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By the Committees on Rules; Appropriations; and Transportation; and Senator Latvala

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to transportation; amending s. 163.01, F.S.; modifying the definition of the term "public agency" to include a public transit provider; amending s. 337.25, F.S.; authorizing the Department of Transportation to use auction services in the conveyance of certain property or leasehold interests; revising certain inventory requirements; revising provisions and providing criteria for the department to dispose of certain excess property; providing such criteria for the disposition of donated property, property used for a public purpose, or property acquired to provide replacement housing for certain displaced persons; providing value offsets for property that requires significant maintenance costs or exposes the department to significant liability; providing procedures for the sale of property to abutting property owners; deleting provisions to conform to changes made by the act; providing monetary restrictions and criteria for the conveyance of certain leasehold interests; providing exceptions to restrictions for leases entered into for a public purpose; providing criteria for the preparation of estimates of value prepared by the department; providing that the requirements of s. 73.013, F.S., relating to eminent domain, are not modified; providing that certain programs approved by the Federal Government relating to the maintenance of highway roadside rights-of-way must be submitted to

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the Legislature for approval; amending s. 373.618, F.S.; providing that certain public information systems operated by water management districts must be approved by the Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration if such approval is required by certain laws and regulations; amending provisions of ch. 479, F.S., relating to outdoor advertising signs; amending s. 479.01, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions; amending s. 479.02, F.S.; revising powers of the department relating to nonconforming signs; deleting a requirement that the department adopt certain rules; creating s. 479.024, F.S.; limiting the placement of signs in commercial or industrial zones; defining the terms "parcel" and "utilities"; providing mandatory criteria for local governments to use in determining zoning for commercial or industrial parcels; providing that certain parcels are considered unzoned commercial or industrial areas; providing that specified uses may not be independently recognized as commercial or industrial areas; providing an appeal process for an applicant whose permit is denied; requiring an applicant whose application is denied to remove an existing sign pertaining to the application; requiring the department to reduce certain transportation funding in certain circumstances; amending s. 479.03, F.S.; providing for notice to owners of intervening privately owned lands before entering upon such lands to remove an illegal sign; amending s. 479.04, F.S.;

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providing that an outdoor advertising license is not required solely to erect outdoor signs or structures; amending s. 479.05, F.S.; authorizing the department to suspend a license for certain offenses and specifying activities that the licensee may engage in during the suspension; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; revising requirements for obtaining sign permits; conforming and clarifying provisions; requiring an application fee; revising sign placement requirements for signs on certain highways; deleting provisions that establish a pilot program relating to placement and removing a permit reinstatement fee; amending s. 479.08, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to the denial or revocation of a permit because of false or misleading information in the permit application; amending s. 479.10, F.S.; providing for cancellation of a permit; amending s. 479.105, F.S.; revising notice requirements to owners and advertisers relating to signs erected or maintained without a permit; revising procedures providing for the department to issue a permit as a conforming or nonconforming sign to the owner of an unpermitted sign; amending s. 479.106, F.S.; increasing an administrative penalty for illegally removing certain vegetation; amending s. 479.107, F.S.; deleting fines for certain signs on highway rights-of-way; amending s. 479.111, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to signs allowed on certain highways; amending s. 479.15, F.S.; deleting a definition; clarifying and conforming provisions

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related to permitted signs on property that is the subject of public acquisition; amending s. 479.156, F.S.; clarifying provisions related to the regulation of wall murals; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; providing that certain provisions relating to the regulation of signs may not be implemented or continued if such actions will adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the department; exempting from permit requirements certain signs placed by tourist-oriented businesses, certain farm signs during harvest season, acknowledgement signs on publicly funded school premises, and certain displays on specific sports facilities; providing for the removal of signs if certain exemptions do not apply because the allocation of federal funds to the department will be adversely impacted; amending s. 479.24, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to compensation paid for the department's acquisition of lawful signs; amending s. 479.25, F.S.; requiring a local government to grant a variance or waiver to a local ordinance or regulation to allow the owner of a lawfully permitted sign to increase the height of the sign if a noise-attenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by a governmental entity in a way that interferes with the visibility of the sign; deleting provisions to conform; amending s. 479.261, F.S.; conforming provisions related to a logo sign program on limited access highways; amending s. 479.313, F.S.; requiring a permittee to pay the cost of removing certain signs following the cancellation

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of the permit for the sign; repealing s. 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of Florida, relating to authorizing the department to seek Federal Highway Administration approval of a tourist-oriented commerce sign pilot program and directing the department to submit the approved pilot program for legislative approval; providing an effective date.

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

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read:

Section 1. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 163.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

163.01 Florida Interlocal Cooperation Act of 1969.-

- (3) As used in this section:
- (b) "Public agency" means a political subdivision, agency, or officer of this state or of any state of the United States, including, but not limited to, state government, county, city, school district, single and multipurpose special district, single and multipurpose public authority, metropolitan or consolidated government, a separate legal entity or administrative entity created under subsection (7), a public transit provider as defined in s. 341.031, an independently elected county officer, any agency of the United States Government, a federally recognized Native American tribe, and any similar entity of any other state of the United States. Section 2. Section 337.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to

337.25 Acquisition, lease, and disposal of real and

personal property.-

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(1) (a) The department may purchase, lease, exchange, or otherwise acquire any land, property interests, or buildings or other improvements, including personal property within such buildings or on such lands, necessary to secure or utilize transportation rights-of-way for existing, proposed, or anticipated transportation facilities on the State Highway System, on the State Park Road System, in a rail corridor, or in a transportation corridor designated by the department. Such property shall be held in the name of the state.

- (b) The department may accept donations of any land or buildings or other improvements, including personal property within such buildings or on such lands with or without such conditions, reservations, or reverter provisions as are acceptable to the department. Such donations may be used as transportation rights-of-way or to secure or utilize transportation rights-of-way for existing, proposed, or anticipated transportation facilities on the State Highway System, on the State Park Road System, or in a transportation corridor designated by the department.
- (c) When lands, buildings, or other improvements are needed for transportation purposes, but are held by a federal, state, or local governmental entity and utilized for public purposes other than transportation, the department may compensate the entity for such properties by providing functionally equivalent replacement facilities. The providing of replacement facilities under this subsection may only be undertaken with the agreement of the governmental entity affected.
- (d) The department may contract pursuant to s. 287.055 for auction services used in the conveyance of real or personal

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property or the conveyance of leasehold interests under the provisions of subsections (4) and (5). The contract may allow for the contractor to retain a portion of the proceeds as compensation for the contractor's services.

