1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to the Department of Transportation; 3 creating s. 339.041, F.S.; providing legislative 4 findings and intent; authorizing the department to 5 seek certain investors for certain leases; prohibiting 6 the department from pledging the credit, general 7 revenues, or taxing power of the state or any 8 political subdivision of the state; specifying the 9 collection and deposit of lease payments by agreement 10 with the department; amending s. 373.618, F.S.; 11 revising provisions relating to public service warning 12 signs; amending s. 479.01, F.S., relating to outdoor advertising signs; revising and deleting definitions; 13 amending s. 479.02, F.S.; revising duties of the 14 15 Department of Transportation relating to signs; 16 deleting a requirement that the department adopt 17 certain rules; creating s. 479.024, F.S.; limiting the placement of signs to commercial or industrial zones; 18 19 defining the terms "parcel" and "utilities"; requiring a local government to use specified criteria to 20 21 determine zoning for commercial or industrial parcels; 22 providing that certain parcels are considered unzoned 23 commercial or industrial areas; authorizing a permit 24 for a sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area 25 in certain circumstances; prohibiting specified uses 26 and activities from being independently recognized as Page 1 of 61

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27 commercial or industrial; providing an appeal process 28 for an applicant whose permit is denied; requiring an applicant whose application is denied to remove an 29 30 existing sign pertaining to the application; requiring 31 the department to reduce certain transportation 32 funding in certain circumstances; amending s. 479.03, F.S.; requiring notice to owners of intervening 33 34 privately owned lands before the department enters upon such lands to remove an illegal sign; amending s. 35 36 479.04, F.S.; providing that an outdoor advertising 37 license is not required solely to erect or construct 38 outdoor signs or structures; amending s. 479.05, F.S.; authorizing the department to suspend a license for 39 certain offenses and specifying activities that the 40 41 licensee may engage in during the suspension; 42 prohibiting the department from granting a transfer of 43 an existing permit or issuing an additional permit during the suspension; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; 44 45 revising requirements for obtaining sign permits; conforming and clarifying provisions; revising permit 46 47 tag placement requirements for signs; deleting a 48 provision that allows a permittee to provide its own 49 replacement tag; revising requirements for permitting 50 certain signs visible to more than one highway; 51 deleting provisions limiting a pilot program to 52 specified locations; deleting redundant provisions Page 2 of 61

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53 relating to certain new or replacement signs; deleting 54 provisions requiring maintenance of statistics on the 55 pilot program; amending s. 479.08, F.S.; revising 56 provisions relating to the denial or revocation of a 57 permit because of false or misleading information in 58 the permit application; amending s. 479.10, F.S.; 59 authorizing the cancellation of a permit; amending s. 60 479.105, F.S.; revising notice requirements to owners and advertisers relating to signs erected or 61 62 maintained without a permit; revising procedures for 63 the department to issue a permit as a conforming or 64 nonconforming sign to the owner of an unpermitted sign; providing a penalty; amending s. 479.106, F.S.; 65 revising provisions relating to the removal, cutting, 66 67 or trimming of trees or vegetation to increase sign face visibility; providing that a specified penalty is 68 69 applied per sign facing; amending s. 479.107, F.S.; 70 deleting a fine for specified violations; amending s. 71 479.11, F.S.; prohibiting signs on specified portions 72 of the interstate highway system; amending s. 479.111, 73 F.S.; clarifying a reference to a certain agreement; amending s. 479.15, F.S.; deleting a definition; 74 75 revising provisions relating to relocation of certain 76 signs on property subject to public acquisition; 77 amending s. 479.156, F.S.; clarifying provisions 78 relating to the regulation of wall murals; amending s. Page 3 of 61

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79 479.16, F.S.; exempting certain signs from ch. 479, 80 F.S.; exempting from permitting certain signs placed by tourist-oriented businesses, certain farm signs 81 82 placed during harvest seasons, certain acknowledgment 83 signs on publicly funded school premises, and certain 84 displays on specific sports facilities; prohibiting 85 certain permit exemptions from being implemented or 86 continued if the implementations or continuations will 87 adversely impact the allocation of federal funds to 88 the Department of Transportation; directing the 89 department to notify a sign owner that the sign must 90 be removed if federal funds are adversely impacted; 91 authorizing the department to remove the sign and assess costs to the sign owner under certain 92 93 circumstances; amending s. 479.24, F.S.; clarifying 94 provisions relating to compensation paid for the 95 department's acquisition of lawful signs; amending s. 479.25, F.S.; revising provisions relating to local 96 97 government action with respect to erection of noiseattenuation barriers that block views of lawfully 98 99 erected signs; deleting provisions to conform to 100 changes made by the act; amending s. 479.261, F.S.; expanding the logo program to the limited access 101 102 highway system; conforming provisions related to a 103 logo sign program on the limited access highway 104 system; amending s. 479.262, F.S.; clarifying Page 4 of 61

