subject to discretionary review under 77.37(b) is the date of issuance. The effective date of all other determinations for a proposed or existing structure is 40 days from the date of issuance, provided a valid petition for review has not been received by the FAA. If a valid petition for review is filed, the determination will not become final, pending disposition of the petition.

- (b) Unless extended, revised, or terminated, each Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation issued under this subpart expires 18 months after the effective date of the determination, or on the date the proposed construction or alteration is abandoned, whichever is earlier.
- (c) A Determination of Hazard to Air Navigation has no expiration date.

77.35 Extensions, terminations, revisions and corrections.

- (a) You may petition the FAA official that issued the Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation to revise or reconsider the determination based on new facts or to extend the effective period of the determination, provided that:
 - (1) Actual structural work of the proposed construction or alteration, such as the laying of a foundation, but not including excavation, has not been started; and
 - (2) The petition is submitted at least 15 days before the expiration date of the Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation.
- (b) A Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation issued for those construction or alteration proposals not requiring an FCC construction permit may be extended by the FAA one time for a period not to exceed 18 months.
- (c) A Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation issued for a proposal requiring an FCC construction permit may be granted extensions for up to 18 months, provided that:
 - (1) You submit evidence that an application for a construction permit/license was filed with the FCC for the associated site within 6 months of issuance of the determination; and
 - (2) You submit evidence that additional time is warranted because of FCC requirements; and
 - (3) Where the FCC issues a construction permit, a final Determination of No Hazard to Air Navigation is effective until the date prescribed by the FCC for completion of the construction. If an extension of the original FCC completion date is needed, an extension of the FAA determination must be requested from the Obstruction Evaluation Service (OES).
 - (4) If the Commission refuses to issue a construction permit, the final determination expires on the date of its refusal.

Subpart E

PETITIONS FOR DISCRETIONARY REVIEW

77.37 General.

- (a) If you are the sponsor, provided a substantive aeronautical comment on a proposal in an aeronautical study, or have a substantive aeronautical comment on the proposal but were not given an opportunity to state it, you may petition the FAA for a discretionary review of a determination, revision, or extension of a determination issued by the FAA.

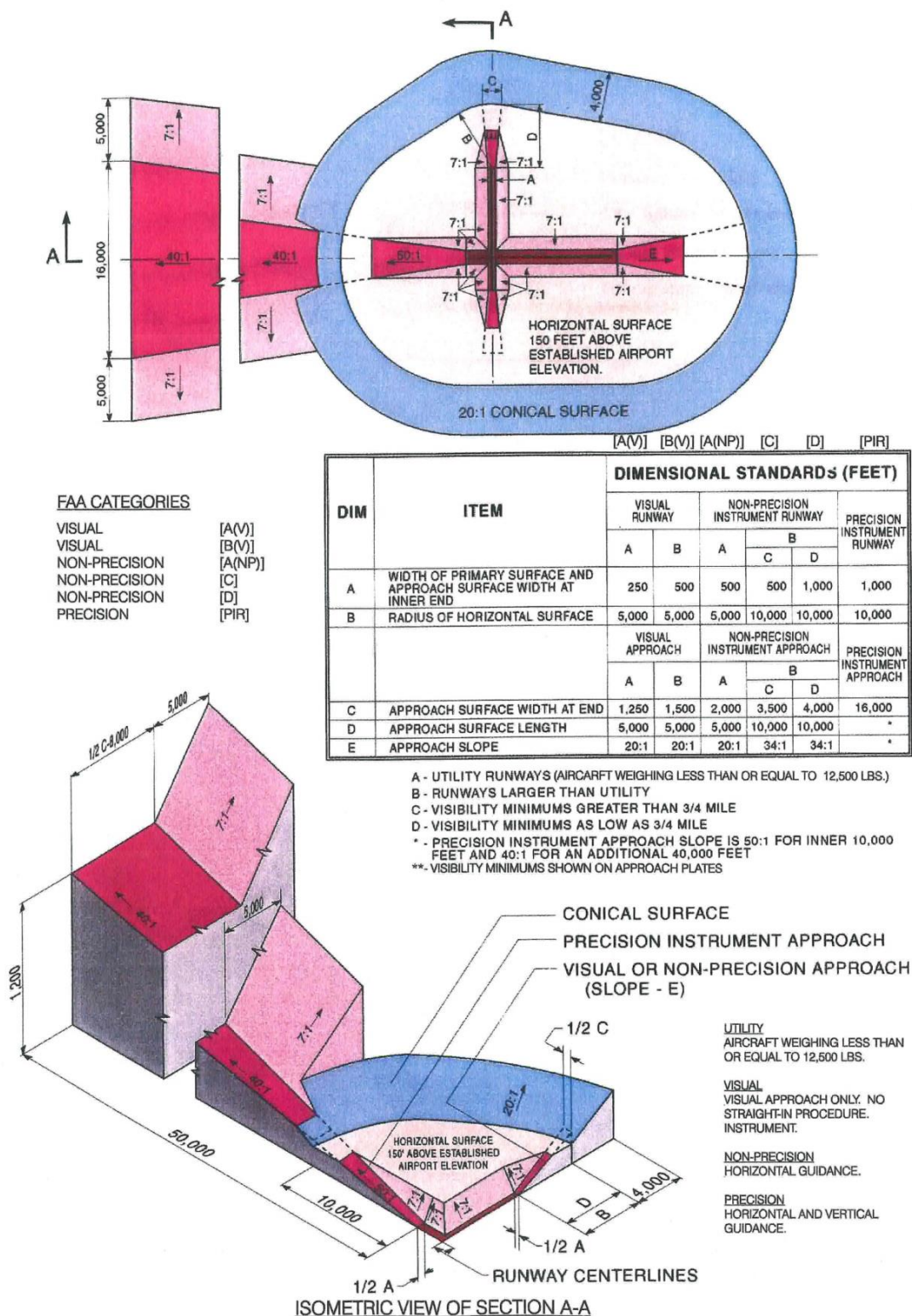
- (b) You may not file a petition for discretionary review for a Determination of No Hazard that is issued for a temporary structure, marking and lighting recommendation, or when a proposed structure or alteration does not exceed obstruction standards contained in subpart C of this part.

77.39 Contents of a petition.

- (a) You must file a petition for discretionary review in writing and it must be received by the FAA within 30 days after the issuance of a determination under 77.31, or a revision or extension of the determination under 77.35.
- (b) The petition must contain a full statement of the aeronautical basis on which the petition is made, and must include new information or facts not previously considered or presented during the aeronautical study, including valid aeronautical reasons why the determination, revisions, or extension made by the FAA should be reviewed.
- (c) In the event that the last day of the 30-day filing period falls on a weekend or a day the Federal government is closed, the last day of the filing period is the next day that the government is open.
- (d) The FAA will inform the petitioner or sponsor (if other than the petitioner) and the FCC (whenever an FCC-related proposal is involved) of the filing of the petition and that the determination is not final pending disposition of the petition.

77.41 Discretionary review results.

- (a) If discretionary review is granted, the FAA will inform the petitioner and the sponsor (if other than the petitioner) of the issues to be studied and reviewed. The review may include a request for comments and a review of all records from the initial aeronautical study.
- (b) If discretionary review is denied, the FAA will notify the petitioner and the sponsor (if other than the petitioner), and the FCC, whenever a FCC-related proposal is involved, of the basis for the denial along with a statement that the determination is final.
- (c) After concluding the discretionary review process, the FAA will revise, affirm, or reverse the determination.



[illegible]

FAR Part 77 Notification

FAA Form 7460-1

Figure B3

Online Submittal of Form 7460-1: Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration

Historically a paper form called a “7460-1” was required to be submitted to the FAA for any project proposed on airport property and certain projects near airports. Recently, the FAA has moved from paper forms to an on-line system of evaluating the effects of a proposed project on the national airspace system.

- The on-line system can be accessed at <https://oeaaa.faa.gov>.

This new system allows project proponents to submit and track their proposal as it progresses through the FAA evaluation process.

The purpose of this guidance is to supplement and clarify the FAA user guide for the 7460 website.

- available at: https://oeaaa.faa.gov/oeaaa/external/content/OEexternal_Guide_v3.1.pdf

We recommend that the user first read the entire guide provided by the FAA, and then use this document to clarify some of the more complicated aspects of the online 7460 system.

When a project must be submitted to the FAA

CFR Title 14 Part 77.13 states that any person/organization who intends to sponsor any of the following construction or alterations must notify the Administrator of the FAA:

- Any construction or alteration exceeding 200 ft. above ground level
- Any construction or alteration:
 - within 20,000 ft. of a public use or military airport which exceeds a 100:1 surface from any point on the runway of each airport with at least one runway more than 3,200 ft.
 - within 10,000 ft. of a public use or military airport which exceeds a 50:1 surface from any point on the runway of each airport with its longest runway no more than 3,200 ft.
 - within 5,000 ft. of a public use heliport which exceeds a 25:1 surface
- Any highway, railroad or other traverse way whose prescribed adjusted height would exceed the above noted standards
- When requested by the FAA
- Any construction or alteration located on a public use airport or heliport regardless of height or location.

The FAA has been continuously improving the oe/aaa website to be more user friendly and increase the on-line functionality. The look and feel of the website may change in the future, but the majority of the content should remain as is.

Create an account

Before accessing the features of the website, the user will be required to create a username and password to access the website.

Obstruction Evaluation
Version 2010.1.0

- Home
- FAA OE/AAA Offices
- View Determined Cases
- View Proposed Cases
- View Supplemental Notices (Form 7460-2)
- View Circularized Cases
- Search Archives
- Download Archives
- Circle Search for Cases
- Circle Search for Airports
- Discretionary Review FAQs
- Notice Criteria Tool
- DoD Preliminary Screening Tool
- Distance Calculation Tool

OE/AAA Account

- Login
- New User Registration

Information Resources

- FAA Acronyms
- Forms
- Regulatory Policy

Obstruction Evaluation / Airport Airspace Analysis (OE/AAA)

[faa.gov Tools](#)
[Print this page](#)

In administering Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations CFR [Part 77](#), the prime objectives of the FAA are to promote air safety and the efficient use of the navigable airspace. To accomplish this mission, aeronautical studies are conducted based on information provided by proponents on an FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration.

[Advisory Circular 70/7460-1K](#), Obstruction Marking and Lighting, describes the standards for marking and lighting structures such as buildings, chimneys, antenna towers, cooling towers, storage tanks, supporting structures of overhead wires, etc.

OE/AAA Filing Process

If your organization is planning to sponsor any construction or alterations which may affect navigable airspace, you must file a **Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration** (Form 7460-1) with the FAA.



If construction or alteration IS NOT LOCATED on an airport:

You may file forms 7460-1 and 7460-2 electronically via this website - [New User Registration](#).

or

You may file forms 7460-1 and 7460-2 via US Postal Mail to:

Mail Processing Center
Federal Aviation Administration
Southwest Regional Office
Obstruction Evaluation Service, AJR-322
2601 Meacham Boulevard
Fort Worth, TX 76193

Questions? Please contact the [appropriate representative](#).

If construction or alteration IS LOCATED on an airport:

You may file forms 7460-1 electronically via this website - [New User Registration](#).

or

Find the [FAA Airports Region / District Office](#) having jurisdiction over the airport on which the construction is located, and file to that address.