- (2) A complete inventory shall be made of all real or personal property immediately upon possession or acquisition. Such inventory shall include a statement of the location or site of each piece of realty, structure, or severable item an itemized listing of all appliances, fixtures, and other severable items; a statement of the location or site of each piece of realty, structure, or severable item; and the serial number assigned to each. Copies of each inventory shall be filed in the district office in which the property is located. Such inventory shall be carried forward to show the final disposition of each item of property, both real and personal.
- (3) The inventory of real property which was acquired by the state after December 31, 1988, which has been owned by the state for 10 or more years, and which is not within a transportation corridor or within the right-of-way of a transportation facility shall be evaluated to determine the necessity for retaining the property. If the property is not needed for the construction, operation, and maintenance of a transportation facility, or is not located within a transportation corridor, the department may dispose of the property pursuant to subsection (4).
- (4) The department may <u>convey</u> sell, in the name of the state, any land, building, or other property, real or personal, which was acquired under the provisions of subsection (1) and which the department has determined is not needed for the

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construction, operation, and maintenance of a transportation facility. With the exception of any parcel governed by paragraph (c), paragraph (d), paragraph (f), paragraph (g), or paragraph (i), the department shall afford first right of refusal to the local government in the jurisdiction of which the parcel is situated. When such a determination has been made, property may be disposed of through negotiations, sealed competitive bids, auctions, or any other means the department deems to be in its best interest, with due advertisement for property valued by the department at greater than \$10,000. A sale may not occur at a price less than the department's current estimate of value, except as provided in paragraphs (a)-(d). The department may afford a right of first refusal to the local government or other political subdivision in the jurisdiction in which the parcel is situated, except in conveyances transacted under paragraph (a), paragraph (c), or paragraph (e). in the following manner:

- (a) If the value of the property has been donated to the state for transportation purposes and a facility has not been constructed for a period of at least 5 years, plans have not been prepared for the construction of such facility, and the property is not located in a transportation corridor, the governmental entity may authorize reconveyance of the donated property for no consideration to the original donor or the donor's heirs, successors, assigns, or representatives is \$10,000 or less as determined by department estimate, the department may negotiate the sale.
- (b) If the value of the property is to be used for a public purpose, the property may be conveyed without consideration to a governmental entity exceeds \$10,000 as determined by department

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estimate, such property may be sold to the highest bidder through receipt of sealed competitive bids, after due advertisement, or by public auction held at the site of the improvement which is being sold.

(c) If the property was originally acquired specifically to provide replacement housing for persons displaced by transportation projects, the department may negotiate for the sale of such property as replacement housing. As compensation, the state shall receive no less than its investment in such property or the department's current estimate of value, whichever is lower. It is expressly intended that this benefit be extended only to persons actually displaced by the project. Dispositions to any other person must be for no less than the department's current estimate of value, in the discretion of the department, public sale would be inequitable, properties may be sold by negotiation to the owner holding title to the property abutting the property to be sold, provided such sale is at a negotiated price not less than fair market value as determined by an independent appraisal, the cost of which shall be paid by the owner of the abutting land. If negotiations do not result in the sale of the property to the owner of the abutting land and the property is sold to someone else, the cost of the independent appraisal shall be borne by the purchaser; and the owner of the abutting land shall have the cost of the appraisal refunded to him or her. If, however, no purchase takes place, the owner of the abutting land shall forfeit the sum paid by him or her for the independent appraisal. If, due to action of the department, the property is removed from eligibility for sale, the cost of any appraisal prepared shall be refunded to the

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262 owner of the abutting land.

- (d) If the department determines that the property will require significant costs to be incurred or that continued ownership of the property exposes the department to significant liability risks, the department may use the projected maintenance costs over the next 10 years to offset the property's value in establishing a value for disposal of the property, even if that value is zero property acquired for use as a borrow pit is no longer needed, the department may sell such property to the owner of the parcel of abutting land from which the borrow pit was originally acquired, provided the sale is at a negotiated price not less than fair market value as determined by an independent appraisal, the cost of which shall be paid by the owner of such abutting land.
- anyone other than an abutting property owner would be inequitable, the property may be sold to the abutting owner for the department's current estimate of value. If the department begins the process for disposing of the property on its own initiative, either by negotiation under the provisions of paragraph (a), paragraph (c), or paragraph (d), or paragraph (i), or by receipt of sealed competitive bids or public auction under the provisions of paragraph (b) or paragraph (i), a department staff appraiser may determine the fair market value of the property by an appraisal.
- (f) Any property which was acquired by a county or by the department using constitutional gas tax funds for the purpose of a right-of-way or borrow pit for a road on the State Highway System, State Park Road System, or county road system and which

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is no longer used or needed by the department may be conveyed without consideration to that county. The county may then sell such surplus property upon receipt of competitive bids in the same manner prescribed in this section.

- (g) If a property has been donated to the state for transportation purposes and the facility has not been constructed for a period of at least 5 years and no plans have been prepared for the construction of such facility and the property is not located in a transportation corridor, the governmental entity may authorize reconveyance of the donated property for no consideration to the original donor or the donor's heirs, successors, assigns, or representatives.
- (h) If property is to be used for a public purpose, the property may be conveyed without consideration to a governmental entity.
- (i) If property was originally acquired specifically to provide replacement housing for persons displaced by transportation projects, the department may negotiate for the sale of such property as replacement housing. As compensation, the state shall receive no less than its investment in such properties or fair market value, whichever is lower. It is expressly intended that this benefit be extended only to those persons actually displaced by such project. Dispositions to any other persons must be for fair market value.
- (j) If the department determines that the property will require significant costs to be incurred or that continued ownership of the property exposes the department to significant liability risks, the department may use the projected maintenance costs over the next 5 years to offset the market

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value in establishing a value for disposal of the property, even if that value is zero.

- (5) The department may convey a leasehold interest for commercial or other purposes, in the name of the state, to any land, building, or other property, real or personal, which was acquired under the provisions of subsection (1). However, a lease may not be entered into at a price less than the department's current estimate of value.
- (a) A lease may be through negotiations, sealed competitive bids, auctions, or any other means the department deems to be in its best interest. The department may negotiate such a lease at the prevailing market value with the owner from whom the property was acquired; with the holders of leasehold estates existing at the time of the department's acquisition; or, if public bidding would be inequitable, with the owner holding title to privately owned abutting property, if reasonable notice is provided to all other owners of abutting property. The department may allow an outdoor advertising sign to remain on the property acquired, or be relocated on department property, and such sign shall not be considered a nonconforming sign pursuant to chapter 479.
- (b) If, in the discretion of the department, a lease to a person other than an abutting property owner or tenant with a leasehold interest in the abutting property would be inequitable, the property may be leased to the abutting owner or tenant for no less than the department's current estimate of value All other leases shall be by competitive bid.
- (c) No lease signed pursuant to paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) shall be for a period of more than 5 years; however, the

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department may renegotiate <u>or extend</u> such a lease for an additional term of 5 years <u>as the department deems appropriate</u> without rebidding.

- (d) Each lease shall provide that, unless otherwise directed by the lessor, any improvements made to the property during the term of the lease shall be removed at the lessee's expense.
- (e) If property is to be used for a public purpose, including a fair, art show, or other educational, cultural, or fundraising activity, the property may be leased without consideration to a governmental entity or school board. A lease for a public purpose is exempt from the term limits in paragraph (c).
- (f) Paragraphs (c) and $\underline{\text{(e)}}$ (d) do not apply to leases entered into pursuant to s. 260.0161(3), except as provided in such a lease.
- (g) No lease executed under this subsection may be utilized by the lessee to establish the 4 years' standing required by s. 73.071(3)(b) if the business had not been established for the specified number of 4 years on the date title passed to the department.
- (h) The department may enter into a long-term lease without compensation with a public port listed in s. 403.021(9)(b) for rail corridors used for the operation of a short-line railroad to the port.
- (6) Nothing in this chapter prevents the joint use of right-of-way for alternative modes of transportation; provided that the joint use does not impair the integrity and safety of the transportation facility.

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(7) The department's estimate of value, required by subsections (4) and (5), shall be prepared in accordance with department procedures, guidelines, and rules for valuation of real property. If the value of the property exceeds \$50,000, as determined by the department estimate, the sale or lease must be at a negotiated price not less than the estimate of value as determined by an appraisal prepared in accordance with department procedures, guidelines, and rules for valuation of real property, the cost of which shall be paid by the party seeking the purchase or lease of the property appraisal required by paragraphs (4) (c) and (d) shall be prepared in accordance with department guidelines and rules by an independent appraiser who has been certified by the department. If federal funds were used in the acquisition of the property, the appraisal shall also be subject to the approval of the Federal Highway Administration.