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2014

105	provisions relating to the tourist-oriented
106	directional sign program; limiting the placement of
107	such signs to intersections on certain rural roads;
108	prohibiting such signs in urban areas or at
109	interchanges on freeways or expressways; amending s.
110	479.313, F.S.; requiring a permittee to pay the cost
111	of removing certain signs following the cancellation
112	of the permit for the sign; repealing s. 76 of chapter
113	2012-174, Laws of Florida, relating to authorizing the
114	department to seek Federal Highway Administration
115	approval of a tourist-oriented commerce sign pilot
116	program and directing the department to submit the
117	approved pilot program for legislative approval;
118	providing an effective date.
119	
120	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
121	
122	Section 1. Section 339.041, Florida Statutes, is created
123	to read:
124	339.041 Factoring of revenues from leases for wireless
125	communication facilities
126	(1) The Legislature finds that efforts to increase funding
127	for capital expenditures for the transportation system are
128	necessary for the protection of the public safety and general
129	welfare and for the preservation of transportation facilities in
130	this state. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to:
	Page 5 of 61

2014

131	(a) Create a mechanism for factoring future revenues
132	received by the department from leases for wireless
133	communication facilities on department property on a nonrecourse
134	basis;
135	(b) Fund fixed capital expenditures for the statewide
136	transportation system from proceeds generated through this
137	mechanism; and
138	(c) Maximize revenues from factoring by ensuring that such
139	revenues are exempt from income taxation under federal law in
140	order to increase funds available for capital expenditures.
141	(2) For the purposes of factoring future revenues under
142	this section, department property includes real property located
143	within the department's limited access rights-of-way, real
144	property located outside the current operating right-of-way
145	limits which is not needed to support current transportation
146	facilities, other property owned by the Board of Trustees of the
147	Internal Improvement Trust Fund and leased by the department,
148	space on department telecommunications facilities, and space on
149	department structures.
150	(3) The department may seek investors willing to enter
151	into agreements to purchase the revenue stream from one or more
152	existing department leases for wireless communication facilities
153	on property owned or controlled by the department.
154	(4) The department may not pledge the credit, the general
155	revenues, or the taxing power of the state or of any political
156	subdivision of the state. The obligations of the department and
I	Page 6 of 61

2014

157	investors under the agreement do not constitute a general
158	obligation of the state or a pledge of the full faith and credit
159	or taxing power of the state. The agreement is payable from and
160	secured solely by payments received from department leases for
161	wireless communication facilities on property owned or
162	controlled by the department, and neither the state nor any of
163	its agencies has any liability beyond such payments.
164	(5) The department may make any covenant or representation
165	necessary or desirable in connection with the agreement,
166	including a commitment by the department to take whatever
167	actions are necessary on behalf of investors to enforce the
168	department's rights to payments on property leased for wireless
169	communications facilities. However, the department may not
170	guarantee that actual revenues received in a future year will be
171	those anticipated in its leases for wireless communication
172	facilities. The department may agree to use its best efforts to
173	ensure that anticipated future-year revenues are protected. Any
174	risk that actual revenues received from department leases for
175	wireless communications facilities are lower than anticipated
176	shall be borne exclusively by investors.
177	(6) Subject to annual appropriation, investors shall
178	collect the lease payments on a schedule and in a manner
179	established in the agreements entered into by the department and
180	investors pursuant to this section. The agreements may provide
181	for lease payments to be made directly to investors by lessees
182	if the lease agreements entered into by the department and the
I	Page 7 of 61

2014

183 lessees pursuant to s. 365.172(12)(f) allow direct payment. 184 (7) Proceeds received by the department from leases for 185 wireless communication facilities shall be deposited in the 186 State Transportation Trust Fund created under s. 206.46 and used 187 for fixed capital expenditures for the statewide transportation 188 system. 189 Section 2. Section 373.618, Florida Statutes, is amended 190 to read: 191 373.618 Public service warnings, alerts, and 192 announcements.-The Legislature believes it is in the public 193 interest that all water management districts created pursuant to s. 373.069 own, acquire, develop, construct, operate, and manage 194 195 public information systems. Public information systems may be 196 located on property owned by the water management district, upon 197 terms and conditions approved by the water management district, 198 and must display messages to the general public concerning water 199 management services, activities, events, and sponsors, as well 200 as other public service announcements, including watering 201 restrictions, severe weather reports, amber alerts, and other 202 essential information needed by the public. Local government 203 review or approval is not required for a public information 204 system owned or hereafter acquired, developed, or constructed by 205 the water management district on its own property. A public 206 information system is subject to exempt from the requirements of 207 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and all federal laws and 208 agreements, when applicable chapter 479. Water management Page 8 of 61

district funds may not be used to pay the cost to acquire, develop, construct, operate, or manage a public information system. Any necessary funds for a public information system shall be paid for and collected from private sponsors who may display commercial messages.

214 Section 3. Section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to 215 read:

216

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

217 "Allowable uses" means the intended uses identified in (1)a local government's land development regulations which those 218 219 uses that are authorized within a zoning category as a use by right, without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver. 220 221 The term includes conditional uses and those allowed by special 222 exception if such uses are a present and actual use, but does 223 not include uses that are accessory, ancillary, incidental to 224 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, or selling outdoor advertising structures, outdoor
advertising signs, or outdoor advertisements.