Once a user has created an account, they will be able to log in and will be directed to the OE/AAA Portal Page. This page displays a summary of any projects which have been entered into the website, categorized by off-airport and on-airport projects.

Adding a Sponsor

Before a user can enter project specific information, a project sponsor must be created. A sponsor is the person who is ultimately responsible for the construction or alteration. All FAA correspondence will be addressed to the sponsor. The sponsor could be the airport manager for projects proposed by the airport, or the developer proposing off airport construction. To create a sponsor contact, click “Add New Sponsor” on the “portal” page. From there the user can add sponsors for various projects.

OE/AAA Portal Page

faa.gov Tools: Print this page

My Account	Off Airport Construction (includes on Military Airport)	On Airport Construction (excludes on Military Airport)																																		
Name: User Name: Login Time: IP Address: Actions: What's New Update Account Information Change Password Logout	My Cases (Off Airport) Add New Case (Off Airport) My Sponsors Add New Sponsor Air Traffic Areas of Responsibility My Cases by Status: <table> <tr><td>Draft</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Accepted</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Add Letter</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Work in Progress</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Determined</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Circularized</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Terminated</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>All</td><td>0</td></tr> </table> Draft: Cases that have been saved by the user but have not been submitted to the FAA. Accepted: Cases that have been submitted to the FAA. Add Letter: Cases that have been reviewed by the FAA and require additional information from the user. Work in Progress: Cases that are being evaluated by the FAA. Determined: Cases that have a completed aeronautical study and an FAA determination. Terminated: Cases that are no longer valid. Please allow the FAA a minimum of 30 days to complete a study. Click here to contact the appropriate representative.	Draft	0	Accepted	0	Add Letter	0	Work in Progress	0	Determined	0	Circularized	0	Terminated	0	All	0	My Cases (On Airport) Add New Case (On Airport) My Sponsors Add New Sponsor Airports Regional Contacts My Cases by Status: <table> <tr><td>Draft</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Waiting</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Accepted</td><td>179</td></tr> <tr><td>Add Letter</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Work In Progress</td><td>64</td></tr> <tr><td>Determined</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>Terminated</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Deleted</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>All</td><td>247</td></tr> </table> Draft: Cases that have been saved by the user but have not been submitted to the FAA. Waiting: Cases that have not been submitted to the FAA and are waiting for an action from the user, either to verify the map or attach a sketch. Accepted: Cases that have been submitted to the FAA. Add Letter: Cases that have been reviewed by the FAA and require additional information from the user. Work in Progress: Cases that are being evaluated by the FAA. Determined: Cases that have completed a aeronautical study and an FAA determination. Terminated: Cases that are no longer valid. NOTE: Please use this section for filing on-airport constructions electronically.	Draft	0	Waiting	0	Accepted	179	Add Letter	0	Work In Progress	64	Determined	4	Terminated	0	Deleted	0	All	247
Draft	0																																			
Accepted	0																																			
Add Letter	0																																			
Work in Progress	0																																			
Determined	0																																			
Circularized	0																																			
Terminated	0																																			
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Waiting	0																																			
Accepted	179																																			
Add Letter	0																																			
Work In Progress	64																																			
Determined	4																																			
Terminated	0																																			
Deleted	0																																			
All	247																																			
Email Notifications Circularized Case Notification	Help OE/AAA Support Desk Phone: 202-580-7500 Email: oeaaa_helpdesk@cghitech.com	Documents - OE/AAA System User Guide - FAA Acronyms																																		

When the user selects “Add New Sponsor”, they will be presented with the following screen:

Add New Sponsor

faa.gov Tools: Print this page

- The Sponsor can be you, your company, or your client. The sponsor is the person or business ultimately responsible for the construction or alteration. The sponsor appears as the addressee on all correspondence from the FAA.
- Please populate the following form to add or update a Sponsor.
- Required fields indicated with *

* Sponsor Name:	
* Attention Of:	
* Address:	
Address2:	
* City:	
* State:	
-OR-	
* Non-US State:	
* Country:	United States
* Zip / Post Code:	
* Phone:	- - ext
* Fax:	- -
* Email:	

NOTE: The party submitting information through the FAA website **DOES NOT** have to be the same as the sponsor. Often, a consultant or other party under direction from the sponsor makes the submittal through the website

Creating a New Submittal

There are two options for creating a new 7460 submittal. Again on the left side, either click “Add New Case (off airport)” or “Add New Case (on airport)”

The screenshot displays the OE/AAA Portal Page. On the left is a sidebar menu with the following items:

- Obstruction Evaluation Version 2010.1.0
- Home
- FAA OE/AAA Offices
- View Determined Cases
- View Proposed Cases
- View Supplemental Notices (Form 7460-2)
- View Circularized Cases
- Search Archives
- Download Archives
- Circle Search for Cases
- Circle Search for Airports
- Discretionary Review FAQs
- Notice Criteria Tool
- DoD Preliminary Screening Tool
- Distance Calculation Tool
- OE/AAA Account
 - Portal Page
 - My Cases (Off Airport)
 - My Cases (On Airport)
 - My Sponsors
 - Add New Case (Off Airport)
 - Add New Case (On Airport)
 - Update User Account
 - What's New
 - Change Password
 - Logout

Two red arrows point to the 'Add New Case (Off Airport)' and 'Add New Case (On Airport)' links in the sidebar.

The main content area is titled 'OE/AAA Portal Page' and contains a 'My Account' section with the following information:

Name:
User Name:
Login Time:
IP Address:

Actions:
[What's New](#)
[Update Account Information](#)
[Change Password](#)
[Logout](#)

At the bottom of the main content area is an 'Email Notifications' section with the link [Circularized Case Notification](#).

There are some differences in the required fields for “on airport” vs. “off airport” but the differences are minor and self-explanatory. One tip: for off airport submittals there is a field for “requested marking/lighting”. If the user does not have a preference, select other from the pull down menu and in the “other field” state “no preference”.

Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration - Off Airport

faa.gov

Sponsor (person, company, etc. proposing this action)

* Sponsor:

Construction / Alteration Information

* Notice Of:

* Duration:

if Temporary : Months: Days:

Work Schedule - Start: (mm/dd/yyyy)

Work Schedule - End: (mm/dd/yyyy)

State Filing:

Structure Summary

* Structure Type:

* Structure Name:

FCC Number:

Prior ASN: - -

Structure Details

* Latitude: ° ′ ″ N

* Longitude: ° ′ ″ W

* Horizontal Datum:

* Site Elevation (SE): (nearest foot)

* Structure Height (AGL): (nearest foot)

* Requested Marking/Lighting:

Other :

Audio Visual Warning System(AVWS): Yes

* Current Marking/Lighting:

Other :

* Nearest City:

* Nearest State:

* Description of Location:

* Description of Proposal:

Common Frequency Bands

	Low Freq	High Freq	Freq U
☐	806	824	M
☐	824	849	M
☐	851	866	M
☐	869	894	M
☐	896	901	M
☐	901	902	M
☐	930	931	M
☐	931	932	M
☐	932	932.5	M
☐	935	940	M
☐	940	941	M
☐	1850	1910	M
☐	1930	1990	M
☐	2305	2310	M
☐	2345	2360	M

Specific Frequencies

[Add Specific Frequency](#)

Additional Location(s)

[Add New Location\(s\)](#)

Save Cancel

Accurate lat/long and site elevation is critical for an accurate airspace determination.

It is recommended that survey quality data be obtained from a recent survey, a GPS unit, or worst case, scaled from a topo quad.

- The most common “notice of” is construction. Select from pull down menu.
- Latitude and longitude must be entered for the structure/construction activity.
- Most 7460 submittals will require multiple points with lat/long unless the 7460 is for a pole/tower/ or other single point object. Buildings and construction areas all require points indicating the extents of the building or area. More information is provided below on how to add additional points to a submittal.
- There is a field to describe the activity taking place. In some complex activities the field does not provide enough room for the required text. An additional explanatory letter can be attached. Additional information is provided in this section on how to add a letter or document to the submittal.
- Red asterisks indicate the required fields.
- Unless there has been a previous aeronautical study for this submittal leave the “prior study” fields blank.
- Only select “common frequency bands” if the proposed structure will transmit a signal.

If the submittal is a building or construction area that is more than a single lat/long point the user must save the data first. Click save at the bottom of the page. This will bring up a summary screen of the case. To add more points click “clone” under the heading “actions”.

Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration - Off Airport

faa.gov Tools: [Print this page](#)

Project Name: TEST1-000119804-09

Sponsor: test10

Project Summary : TEST1-000119804-09

[Add Another Case to this Project](#)

Structure	City, State	Lat/Long	Map	Actions
sadv Draft	edfv, TX	30° 30' 30.00" N 95° 30' 30.00" W	 Verify Map	Delete Clone Upload a PDF
sadv Draft	edfv, TX	30° 30' 3.00" N 95° 41' 1.00" W	 Verify Map	Delete Clone Upload a PDF
sadv Draft	edfv, TX	30° 30' 30.00" N 95° 1' 1.00" W	 Verify Map	Delete Clone Upload a PDF
sadv Draft	edfv, TX	30° 30' 9.00" N 94° 4' 7.00" W	 Verify Map	Delete Clone Upload a PDF
sadv Draft	edfv, TX	30° 30' 15.00" N 95° 41' 4.00" W	 Verify Map	Delete Clone Upload a PDF

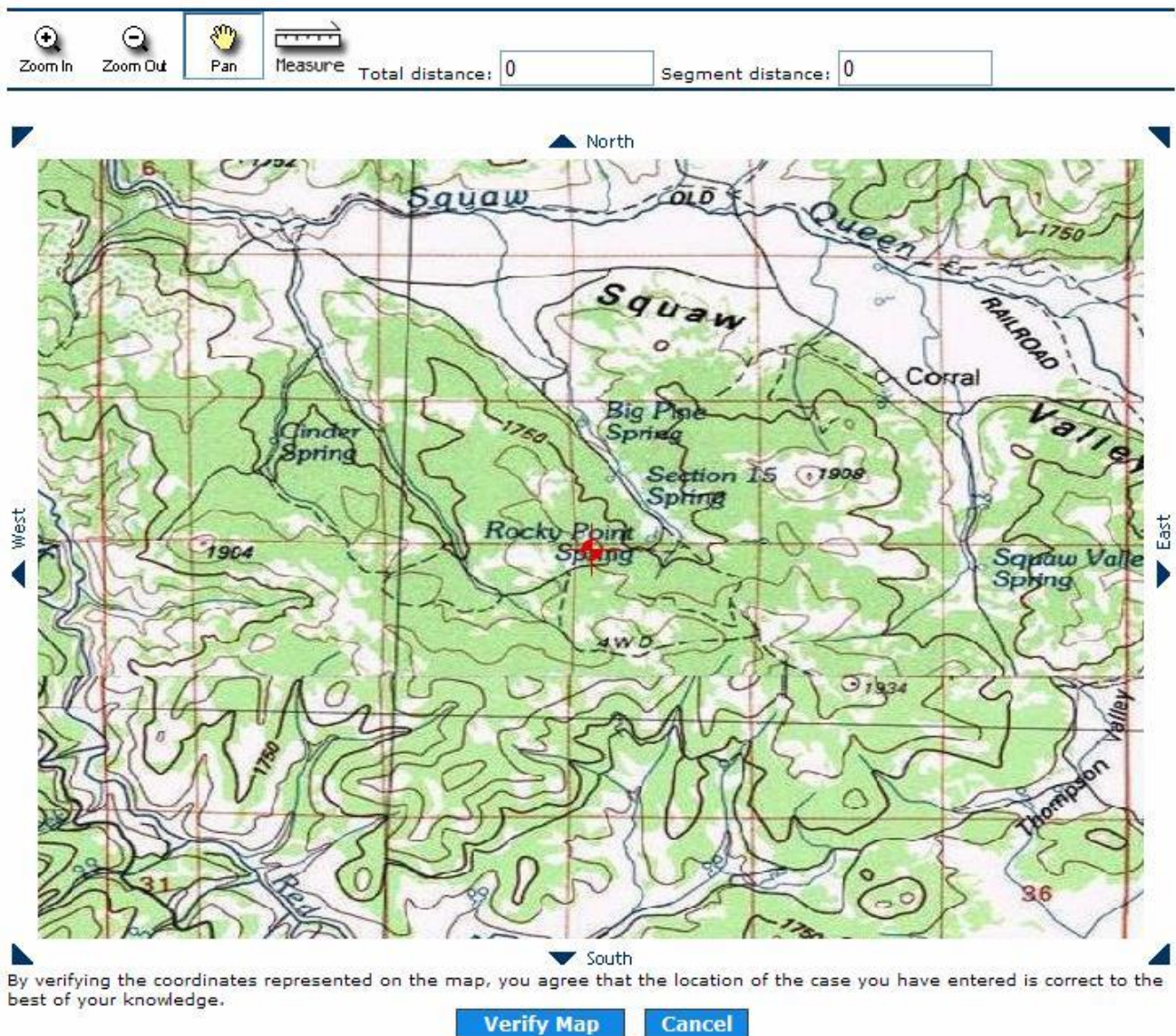
To submit this project, you must verify the coordinates of each case listed above.