- (8) A "due advertisement" under this section is an advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the improvements of not less than 14 calendar days prior to the date of the receipt of bids or the date on which a public auction is to be held.
- (9) The department, with the approval of the Chief Financial Officer, is authorized to disburse state funds for real estate closings in a manner consistent with good business practices and in a manner minimizing costs and risks to the state.
- (10) The department is authorized to purchase title insurance in those instances where it is determined that such insurance is necessary to protect the public's investment in

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property being acquired for transportation purposes. The department shall adopt procedures to be followed in making the determination to purchase title insurance for a particular parcel or group of parcels which, at a minimum, shall set forth criteria which the parcels must meet.

(11) This section does not modify the requirements of s. 73.013.

Section 3. If the Federal Government approves a program that allows participation in the maintenance of highway roadside rights-of-way through monetary contributions in exchange for recognition of services provided in the form of organic corporate emblems placed in view of passing motorists, the Department of Transportation shall submit the program for legislative approval in the next regular legislative session.

Section 4. Section 373.618, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

373.618 Public service warnings, alerts, and announcements.—The Legislature believes it is in the public interest that all water management districts created pursuant to s. 373.069 own, acquire, develop, construct, operate, and manage public information systems. Public information systems may be located on property owned by the water management district, upon terms and conditions approved by the water management district, and must display messages to the general public concerning water management services, activities, events, and sponsors, as well as other public service announcements, including watering restrictions, severe weather reports, amber alerts, and other essential information needed by the public. Local government review or approval is not required for a public information

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system owned or hereafter acquired, developed, or constructed by the water management district on its own property. A public information system is exempt from the requirements of chapter 479. However, a public information system that is subject to the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by the Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration if such approval is required by federal law and federal regulation under the agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation and by federal regulations enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). Water management district funds may not be used to pay the cost to acquire, develop, construct, operate, or manage a public information system shall be paid for and collected from private sponsors who may display commercial messages.

Section 5. Section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, the term:

- (1) "Allowable uses" means those uses that are authorized within a zoning category without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver. The term includes conditional uses and those allowed by special exception, but does not include uses that are accessory, incidental to the allowable uses, or allowed only on a temporary basis.
- (2) "Automatic changeable facing" means a facing that is capable of delivering two or more advertising messages through an automated or remotely controlled process.
- (3) "Business of outdoor advertising" means the business of constructing, erecting, operating, using, maintaining, leasing,

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or selling outdoor advertising structures, outdoor advertising signs, or outdoor advertisements.

- (4) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land designated for commercial or industrial uses under both the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning category of the land development regulations does not clearly designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area if it meets the criteria of subsection (26).
- (4) (5) "Commercial use" means activities associated with the sale, rental, or distribution of products or the performance of services. The term includes, without limitation, such uses or activities as retail sales; wholesale sales; rentals of equipment, goods, or products; offices; restaurants; food service vendors; sports arenas; theaters; and tourist attractions.
- (5) (6) "Controlled area" means 660 feet or less from the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary system and beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary system outside an urban area.
 - (6) (7) "Department" means the Department of Transportation.
- (7) (8) "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being or establish; but it does not include any of

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the foregoing activities when performed as an incident to the change of advertising message or customary maintenance or repair of a sign.

(8) (9) "Federal-aid primary highway system" means the federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that date, but that is, or became after June 1, 1991, a part of the National Highway System, including portions that have been accepted as part of the National Highway System but are unbuilt or unopened existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof, which shall include the National Highway System, designated as the federal-aid primary highway system by the department.

(9) (10) "Highway" means any road, street, or other way open or intended to be opened to the public for travel by motor vehicles.

(10) (11) "Industrial use" means activities associated with the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products or the performance of services relating thereto. The term includes, without limitation, such uses or activities as automobile manufacturing or repair, boat manufacturing or repair, junk yards, meat packing facilities, citrus processing and packing facilities, produce processing and packing facilities, electrical generating plants, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and solid waste disposal sites.

(11)(12) "Interstate highway system" means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof designated as the national system of interstate and defense highways by the department.

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(12) (13) "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of a highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled way. It does not include such facilities as frontage roads, turning roadways which specifically include on-ramps or off-ramps to the interstate highway system, or parking areas.

- $(13) \frac{(14)}{(14)}$ "Maintain" means to allow to exist.
- (14) (15) "Motorist services directional signs" means signs providing directional information about goods and services in the interest of the traveling public where such signs were lawfully erected and in existence on or before May 6, 1976, and continue to provide directional information to goods and services in a defined area.
- (15) (16) "New highway" means the construction of any road, paved or unpaved, where no road previously existed or the act of paving any previously unpaved road.
- (16) (17) "Nonconforming sign" means a sign which was lawfully erected but which does not comply with the land use, setback, size, spacing, and lighting provisions of state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance passed at a later date or a sign which was lawfully erected but which later fails to comply with state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance due to changed conditions.
- (17) (18) "Premises" means all the land areas under ownership or lease arrangement to the sign owner which are contiguous to the business conducted on the land except for instances where such land is a narrow strip contiguous to the advertised activity or is connected by such narrow strip, the

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only viable use of such land is to erect or maintain an advertising sign. When the sign owner is a municipality or county, "premises" shall mean all lands owned or leased by such municipality or county within its jurisdictional boundaries as set forth by law.

- $\underline{\text{(18)}}$ "Remove" means to disassemble <u>all sign materials</u> above ground level and $\underline{\text{T}}$ transport them from the site, and dispose of sign materials by sale or destruction.
- (19) (20) "Sign" means any combination of structure and message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol, or other form, whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced display or automatic changeable facing, designed, intended, or used to advertise or inform, any part of the advertising message or informative contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled way. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, official marker, or specific information panel erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the department.
- (20) "Sign direction" means that direction from which the message or informative contents are most visible to oncoming traffic on the main-traveled way.
- (21) "Sign face" means the part of the sign, including trim and background, which contains the message or informative contents, including an automatic changeable face.
- (22) "Sign facing" includes all sign faces and automatic changeable faces displayed at the same location and facing the same direction.

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(23) "Sign structure" means all the interrelated parts and material, such as beams, poles, and stringers, which are constructed for the purpose of supporting or displaying a message or informative contents.

- (24) (25) "State Highway System" has the same meaning as in s. 334.03 means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof designated as the State Highway System by the department.
- (26) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a parcel of land designated by the future land use map of the comprehensive plan for multiple uses that include commercial or industrial uses but are not specifically designated for commercial or industrial uses under the land development regulations, in which three or more separate and distinct conforming industrial or commercial activities are located.
 - (a) These activities must satisfy the following criteria:
- 1. At least one of the commercial or industrial activities must be located on the same side of the highway and within 800 feet of the sign location;
- 2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way; and
- 3. The commercial industrial activities must be within 1,600 feet of each other.
- Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from the nearest outer edge of the primary building or primary building complex when the individual units of the complex are connected by covered walkways.
 - (b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, the

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following, may not be so recognized as commercial or industrial activities:

1. Signs.

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- 2. Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh produce stands.
 - 3. Transient or temporary activities.
 - 4. Activities not visible from the main-traveled way.
- 5. Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way.
- 6. Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.
 - 7. Railroad tracks and minor sidings.
 - 8. Communication towers.
- (25) "Urban area" has the same meaning as defined in s. 334.03(31).
- (26) (28) "Visible commercial or industrial activity" means a commercial or industrial activity that is capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity from the main-traveled way and that is generally recognizable as commercial or industrial.
- (27) (29) "Visible sign" means that the advertising message or informative contents of a sign, whether or not legible, is capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.
- (28) (30) "Wall mural" means a sign that is a painting or an artistic work composed of photographs or arrangements of color and that displays a commercial or noncommercial message, relies solely on the side of the building for rigid structural support,

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and is painted on the building or depicted on vinyl, fabric, or other similarly flexible material that is held in place flush or flat against the surface of the building. The term excludes a painting or work placed on a structure that is erected for the sole or primary purpose of signage.