232 (4) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land 233 designated for commercial or industrial uses under both the 234 future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use Page 9 of 61

235 development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a 236 parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the 237 future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning 238 category of the land development regulations does not clearly 239 designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be 240 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial it meets if 241 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, <u>but is not limited to</u> 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 <u>highway</u> system and beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-ofway of any portion of the State Highway System, interstate <u>highway system</u>, or federal-aid primary system outside an urban area.

256 <u>(6) (7)</u> "Department" means the Department of 257 Transportation.

258 <u>(7) (8)</u> "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, 259 place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way 260 bring into being or establish. The term; but it does not include Page 10 of 61

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261 <u>such</u> any of the foregoing activities when performed as an 262 incident to the change of advertising message or customary 263 maintenance or repair of a sign.

264 (8) (9) "Federal-aid primary highway system" means the 265 federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, 266 and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that 267 date but that is, or became after June 1, 1991, a part of the 268 National Highway System, including portions that have been 269 accepted as part of the National Highway System but are unbuilt 270 or unopened existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or 271 portions thereof, which shall include the National Highway 272 System, designated as the federal-aid primary highway system by 273 the department.

274 <u>(9)(10)</u> "Highway" means any road, street, or other way 275 open or intended to be opened to the public for travel by motor 276 vehicles.

277 (10) (11) "Industrial use" means activities associated with 278 the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products or 279 the performance of related services relating thereto. The term 280 includes, but is not limited to without limitation, such uses or 281 activities as automobile manufacturing or repair, boat manufacturing or repair, junk yards, meat packing facilities, 282 citrus processing and packing facilities, produce processing and 283 284 packing facilities, electrical generating plants, water 285 treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and solid waste 286 disposal sites.

Page 11 of 61

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287 <u>(11) (12)</u> "Interstate highway system" means the existing, 288 unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof 289 designated as the national system of interstate and defense 290 highways by the department.

291 (12)(13) "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of a 292 highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a 293 divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate 294 roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled 295 way. <u>The term It</u> does not include such facilities as frontage 296 roads, turning roadways which specifically include on-ramps or 297 off-ramps to the interstate highway system, or parking areas.

298

(13) (14) "Maintain" means to allow to exist.

299 <u>(14)(15)</u> "Motorist services directional signs" means signs 300 providing directional information about goods and services in 301 the interest of the traveling public where such signs were 302 lawfully erected and in existence on or before May 6, 1976, and 303 continue to provide directional information to goods and 304 services in a defined area.

305 <u>(15)(16)</u> "New highway" means the construction of any road, 306 paved or unpaved, where no road previously existed or the act of 307 paving any previously unpaved road.

308 <u>(16)(17)</u> "Nonconforming sign" means a sign which was 309 lawfully erected but which does not comply with the land use, 310 setback, size, spacing, and lighting provisions of state or 311 local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance passed at a later date 312 or a sign which was lawfully erected but which later fails to

Page 12 of 61

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313 comply with state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance 314 due to changed conditions.

315 (17) (18) "Premises" means all the land areas under 316 ownership or lease arrangement to the sign owner which are 317 contiguous to the business conducted on the land except for 318 instances where such land is a narrow strip contiguous to the 319 advertised activity or is connected by such narrow strip, the 320 only viable use of such land is to erect or maintain an 321 advertising sign. If When the sign owner is a municipality or county, the term means "premises" shall mean all lands owned or 322 323 leased by the such municipality or county within its 324 jurisdictional boundaries as set forth by law.

 $\begin{array}{c} 325 \\ \underline{(18)} (19) \\ \hline (19) \\ \hline (18) \\ \hline (18) (19) \\ \hline (18) \\ \hline (18) (19) \\ \hline ($

328 (19) (20) "Sign" means any combination of structure and 329 message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, 330 painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, 331 advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol, or other 332 form, whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced display or automatic 333 changeable facing, designed, intended, or used to advertise or 334 335 inform, any part of the advertising message or informative 336 contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled 337 way. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, 338 official marker, or specific information panel erected, caused

Page 13 of 61

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339 to be erected, or approved by the department.

340 <u>(20)</u> (21) "Sign direction" means the that direction from 341 which the message or informative contents are most visible to 342 oncoming traffic on the main-traveled way.

343 <u>(21) (22)</u> "Sign face" means the part of <u>a</u> the sign, 344 including trim and background, which contains the message or 345 informative contents, including an automatic changeable face.

346 <u>(22)(23)</u> "Sign facing" includes all sign faces and 347 automatic changeable faces displayed at the same location and 348 facing the same direction.

349 <u>(23)(24)</u> "Sign structure" means all the interrelated parts 350 and material, such as beams, poles, and stringers, which are 351 constructed for the purpose of supporting or displaying a 352 message or informative contents.

353 <u>(24)(25)</u> "State Highway System" <u>has the same meaning as in</u> 354 <u>s. 334.03</u> means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of 355 <u>highways or portions thereof designated as the State Highway</u> 356 System by the department.