The clone tool copies all the relevant information to a new page where an additional lat/long and elevation can be entered. However, the clone process does not number the various points of a proposed project. When entering the details for a point (see Image 5) it is helpful if the user assigns a number to the point and references the total number of points for the project (e.g. point 2 of 20). The numbering can be included in the project “description/remarks” field for each point.

It should be noted that each individual point associated with a project (e.g. each corner of a building) is evaluated individually, thus the importance of including a numbering system (2 of 20) in the text/description box.

Once done, click “save” again. Now the user will see two records under the “project summary” heading. Continue this process of cloning for all the remaining points.

Once all the points have been entered, each point must be verified. There is a red X with the words “verify map” indicating the user has not verified the location. Click Verify Map, a popup will display the lat/long point on a topo map and the user must verify that it is in the correct location. After clicking “verify map” on the popup, the red X will become a blue checkmark. It seems to be more efficient to enter all of the points associated with a project and then return to verify each point on the map at one time.



All on-airport project submittals must have a “project sketch” included. Under the “actions” column select “upload a PDF”. Once you have uploaded a sketch for all the points associated with the project the red X under “sketch” will turn to a green check mark. Off-airport projects do not require a “project sketch”, but the user can still upload one for informational purposes.

If the user needs to add any other information such as an explanatory letter, clicking on “upload a PDF” will allow the user to upload more documents, although only one at a time. Keep in mind that if additional PDFs or information are being provided, like the project sketch it must be uploaded to every point associated with the project.

Once the maps have been verified and sketches uploaded for all points associated with the case, the user will be able to submit the 7460 to the FAA for review.

Status of Submitted Projects

To check the status of a submittal, click on either “my cases (off airport)” or “my cases (on airport)” to see a list of what has been submitted. Each of the multiple points associated with one project will be listed as if they are separate, although still associated. The points will have a status:

ALL of My Cases (Off Airport)

[faa.gov Tools:](#) [Print this page](#)

All Cases	Filter by Case Status	Cases Requiring Action
Show All Cases (31)	Draft (15) Accepted (0) Work in Progress (0) Determined (0) Circularized (0) Terminated (16)	7460-2 Required (0) Add Letter (0)

Records 1 to 20 of 31

Page 1 of 2

[Next page →](#)

Project Name	Structure Name	ASN	Status	Date Accepted	Date Determined	City	State
CITY -000038834-06	Test	2007-ASW-11935-OE	Terminated	12/27/2007	12/27/2007	Test	TX
CITY -000059482-07	sdv		Draft			Ijknasd	AS
CITY -000059483-07			Draft			1WADC	TX
CITY -000060676-07	Clearing		Draft			Loackhaven	PA
GLYN -000102789-08	Belgrade		Draft			Memphis	TN
TEST -000017393-05			Draft			Test	TX
TEST -000017393-05			Draft			Test	VA
TEST -000026823-05	-2 Test	2005-ASW-5900-OE	Terminated	10/24/2005	01/26/2006	Test	TX
TEST-000042518-06			Draft			Test	PW
TEST-000054890-06			Draft			Miami	HI
TEST-000062979-07	Test	2007-ASW-2891-OE	Terminated	03/31/2007	03/31/2007	Test	TX
TEST-000068585-07	Test	2007-ASW-4498-OE	Terminated	06/06/2007	06/06/2007	Test	TX
TEST-000070702-07	Test	2007-AAL-169-OE	Terminated	06/28/2007	06/28/2007	test	AK
TEST-000073196-07	Test	2007-ASW-6665-OE	Terminated	07/28/2007	07/28/2007	Test	TX
TEST-000076148-07	Test Case	2007-ASW-7840-OE	Terminated	08/30/2007	09/24/2007	Test	TX
TEST-000080619-07	Test	2007-ASW-9818-OE	Terminated	10/25/2007	10/25/2007	Test	TX
TEST-000089176-08	Test	2008-ASW-1637-OE	Terminated	02/28/2008	02/28/2008	Test	TX
TEST-000100444-08	test	2008-ASW-5488-OE	Terminated	08/04/2008	08/04/2008	Test	TX
TEST-000102395-08	test	2008-ASW-5898-OE	Terminated	08/28/2008	10/03/2008	Test	TX
TEST-000104649-08	test	2008-ASW-6317-OE	Terminated	10/03/2008	10/09/2008	test	TX

Rows per Page: 20

[Next page →](#)

Records 1 to 20 of 31

Page: 1 2

Page 1 of 2

Project Status Definitions:

Draft: Cases that have been saved by the user but have not been submitted to the FAA.

Waiting: Cases that have not been submitted to the FAA and are waiting for an action from the user, either to verify the map or attach a sketch.

Accepted: Cases that have been submitted to the FAA.

Add Letter: Cases that have been reviewed by the FAA and require additional information from the user.

Work in Progress: Cases that are being evaluated by the FAA.

Determined: Cases that have a completed aeronautical study and an FAA determination.

Terminated: Cases that are no longer valid.

These definitions are also shown at the bottom of the summary screen.

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Methods for Determining Concentrations of People

INTRODUCTION

The underlying safety compatibility criterion employed in this *ALUCP* is “usage intensity”—the maximum number of people per acre that can be present in a given area at any one time. If a proposed use exceeds the maximum intensity, it is considered incompatible and thus inconsistent with compatibility planning policies. The usage intensity concept is identified in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* as the measure best suited for assessment of land use safety compatibility with airports. The *Handbook* is published by the California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics and is required under state law to be used as a guide in preparation of airport land use compatibility plans.

It is recognized, though, that “people per acre” is not a common measure in other facets of land use planning. This *ALUCP* therefore also utilizes the more common measure of floor area ratio (FAR) as a means of implementing the usage intensity criteria on the local level. This appendix both provides guidance on how the usage intensity determination can be made and defines the relationships between this measure, FAR, and other measures found in land use planning. Appendix C2 shows sample calculations.

COUNTING PEOPLE

The most difficult part about calculating a use’s intensity is estimating the number of people expected to use a particular facility under normal circumstances. All people—not just employees, but also customers and visitors—who may be on the property at a single point in time, whether indoors or outside, must be counted. The only exceptions are for rare special events, such as an air show at an airport, for which a facility is not designed and normally not used and for which extra safety precautions can be taken as appropriate.

Ideally, the actual number of people for which the facility is designed would be known. For example, the number of seats in a proposed movie theater can be determined with high accuracy once the theater size is decided. Other buildings, though, may be built as a shell and the eventual number of occupants not known until a specific tenant is found. Furthermore, even then, the number of occupants can change in the future as tenants change. Even greater uncertainty is involved with relatively open uses not having fixed seating—retail stores or sports parks, for example.

Absent clearly measurable occupancy numbers, other sources must be relied upon to estimate the number of people in a proposed development.

Survey of Similar Uses

A survey of similar uses already in existence is one option. Gathering data in this manner can be time-consuming and costly, however. Also, unless the survey sample is sufficiently large and conducted at

various times, inconsistent numbers may result. Except for uncommon uses for which occupancy levels cannot be estimated through other means, surveys are most appropriate as supplemental information.

Maximum Occupancy

A second option for estimating the number of people who will be on a site is to rely upon data indicating the maximum occupancy of a building measured in terms of Occupancy Load Factor—the number of square feet per occupant. The number of people on the site, assuming limited outdoor or peripheral uses, can be calculated by dividing the total floor area of a proposed use by the Occupancy Load Factor. The challenge of this methodology lies in establishing realistic figures for square feet per occupant. The number varies greatly from one use to another and, for some uses, has changed over time as well.

A commonly used source of maximum occupancy data is the standards set in the California Building Code (CBC). The chart reproduced as Table C1 indicates the Occupancy Load Factors for various types of uses. The CBC, though, is intended primarily for purposes of structural design and fire safety and represents a legal maximum occupancy in most jurisdictions. A CBC-based methodology consequently results in occupancy numbers that are higher than normal maximum usage in most instances. The numbers also are based upon usable floor area and do not take into account corridors, stairs, building equipment rooms, and other functions that are part of a building's gross square footage. Surveys of actual Occupancy Load Factors conducted by various agencies have indicated that many retail and office uses are generally occupied at no more than 50% of their maximum occupancy levels, even at the busiest times of day. Therefore, the *Handbook* indicates that the number of people calculated for office and retail uses can usually be divided in half to reflect the actual occupancy levels before making the final people-per-acre determination. Even with this adjustment, the CBC-based methodology typically produces intensities at the high end of the likely range.

Another source of data on square footage per occupant comes from the facility management industry. The data is used to help businesses determine how much building space they need to build or lease and thus tends to be more generous than the CBC standards. The numbers vary not only by the type of facility, as with the CBC, but also by type of industry. The following are selected examples of square footage per *employee* gathered from a variety of sources.

▪ Call centers	150 – 175
▪ Typical offices	180 – 250
▪ Law, finance, real estate offices	300 – 325
▪ Research & development, light industry	300 – 500
▪ Health services	500

The numbers above do not take into account the customers who may also be present for certain uses. For retail business, dining establishments, theaters, and other uses where customers outnumber employees, either direct measures of occupancy—the number of seats, for example—or other methodologies must be used to estimate the potential number of people on the site.