(29) (31) "Zoning category" means the designation under the land development regulations or other similar ordinance enacted to regulate the use of land as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), which designation sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, and limitations on use applicable to properties within the category.

Section 6. Section 479.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.02 Duties of the department.—It shall be the duty of The department shall to:

- (1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, and the 1972 agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation, relating to the size, lighting, and spacing of signs in accordance with Title I of the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and Title 23, United States Code, and federal regulations, including, but not limited to, those pertaining to the maintenance, continuance, and removal of nonconforming signs in effect as of the effective date of this act.
- (2) Regulate size, height, lighting, and spacing of signs permitted on commercial and industrial parcels and in unzoned commercial or industrial areas in zoned and unzoned commercial areas and zoned and unzoned industrial areas on the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system.

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(3) Determine unzoned commercial and industrial parcels and unzoned commercial or areas and unzoned industrial areas in the manner provided in s. 479.024.

- (4) Implement a specific information panel program on the <u>limited access</u> interstate highway system to promote tourist-oriented businesses by providing directional information safely and aesthetically.
- (5) Implement a rest area information panel or devices program at rest areas along the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system to promote tourist-oriented businesses.
- (6) Test and, if economically feasible, implement alternative methods of providing information in the specific interest of the traveling public which allow the traveling public freedom of choice, conserve natural beauty, and present information safely and aesthetically.
- (7) Adopt such rules as it deems necessary or proper for the administration of this chapter, including rules that which identify activities that may not be recognized as industrial or commercial activities for purposes of determination of a an area as an unzoned commercial or industrial parcel or an unzoned commercial or industrial area in the manner provided in s. 479.024.
- (8) Prior to July 1, 1998, Inventory and determine the location of all signs on the state, interstate and federal-aid primary highway systems to be used as. Upon completion of the inventory, it shall become the database and permit information for all permitted signs permitted at the time of completion, and the previous records of the department shall be amended

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years. The department shall adopt rules regarding what information is to be collected and preserved to implement the purposes of this chapter. The department may perform the inventory using department staff, or may contract with a private firm to perform the work, whichever is more cost efficient. The department shall maintain a database of sign inventory information such as sign location, size, height, and structure type, the permitholder's name, and any other information the department finds necessary to administer the program.

Section 7. Section 479.024, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 479.024 Commercial and industrial parcels.—Signs shall only be permitted by the department in commercial or industrial zones, as determined by the local government, in compliance with chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.
 - (1) As used in this section, the term:
- (a) "Parcel" means the property where the sign is located or is proposed to be located.
- (b) "Utilities" includes all privately, publicly, or cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water, steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway drainage, and other similar commodities.
- (2) The determination as to zoning by the local government for the parcel must meet the following criteria:
- (a) The parcel is comprehensively zoned and includes commercial or industrial uses as allowable uses.

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(b) The parcel can reasonably accommodate a commercial or industrial use under the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and land use development regulations, as follows:

- 1. Sufficient utilities are available to support commercial or industrial development.
- 2. The size, configuration, and public access of the parcel are sufficient to accommodate a commercial or industrial use, given requirements in the comprehensive plan and land development regulations for vehicular access, on-site circulation, building setbacks, buffering, parking, and other applicable standards or the parcel consists of railroad tracks or minor sidings abutting commercial or industrial property that meets the criteria of this subsection.
- (c) The parcel is not being used exclusively for noncommercial or nonindustrial uses.
- (3) If a local government has not designated zoning through land development regulations in compliance with chapter 163, but has designated the parcel under the future land use map of the comprehensive plan for uses that include commercial or industrial uses, the parcel shall be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area. For a permit to be issued for a sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area, there must be three or more distinct commercial or industrial activities within 1,600 feet of each other, with at least one of the commercial or industrial activities located on the same side of the highway as the sign location, and within 800 feet of the sign location. Multiple commercial or industrial activities enclosed in one building when all uses have only shared building

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- 755 entrances shall be considered one use.
 - (4) For purposes of this section, certain uses and activities may not be independently recognized as commercial or industrial, including, but not limited to:
 - (a) Signs.

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- (b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh produce stands.
 - (c) Transient or temporary activities.
- (d) Activities not visible from the main-traveled way, unless a department transportation facility is the only cause for the activity not being visible.
- (e) Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way.
- (f) Activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence.
- (g) Railroad tracks and minor sidings, unless such use is immediately abutted by commercial or industrial property that meets the criteria in subsection (2).
 - (h) Communication towers.
- (i) Governmental uses, unless those governmental uses would be industrial in nature if privately owned and operated. Such industrial uses must be the present and actual use, not merely be among the allowed uses.
- (5) If the local government has indicated that the proposed sign location is on a parcel that is in a commercial or industrial zone, but the department finds that it is not, the department shall notify the sign applicant in writing of its determination.

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(6) An applicant whose application for a permit is denied may, within 30 days after the receipt of the notification of intent to deny, request an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120 for a determination of whether the parcel is located in a commercial or industrial zone. Upon receipt of such request, the department shall notify the local government that the applicant has requested an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

- (7) If the department in a final order determines that the parcel does not meet the permitting conditions in this section and a sign structure exists on the parcel, the applicant shall remove the sign within 30 days after the date of the order and is responsible for all sign removal costs.
- (8) If the Federal Highway Administration reduces funds that would otherwise be apportioned to the department due to a local government's failure to be compliant with this section, the department shall reduce apportioned transportation funding to the local government by an equivalent amount.

Section 8. Section 479.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.03 Jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; entry upon privately owned lands.—The territory under the jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter shall include all the state. Employees, agents, or independent contractors working for the department, in the performance of their functions and duties under the provisions of this chapter, may enter into and upon any land upon which a sign is displayed, is proposed to be erected, or is being erected and make such inspections, surveys, and removals as may be relevant. Upon

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written notice to After receiving consent by the landowner, operator, or person in charge of an intervening privately owned land that or appropriate inspection warrant issued by a judge of any county court or circuit court of this state which has jurisdiction of the place or thing to be removed, that the removal of an illegal outdoor advertising sign is necessary and has been authorized by a final order or results from an uncontested notice to the sign owner, the department may shall be authorized to enter upon any intervening privately owned lands for the purposes of effectuating removal of illegal signs, provided that the department shall only do so in circumstances where it has determined that no other legal or economically feasible means of entry to the sign site are reasonably available. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the department shall be responsible for the repair or replacement in a like manner for any physical damage or destruction of private property, other than the sign, incidental to the department's entry upon such intervening privately owned lands.

Section 9. Section 479.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.04 Business of outdoor advertising; license requirement; renewal; fees.—

- (1) \underline{A} No person may not shall engage in the business of outdoor advertising in this state without first obtaining a license therefor from the department. Such license shall be renewed annually. The fee for such license, and for each annual renewal, is \$300. License renewal fees shall be payable as provided for in s. 479.07.
 - (2) A No person is not shall be required to obtain the

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license provided for in this section $\underline{\text{solely}}$ to erect $\underline{\text{or}}$ $\underline{\text{construct}}$ outdoor advertising signs or structures $\underline{\text{as an}}$ $\underline{\text{incidental part of a building construction contract}}$.