357 (26) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a 358 parcel of land designated by the future land use map of the 359 comprehensive plan for multiple uses that include commercial or 360 industrial uses but are not specifically designated for 361 commercial or industrial uses under the land development 362 regulations, in which three or more separate and distinct 363 conforming industrial or commercial activities are located. 364 (a) These activities must satisfy the following criteria: Page 14 of 61

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365 At least one of the commercial or industrial activities 366 must be located on the same side of the highway and within 800 367 feet of the sign location; 368 2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within 369 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way; and 370 The commercial industrial activities must be within 3 371 1,600 feet of each other. 372 373 Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from the 374 nearest outer edge of the primary building or primary building complex when the individual units of the complex are connected 375 376 by covered walkways. 377 (b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, the 378 following, may not be so recognized as commercial or industrial 379 activities: 1. Signs. 380 2. Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and 381 382 related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh 383 produce stands. 384 3. Transient or temporary activities. 385 Activities not visible from the main-traveled 5. Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the 386 387 nearest edge of the right-of-way. 388 6. Activities conducted in a building principally used as 389 a residence. 390 7. Railroad tracks and minor sidings. Page 15 of 61

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"Urban area" has the same meaning as defined in

CS/HB 1161

2014

392 <u>(25)</u>(27) 393 s. 334.03(31).

391

394 <u>(26)(28)</u> "Visible commercial or industrial activity" means 395 a commercial or industrial activity that is capable of being 396 seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity from 397 the main-traveled way and that is generally recognizable as 398 commercial or industrial.

8. Communication towers.

399 (27)(29) "Visible sign" means that the advertising message 400 or informative contents of a sign, whether or not legible, <u>can</u> 401 <u>be</u> is capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of 402 normal visual acuity.

403 (28) (30) "Wall mural" means a sign that is a painting or 404 an artistic work composed of photographs or arrangements of 405 color and that displays a commercial or noncommercial message, 406 relies solely on the side of the building for rigid structural 407 support, and is painted on the building or depicted on vinyl, 408 fabric, or other similarly flexible material that is held in 409 place flush or flat against the surface of the building. The 410 term excludes a painting or work placed on a structure that is 411 erected for the sole or primary purpose of signage.

412 (29)(31) "Zoning category" means the designation under the 413 land development regulations or other similar ordinance enacted 414 to regulate the use of land as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), 415 which designation sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, 416 and limitations on use applicable to properties within the

Page 16 of 61

417 category.

418 Section 4. Section 479.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to 419 read:

420 479.02 Duties of the department.—It shall be the duty of 421 The department shall to:

422 Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, (1)423 and the 1972 agreement between the state and the United States 424 Department of Transportation relating to the size, lighting, and 425 spacing of signs in accordance with Title I of the Highway 426 Beautification Act of 1965 and Title 23 of the τ United States Code, and federal regulations, including, but not limited to, 427 428 those pertaining to the maintenance, continuance, and removal of 429 nonconforming signs in effect as of the effective date of this 430 act.

(2) Regulate size, height, lighting, and spacing of signs
permitted <u>on commercial and industrial parcels and in unzoned</u>
<u>commercial or industrial areas</u> in zoned and unzoned commercial
areas and zoned and unzoned industrial areas on the interstate
highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system.

436 (3) Determine unzoned commercial and industrial parcels
437 and unzoned commercial or areas and unzoned industrial areas in
438 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.

Page 17 of 61

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(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 touristoriented 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 <u>the department</u> it deems necessary or proper for the administration of this chapter, including rules <u>that</u> which identify activities that may not be recognized as industrial or commercial activities for purposes of determination of <u>a</u> an area as an unzoned commercial or industrial <u>parcel or an unzoned commercial or industrial</u> area <u>in</u> the manner provided in s. 479.024.

459 Prior to July 1, 1998, Inventory and determine the (8) 460 location of all signs on the state highway system, interstate 461 highway system, and federal-aid primary highway system to be 462 used as systems. Upon completion of the inventory, it shall 463 become the database and permit information for all permitted 464 signs permitted at the time of completion, and the previous 465 records of the department shall be amended accordingly. The 466 inventory shall be updated at least no less than every 2 years. 467 The department shall adopt rules regarding what information is 468 to be collected and preserved to implement the purposes of this Page 18 of 61

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469	chapter. The department may perform the inventory using
470	department staff $_{\overline{ au}}$ or may contract with a private firm to perform
471	the work, whichever is more cost efficient. The department shall
472	maintain a database of sign inventory information such as sign
473	location, size, height, and structure type, the <u>permittee's</u>
474	permitholder's name, and any other information the department
475	finds necessary to administer the program.
476	Section 5. Section 479.024, Florida Statutes, is created
477	to read:
478	479.024 Commercial and industrial parcelsSigns shall be
479	permitted by the department only in commercial or industrial
480	zones, as determined by the local government, in compliance with
481	chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.
482	Commercial and industrial zones are those areas appropriate for
483	commerce, industry, or trade, regardless of how those areas are
484	labeled.
485	(1) As used in this section, the term:
486	(a) "Parcel" means the property where the sign is located
487	or is proposed to be located.
488	(b) "Utilities" includes all privately, publicly, or
489	cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for
490	producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power,
101	alastrisity light best as all souds products yeter
491	electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water,
491 492	steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway
492	steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway

495 for the parcel must meet all of the following criteria: 496 (a) The parcel is comprehensively zoned and includes 497 commercial or industrial uses as allowable uses. 498 The parcel can reasonably accommodate a commercial or (b) 499 industrial use under the future land use map of the 500 comprehensive plan and land use development regulations, as 501 follows: 502 1. Sufficient utilities are available to support 503 commercial or industrial development; and 504 2. The size, configuration, and public access of the 505 parcel are sufficient to accommodate a commercial or industrial 506 use, given the requirements in the comprehensive plan and land 507 development regulations for vehicular access, on-site 508 circulation, building setbacks, buffering, parking, and other 509 applicable standards or the parcel consists of railroad tracks 510 or minor sidings abutting commercial or industrial property that 511 meets the criteria of this subsection. 512 The parcel is not being used exclusively for (C) 513 noncommercial or nonindustrial uses. 514 If a local government has not designated zoning (3) 515 through land development regulations in compliance with chapter 516 163 but has designated the parcel under the future land use map 517 of the comprehensive plan for uses that include commercial or 518 industrial uses, the parcel shall be considered an unzoned 519 commercial or industrial area. For a permit to be issued for a 520 sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area, there must be Page 20 of 61

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2014

521	three or more distinct commercial or industrial activities
522	within 1,600 feet of each other, with at least one of the
523	commercial or industrial activities located on the same side of
524	the highway as, and within 800 feet of, the sign location.
525	Multiple commercial or industrial activities enclosed in one
526	building shall be considered one use if all activities have only
527	shared building entrances.
528	(4) For purposes of this section, certain uses and
529	activities may not be independently recognized as commercial or
530	industrial, including, but not limited to:
531	(a) Signs.
532	(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming,
533	and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside
534	fresh produce stands.
535	(c) Transient or temporary activities.
536	(d) Activities not visible from the main-traveled way,
537	unless a department transportation facility is the only cause
538	for the activity not being visible.
539	(e) Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
540	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
541	(f) Activities conducted in a building principally used as
542	a residence.
543	(g) Railroad tracks and minor sidings, unless the tracks
544	and sidings are abutted by a commercial or industrial property
545	that meets the criteria in subsection (2).
546	(h) Communication towers.
·	Page 21 of 61

2014

547	(i) Public parks, public recreation services, and
548	governmental uses and activities that take place in a structure
549	that serves as the permanent public meeting place for local,
550	state, or federal boards, commissions, or courts.
551	(5) If the local government has indicated that the
552	proposed sign location is on a parcel that is in a commercial or
553	industrial zone but the department finds that it is not, the
554	department shall notify the sign applicant in writing of its
555	determination.
556	(6) An applicant whose application for a permit is denied
557	may request, within 30 days after the receipt of the
558	notification of intent to deny, an administrative hearing
559	pursuant to chapter 120 for a determination of whether the
560	parcel is located in a commercial or industrial zone. Upon
561	receipt of such request, the department shall notify the local
562	government that the applicant has requested an administrative
563	hearing pursuant to chapter 120.
564	(7) If the department determines in a final order that the
565	parcel does not meet the permitting conditions in this section
566	and a sign exists on the parcel, the applicant shall remove the
567	sign within 30 days after the date of the order. The applicant
568	is responsible for all sign removal costs.
569	(8) If the Federal Highway Administration reduces funds
570	that would otherwise be apportioned to the department due to a
571	local government's failure to comply with this section, the
572	department shall reduce transportation funding apportioned to
I	Page 22 of 61

2014

573 the local government by an equivalent amount.

574 Section 6. Section 479.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 575 read:

576 Jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; 479.03 577 entry upon privately owned lands.-The territory under the 578 jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter 579 includes shall include all the state. Employees, agents, or 580 independent contractors working for the department, in the 581 performance of their functions and duties under the provisions 582 of this chapter, may enter into and upon any land upon which a sign is displayed, is proposed to be erected, or is being 583 584 erected and make such inspections, surveys, and removals as may 585 be relevant. Upon written notice to After receiving consent by 586 the landowner, operator, or person in charge of an intervening 587 privately owned land that or appropriate inspection warrant 588 issued by a judge of any county court or circuit court of this 589 state which has jurisdiction of the place or thing to be 590 removed, that the removal of an illegal outdoor advertising sign 591 is necessary and has been authorized by a final order or results 592 from an uncontested notice to the sign owner, the department may 593 shall be authorized to enter upon any intervening privately owned lands for the purposes of effectuating removal of illegal 594 595 signs., provided that The department may enter intervening privately owned lands shall only do so in circumstances where it 596 597 has determined that no other legal or economically feasible 598 means of entry to the sign site are not reasonably available.

Page 23 of 61

599 Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the department <u>is</u> 600 shall be responsible for the repair or replacement in a like 601 manner for any physical damage or destruction of private 602 property, other than the sign, incidental to the department's 603 entry upon such intervening privately owned lands.