Parking Space Requirements

For many jurisdictions and a wide variety of uses, the number of people present on a site can be calculated based upon the number of automobile parking spaces that are required. Certain limitations and assumptions must be considered when applying this methodology, however. An obvious limitation is that

parking space requirements can be correlated with occupancy numbers only where nearly all users arrive by private vehicle rather than by public transportation, walking, or other method. Secondly, the jurisdiction needs to have a well-defined parking ordinance that lists parking space requirements for a wide range of land uses. For most uses, these requirements are typically stated in terms of the number of parking spaces that must be provided per 1,000 square feet of gross building size or a similar ratio. Lastly, assumptions must be made with regard to the average number of people who will arrive in each car.

Both of the critical ratios associated with this methodology—parking spaces to building size and occupants to vehicles—vary from one jurisdiction to another even for the same types of uses. Research of local ordinances and other sources, though, indicates that the following ratios are typical.

- **Parking Space Ratios**—These examples of required parking space requirements are typical of those found in ordinances adopted by urban and suburban jurisdictions. The numbers are ratios of spaces required per 1,000 square feet of gross floor area. Gross floor area is normally measured to the outside surfaces of a building and includes all floor levels as well as stairways, elevators, storage, and mechanical rooms.

▪ Small Restaurants	10.0
▪ Medical Offices	4.0 – 5.7
▪ Shopping Centers	4.0 – 5.0
▪ Health Clubs	3.3 – 5.0
▪ Business Professional Offices	3.3 – 4.0
▪ Retail Stores	3.0 – 3.5
▪ Research & Development	2.5 – 4.0
▪ Manufacturing	2.0 – 2.5
▪ Furniture, Building Supply Stores	0.7 – 1.0

- **Vehicle Occupancy**—Data indicating the average number of people occupying each vehicle parking at a particular business or other land use can be found in various transportation surveys. The numbers vary both from one community or region to another and over time, thus current local data is best if available. The following data represent typical vehicle occupancy for different trip purposes.

▪ Work	1.05 – 1.2
▪ Education	1.2 – 2.0
▪ Medical	1.5 – 1.7
▪ Shopping	1.5 – 1.8
▪ Dining, Social, Recreational	1.7 – 2.3

USAGE INTENSITY RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER DEVELOPMENT MEASURES

Calculating Usage Intensities

Once the number of people expected in a particular development—both over the entire site and within individual buildings—has been estimated, the usage intensity can be calculated. The criteria in Chapter 3 of this *ALUCP* are measured in terms of the average intensity over the entire project site.

The average intensity is calculated by dividing the total number of people on the site by the site size. A 10-acre site expected to be occupied by as many as 1,000 people at a time, thus would have an average intensity of 100 people per acre. The site size equals the total size of the parcel or parcels to be developed.

Having calculated the usage intensities of a proposed development, a comparison can be made with the criteria set forth in the *ALUCP* to determine whether the proposal is consistent or inconsistent with the policies.

Comparison with Floor Area Ratio

As noted earlier, usage intensity or people per acre is not a common metric in land use planning. Floor area ratio or FAR—the gross square footage of the buildings on a site divided by the site size—is a more common measure in land use planning. Some counties and cities adopt explicit FAR limits in their zoning ordinance or other policies. Those that do not set FAR limits often have other requirements such as, a maximum number of floors a building can have, minimum setback distances from the property line, and minimum number of parking spaces. These requirements effectively limit the floor area ratio as well.

To facilitate local jurisdiction implementation, the safety compatibility criteria in the Basic Compatibility Criteria table in Chapter 3 have been structured around FAR measures to determine usage intensity limits for many types of nonresidential land use development. To utilize FAR in this manner, a critical additional piece of information is necessary to overcome the major shortcoming of FAR as a safety compatibility measure. The problem with FAR is that it does not directly correlate with risks to people because different types of buildings with the same FAR can have vastly different numbers of people inside—a low-intensity warehouse versus a high-intensity restaurant, for example. For FAR to be applied as a factor in setting development limitations, assumptions must be made as to how much space each person (employees and others) in the building will occupy. The Basic Compatibility Criteria table therefore indicates the assumed Occupancy Load Factor for various land uses. Mathematically, the relationship between usage intensity and FAR is:

$$\text{FAR} = \frac{(\text{allowable usage intensity}) \times (\text{Occupancy Load Factor})}{43,560}$$

where *usage intensity* is measured in terms of people per acre and *Occupancy Load Factor* as square feet per person.

Selection of the usage intensity, occupancy level, and FAR numbers that appear in the Basic Compatibility Criteria table was done in an iterative manner that considered each of the components both separately and together. Usage intensities were initially set with respect to guidelines provided in the *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook*. Occupancy levels were derived from the CBC, but were adjusted based upon additional research from both local and national sources in the manner discussed earlier

in this appendix. The FAR limits were initially calculated from these other two numbers using the formula above.

Comparison with Parking Space Requirements

As discussed above, many jurisdictions have adopted parking space requirements that vary from one land use type to another. Factoring in an estimated vehicle occupancy rate for various land uses as described earlier, the Occupancy Load Factor can be calculated. For example, a typical parking space requirement for office uses is 4.0 spaces per 1,000 square feet or 1 space per 250 square feet. If each vehicle is assumed to be occupied by 1.1 persons, the equivalent Occupancy Load Factor would be 1 person per 227 square feet. This number falls squarely within the range noted above that was found through separate research of norms used by the facility management industry.

As an added note, the Occupancy Load Factor of 215 square feet per person indicated in the Basic Compatibility Criteria table for office uses is slightly more conservative than the above calculation produces. This means that, for a given usage intensity standard, the FAR limit in the table is slightly more restrictive than would result from a higher Occupancy Load Factor.

Function of Space	Floor area per occupant (sq. ft.)
Accessory storage areas, mechanical equipment room	300 gross
Agricultural building	300 gross
Aircraft hangars	500 gross
Airport terminal	
Baggage claim	20 gross
Baggage handling	300 gross
Concourse	100 gross
Waiting areas	15 gross
Assembly	
Gaming floors (keno, slots, etc.)	11 gross
Assembly with fixed seats	See Section 1004.7
Assembly without fixed seats	
Concentrated (chairs only-not fixed)	15 net
Standing space	5 net
Unconcentrated (tables and chairs)	7 net
Bowling centers, allow 5 persons for each lane including 15 feet of runway, and for additional areas	7 net
Business areas	100 gross
Courtrooms-other than fixed seating areas	40 net
Day care	35 net
Dormitories	50 gross
Educational	
Classroom area	20 net
Shops and other vocational room areas	50 net
Exercise rooms	50 gross
H-5 Fabrication and manufacturing areas	200 gross
Industrial areas	100 gross
Institutional areas	
Inpatient treatment areas	240 gross
Outpatient treatment areas	100 gross
Sleeping areas	120 gross
Kitchens, commercial	200 gross
Laboratory	
Educational	50 net
Laboratories, non-educational	100 net
Laboratory suite	200 gross
Library	
Reading rooms	50 net
Stack area	100 gross
Locker rooms	50 gross
Mercantile	
Areas on other floors	60 gross
Basement and grade floor areas	30 gross
Storage, stock, shipping areas	300 gross
Parking garages	200 gross
Residential	200 gross
Skating rinks, swimming pools	
Rink and pool	50 gross
Decks	15 gross
Stages and platforms	15 net
Warehouses	500 gross

Source: California Building Code (2007), Table 1004.1.1

Table C2

Occupant Load Factors

California Building Code

Example 1

Proposed Development: Two office buildings, each two stories and containing 20,000 square feet of floor area per building. Site size is 3.0 net acres. Counting a portion of the adjacent road, the gross area of the site is 3.5± acres.

A. Calculation Based on Parking Space Requirements

For office uses, assume that a county or city parking ordinance requires 1 parking space for every 300 square feet of floor area. Data from traffic studies or other sources can be used to estimate the average vehicle occupancy. For the purposes of this example, the typical vehicle occupancy is assumed to equal 1.5 people per vehicle.

The average usage intensity would therefore be calculated as follows:

- 1) 40,000 sq. ft. floor area x 1.0 parking space per 300 sq. ft. = 134 required parking spaces
- 2) 134 parking spaces x 1.5 people per space = 201 people maximum on site
- 3) 201 people ÷ 3.5 acres gross site size = 57 people per acre average for the site

B. Calculation Based on Uniform Building Code

Using the UBC (Table C1) as the basis for estimating building occupancy yields the following results for the above example:

- 1) 40,000 sq. ft. bldg. ÷ 100 sq. ft./occupant = 400 people max. bldg. occupancy (under UBC)
- 2) 400 max. bldg. occupancy x 50% adjustment = 200 people maximum on site
- 3) 200 people ÷ 3.5 acres gross site size = 57 people per acre average for the site

C. Calculation of Single Acre Intensity

Assuming that occupancy of each building is relatively equal throughout, but that there is some separation between the buildings and outdoor uses are minimal, the usage intensity for a single acre would be estimated to be:

- 1) 20,000 sq. ft. bldg. ÷ 2 stories = 10,000 sq. ft. bldg. footprint
- 2) 10,000 sq. ft. bldg. footprint ÷ 43,560 sq. ft. per acre = 0.23 acre bldg. footprint
- 3) Building footprint < 1.0 acre; therefore maximum people in 1 acre = bldg. occupancy = 100 people per single acre (i.e., 200 people max. on site ÷ 2 bldgs.)

Conclusions: In this instance, both methodologies yield the same results. The 57 people per average acre and the 100 people per single acre results must be compared with the intensity limits provided in the Basic Compatibility Criteria table in Chapter 3. The proposed use would meet the maximum and single-acre intensity criteria for all *Compatibility Zones*, except *Zones A* (0 people per acre) and *B1* (25 people per acre on average; 50 people per single-acre).

Table C2**Sample People-Per-Acre Calculations**

Example 2

Proposed Development: Single-floor furniture store containing 24,000 square feet of floor area on a site of 2.0 gross acres and the net acreage (less internal roadways) is 1.7 acres.

A. Calculation Based on Parking Space Requirements

For furniture stores, assume that a county or city parking ordinance requires 1 parking space per 1,500 square feet of use area. Assuming 1.5 people per automobile results in the following intensity estimates:

The average usage intensity would be:

- 1) 24,000 sq. ft. bldg. x 1.0 parking space per 1,500 sq. ft. = 16 required parking spaces
- 2) 16 parking spaces x 1.5 people per space = 24 people maximum on site
- 3) 24 people ÷ 2.0 acres gross site size = 12 people per acre average for the site

B. Calculation Based on Uniform Building Code

For the purposes of the UBC-based methodology, the furniture store is assumed to consist of 50% retail sales floor (at 30 square feet per occupant) and 50% warehouse (at 500 square feet per occupant). Usage intensities would therefore be estimated as follows:

- 1) 12,000 sq. ft. retail floor area ÷ 30 sq. ft./occupant = 400 people max. occupancy in retail area
- 2) 12,000 sq. ft. warehouse floor area ÷ 500 sq. ft./occupant = 24 people max. occupancy in warehouse area
- 3) Maximum occupancy under UBC assumptions = 400 + 24 = 424 people
- 4) Assuming typical peak occupancy is 50% of UBC numbers = 212 people maximum on site
- 5) 212 people ÷ 2.0 acres = 106 people per acre average for the site

C. Calculation for Single Acre Intensity

With respect to the single-acre intensity criteria, the entire building occupancy would again be within less than 1.0 acre, thus yielding the same intensity of 24 or 212 people per single acre.