Section 10. Section 479.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.05 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.—The department may has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke any license requested or granted under this chapter in any case in which it determines that the application for the license contains knowingly false or misleading information of material consequence, that the licensee has failed to pay fees or costs owed to the department for outdoor advertising purposes, or that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, unless such licensee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice by the department, corrects such false or misleading information, pays the outstanding amounts, or complies with the provisions of this chapter. Suspension of a license allows the licensee to maintain existing sign permits, but the department may not grant a transfer of an existing permit or issue an additional permit to a licensee with a suspended license. Any person aggrieved by an any action of the department which denies, suspends, or revokes in denying or revoking a license under this chapter may, within 30 days after from the receipt of the notice, apply to the department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

Section 11. Section 479.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 479.07 Sign permits.-
- (1) Except as provided in ss. $479.105(1) \frac{479.105(1)(e)}{e}$ and

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479.16, a person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or cause to be erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on the State Highway System outside an urban area, as defined in s. 334.03(31), or on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided in this section. As used in this section, the term "on any portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary system" means a sign located within the controlled area which is visible from any portion of the main-traveled way of such system.

- (2) A person may not apply for a permit unless he or she has first obtained the Written permission of the owner or other person in lawful possession or control of the site designated as the location of the sign is required for issuance of a in the application for the permit.
- (3) (a) An application for a sign permit must be made on a form prescribed by the department, and a separate application must be submitted for each permit requested. A permit is required for each sign facing.
- (b) As part of the application, the applicant or his or her authorized representative must certify in a notarized signed statement that all information provided in the application is true and correct and that, pursuant to subsection (2), he or she has obtained the written permission of the owner or other person in lawful possession of the site designated as the location of the sign in the permit application. Every permit application must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee, \div a signed statement by the owner or other person in lawful control of the

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site on which the sign is located or will be erected, authorizing the placement of the sign on that site, and, where local governmental regulation of signs exists, a statement from the appropriate local governmental official indicating that the sign complies with all local government governmental requirements and, if a local government permit is required for a sign, that the agency or unit of local government will issue a permit to that applicant upon approval of the state permit application by the department.

- (c) The annual permit fee for each sign facing shall be established by the department by rule in an amount sufficient to offset the total cost to the department for the program, but shall not exceed \$100. The A fee may not be prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year to accommodate short-term publicity features; however, a first-year fee may be prorated by payment of an amount equal to one-fourth of the annual fee for each remaining whole quarter or partial quarter of the permit year. Applications received after the end of the third quarter of the permit year must include fees for the last quarter of the current year and fees for the succeeding year. A nonrefundable application fee of \$25 must accompany each permit application.
- (4) An application for a permit shall be acted on by granting, denying, or returning the incomplete application the department within 30 days after receipt of the application by the department.
- (5) (a) For each permit issued, the department shall furnish to the applicant a serially numbered permanent metal permit tag. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a valid permit tag

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on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag shall be securely attached to the upper 50 percent of the sign structure sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the pole nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. Effective July 1, 2012, the tag must be securely attached to the upper 50 percent of the pole nearest the highway and must be attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. The permit becomes void unless the permit tag must be is properly and permanently displayed at the permitted site within 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the permittee fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site within 270 days after the date on which the permit was issued, the permit will be void, and the department may not issue a new permit to that permittee for the same location for 270 days after the date on which the permit became void.

- (b) If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the permittee to whom the tag was issued must apply to the department for a replacement tag. The department shall adopt a rule establishing a service fee for replacement tags in an amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the replacement tag. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by the service fee, the department shall issue a replacement permit tag. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own replacement tag pursuant to department specifications that the department shall adopt by rule at the time it establishes the service fee for replacement tags.
- (6) A permit is valid only for the location specified in the permit. Valid permits may be transferred from one sign owner

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to another upon written acknowledgment from the current permittee and submittal of a transfer fee of \$5 for each permit to be transferred. However, the maximum transfer fee for any multiple transfer between two outdoor advertisers in a single transaction is \$1,000 \$100.

- (7) A permittee shall at all times maintain the permission of the owner or other person in lawful control of the sign site to have and maintain a sign at such site.
- (8) (a) In order to reduce peak workloads, the department may adopt rules providing for staggered expiration dates for licenses and permits. Unless otherwise provided for by rule, all licenses and permits expire annually on January 15. All license and permit renewal fees are required to be submitted to the department by no later than the expiration date. At least 105 days before prior to the expiration date of licenses and permits, the department shall send to each permittee a notice of fees due for all licenses and permits that which were issued to him or her before prior to the date of the notice. Such notice shall list the permits and the permit fees due for each sign facing. The permittee shall, no later than 45 days before prior to the expiration date, advise the department of any additions, deletions, or errors contained in the notice. Permit tags which are not renewed shall be returned to the department for cancellation by the expiration date. Permits which are not renewed or are canceled shall be certified in writing at that time as canceled or not renewed by the permittee, and permit tags for such permits shall be returned to the department or shall be accounted for by the permittee in writing, which writing shall be submitted with the renewal fee payment or the

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cancellation certification. However, failure of a permittee to submit a permit cancellation <u>does</u> shall not affect the nonrenewal of a permit. <u>Before</u> Prior to cancellation of a permit, the permittee shall provide written notice to all persons or entities having a right to advertise on the sign that the permittee intends to cancel the permit.

(b) If a permittee has not submitted his or her fee payment by the expiration date of the licenses or permits, the department shall send a notice of violation to the permittee within 45 days after the expiration date, requiring the payment of the permit fee within 30 days after the date of the notice and payment of a delinquency fee equal to 10 percent of the original amount due or, in the alternative to these payments, requiring the filing of a request for an administrative hearing to show cause why the his or her sign should not be subject to immediate removal due to expiration of his or her license or permit. If the permittee submits payment as required by the violation notice, the his or her license or permit will be automatically reinstated and such reinstatement will be retroactive to the original expiration date. If the permittee does not respond to the notice of violation within the 30-day period, the department shall, within 30 days, issue a final notice of sign removal and may, following 90 days after the date of the department's final notice of sign removal, remove the sign without incurring any liability as a result of such removal. However, if at any time before removal of the sign, the permittee demonstrates that a good faith error on the part of the permittee resulted in cancellation or nonrenewal of the permit, the department may reinstate the permit if:

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1. The permit reinstatement fee of up to \$300 based on the size of the sign is paid;

- 2. All other permit renewal and delinquent permit fees due as of the reinstatement date are paid; and
- 3. The permittee reimburses the department for all actual costs resulting from the permit cancellation or nonrenewal.
- (c) Conflicting applications filed by other persons for the same or competing sites covered by a permit subject to paragraph (b) may not be approved until after the sign subject to the expired permit has been removed.
- (d) The cost for removing a sign, whether by the department or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by the department against the permittee.
- (9) (a) A permit \underline{may} shall not be granted for any sign for which a permit had not been granted by the effective date of this act unless such sign is located at least:
- 1. One thousand five hundred feet from any other permitted sign on the same side of the highway, if on an interstate highway.
- 2. One thousand feet from any other permitted sign on the same side of the highway, if on a federal-aid primary highway.

The minimum spacing provided in this paragraph does not preclude the permitting of V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced signs at the permitted sign site. If a sign is visible to more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of the department and within the controlled area of the highways from the controlled area of more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of the department, the sign must shall meet the

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permitting requirements of all highways τ and τ if the sign meets the applicable permitting requirements, be permitted to τ the highway having the more stringent permitting requirements.