604 Section 7. Section 479.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 605 read:

606 479.04 Business of outdoor advertising; license 607 requirement; renewal; fees.-

(1) <u>A No person may not shall engage in the business of</u>
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 <u>are shall be</u> payable as
provided for in s. 479.07.

614 (2) <u>A</u> No person <u>is not shall be</u> required to obtain the
615 license provided for in this section <u>solely</u> to erect <u>or</u>
616 <u>construct</u> outdoor advertising signs or structures as an
617 incidental part of a building construction contract.

618 Section 8. Section 479.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 619 read:

479.05 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.—The department <u>may</u> has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke <u>a</u> 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 <u>of material</u> Page 24 of 61

2014

625 consequence, that the licensee has failed to pay fees or costs 626 owed to the department for outdoor advertising purposes, or that 627 the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 628 unless such licensee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice 629 by the department, corrects such false or misleading 630 information, pays the outstanding amounts, or complies with the 631 provisions of this chapter. Suspension of a license allows the 632 licensee to maintain existing sign permits, but the department 633 may not grant a transfer of an existing permit or issue an additional permit to a licensee with a suspended license. A Any 634 635 person aggrieved by an any action of the department which denies, suspends, or revokes in denying or revoking a license 636 637 under this chapter may, within 30 days after from the receipt of 638 the notice, apply to the department for an administrative 639 hearing pursuant to chapter 120. Section 9. Section 479.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 640

641 read:

642

479.07 Sign permits.-

643 (1) Except as provided in ss. 479.105(1) (e) and 479.16, a person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or cause to be 644 645 erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on the State 646 Highway System outside an urban area, as defined in s. 647 334.03(31), or on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid 648 primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the 649 sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided 650 in this section. As used in this section, the term "on any

Page 25 of 61

651 portion of the State Highway System, interstate <u>highway system</u>, 652 or federal-aid primary system" means a sign located within the 653 controlled area which is visible from any portion of the main-654 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 <u>is required for issuance of a</u> 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.

664 As part of the application, the applicant or his or (b) 665 her authorized representative must certify in a notarized signed 666 statement that all information provided in the application is 667 true and correct and that, pursuant to subsection (2), he or she 668 has obtained the written permission of the owner or other person 669 in lawful possession of the site designated as the location of 670 the sign in the permit application. Each Every permit 671 application must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee; a 672 signed statement by the owner or other person in lawful control 673 of the site on which the sign is located or will be erected, 674 authorizing the placement of the sign on that site; and, where 675 local governmental regulation of signs exists, a statement from 676 the appropriate local governmental official indicating that the Page 26 of 61

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677 sign complies with all local government governmental

678 requirements; and, if a local government permit is required for 679 <u>a sign, a statement</u> that the agency or unit of local government 680 will issue a permit to that applicant upon approval of the state 681 permit application by the department.

682 The annual permit fee for each sign facing shall be (C) 683 established by the department by rule in an amount sufficient to 684 offset the total cost to the department for the program, but may 685 shall not be greater than exceed \$100. The A fee may not be 686 prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year 687 to accommodate short-term publicity features; however, a firstyear fee may be prorated by payment of an amount equal to one-688 689 fourth of the annual fee for each remaining whole quarter or 690 partial quarter of the permit year. Applications received after 691 the end of the third quarter of the permit year must include 692 fees for the last quarter of the current year and fees for the 693 succeeding year.

(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 on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag shall be securely attached to the <u>upper 50 percent of the sign</u>

Page 27 of 61

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703 structure, and sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the 704 pole nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a 705 manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. 706 Effective July 1, 2012, the tag must be securely attached to the 707 upper 50 percent of the pole nearest the highway and must be 708 attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the 709 main-traveled way. The permit becomes void unless the permit tag 710 must be is properly and permanently displayed at the permitted 711 site within 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the 712 permittee fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site within 270 days after the date on which the permit was issued, 713 714 the permit will be void, and the department may not issue a new 715 permit to that permittee for the same location for 270 days 716 after the date on which the permit becomes became void.

717 (b) If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the 718 permittee to whom the tag was issued must apply to the 719 department for a replacement tag. The department shall adopt a 720 rule establishing a service fee for replacement tags in an 721 amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the 722 replacement tag. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by 723 the service fee, the department shall issue a replacement permit 724 tag. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own 725 replacement tag pursuant to department specifications that the 726 department shall adopt by rule at the time it establishes the 727 service fee for replacement tags. 728 (6) A permit is valid only for the location specified in

Page 28 of 61

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the permit. Valid permits may be transferred from one sign owner 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 \$100.

(7) A permittee shall at all times maintain the permission
of the owner or other person in lawful control of the sign site
<u>in order</u> to have and maintain a sign at such site.