Again assuming a relatively balanced occupancy throughout the building and that outdoor uses are minimal, the usage intensity for a single acre would be estimated to be:

- 1) 24,000 sq. ft. bldg. footprint ÷ 43,560 sq. ft. per acre = 0.55 acre bldg. footprint
- 3) Building footprint < 1.0 acre; therefore maximum people in 1 acre = bldg. occupancy = 24 or 212 people per single acre under parking space or UBC methodology, respectively

Conclusions: In this instance, the two methods produce very different results. The occupancy estimate of 30 square feet per person is undoubtedly low for a furniture store even after the 50% adjustment. On the other hand, the 12 people-per-acre estimate using the parking requirement methodology appears low, but is probably closer to being realistic. Unless better data is available from surveys of similar uses, this proposal should reasonably be considered compatible within most *Compatibility Zones*, except *Zone A* and possibly *Zones B1* and *B2*.

Table C2, continued

General Plan Consistency Checklist

This checklist is intended to assist local agencies with modifications necessary to make their local plans and other local policies consistent with the *ALUCP*. It is also designed to facilitate *ALUC* reviews of these local plans and policies. The list will need to be modified to reflect the policies of each individual *ALUC* and is not intended as a state requirement.

COMPATIBILITY CRITERIA

General Plan Document

The following items typically appear directly in a general plan document. Amendment of the general plan will be required if there are any conflicts with the *ALUCP*.

- **Land Use Map**—No direct conflicts should exist between proposed new land uses indicated on a general plan land use map and the *ALUC* land use compatibility criteria.
 - Residential densities (dwelling units per acre) should not exceed the set limits.
 - Proposed nonresidential development needs to be assessed with respect to applicable intensity limits (see below).
 - No new land uses of a type listed as specifically prohibited should be shown within affected areas.
- **Noise Element**—General plan noise elements typically include criteria indicating the maximum noise exposure for which residential development is normally acceptable. This limit must be made consistent with the equivalent *ALUCP* criteria. Note, however, that a general plan may establish a different limit with respect to aviation-related noise than for noise from other sources (this may be appropriate in that aviation-related noise is sometimes judged to be more objectionable than other types of equally loud noises).

Zoning or Other Policy Documents

The following items need to be reflected either in the general plan or in a separate policy document such as a combining zone ordinance. If a separate policy document is adopted, modification of the general plan to achieve consistency with the *ALUCP* may not be required. Modifications would normally be needed only to eliminate any conflicting language which may be present and to make reference to the separate policy document.

- **Intensity Limitations on Nonresidential Uses**—*ALUCPs* may establish limits on the usage intensities of commercial, industrial, and other nonresidential land uses. This can be done by duplication of the performance-oriented criteria—specifically, the number of people per acre—indicated in the *ALUCP*. Alternatively, *ALUCs* may create a detailed list of land uses which are allowable and/or not allowable within each compatibility zone. For certain land uses, such a list may need to include limits on building sizes, floor area ratios, habitable floors, and/or other design parameters which are equivalent to the usage intensity criteria.
- **Identification of Prohibited Uses**—*ALUCPs* may prohibit schools, day care centers, assisted living centers, hospitals, and other uses within a majority of an airport's influence area. The facilities often are permitted or conditionally permitted uses within many commercial or industrial land use designations.
- **Open Land Requirements**—*ALUCP* requirements, if any, for assuring that a minimum amount of open land is preserved in the airport vicinity must be reflected in local policies. Normally, the locations which are intended to be maintained as open land would be identified on a map with the total acreage within each compatibility zone indicated. If some of the area included as open land is private property, then policies must be established which assure that the open land will continue to exist as the property develops. Policies specifying the required characteristics of eligible open land should also be established.
- **Infill Development**—If an *ALUCP* contains infill policies and a jurisdiction wishes to take advantage of them, the lands that meet the qualifications must be shown on a map.

Zoning or Other Policy Documents, Continued

- **Height Limitations and Other Hazards to Flight**—To protect the airport airspace, limitations must be set on the height of structures and other objects near airports. These limitations are to be based upon FAR Part 77. Restrictions also must be established on other land use characteristics which can cause hazards to flight (specifically, visual or electronic interference with navigation and uses which attract birds). Note that many jurisdictions have already adopted an airport-related hazard and height limit zoning ordinance which, if up to date, will satisfy this consistency requirement.
- **Buyer Awareness Measures**—Besides disclosure rules already required by state law, as a condition for approval of development within certain compatibility zones, some ALUCPs require either dedication of an aviation easement to the airport proprietor or placement on deeds of a notice regarding airport impacts. If so, local agency policies must contain similar requirements.
- **Nonconforming Uses and Reconstruction**—Local agency policies regarding nonconforming uses and reconstruction must be equivalent to or more restrictive than those in the ALUCP, if any.

REVIEW PROCEDURES

In addition to incorporation of ALUC compatibility criteria, local agency implementing documents must specify the manner in which development proposals will be reviewed for consistency with the compatibility criteria.

- **Actions Always Required to be Submitted for ALUC Review**—PUC Section 21676 identifies the types of actions that must be submitted for airport land use commission review. Local policies should either list these actions or, at a minimum, note the local agency's intent to comply with the state statute.
- **Other Land Use Actions Potentially Subject to ALUC Review**—In addition to the above actions, ALUCPs may identify certain major land use actions for which referral to the ALUC is dependent upon agreement between the local agency and ALUC. If the local agency fully complies with all of the items in this general plan consistency check list or has taken the necessary steps to overrule the ALUC, then referral of the additional actions is voluntary. On the other hand, a local agency may elect not to incorporate all of the necessary compatibility criteria and review procedures into its own policies. In this case, referral of major land use actions to the ALUC is mandatory. Local policies should indicate the local agency's intentions in this regard..
- **Process for Compatibility Reviews by Local Jurisdictions**—If a local agency chooses to submit only the mandatory actions for ALUC review, then it must establish a policy indicating the procedures which will be used to assure that airport compatibility criteria are addressed during review of other projects. Possibilities include: a standard review procedure checklist which includes reference to compatibility criteria; use of a geographic information system to identify all parcels within the airport influence area; etc.
- **Variance Procedures**—Local procedures for granting of variances to the zoning ordinance must make certain that any such variances do not result in a conflict with the compatibility criteria. Any variance that involves issues of noise, safety, airspace protection, or overflight compatibility as addressed in the ALUCP must be referred to the ALUC for review.
- **Enforcement**—Policies must be established to assure compliance with compatibility criteria during the lifetime of the development. Enforcement procedures are especially necessary with regard to limitations on usage intensities and the heights of trees. An airport combining district zoning ordinance is one means of implementing enforcement requirements.

Source: California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (October 2011)

Sample Implementation Documents

The responsibility for implementation of the compatibility criteria set forth in the *Colusa County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP)* rests largely with the Colusa County Airport Advisory Committee, acting in its capacity as the Airport Land Use Commission (*ALUC*) for Colusa County. As described in Appendix D, modification of general plans and specific plans for consistency with the *ALUCP* is the major step in this process. However, not all of the measures necessary for achievement of airport land use compatibility are necessarily included in general plans and specific plans. Other types of documents also serve to implement the *ALUCP* policies. Samples of such implementation documents are included in this appendix.

Airport Combining Zone Ordinance

As noted in Chapter 1 of this *ALUCP*, one option that the affected local jurisdictions can utilize to implement airport land use compatibility criteria and associated policies is adoption of an airport combining zone ordinance. An airport combining zone ordinance is a way of collecting various airport-related development conditions into one local policy document. Adoption of a combining zone is not required, but is suggested as an option. Table E1 describes some of the potential components of an airport combining zone ordinance.

Buyer Awareness Measures

Buyer awareness is an umbrella category for several types of implementation documents all of which have the objective of ensuring that prospective buyers of airport area property, particularly residential property, are informed about the airport's impact on the property. The policies of this *ALUCP* include each of these measures.

- **Avigation Easement**—Avigation easements transfer certain property rights from the owner of the underlying property to the owner of an airport or, in the case of military airports, to a local government agency on behalf of the federal government (the U.S. Department of Defense is not authorized to accept avigation easements). This *ALUCP* requires avigation easement dedication as a condition for approval of development on property subject to high noise levels or a need to restrict heights of structures and trees to less than might ordinarily occur on the property. Specific easement dedication requirements are set forth in Chapter 3. Also, airports may require avigation easements in conjunction with programs for noise insulation of existing structures in the airport vicinity. A sample of a standard avigation easement is included in Table E2.
- **Recorded Overflight Notification**—An overflight notification informs property owners that the property is subject to aircraft overflight and generation of noise and other impacts. No restrictions on the heights of objects, requirements for marking or lighting of objects, or access to the property for these purposes are included. An overflight notification serves only as buyer acceptance of overflight conditions. Suggested wording of an overflight notification is included in Table E3. Unlike an avigation easement, overflight easement, or other type of easement, an overflight notification is not a conveyance of property rights. However, like an easement, an overflight notification is recorded

on the property deed and therefore remains in effect with sale of the property to subsequent owners. Overflight notifications are generally appropriate in rural areas outside the 55 dB CNEL noise contour, outside Safety Zones, and within areas where the height of structures and other objects would not pose a significant potential of being airspace obstruction hazards.

- **Airport Proximity Disclosure**—A less definitive, but more all-encompassing, form of buyer awareness measure is for the ALUC and local jurisdictions to establish a policy indicating that information about an airport's influence area should be disclosed to prospective buyers of all airport-vicinity properties prior to transfer of title. The advantage of this type of program is that it applies to previously existing land uses as well as to new development. The requirement for disclosure of information about the proximity of an airport has been present in state law for some time, but legislation adopted in 2002 and effective in January 2004 explicitly ties the requirement to the airport influence areas established by airport land use commissions (see Appendix A for excerpts from sections of the Business and Professions Code and Civil Code that define these requirements). With certain exceptions, these statutes require disclosure of a property's location within an airport influence area under any of the following three circumstances: (1) sale or lease of subdivided lands; (2) sale of common interest developments; and (3) sale of residential real property. In each case, the disclosure statement to be used is defined by state law as follows:

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY

This property is presently located in the vicinity of an airport, within what is known as an airport influence area. For that reason, the property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to airport operations (for example: noise, vibration, or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You may wish to consider what airport annoyances, if any, are associated with the property before you complete your purchase and determine whether they are acceptable to you.