- (b) A permit <u>may</u> shall not be granted for a sign pursuant to this chapter to locate such sign on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, which sign:
- 1. Exceeds 50 feet in sign structure height above the crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, if outside an incorporated area;
- 2. Exceeds 65 feet in sign structure height above the crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, if inside an incorporated area; or
- 3. Exceeds 950 square feet of sign facing including all embellishments.
- (c) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a)1., there is established a pilot program in Orange, Hillsborough, and Osceola Counties, and within the boundaries of the City of Miami, under which the distance between permitted signs on the same side of an interstate highway may be reduced to 1,000 feet if all other requirements of this chapter are met and if:
- 1. The local government has adopted a plan, program, resolution, ordinance, or other policy encouraging the voluntary removal of signs in a downtown, historic, redevelopment, infill, or other designated area which also provides for a new or replacement sign to be erected on an interstate highway within that jurisdiction if a sign in the designated area is removed;
- 2. The sign owner and the local government mutually agree to the terms of the removal and replacement; and
 - 3. The local government notifies the department of its

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intention to allow such removal and replacement as agreed upon pursuant to subparagraph 2.

4. The new or replacement sign to be creeted on an interstate highway within that jurisdiction is to be located on a parcel of land specifically designated for commercial or industrial use under both the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163, and such parcel shall not be subject to an evaluation in accordance with the criteria set forth in s. 479.01(26) to determine if the parcel can be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area.

The department shall maintain statistics tracking the use of the provisions of this pilot program based on the notifications received by the department from local governments under this paragraph.

- (d) This subsection does not cause a sign that was conforming on October 1, 1984, to become nonconforming.
- (10) Commercial or industrial zoning that which is not comprehensively enacted or that which is enacted primarily to permit signs may shall not be recognized as commercial or industrial zoning for purposes of this provision, and permits may shall not be issued for signs in such areas. The department shall adopt rules that within 180 days after this act takes effect which shall provide criteria to determine whether such zoning is comprehensively enacted or enacted primarily to permit signs.

Section 12. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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479.08 Denial or revocation of permit.—The department may deny or revoke any permit requested or granted under this chapter in any case in which it determines that the application for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading information of material consequence. The department may revoke any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which the permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice by the department, complies with the provisions of this chapter. For the purpose of this section, the notice of violation issued by the department must describe in detail the alleged violation. Any person aggrieved by any action of the department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the department issues a final order revoking a permit, such revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's action is upheld.

Section 13. Section 479.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.10 Sign removal following permit revocation or cancellation.—A sign shall be removed by the permittee within 30 days after the date of revocation or cancellation of the permit for the sign. If the permittee fails to remove the sign within the 30-day period, the department shall remove the sign at the

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permittee's expense with or without further notice and without incurring any liability as a result of such removal.

Section 14. Section 479.105, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.105 Signs erected or maintained without required permit; removal.—

- (1) Any sign which is located adjacent to the right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System outside an incorporated area or adjacent to the right-of-way on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, which sign was erected, operated, or maintained without the permit required by s. 479.07(1) having been issued by the department, is declared to be a public nuisance and a private nuisance and shall be removed as provided in this section.
- (a) Upon a determination by the department that a sign is in violation of s. 479.07(1), the department shall prominently post on the sign, or as close to the sign as possible for those locations where the sign is not easily accessible, face a notice stating that the sign is illegal and must be removed within 30 days after the date on which the notice was posted. However, if the sign bears the name of the licensee or the name and address of the nonlicensed sign owner, The department shall, concurrently with and in addition to posting the notice on the sign, provide a written notice to the owner of the sign, the advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property, stating that the sign is illegal and must be permanently removed within the 30-day period specified on the posted notice. The written notice shall further state that a hearing may be requested, the sign owner has a right to request a hearing,

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which request must be filed with the department within 30 days after receipt the date of the written notice. However, the filing of a request for a hearing will not stay the removal of the sign.

- (b) If, pursuant to the notice provided, the sign is not removed by the sign owner of the sign, the advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property within the prescribed period, the department shall immediately remove the sign without further notice; and, for that purpose, the employees, agents, or independent contractors of the department may enter upon private property without incurring any liability for so entering.
- (c) However, the department may issue a permit for a sign, as a conforming or nonconforming sign, if the sign owner demonstrates to the department one of the following:
- 1. If the sign meets the current requirements of this chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may submit the required application package and receive a permit as a conforming sign, upon payment of all applicable fees.
- 2. If the sign does not meet the current requirements of this chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may receive a permit as a nonconforming sign if the department determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard and if the sign owner pays a penalty fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the erection of the sign, and attaches to the permit application package documentation that demonstrates that:
- a. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of

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1190 7 years or more;

- b. During the entire period in which the sign has been erected, a permit was required but was not obtained;
- c. During the initial 7 years in which the sign has been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established in this chapter at that time for issuance of a permit; and
- d. The department has not initiated a notice of violation or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-year period.
- (d) This subsection does not cause a neighboring sign that is permitted and that is within the spacing requirements in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.
- (e) (e) For purposes of this subsection, a notice to the sign owner, when required, constitutes sufficient notice; and notice is not required to be provided to the lessee, advertiser, or the owner of the real property on which the sign is located.
- (f)(d) If, after a hearing, it is determined that a sign has been wrongfully or erroneously removed pursuant to this subsection, the department, at the sign owner's discretion, shall either pay just compensation to the owner of the sign or reerect the sign in kind at the expense of the department.
- (e) However, if the sign owner demonstrates to the department that:
- 1. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of 7 years or more;
- 2. At any time during the period in which the sign has been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established in this chapter for issuance of a permit;

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3. The department has not initiated a notice of violation or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-year period described in subparagraph 1.; and

4. The department determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard,

the sign may be considered a conforming or nonconforming sign and may be issued a permit by the department upon application in accordance with this chapter and payment of a penalty fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the erection of the sign.

- (2) (a) If a sign is under construction and the department determines that a permit has not been issued for the sign as required under the provisions of this chapter, the department is authorized to require that all work on the sign cease until the sign owner shows that the sign does not violate the provisions of this chapter. The order to cease work shall be prominently posted on the sign structure, and no further notice is required to be given. The failure of a sign owner or her or his agents to immediately comply with the order shall subject the sign to prompt removal by the department.
- (b) For the purposes of this subsection only, a sign is under construction when it is in any phase of initial construction prior to the attachment and display of the advertising message in final position for viewing by the traveling public. A sign that is undergoing routine maintenance or change of the advertising message only is not considered to be under construction for the purposes of this subsection.

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(3) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department or an independent contractor, shall be assessed against the owner of the sign by the department.

Section 15. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 479.106, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

479.106 Vegetation management.

- (5) The department may only grant a permit pursuant to s. 479.07 for a new sign which requires the removal, cutting, or trimming of existing trees or vegetation on public right-of-way for the sign face to be visible from the highway when the sign owner has removed at least two nonconforming signs of approximate comparable size and surrendered the permits for the nonconforming signs to the department for cancellation. For signs originally permitted after July 1, 1996, the first application, or application for a change of view zone, no permit for the removal, cutting, or trimming of trees or vegetation shall require, in addition to mitigation or contribution to a plan of mitigation, the removal of two nonconforming signs. No permits for the removal, cutting, or trimming of trees may be granted for signs permitted after July 1, 1996 be granted where such trees or vegetation are part of a beautification project implemented before prior to the date of the original sign permit application, when the beautification project is specifically identified in the department's construction plans, permitted landscape projects, or agreements.
- (7) Any person engaging in removal, cutting, or trimming of trees or vegetation in violation of this section or benefiting from such actions shall be subject to an administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 per sign facing and required to mitigate for the

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unauthorized removal, cutting, or trimming in such manner and in such amount as may be required under the rules of the department.

