HB 259 2014

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to public roadways and rail corridors;

amending s. 337.403, F.S.; providing for payment of certain utility work necessitated by a transportation project under certain circumstances; amending s. 479.11, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; revising exemptions from requirements for permits to erect signs along public roadways; providing exemptions to permit requirements for certain signs in certain areas; providing procedures for removal of such signs under certain circumstances;

12 amending s. 479.262, F.S.; prohibiting placement of tourist-oriented directional signs on certain roads 13

and interchanges; providing an effective date. 14

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 16

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Subsection (1) of section 337.403, Florida Section 1. Statutes, is amended to read:

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Interference caused by relocation of utility; expenses.-

If a utility that is placed upon, under, over, or along any public road or publicly owned rail corridor is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of the such public road or

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publicly owned rail corridor, the utility owner shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, initiate the work necessary to alleviate the interference at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs (a)-(h) (a)-(g). The work must be completed within such reasonable time as stated in the notice or such time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner.

- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 627 of the 84th Congress, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating the such facilities shall perform any necessary work upon notice from the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.
- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in those utility work costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of the

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work by more than 10 percent. The amount of such participation shall be limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for such work. The department may not participate in any utility work costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.

- (c) When an agreement between the department and utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.
- (d) If the utility facility was initially installed to exclusively serve the authority or its tenants, or both, the authority shall bear the costs of the utility work. However, the authority is not responsible for the cost of utility work related to any subsequent additions to that facility for the purpose of serving others.
- (e) If, under an agreement between a utility and the authority entered into after July 1, 2009, the utility conveys, subordinates, or relinquishes a compensable property right to the authority for the purpose of accommodating the acquisition or use of the right-of-way by the authority, without the agreement expressly addressing future responsibility for the cost of necessary utility work, the authority shall bear the cost of removal or relocation. This paragraph does not impair or

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restrict, and may not be used to interpret, the terms of any such agreement entered into before July 1, 2009.

- (f) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the necessary utility work.
- (g) An authority may bear the costs of utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference when the utility is not able to establish that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located if:
- 1. The utility was physically located on the particular property before the authority acquired rights in the property;
- 2. The utility demonstrates that it has a compensable property right in all adjacent properties along the alignment of the utility; and
- 3. The information available to the authority does not establish the relative priorities of the authority's and the utility's interests in the particular property.
- (h) If a city-owned or county-owned utility is located in a rural area of critical economic concern designated pursuant to s. 288.0656 and the department's comptroller determines that the utility is not able and will not be able within the following 10 years to pay for the cost of utility work necessitated by a

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105	department project on the State Highway System, the department
106	may pay the cost of such utility work performed by the
L07	department or the department's contractor, in whole or in part.
108	Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (5) of section
109	479.11, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
110	479.11 Specified signs prohibited.—No sign shall be
111	erected, used, operated, or maintained:
112	(5)
L13	(b) If the sign is on the premises of an establishment as
114	provided in s. 479.16(2)(a) s. $479.16(1)$, the local government
L15	authority with jurisdiction over the location of the sign shall
116	enforce the provisions of this section as provided in chapter
L17	162 and this section.
118	Section 3. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to
L19	read:
L20	479.16 Signs for which permits are not required
121	(1) Signs placed on benches, transit shelters, modular
L22	news racks, street light poles, public pay telephones, and waste
L23	receptacles, within the right-of-way, as provided for in s.
L24	337.408 are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.
L25	(2) The following signs are exempt from the requirement
126	that a permit for a sign be obtained under the provisions of
L27	this chapter but are required to comply with the provisions of
128	s. 479.11(4)-(8):
L29	$\underline{\text{(a)}}$ (1) Signs erected on the premises of an establishment,
L30	which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment

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or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment and which comply with the lighting restrictions under department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such municipality or such county which display information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment.

- <u>1.</u> For purposes of this section, the following types of messages are shall not be considered information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment:
- <u>a.(a)</u> A message that Messages which specifically references a reference any commercial enterprise.

- $\underline{\text{b.}}$ (b) A message that references Messages which reference a commercial sponsor of an $\underline{\text{any}}$ event.
 - c.(c) A personal message Personal messages.
- 147 <u>d.(d)</u> <u>A political campaign message</u> Political campaign 148 messages.

 $\underline{2}$. If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this subsection.

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the Page 6 of 11

owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on such farm.

- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ Signs posted or displayed on real property by the owner or by the authority of the owner, stating that the real property is for sale or rent. However, if the sign contains \underline{a} any message not pertaining to the sale or rental of that real property, then it is not exempt under this section.
- (d) (4) Official notices or advertisements posted or displayed on private property by or under the direction of any public or court officer in the performance of her or his official or directed duties, or by trustees under deeds of trust or deeds of assignment or other similar instruments.
- (e) (5) Danger or precautionary signs relating to the premises on which they are located; forest fire warning signs erected under the authority of the Florida Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and signs, notices, or symbols erected by the United States Government under the direction of the United States Forestry Service.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$ Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other transportation or transmission company necessary for the direction or safety of the public.
- $\underline{(g)}$ (7) Signs, notices, or symbols for the information of aviators as to location, directions, and landings and conditions affecting safety in aviation erected or authorized by the department.

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 $\underline{\text{(h)}}$ Signs or notices erected or maintained upon property stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises and not exceeding $\underline{16}$ 8 square feet in area.

- $\underline{\text{(i)}}$ Historical markers erected by duly constituted and authorized public authorities.
- $\underline{\text{(j)}}$ (10) Official traffic control signs and markers erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the department.
- $\underline{\text{(k)}}$ (11) Signs erected upon property warning the public against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.
- $\underline{(1)}$ Signs not in excess of $\underline{16}$ 8 square feet that are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, charitable organizations, or units or agencies of government.
- (13) Except that signs placed on benches, transit shelters, and waste receptacles as provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from all provisions of this chapter.
 - (m) (14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.
- (n) (15) Signs not in excess of 16 square feet placed at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting only the distance or direction of a residence or farm operation, or, outside an incorporated in a rural area where a hardship is created because a small business is not visible from the road junction with the State Highway System, one sign not in excess of 16 square feet, denoting only the name of the business and the distance and direction to the business. The small-business-sign provision of this subsection does not apply to charter

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209	counties and may not be implemented if the Federal Government
210	notifies the department that implementation will adversely
211	affect the allocation of federal funds to the department.
212	(o)1. Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business
213	located within a rural area of critical economic concern, as
214	defined in s. 288.0656(2)(d) and (e), and are:
215	a. Not in excess of 8 square feet in size or more than 4
216	feet in height;
217	b. Located only in rural areas, along non-limited access
218	highways;
219	c. Located within 2 miles of the business location and are
220	at least 500 feet apart;
221	d. Located only in two directions leading to the business;
222	and
223	e. Not located within the road right-of-way.
224	2. A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles
225	from any other business using this exemption and may not
226	participate in any other department directional signage program.
227	(p) Signs not in excess of 32 square feet placed
228	temporarily during harvest season of a farm operation for a
229	period of no more than 4 months at a road junction with the
230	State Highway System denoting only the distance or direction of
231	the farm operation.
232	(q) Acknowledgement signs erected upon publicly funded
233	school premises relating to a specific public school club, team,

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or event placed no closer than 1,000 feet from another

acknowledgement sign on the same side of the roadway. The sponsor information on an acknowledgement sign may constitute no more than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this subsection, the term "acknowledgement signs" means signs that are intended to inform the traveling public that a public school club, team, or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or other entity.

- (r) Displays erected on a sports facility directly relating to the facility's activities or location of the products or services offered on the property. Displays must be mounted flush to the surface of the sports facility and must rely upon the building facade for structural support. As used in this subsection, the term "sports facility" means an athletic complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including physically connected parking facilities, which is open to the public and has a permanent installed seating capacity of 15,000 or more.
- (3) If the exemptions in paragraphs (1) (n)-(r) are not implemented or continued due to Federal Government notification to the department that the allocation of federal funds to the department will be adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after receiving notice. If the sign is not removed within 30 days, the department may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in connection with the sign removal shall be assessed against and collected from the sign owner.

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Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 479.262, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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479.262 Tourist-oriented directional sign program.-

A tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide directions to rural tourist-oriented businesses, services, and activities may be established at intersections on rural and conventional state, county, or municipal roads only in rural counties identified by criteria and population in s. 288.0656 when approved and permitted by county or local government entities within their respective jurisdictional areas at intersections on rural and conventional state, county, or municipal roads. A county or local government that which issues permits for a tourist-oriented directional sign program is shall be responsible for sign construction, maintenance, and program operation in compliance with subsection (3) for roads on the state highway system and may establish permit fees sufficient to offset associated costs. A tourist-oriented directional sign may not be used on roads in urban areas or at interchanges on freeways or expressways.

Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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