An airport compatibility combining zoning ordinance might include some or all of the following components:

- **Airspace Protection**—A combining district can establish restrictions on the height of buildings, antennas, trees, and other objects as necessary to protect the airspace needed for operation of the airport. These restrictions should be based upon the current version of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77, *Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace*, Subpart C. Additions or adjustment to take into account instrument approach (TERPS) surfaces should be made as necessary. Provisions prohibiting smoke, glare, bird attractions, and other hazards to flight should also be included.
- **FAA Notification Requirements**—Combining districts also can be used to ensure that project developers are informed about the need for compliance with the notification requirements of FAR Part 77. Subpart B of the regulations requires that the proponent of any project which exceeds a specified set of height criteria submit a Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration (Form 7460-1) to the Federal Aviation Administration prior to commencement of construction. The height criteria associated with this notification requirement are lower than those spelled out in Part 77, Subpart C, which define airspace obstructions. The purpose of the notification is to determine if the proposed construction would constitute a potential hazard or obstruction to flight. Notification is not required for proposed structures that would be shielded by existing structures or by natural terrain of equal or greater height, where it is obvious that the proposal would not adversely affect air safety.
- **State Regulation of Obstructions**—State law prohibits anyone from constructing or altering a structure or altering a structure or permitting an object of natural growth to exceed the heights established by FAR Part 77, Subpart C, unless the FAA has determined the object would or does not constitute a hazard to air navigation (Public Utilities Code, Section 21659). Additionally, a permit from the Department of Transportation is required for any structure taller than 500 feet above the ground unless the height is reviewed and approved by the Federal Communications Commission or the FAA (Section 21656).
- **Designation of High Noise-Impact Areas**—California state statutes require that multi-family residential structures in high-noise exposure areas be constructed so as to limit the interior noise to a Community Noise Equivalent Level of no more than 45 dB. A combining district could be used to indicate the locations where special construction techniques may be necessary in order to ensure compliance with this requirement. The combining district also could extend this criterion to single-family dwellings.
- **Maximum Densities/Intensities**—Airport noise and safety compatibility criteria are frequently expressed in terms of dwelling units per acre for residential uses and people per acre for other land uses. These standards can either be directly included in a combining zone or used to modify the underlying land use designations. For residential land uses, the correlation between the compatibility criteria and land use designations is direct. For other land uses, the method of calculating the intensity limitations needs to be defined. Alternatively, a matrix can be established indicating whether each specific type of land use is compatible with each compatibility zone. To be useful, the land use categories need to be more detailed than typically provided by general plan or zoning ordinance land use designations.
- **Open Areas for Emergency Landing of Aircraft**—In most circumstances in which an accident involving a small aircraft occurs near an airport, the aircraft is under control as it descends. When forced to make an off-airport emergency landing, pilots will usually attempt to do so in the most open areas readily available. To enhance safety both for people on the ground and the occupants of the aircraft, airport compatibility plans often contain criteria requiring a certain amount of open land near airports. These criteria are most effectively carried out by planning at the general or specific plan level, but may also need to be included in a combining district so that they will be applied to development of large parcels. Adequate open areas can often be provided by clustering of development on adjacent land.
- **Areas of Special Compatibility Concern**—A significant drawback of standard general plan and zoning ordinance land use designations is that they can be changed. Uses that are currently compatible are not assured of staying that way in the future. Designation of areas of special compatibility concern would serve as a reminder that airport impacts should be carefully considered in any decision to change the existing land use designation. [A legal consideration which supports the value of this concept is that down-zoning of a property to a less intensive use is becoming more difficult. It is much better not to have inappropriately up-zoned the property in the first place.]
- **Real Estate Disclosure Policies**—The geographic extent and specific language of recommended real estate disclosure statements can be described in an airport combining zone ordinance.

Source: *California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook* (October 2011)

Table E1

Sample Airport Combining Zone Components

TYPICAL AVIGATION EASEMENT

Airport Name

This indenture made this ____ day of _____, 20__, between _____ hereinafter referred to as Grantor, and the County of _____, a political subdivision in the State of California, hereinafter referred to as Grantee.

The Grantor, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to the Grantee, its successors and assigns, a perpetual and assignable easement over the following described parcel of land in which the Grantor holds a fee simple estate. The property which is subject to this easement is depicted as _____ on “Exhibit A” attached and is more particularly described as follows:

[Insert legal description of real property]

The easement applies to the Airspace above an imaginary plane over the real property. The plane is described as follows:

The imaginary plane above the hereinbefore described real property, as such plane is defined by Part 77 of the Federal Aviation Regulations, and consists of a plane [describe approach, transition, or horizontal surface]; the elevation of said plane being based upon the Airport Name official airport elevation of ____ feet Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL), as determined by the Airport Layout Plan, the approximate dimensions of which said plane are described and shown on Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

The aforesaid easement and right-of-way includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) For the use and benefit of the public, the easement and continuing right to fly, or cause or permit the flight by any and all persons, or any aircraft, of any and all kinds now or hereafter known, in, through, across, or about any portion of the Airspace hereinabove described; and
- (2) The easement and right to cause or create, or permit or allow to be caused and created within all space above the existing surface of the hereinabove described real property and any and all Airspace laterally adjacent to said real property, such noise, vibration, currents and other effects of air illumination and fuel consumption as may be inherent in, or may arise or occur from or during the operation of aircraft of any and all kinds, now or hereafter known or used, for navigation of or flight in air; and
- (3) A continuing right to clear and keep clear from the Airspace any portions of buildings, structures or improvements of any kinds, and of trees or other objects, including the right to remove or demolish those portions of such buildings, structures, improvements, trees, or other things which extend into or above said Airspace, and the right to cut to the ground level and remove, any trees which extend into or above the Airspace; and
- (4) The right to mark and light, or cause or require to be marked and lighted, as obstructions to air navigation, any and all buildings, structures or other improvements, and trees or other objects, which extend into or above the Airspace; and
- (5) The right of ingress to, passage within, and egress from the hereinabove described real property, for the purposes described in subparagraphs (3) and (4) above at reasonable times and after reasonable notice.

Table E2

Typical Avigation Easement

For and on behalf of itself, its successors and assigns, the Grantor hereby covenants with the County of _____ for the direct benefit of the real property constituting the Airport Name hereinafter described, that neither the Grantor, nor its successors in interest or assigns will construct, install, erect, place or grow, in or upon the hereinabove described real property, nor will they permit or allow any building structure, improvement, tree, or other object to extend into or above the Airspace so as to constitute an obstruction to air navigation or to obstruct or interfere with the use of the easement and rights-of-way herein granted. If Grantor fails to comply with the foregoing obligations within ten (10) days after Grantee gives written notice of violation to Grantor by depositing said notice in the United States mail, Grantee may enter the above-described real property for the purposes described in subparagraphs (3) and/or (4), above, and charge Grantor for the cost thereof.

The easements and rights-of-way herein granted shall be deemed both appurtenant to and for the direct benefit of that real property which constitutes the Airport Name, in the County of _____, State of California; and shall further be deemed in gross, being conveyed to the Grantee for the benefit of the Grantee and any and all members of the general public who may use said easement or right-of-way, in landing at, taking off from or operating such aircraft in or about the Airport Name, or in otherwise flying through said Airspace.

Grantor, together with its successors in interest and assigns, hereby waives its right to legal action against Grantee, its successors or assigns for monetary damages or other redress due to impacts, as described in paragraph (2) of the granted rights of easement, associated with aircraft operations in the air or on the ground at the airport, including future increases in the volume or changes in location of said operations. Furthermore, Grantee, its successors, and assigns shall have no duty to avoid or mitigate such damages through physical modification of airport facilities or establishment or modification of aircraft operational procedures or restrictions. However, this waiver shall not apply if the airport role or character of its usage (as identified in an adopted airport master plan, for example) changes in a fundamental manner which could not reasonably have been anticipated at the time of the granting of this easement and which results in a substantial increase in the in the impacts associated with aircraft operations. Also, this grant of easement shall not operate to deprive the Grantor, its successors or assigns of any rights which may from time to time have against any air carrier or private operator for negligent or unlawful operation of aircraft.

These covenants and agreements run with the land and are binding upon the heirs, administrators, executors, successors and assigns of the Grantor, and, for the purpose of this instrument, the real property firstly hereinabove described is the servient tenement and said Airport Name is the dominant tenement.

DATED:

STATE OF _____ }

ss

COUNTY OF _____ }

On _____, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State personally appeared _____, and _____ known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Notary Public

Source: Modified from California Airport Land Use Planning Handbook (October 2011)

Table E2, continued

RECORDED OVERFLIGHT NOTIFICATION

This *Overflight Notification* concerns the real property situated in the County of _____ and [insert if applicable] the City of _____, State of California, described as _____ [APN No.:].

This *Overflight Notification* provides notification of the condition of the above described property in recognition of, and in compliance with, CALIFORNIA BUSINESS & PROFESSIONS CODE Section 11010 and CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE Sections 1102.6, 1103.4 and 1353, effective January 1, 2004, and related state and local regulations and consistent with policies of the Airport Land Use Commission for _____ County for overflight notification provided in the _____ County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan.

NOTICE OF AIRPORT IN VICINITY: This property is located in the vicinity of an airport and within the airport influence area. The property may be subject to some of the annoyances or inconveniences associated with proximity to an airport and aircraft operations (for example: noise, vibration, overflights or odors). Individual sensitivities to those annoyances can vary from person to person. You should consider what airport annoyances, if any, affect the Property before you complete your purchase and whether they are acceptable to you.

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has regulatory authority over the operation of aircraft in flight and on the runway and taxiway surfaces at Airport Name. The FAA is, therefore, exclusively responsible for airspace and air traffic management, including ensuring the safe and efficient use of navigable airspace, developing air traffic rules, assigning the use of airspace and controlling air traffic. Please contact the FAA for more detailed information regarding overflight and airspace protection issues associated with the operation of military aircraft.

The airport operator, the County of _____, maintains information regarding hours of operation and other relevant information regarding airport operations. Please contact your local airport operator for more detailed information regarding airport specific operational issues including hours of operation.

This *Overflight Notification* shall be duly recorded with the _____ County Assessor's Office, shall run with the Property, and shall be binding upon all parties having or acquiring any right, title or interest in the Property.

Effective Date: _____, 20__

Table E3

Sample Recorded Overflight Notification

APPENDIX **F**
ALUC Referral Form

COLUSA COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE COMMISSION (ALUC) REFERRAL FORM FOR PROJECT REVIEW		ALUC Identification No. _____
PROJECT PROPONENT (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT)		
Date of Application	_____	
Applicant	_____	Phone Number _____
Mailing Address	_____	

Agent (if any)	_____	Phone Number _____
Mailing Address	_____	

PROJECT LOCATION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT) <i>Attach an accurately scaled map showing the relationship of the project site to the airport boundary and runways</i>		
Street Address	_____	

Assessor's Parcel No.	_____	Parcel Size _____
Subdivision Name	_____	Zoning _____
Lot Number	_____	Classification _____
PROJECT DESCRIPTION (TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT) <i>If applicable, attach a detailed site plan showing ground elevations, the location of structures, open spaces and water bodies, and the heights of structures and trees; include additional project description data as needed</i>		
Existing Land Use (describe)	_____	

Proposed Land Use (describe)	_____	

For Residential Uses	Number of Parcels or Units on Site (exclude secondary units) _____	
For Other Land Uses	Hours of Use _____	
	Number of People	Maximum Number _____
	On Site...	Method of Calculation _____

Height Data	Height above Ground of Tallest Object (including antennas and trees) _____ ft.	
	Highest Elevation (above sea level) of Any Object or Terrain on Site _____ ft.	
Flight Hazards	Does the Project Involve Characteristics that: ▪ Could Create Electrical Interference, Confusing Lights, Glare, Smoke, or Other Electrical or Visual Hazards to Aircraft Flight? ☐ Yes ☐ No ▪ Could Attract Birds or Other Wildlife to the Airport or Vicinity? ☐ Yes ☐ No If Yes, Describe _____	

REFERRING AGENCY (TO BE COMPLETED BY SUBMITTING AGENCY STAFF)			
Date Received		Type of Project	
Agency Name		☐ General Plan Amendment	
		☐ Zoning Amendment or Variance	
Staff Contact		☐ Subdivision Approval	
Phone Number		☐ Use Permit	
Agency's Project No.		☐ Public Facility	
		☐ Other	
Indicate agencies that have been notified of project.			
☐ Colusa County Airport ☐ County of Colusa ☐ City of Colusa ☐ Other:			
ALUC REVIEW (TO BE COMPLETED BY ALUC STAFF / ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY)			
Application	Date Received	By	
Receipt	Is Application Complete?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	If no, cite reasons		
Airport	☐ Colusa County Airport ☐ New Airport/Heliport ☐ Other:		
Land Use Category/Categories			
Basic Review Criteria	Compatibility Zone(s)	☐ A ☐ B1 ☐ B2 ☐ C1 ☐ C2 ☐ C3 ☐ D	
	Land Use Acceptability	☐ Normally Compatible ☐ Conditional ☐ Incompatible	
	Sitewide Avg. Density/Intensity Criteria Met?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Single-Acre Density/Intensity Criteria Met?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Open Land Requirement Met?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Sound Attenuation Requirement Met?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Easement/ Overflight Notice Provided?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Airspace Protection	Height Acceptable?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Compatibility	FAA Notified if Applicable?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
	Other Hazards to Flight Excluded?	☐ Yes ☐ No	
Special Site/Project Conditions	Describe:		
ACTIONS TAKEN (TO BE COMPLETED BY ALUC STAFF)			
ALUC	☐ Consistent Date		
Action	☐ Consistent with Conditions (list conditions / attach additional pages if needed)		
	☐ Inconsistent (list reasons / attach additional pages if needed)		

Glossary of Terms

Above Ground Level (AGL): An elevation datum given in feet above ground level.