Section 16. Subsection (5) of section 479.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.107 Signs on highway rights-of-way; removal.-

(5) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by the department against the owner of the sign. Furthermore, the department shall assess a fine of \$75 against the sign owner for any sign which violates the requirements of this section.

Section 17. Section 479.111, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 479.111 Specified signs allowed within controlled portions of the interstate and federal-aid primary highway system.—Only the following signs shall be allowed within controlled portions of the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system as set forth in s. 479.11(1) and (2):
- (1) Directional or other official signs and notices which conform to 23 C.F.R. ss. 750.151-750.155.
- (2) Signs in commercial-zoned and industrial-zoned areas or commercial-unzoned and industrial-unzoned areas and within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, subject to the requirements set forth in the $\underline{1972}$ agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation.
- (3) Signs for which permits are not required under s. 479.16.

Section 18. Section 479.15, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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479.15 Harmony of regulations.

- (1) No zoning board or commission or other public officer or agency shall issue a permit to erect any sign which is prohibited under the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the department, nor shall the department issue a permit for any sign which is prohibited by any other public board, officer, or agency in the lawful exercise of its powers.
- (2) A municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other local governmental entity may not remove, or cause to be removed, any lawfully erected sign along any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first paying just compensation for such removal. A local governmental entity may not cause in any way the alteration of any lawfully erected sign located along any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without payment of just compensation if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. The municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other local government entity that adopts requirements for such alteration shall pay just compensation to the sign owner if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. This subsection applies only to a lawfully erected sign the subject matter of which relates to premises other than the premises on which it is located or to merchandise, services, activities, or entertainment not sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on the premises on which the sign is located. As used in this subsection, the term "federal-aid primary highway system" means the federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that date but that is or becomes after June 1, 1991, a part of

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the National Highway System. This subsection shall not be interpreted as explicit or implicit legislative recognition that alterations do or do not constitute a taking under state law.

- (3) It is the express intent of the Legislature to limit the state right-of-way acquisition costs on state and federal roads in eminent domain proceedings, the provisions of ss. 479.07 and 479.155 notwithstanding. Subject to approval by the Federal Highway Administration, whenever public acquisition of land upon which is situated a lawful permitted nonconforming sign occurs, as provided in this chapter, the sign may, at the election of its owner and the department, be relocated or reconstructed adjacent to the new right-of-way and in close proximity to the current site along the roadway within 100 feet of the current location, provided the nonconforming sign is not relocated in an area inconsistent with s. 479.024 on a parcel zoned residential, and provided further that such relocation shall be subject to applicable setback requirements in the 1972 agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation. The sign owner shall pay all costs associated with relocating or reconstructing any sign under this subsection, and neither the state nor any local government shall reimburse the sign owner for such costs, unless part of such relocation costs are required by federal law. If no adjacent property is available for the relocation, the department shall be responsible for paying the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal.
- (4) For a nonconforming sign, Such relocation shall be adjacent to the current site and the face of the sign may shall not be increased in size or height or structurally modified at

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the point of relocation in a manner inconsistent with the current building codes of the jurisdiction in which the sign is located.

- (5) In the event that relocation can be accomplished but is inconsistent with the ordinances of the municipality or county within whose jurisdiction the sign is located, the ordinances of the local government shall prevail, provided that the local government shall assume the responsibility to provide the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal, but in no event shall compensation paid by the local government exceed the compensation required under state or federal law. Further, the provisions of this section shall not impair any agreement or future agreements between a municipality or county and the owner of a sign or signs within the jurisdiction of the municipality or county. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to cause a nonconforming sign to become conforming solely as a result of the relocation allowed in this section.
- (6) The provisions of subsections (3), (4), and (5) of this section shall not apply within the jurisdiction of any municipality which is engaged in any litigation concerning its sign ordinance on April 23, 1999, nor shall such provisions apply to any municipality whose boundaries are identical to the county within which said municipality is located.
- (7) This section does not cause a neighboring sign that is already permitted and that is within the spacing requirements established in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.

Section 19. Section 479.156, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.156 Wall murals.—Notwithstanding any other provision of

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1393 this chapter, a municipality or county may permit and regulate 1394 wall murals within areas designated by such government. If a 1395 municipality or county permits wall murals, a wall mural that 1396 displays a commercial message and is within 660 feet of the 1397 nearest edge of the right-of-way within an area adjacent to the 1398 interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway 1399 system shall be located in an area that is zoned for industrial 1400 or commercial use and the municipality or county shall establish 1401 and enforce regulations for such areas that, at a minimum, set 1402 forth criteria governing the size, lighting, and spacing of wall 1403 murals consistent with the intent of 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the 1404 Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and with customary use. 1405 Whenever a municipality or county exercises such control and 1406 makes a determination of customary use pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 1407 131(d), such determination shall be accepted in lieu of controls 1408 in the agreement between the state and the United States 1409 Department of Transportation, and the department shall notify 1410 the Federal Highway Administration pursuant to the agreement, 23 U.S.C. s. 131(d), and 23 C.F.R. s. 750.706(c). A wall mural that 1411 1412 is subject to municipal or county regulation and 23 U.S.C. s. 1413 131 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by 1414 the Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway 1415 Administration when required by federal law and federal 1416 regulation under the agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation and federal regulations 1417 1418 enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). 1419 The existence of a wall mural as defined in s. 479.01(28)

479.01(30) shall not be considered in determining whether a sign

as defined in s. $479.01(19) \frac{479.01(20)}{}$, either existing or new,

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1422 is in compliance with s. 479.07(9)(a).

Section 20. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.—The following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but are required to comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4)-(8), and the provisions of subsections (15)-(19) may not be implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the department that implementation or continuation will adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:

- (1) Signs erected on the premises of an establishment, which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment 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. For purposes of this section, the following types of messages shall not be considered information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment:
- (a) Messages which specifically reference any commercial enterprise.
- (b) Messages which reference a commercial sponsor of any event.
 - (c) Personal messages.

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(d) Political campaign messages.

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.

- (2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on such farm.
- (3) 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 any message not pertaining to the sale or rental of that real property, then it is not exempt under this section.
- (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.
- (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.
 - (6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other

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transportation or transmission company necessary for the direction or safety of the public.

- (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.
- (8) Signs or notices erected or maintained upon property stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises and not exceeding $16 \ 8$ square feet in area.
- (9) Historical markers erected by duly constituted and authorized public authorities.
- (10) Official traffic control signs and markers erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the department.
- (11) Signs erected upon property warning the public against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.
- (12) 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, modular news racks, street light poles, public pay telephones, and waste receptacles, within the right-of-way, as provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from all provisions of this chapter.
 - (14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.
- (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

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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 counties and may not be implemented if the Federal Government notifies the department that implementation will adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the department.

- (16) Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business located within a rural area of critical economic concern, as defined by s. 288.0656(2)(d)and(e), and are:
- (a) Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than 4 feet
 in height;
- (b) Located only in rural areas, along non-limited access highways;
- (c) Located within 2 miles of the business location and are not less than 500 feet apart;
- (d) Located only in two directions leading to the business; and
 - (e) Not located within the road right-of-way.

A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any other business using this exemption and may not participate in any other department directional signage program.