738 In order to reduce peak workloads, the department (8)(a) 739 may adopt rules providing for staggered expiration dates for 740 licenses and permits. Unless otherwise provided for by rule, all 741 licenses and permits expire annually on January 15. All license 742 and permit renewal fees are required to be submitted to the 743 department by no later than the expiration date. At least 105 744 days before prior to the expiration date of licenses and 745 permits, the department shall send to each permittee a notice of 746 fees due for all licenses and permits that which were issued to 747 him or her before prior to the date of the notice. Such notice 748 must shall list the permits and the permit fees due for each 749 sign facing. The permittee shall, no later than 45 days before 750 prior to the expiration date, advise the department of any 751 additions, deletions, or errors contained in the notice. Permit 752 tags that which are not renewed shall be returned to the 753 department for cancellation by the expiration date. Permits that 754 which are not renewed or are canceled shall be certified in

Page 29 of 61

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755 writing at that time as canceled or not renewed by the 756 permittee, and permit tags for such permits shall be returned to 757 the department or shall be accounted for by the permittee in 758 writing, which writing shall be submitted with the renewal fee 759 payment or the cancellation certification. However, failure of a 760 permittee to submit a permit cancellation does shall not affect 761 the nonrenewal of a permit. Before Prior to cancellation of a 762 permit, the permittee shall provide written notice to all 763 persons or entities having a right to advertise on the sign that 764 the permittee intends to cancel the permit.

765 If a permittee has not submitted his or her fee (b) 766 payment by the expiration date of the licenses or permits, the 767 department shall send a notice of violation to the permittee 768 within 45 days after the expiration date, requiring the payment 769 of the permit fee within 30 days after the date of the notice 770 and payment of a delinquency fee equal to 10 percent of the 771 original amount due or, in the alternative to these payments, 772 requiring the filing of a request for an administrative hearing 773 to show cause why the his or her sign should not be subject to 774 immediate removal due to expiration of his or her license or 775 permit. If the permittee submits payment as required by the 776 violation notice, the his or her license or permit shall will be 777 automatically reinstated and such reinstatement is will be 778 retroactive to the original expiration date. If the permittee 779 does not respond to the notice of violation within the 30-day 780 period, the department shall, within 30 days, issue a final

Page 30 of 61

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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:

788 1. The permit reinstatement fee of up to \$300 based on the789 size of the sign is paid;

790 2. All other permit renewal and delinquent permit fees due791 as of the reinstatement date are paid; and

792 3. The permittee reimburses the department for all actual793 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.

801 (9)(a) A permit <u>may shall</u> not be granted for any sign for
802 which a permit had not been granted by the effective date of
803 this act unless such sign is located at least:

804 1. One thousand five hundred feet from any other permitted 805 sign on the same side of the highway, if on an interstate 806 highway.

Page 31 of 61

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807 2. One thousand feet from any other permitted sign on the same side of the highway, if on a federal-aid primary highway. 808 809 810 The minimum spacing provided in this paragraph does not preclude 811 the permitting of V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, 812 or double-faced signs at the permitted sign site. If a sign is 813 visible to more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of 814 the department and within the controlled area of the highways 815 from the controlled area of more than one highway subject to the 816 jurisdiction of the department, the sign must shall meet the permitting requirements of all highways, and, if the sign meets 817 the applicable permitting requirements, be permitted to, the 818 819 highway having the more stringent permitting requirements. 820 A permit may shall not be granted for a sign pursuant (b) 821 to this chapter to locate such sign on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, which sign: 822 823 Exceeds 50 feet in sign structure height above the 1. 824 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, 825 if outside an incorporated area; 826 Exceeds 65 feet in sign structure height above the 2. 827 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, 828 if inside an incorporated area; or 829 3. Exceeds 950 square feet of sign facing including all 830 embellishments. 831 (C) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a)1., there is 832 established a pilot program in Orange, Hillsborough, and Osceola Page 32 of 61

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833 Counties, and within the boundaries of the City of Miami, under 834 which the distance between permitted signs on the same side of 835 an interstate highway may be reduced to 1,000 feet if all other 836 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;

843 2. The sign owner and the local government mutually agree844 to the terms of the removal and replacement; and

3. The local government notifies the department of its
intention to allow such removal and replacement as agreed upon
pursuant to subparagraph 2.

848 4. The new or replacement sign to be erected on an 849 interstate highway within that jurisdiction is to be located on 850 a parcel of land specifically designated for commercial or 851 industrial use under both the future land use map of the 852 comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations 853 adopted pursuant to chapter 163, and such parcel shall not be 854 subject to an evaluation in accordance with the criteria set 855 forth in s. 479.01(26) to determine if the parcel can be 856 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area. 857 858 The department shall maintain statistics tracking the use of the Page 33 of 61

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859 provisions of this pilot program based on the notifications 860 received by the department from local governments under this 861 paragraph.

862 (d) This subsection does not cause a sign that was863 conforming on October 1, 1984, to become nonconforming.

864 (10) Commercial or industrial zoning that which is not 865 comprehensively enacted or that which is enacted primarily to 866 permit signs may shall not be recognized as commercial or 867 industrial zoning for purposes of this provision, and permits 868 may shall not be issued for signs in such areas. The department 869 shall adopt rules that within 180 days after this act takes 870 effect which shall provide criteria to determine whether such 871 zoning is comprehensively enacted or enacted primarily to permit 872 signs.