Air Carriers: The commercial system of air transportation, consisting of the certificated air carriers, air taxis (including commuters), supplemental air carriers, commercial operators of large aircraft, and air travel clubs.

Aircraft Accident: An occurrence incident to flight in which, as a result of the operation of an aircraft, a person (occupant or nonoccupant) receives fatal or serious injury or an aircraft receives substantial damage.

- Except as provided below, *substantial damage* means damage or structural failure that adversely affects the structural strength, performance, or flight characteristics of the aircraft, and that would normally require major repair or replacement of the affected component.
- Engine failure, damage limited to an engine, bent fairings or cowlings, dented skin, small puncture holes in the skin or fabric, ground damage to rotor or propeller blades, damage to landing gear, wheels, tires, flaps, engine accessories, brakes, or wingtips are not considered substantial damage.

Aircraft Incident: A mishap associated with the operation of an aircraft in which neither fatal nor serious injuries nor substantial damage to the aircraft occurs.

Aircraft Mishap: The collective term for an aircraft accident or an incident.

Aircraft Operation: The airborne movement of aircraft at an airport or about an en route fix or at other point where counts can be made. There are two types of operations: local and itinerant. An operation is counted for each landing and each departure, such that a touch-and-go flight is counted as two operations. (FAA Stats)

Airport: An area of land or water that is used or intended to be used for the landing and taking off of aircraft, and includes its buildings and facilities if any. (FAR 1)

Airport Elevation: The highest point of an airport's useable runways, measured in feet above mean sea level. (AIM)

Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC): A commission authorized under the provisions of California Public Utilities Code, Section 21670 et seq. and established (in any county within which a public-use airport is located) for the purpose of promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses surrounding them.

Airport Layout Plan (ALP): A scale drawing of existing and proposed airport facilities, their location on an airport, and the pertinent clearance and dimensional information required to demonstrate conformance with applicable standards.

Airport Master Plan (AMP): A long-range plan for development of an airport, including descriptions of the data and analyses on which the plan is based.

Airport Reference Code (ARC): A coding system used to relate airport design criteria to the operation and physical characteristics of the airplanes intended to operate at an airport. (Airport Design AC)

Airports, Classes of: For the purposes of issuing a Site Approval Permit, The California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics classifies airports into the following categories: (CCR)

- *Agricultural Airport or Heliport:* An airport restricted to use only by agricultural aerial applicator aircraft (FAR Part 137 operators).
- *Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Landing Site:* A site used for the landing and taking off of EMS helicopters that is located at or as near as practical to a medical emergency or at or near a medical facility and
 - (1) has been designated an EMS landing site by an officer authorized by a public safety agency, as defined in PUC Section 21662.1, using criteria that the public safety agency has determined is reasonable and prudent for the safe operation of EMS helicopters and
 - (2) is used, over any twelve month period, for no more than an average of six landings per month with a patient or patients on the helicopter, except to allow for adequate medical response to a mass casualty event even if that response causes the site to be used beyond these limits, and
 - (3) is not marked as a permitted heliport as described in Section 3554 of these regulations and
 - (4) is used only for emergency medical purposes.
- *Heliport on Offshore Oil Platform:* A heliport located on a structure in the ocean, not connected to the shore by pier, bridge, wharf, dock or breakwater, used in the support of petroleum exploration or production.
- *Personal-Use Airport:* An airport limited to the non-commercial use of an individual owner or family and occasional invited guests.
- *Public-Use Airport:* An airport that is open for aircraft operations to the general public and is listed in the current edition of the *Airport/Facility Directory* that is published by the National Ocean Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
- *Seaplane Landing Site:* An area of water used, or intended for use, for landing and takeoff of seaplanes.
- *Special-Use Airport or Heliport:* An airport not open to the general public, access to which is controlled by the owner in support of commercial activities, public service operations, and/or personal use.
- *Temporary Helicopter Landing Site:* A site, other than an emergency medical service landing site at or near a medical facility, which is used for landing and taking off of helicopters and
 - (1) is used or intended to be used for less than one year, except for recurrent annual events and
 - (2) is not marked or lighted to be distinguishable as a heliport and
 - (3) is not used exclusively for helicopter operations.

Ambient Noise Level: The level of noise that is all encompassing within a given environment for which a single source cannot be determined. It is usually a composite of sounds from many and varied sources near to and far from the receiver.

Approach Protection Easement: A form of easement that both conveys all of the rights of an aviation easement and sets specified limitations on the type of land uses allowed to be developed on the property.

Approach Speed: The recommended speed contained in aircraft manuals used by pilots when making an approach to landing. This speed will vary for different segments of an approach as well as for aircraft weight and configuration. (AIM)

Aviation-Related Use: Any facility or activity directly associated with the air transportation of persons or cargo or the operation, storage, or maintenance of aircraft at an airport or heliport. Such uses specifically include runways, taxiways, and their associated protected areas defined by the Federal Aviation Administration, together with aircraft aprons, hangars, fixed base operations, terminal buildings, etc.

Avigation Easement: A type of easement that typically conveys the following rights:

- A right-of-way for free and unobstructed passage of aircraft through the airspace over the property at any altitude above a surface specified in the easement (usually set in accordance with FAR Part 77 criteria).
- A right to subject the property to noise, vibrations, fumes, dust, and fuel particle emissions associated with normal airport activity.
- A right to prohibit the erection or growth of any structure, tree, or other object that would enter the acquired airspace.
- A right-of-entry onto the property, with proper advance notice, for the purpose of removing, marking, or lighting any structure or other object that enters the acquired airspace.
- A right to prohibit electrical interference, glare, misleading lights, visual impairments, and other hazards to aircraft flight from being created on the property.

Based Aircraft: Aircraft stationed at an airport on a long-term basis.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): Statutes adopted by the state legislature for the purpose of maintaining a quality environment for the people of the state now and in the future. The Act establishes a process for state and local agency review of projects, as defined in the implementing guidelines that may adversely affect the environment.

Ceiling: Height above the earth's surface to the lowest layer of clouds or obscuring phenomena. (AIM)

Circling Approach/Circle-to-Land Maneuver: A maneuver initiated by the pilot to align the aircraft with a runway for landing when a straight-in landing from an instrument approach is not possible or not desirable. (AIM)

Combining District: A zoning district that establishes development standards in areas of special concern over and above the standards applicable to basic underlying zoning districts.

Commercial Activities: Airport-related activities that may offer a facility, service or commodity for sale, hire or profit. Examples of commodities for sale are: food, lodging, entertainment, real estate, petroleum products, parts and equipment. Examples of services are: flight training, charter flights, maintenance, aircraft storage, and tiedown. (CCR)

Commercial Operator: A person who, for compensation or hire, engages in the carriage by aircraft in air commerce of persons or property, other than as an air carrier. (FAR 1)

Community Noise Equivalent Level (CNEL): The noise metric adopted by the State of California for evaluating airport noise. It represents the average daytime noise level during a 24-hour day, adjusted to an equivalent level to account for the lower tolerance of people to noise during evening and nighttime periods relative to the daytime period. (State Airport Noise Standards)

Compatibility Plan: As used herein, a plan, usually adopted by an Airport Land Use Commission that sets forth policies for promoting compatibility between airports and the land uses that surround them. Often referred to as a *Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP)*.

Controlled Airspace: Any of several types of airspace within which some or all aircraft may be subject to air traffic control. (FAR 1)

Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL): The noise metric adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for measurement of environmental noise. It represents the average daytime noise level during a 24-hour day, measured in decibels and adjusted to account for the lower tolerance of people to noise during nighttime periods. The mathematical symbol is L_{dn} .

Decibel (dB): A unit measuring the magnitude of a sound, equal to the logarithm of the ratio of the intensity of the sound to the intensity of an arbitrarily chosen standard sound, specifically a sound just barely audible to an unimpaired human ear. For environmental noise from aircraft and other transportation sources, an *A-weighted sound level* (abbreviated dBA) is normally used. The A-weighting scale adjusts the values of different sound frequencies to approximate the auditory sensitivity of the human ear.

Deed Notice: A formal statement added to the legal description of a deed to a property and on any subdivision map. As used in airport land use planning, a deed notice would state that the property is subject to aircraft overflights. Deed notices are used as a form of buyer notification as a means of ensuring that those who are particularly sensitive to aircraft overflights can avoid moving to the affected areas.

Designated Body: A local government entity, such as a regional planning agency or a county planning commission, chosen by the county board of supervisors and the selection committee of city mayors to act in the capacity of an airport land use commission.

Displaced Threshold: A landing threshold that is located at a point on the runway other than the designated beginning of the runway (see *Threshold*). (AIM)

Dwelling Unit: Any building, structure or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one or more families, and any vacant land which is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of any such building, structure, or portion thereof. (HUD)

Easement: A less-than-fee-title transfer of real property rights from the property owner to the holder of the easement.

Equivalent Sound Level (L_{eq}): The level of constant sound that, in the given situation and time period, has the same average sound energy as does a time-varying sound.

Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR) Part 77: The part of Federal Aviation Regulations that deals with objects affecting navigable airspace in the vicinity of airports. Objects that exceed the Part 77 height limits constitute airspace obstructions. FAR Part 77 establishes standards for identifying obstructions to navigable airspace, sets forth requirements for notice to the FAA of certain proposed construction or alteration, and provides for aeronautical studies of obstructions to determine their effect on the safe and efficient use of airspace.

FAR Part 77 Surfaces: Imaginary airspace surfaces established with relation to each runway of an airport. There are five types of surfaces: (1) primary; (2) approach; (3) transitional; (4) horizontal; and (5) conical.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA): The U.S. government agency that is responsible for ensuring the safe and efficient use of the nation's airports and airspace.

Federal Aviation Regulations (FAR): Regulations formally issued by the FAA to regulate air commerce.