- (17) Signs not in excess of 32 square feet placed temporarily during harvest season of a farm operation for a period of no more than 4 months at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting only the distance or direction of the farm operation.
 - (18) Acknowledgement signs erected upon publicly funded

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1538 school premises relating to a specific public school club, team, 1539 or event placed no closer than 1,000 feet from another 1540 acknowledgment sign on the same side of the roadway. All sponsor 1541 information on an acknowledgement sign may constitute no more 1542 than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this subsection, 1543 the term "acknowledgement signs" means signs that are intended 1544 to inform the traveling public that a public school club, team, 1545 or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or other entity. 1546 (19) Displays erected upon a sports facility which display 1547 content directly related to the facility's activities or where a 1548 presence of the products or services offered on the property 1549 exists. Displays are to be mounted flush or flat to the surface 1550 of the sports facility and rely upon the building facade for 1551 structural support. For purposes of this subsection, the term 1552 "sports facility", means any athletic complex, athletic arena, 1553 or athletic stadium, including physically connected parking 1554 facilities, which is open to the public and has a permanent installed seating capacity of 15,000 or more. 1555 1556 1557 If the exemptions in subsections (15)-(19) are not implemented 1558 or continued due to notification from the Federal Government to 1559 the department that the allocation of federal funds to the 1560 department will be adversely impacted, the department shall 1561 provide notice to the sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after receiving the notice. If the sign is not 1562 1563 removed within the 30 days, the department may remove the sign 1564 and all costs incurred in connection with the sign removal shall 1565 be assessed against and collected from the sign owner.

Section 21. Section 479.24, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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1567 read:

479.24 Compensation for removal of signs; eminent domain; exceptions.—

- (1) Just compensation shall be paid by the department upon the department's <u>acquisition removal</u> of a lawful <u>conforming or</u> nonconforming sign along any portion of the interstate or federal—aid primary highway system. This section does not apply to a sign which is illegal at the time of its removal. A sign will lose its nonconforming status and become illegal at such time as it fails to be permitted or maintained in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations other than the provision which makes it nonconforming. A legal nonconforming sign under state law or rule will not lose its nonconforming status solely because it additionally becomes nonconforming under an ordinance or regulation of a local governmental entity passed at a later date. The department shall make every reasonable effort to negotiate the purchase of the signs to avoid litigation and congestion in the courts.
- (2) The department is not required to remove any sign under this section if the federal share of the just compensation to be paid upon removal of the sign is not available to make such payment, unless an appropriation by the Legislature for such purpose is made to the department.
- (3) (a) The department is authorized to use the power of eminent domain when necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
- (b) If eminent domain procedures are instituted, just compensation shall be made pursuant to the state's eminent domain procedures, chapters 73 and 74.

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Section 22. Section 479.25, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.25 Erection of noise-attenuation barrier blocking view of sign; procedures; application.—

(1) The owner of a lawfully erected sign that is governed by and conforms to state and federal requirements for land use, size, height, and spacing may increase the height above ground level of such sign at its permitted location if a noiseattenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by any governmental entity in such a way as to screen or block visibility of the sign. Any increase in height permitted under this section may only be the increase in height which is required to achieve the same degree of visibility from the right-of-way which the sign had prior to the construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, notwithstanding the restrictions contained in s. 479.07(9)(b). A sign reconstructed under this section shall comply with the building standards and wind load requirements set forth in the Florida Building Code. If construction of a proposed noise-attenuation barrier will screen a sign lawfully permitted under this chapter, the department shall provide notice to the local government or local jurisdiction within which the sign is located prior to construction erection of the noise-attenuation barrier. Upon a determination that an increase in the height of a sign as permitted under this section will violate a provision contained in an ordinance or land development regulation of the local government or local jurisdiction, prior to construction, the local government or local jurisdiction shall so notify the department. When notice has been received from the local

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government or local jurisdiction prior to erection of the noiseattenuation barrier, the department shall:

(a) Provide a variance or waiver to the local ordinance or land development regulations to Conduct a written survey of all property owners identified as impacted by highway noise and who may benefit from the proposed noise-attenuation barrier. The written survey shall inform the property owners of the location, date, and time of the public hearing described in paragraph (b) and shall specifically advise the impacted property owners that:

1. Erection of the noise-attenuation barrier may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign;

2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and

3. If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local government or local jurisdiction will be required to:

a. allow an increase in the height of the sign in violation of a local ordinance or land development regulation;

 $\underline{\text{(b)}}\, b.$ Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at another location if the sign owner agrees; or

 $\underline{\text{(c)}_{\text{e.}}}$ Pay the fair market value of the sign and its associated interest in the real property.

(2) (b) The department shall hold a public hearing within the boundaries of the affected local governments or local jurisdictions to receive input on the proposed noise-attenuation barrier and its conflict with the local ordinance or land development regulation and to suggest or consider alternatives or modifications to the proposed noise-attenuation barrier to

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alleviate or minimize the conflict with the local ordinance or land development regulation or minimize any costs that may be associated with relocating, reconstructing, or paying for the affected sign. The public hearing may be held concurrently with other public hearings scheduled for the project. The department shall provide a written notification to the local government or local jurisdiction of the date and time of the public hearing and shall provide general notice of the public hearing in accordance with the notice provisions of s. 335.02(1). The notice shall not be placed in that portion of a newspaper in which legal notices or classified advertisements appear. The notice shall specifically state that:

- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ 1. Erection of the proposed noise-attenuation barrier may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign;
- (b) 2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ 3. Upon If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local government or local jurisdiction $\underline{\text{shall}}$ will be required to:
- $\underline{\text{1.a.}}$ Allow an increase in the height of the sign $\underline{\text{through a}}$ waiver or variance to $\underline{\text{in violation of}}$ a local ordinance or land development regulation;
- 2.b. Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at another location if the sign owner agrees; or
 - 3.c. Pay the fair market value of the sign and its

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1683 associated interest in the real property.

- (3) (2) The department may shall not permit erection of the noise-attenuation barrier to the extent the barrier screens or blocks visibility of the sign until after the public hearing is held and until such time as the survey has been conducted and a majority of the impacted property owners have indicated approval to erect the noise-attenuation barrier. When the impacted property owners approve of the noise-attenuation barrier construction, the department shall notify the local governments or local jurisdictions. The local government or local jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a conflicting ordinance or land development regulation:
- (a) Issue a permit by variance or otherwise for the reconstruction of a sign under this section;
- (b) Allow the relocation of a sign, or construction of another sign, at an alternative location that is permittable under the provisions of this chapter, if the sign owner agrees to relocate the sign or construct another sign; or
- (c) Refuse to issue the required permits for reconstruction of a sign under this section and pay fair market value of the sign and its associated interest in the real property to the owner of the sign.
- $\underline{(4)}$ This section <u>does</u> <u>shall</u> not apply to the provisions of any existing written agreement executed before July 1, 2006, between any local government and the owner of an outdoor advertising sign.
- Section 23. Subsection (1) of section 479.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 479.261 Logo sign program.—

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(1) The department shall establish a logo sign program for the rights-of-way of the <u>limited access</u> interstate highway system to provide information to motorists about available gas, food, lodging, camping, attractions, and other services, as approved by the Federal Highway Administration, at interchanges through the use of business logos and may include additional interchanges under the program.

- (a) As used in this chapter, the term "attraction" means an establishment, site, facility, or landmark that is open a minimum of 5 days a week for 52 weeks a year; that has as its principal focus family-oriented entertainment, cultural, educational, recreational, scientific, or historical activities; and that is publicly recognized as a bona fide tourist attraction.
- (b) The department shall incorporate the use of RV-friendly markers on specific information logo signs for establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for participation in the specific information logo program and that also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph, including rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments must meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. These requirements shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and exits that can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and facilities having appropriate overhead clearances, if applicable.

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Section 24. Section 479.313, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.313 Permit revocation and cancellation; cost of removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent to the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or federal—aid primary highway system following the revocation or

Section 25. Section 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of Florida, is repealed.

against and collected from the permittee.

cancellation of the permit for such sign shall be assessed

Section 26. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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