Findings: Legally relevant subconclusions that expose a government agency's mode of analysis of facts, regulations, and policies, and that bridge the analytical gap between raw data and ultimate decision.

Fixed Base Operator (FBO): A business that operates at an airport and provides aircraft services to the general public including, but not limited to, sale of fuel and oil; aircraft sales, rental, maintenance, and repair; parking and tiedown or storage of aircraft; flight training; air taxi/charter operations; and specialty services, such as instrument and avionics maintenance, painting, overhaul, aerial application, aerial photography, aerial hoists, or pipeline patrol.

General Aviation: That portion of civil aviation that encompasses all facets of aviation except air carriers. (FAA Stats)

Glide Slope: An electronic signal radiated by a component of an ILS to provide vertical guidance for aircraft during approach and landing.

Global Positioning System (GPS): A navigational system that utilizes a network of satellites to determine a positional fix almost anywhere on or above the earth. Developed and operated by the U.S. Department of Defense, GPS has been made available to the civilian sector for surface, marine, and aerial navigational use. For aviation purposes, the current form of GPS guidance provides en route aerial navigation and selected types of nonprecision instrument approaches. Eventual application of GPS as the principal system of navigational guidance throughout the world is anticipated.

Helipad: A small, designated area, usually with a prepared surface, on a heliport, airport, landing/takeoff area, apron/ramp, or movement area used for takeoff, landing, or parking of helicopters. (AIM)

Heliport: A facility used for operating, basing, housing, and maintaining helicopters. (HAI)

Infill: Development that takes place on vacant property largely surrounded by existing development, especially development that is similar in character.

Instrument Approach Procedure: A series of predetermined maneuvers for the orderly transfer of an aircraft under instrument flight conditions from the beginning of the initial approach to a landing or to a point from which a landing may be made visually. It is prescribed and approved for a specific airport by competent authority (refer to *Nonprecision Approach Procedure* and *Precision Approach Procedure*). (AIM)

Instrument Flight Rules (IFR): Rules governing the procedures for conducting instrument flight. Generally, IFR applies when meteorological conditions with a ceiling below 1,000 feet and visibility less than 3 miles prevail. (AIM)

Instrument Landing System (ILS): A precision instrument approach system that normally consists of the following electronic components and visual aids: (1) Localizer; (2) Glide Slope; (3) Outer Marker; (4) Middle Marker; (5) Approach Lights. (AIM)

Instrument Operation: An aircraft operation in accordance with an IFR flight plan or an operation where IFR separation between aircraft is provided by a terminal control facility. (FAA ATA)

Instrument Runway: A runway equipped with electronic and visual navigation aids for which a precision or nonprecision approach procedure having straight-in landing minimums has been approved. (AIM)

Inverse Condemnation: An action brought by a property owner seeking just compensation for land taken for a public use against a government or private entity having the power of eminent domain. It is a remedy peculiar to the property owner and is exercisable by that party where it appears that the taker of the property does not intend to bring eminent domain proceedings.

Land Use Density: A measure of the concentration of land use development in an area. Mostly the term is used with respect to residential development and refers to the number of dwelling units per acre. Unless otherwise noted, policies in this compatibility plan refer to *gross* rather than *net* acreage.

Land Use Intensity: A measure of the concentration of nonresidential land use development in an area. For the purposes of airport land use planning, the term indicates the number of people per acre attracted by the land use. Unless otherwise noted, policies in this compatibility plan refer to *gross* rather than *net* acreage.

Large Airplane: An airplane of more than 12,500 pounds maximum certificated takeoff weight. (Airport Design AC)

Localizer (LOC): The component of an ILS that provides course guidance to the runway. (AIM)

Mean Sea Level (MSL): An elevation datum given in feet from mean sea level.

Minimum Descent Altitude (MDA): The lowest altitude, expressed in feet above mean sea level, to which descent is authorized on final approach or during circle-to-land maneuvering in execution of a standard instrument approach procedure where no electronic glide slope is provided. (FAR 1)

Missed Approach: A maneuver conducted by a pilot when an instrument approach cannot be completed to a landing. (AIM)

National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB): The U.S. government agency responsible for investigating transportation accidents and incidents.

Navigational Aid (Navaid): Any visual or electronic device airborne or on the surface that provides point-to-point guidance information or position data to aircraft in flight. (AIM)

Noise Contours: Continuous lines of equal noise level usually drawn around a noise source, such as an airport or highway. The lines are generally drawn in 5-decibel increments so that they resemble elevation contours in topographic maps.

Noise Level Reduction (NLR): A measure used to describe the reduction in sound level from environmental noise sources occurring between the outside and the inside of a structure.

Nonconforming Use: An existing land use that does not conform to subsequently adopted or amended zoning or other land use development standards.

Nonprecision Approach Procedure: A standard instrument approach procedure in which no electronic glide slope is provided. (FAR 1)

Nonprecision Instrument Runway: A runway with an approved or planned straight-in instrument approach procedure that has no existing or planned precision instrument approach procedure. (Airport Design AC)

Obstruction: Any object of natural growth, terrain, or permanent or temporary construction or alteration, including equipment or materials used therein, the height of which exceed the standards established in Subpart C of Federal Aviation Regulations Part 77, *Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace*.

Overflight: Any distinctly visible and/or audible passage of an aircraft in flight, not necessarily directly overhead.

Overflight Easement: An easement that describes the right to overfly the property above a specified surface and includes the right to subject the property to noise, vibrations, fumes, and emissions. An overflight easement is used primarily as a form of buyer notification.

Overflight Zone: The area(s) where aircraft maneuver to enter or leave the traffic pattern, typically defined by the FAR Part 77 horizontal surface.

Overlay Zone: See *Combining District*.

Planning Area Boundary: An area surrounding an airport designated by an ALUC for the purpose of airport land use compatibility planning conducted in accordance with provisions of the State Aeronautics Act.

Precision Approach Procedure: A standard instrument approach procedure where an electronic glide slope is provided. (FAR 1)

Precision Instrument Runway: A runway with an existing or planned precision instrument approach procedure. (Airport Design AC)

Referral Area: The area around an airport defined by the planning area boundary adopted by an airport land use commission within which certain land use proposals are to be referred to the commission for review.

Runway Protection Zone (RPZ): An area (formerly called a *clear zone*) off the end of a runway used to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground. (Airport Design AC)

Safety Zone: For the purpose of airport land use planning, an area near an airport in which land use restrictions are established to protect the safety of the public from potential aircraft accidents.

Secondary Dwelling Unit: An attached or a detached residential dwelling unit which provides complete independent living facilities for one or more persons. It shall include permanent provisions for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and sanitation on the same parcel as the single-family dwelling is situated. (California Department of Housing and Community Development)

Single-Event Noise: As used in herein, the noise from an individual aircraft operation or overflight.

Single Event Noise Exposure Level (SENEL): A measure, in decibels, of the noise exposure level of a single event, such as an aircraft flyby, measured over the time interval between the initial and final times for which the noise level of the event exceeds a threshold noise level and normalized to a refer-

ence duration of one second. SENEL is a noise metric established for use in California by the state Airport Noise Standards and is essentially identical to *Sound Exposure Level (SEL)*.

Site Approval Permit: A written approval issued by the California Department of Transportation authorizing construction of an airport in accordance with approved plans, specifications, and conditions. Both public-use and special-use airports require a site approval permit. (CCR)

Small Airplane: An airplane of 12,500 pounds or less maximum certificated takeoff weight. (Airport Design AC)

Sound Exposure Level (SEL): A time-integrated metric (i.e., continuously summed over a time period) that quantifies the total energy in the A-weighted sound level measured during a transient noise event. The time period for this measurement is generally taken to be that between the moments when the A-weighted sound level is 10 dB below the maximum.

Straight-In Instrument Approach: An instrument approach wherein a final approach is begun without first having executed a procedure turn; it is not necessarily completed with a straight-in landing or made to straight-in landing weather minimums. (AIM)

Structure: Something that is constructed or erected.

Taking: Government appropriation of private land for which compensation must be paid as required by the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. It is not essential that there be physical seizure or appropriation for a *taking* to occur, only that the government action directly interferes with or substantially disturbs the owner's right to use and enjoyment of the property.

Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS): Procedures for instrument approach and departure of aircraft to and from civil and military airports. There are four types of terminal instrument procedures: precision approach, nonprecision approach, circling, and departure.

Threshold: The beginning of that portion of the runway usable for landing (also see *Displaced Threshold*). (AIM)

Touch-and-Go: An operation by an aircraft that lands and departs on a runway without stopping or exiting the runway. (AIM)

Traffic Pattern: The traffic flow that is prescribed for aircraft landing at, taxiing on, or taking off from an airport. The components of a typical traffic pattern are upwind leg, crosswind leg, downwind leg, base leg, and final approach. (AIM)

Visual Approach: An approach where the pilot must use visual reference to the runway for landing under VFR conditions.

Visual Flight Rules (VFR): Rules that govern the procedures for conducting flight under visual conditions. VFR applies when meteorological conditions are equal to or greater than the specified minimum—generally, a 1,000-foot ceiling and 3-mile visibility.

Visual Runway: A runway intended solely for the operation of aircraft using visual approach procedures, with no straight-in instrument approach procedure and no instrument designation indicated on an FAA-approved airport layout plan. (Airport Design AC)

Zoning: A police power measure, enacted primarily by units of local government, in which the community is divided into districts or zones within which permitted and special uses are established, as are regulations governing lot size, building bulk, placement, and other development standards. Require-

ments vary from district to district, but they must be uniform within districts. A zoning ordinance consists of two parts: the text and a map.

Glossary Sources

FAR 1: Federal Aviation Regulations Part 1, Definitions and Abbreviations

AIM: Aeronautical Information Manual

Airport Design AC: Federal Aviation Administration, *Airport Design* Advisory Circular 150/5300-13

CCR: California Code of Regulations, Title 21, Section 3525 et seq., *Division of Aeronautics*

FAA ATA: Federal Aviation Administration, *Air Traffic Activity*

FAA Stats: Federal Aviation Administration, *Statistical Handbook of Aviation*

HAI: Helicopter Association International

NTSB: National Transportation and Safety Board

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Attachment A

Airport Layout Plan Acceptance Letter

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**DIVISION OF AERONAUTICS**

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File: Colusa ALUCP ALP

March 11, 2014

Ms. Maranda Thompson
Airport Planner
Mead & Hunt, Inc.
133 Aviation Blvd., Suite 100
Santa Rosa, California 95403

RECEIVED
MAR 17 2014
MEAD & HUNT, INC.

Dear Ms. Thompson:

On February 19, 2014, the California Department of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics received your letter requesting the review and acceptance of the Colusa County Airport Layout Plan (ALP). Currently, the Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) for Colusa County Airport is being updated, and per Public Utilities Code section 21675(a), the ALUCP must be based on a FAA approved ALP that illustrates most accurately represents aircraft operations for the foreseeable future.

This letter serves as the Division of Aeronautics review and acceptance of the submitted Colusa County Airport ALP, dated July 2011, for the inclusion into the draft ALUCP. Please note that any proposed changes must be reviewed and approved by the Division of Aeronautics to ensure the State's participation. If you have any questions, please contact me at (916) 654-5314 or by email at Robert.fiore@dot.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

ROBERT FIORE, Aviation Planner
Office of Aviation Planning
Division of Aeronautics