873 Section 10. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 874 to read:

875 479.08 Denial or revocation of permit.-The department may 876 deny or revoke a any permit requested or granted under this 877 chapter in any case in which it determines that the application 878 for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading 879 information of material consequence. The department may revoke a 880 any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which the 881 permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 882 unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of 883 notice by the department, complies with the provisions of this 884 chapter. For the purpose of this section, the notice of

Page 34 of 61

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885 violation issued by the department must describe in detail the 886 alleged violation. A Any person aggrieved by any action of the 887 department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter 888 may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the 889 department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 890 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the 891 department issues a final order revoking a permit, such 892 revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of 893 rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 894 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal 895 shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's 896 action is upheld. 897 Section 11. Section 479.10, Florida Statutes, is amended 898 to read: 899 479.10 Sign removal following permit revocation or 900 cancellation.-A sign shall be removed by the permittee within 30 901 days after the date of revocation or cancellation of the permit 902 for the sign. If the permittee fails to remove the sign within

904 <u>permittee's expense with or</u> without further notice and without 905 incurring any liability as a result of such removal.

the 30-day period, the department shall remove the sign at the

906 Section 12. Section 479.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 907 to read:

908 479.105 Signs erected or maintained without required 909 permit; removal.-

910

903

(1) <u>A Any sign that which is located adjacent to the</u>

Page 35 of 61

911 right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System outside 912 an incorporated area or adjacent to the right-of-way on any 913 portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, 914 which sign was erected, operated, or maintained without the 915 permit required by s. 479.07(1) having been issued by the 916 department, is declared to be a public nuisance and a private 917 nuisance and shall be removed as provided in this section.

918 (a) Upon a determination by the department that a sign is 919 in violation of s. 479.07(1), the department shall prominently post on the sign, or as close to the sign as possible for a 920 921 location in which the sign is not easily accessible, face a 922 notice stating that the sign is illegal and must be removed 923 within 30 days after the date on which the notice was posted. 924 However, if the sign bears the name of the licensee or the name 925 and address of the nonlicensed sign owner, The department shall, 926 concurrently with and in addition to posting the notice on the 927 sign, provide a written notice to the owner of the sign, the 928 advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property, 929 stating that the sign is illegal and must be permanently removed 930 within the 30-day period specified on the posted notice. The 931 written notice shall further state that the sign owner has a 932 right to request a hearing may be requested and that the, which 933 request must be filed with the department within 30 days after 934 receipt the date of the written notice. However, the filing of a 935 request for a hearing will not stay the removal of the sign. 936 (b) If, pursuant to the notice provided, the sign is not

Page 36 of 61

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937	removed by the sign owner <u>of the sign, the advertiser displayed</u>					
938	on the sign, or the owner of the property within the prescribed					
939	period, the department shall immediately remove the sign without					
940	further notice; and, for that purpose, the employees, agents, or					
941	independent contractors of the department may enter upon private					
942	property without incurring any liability for so entering.					
943	(c) However, the department may issue a permit for a sign,					
944	as a conforming or nonconforming sign, if the sign owner					
945	demonstrates to the department one of the following:					
946	1. If the sign meets the current requirements of this					
947	chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may submit the					
948	required application package and receive a permit as a					
949	conforming sign, upon payment of all applicable fees.					
950	2. If the sign does not meet the current requirements of					
951	this chapter for a sign permit and has never been exempt from					
952	the requirement that a permit be obtained, the sign owner may					
953	receive a permit as a nonconforming sign if the department					
954	determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way					
955	and is not a safety hazard, and if the sign owner pays a penalty					
956	fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter,					
957	including annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of					
958	the erection of the sign, and attaches to the permit application					
959	package documentation that demonstrates that:					
960	a. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged,					
961	and continuously maintained at the same location for 7 years or					
962	more;					
I	Page 37 of 61					

Page 37 of 61

963 b. During the initial 7 years in which the sign has been 964 subject to the jurisdiction of the department, the sign would 965 have met the criteria established in this chapter which were in 966 effect at that time for issuance of a permit; and 967 c. The department has not initiated a notice of violation 968 or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-969 year period in which the sign has been subject to the 970 jurisdiction of the department. 971 (d) This subsection does not cause a neighboring sign that 972 is permitted and that is within the spacing requirements under 973 s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming. 974 (e) (c) For purposes of this subsection, a notice to the 975 sign owner, when required, constitutes sufficient notice.; and 976 Notice is not required to be provided to the lessee, advertiser, 977 or the owner of the real property on which the sign is located. 978 (f) (d) If, after a hearing, it is determined that a sign 979 has been wrongfully or erroneously removed pursuant to this 980 subsection, the department, at the sign owner's discretion, 981 shall either pay just compensation to the owner of the sign or 982 reerect the sign in kind at the expense of the department. 983 (e) However, if the sign owner demonstrates to the 984 department that: 985 1. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, 986 and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of 987 7 years or more; 2. At any time during the period in which the sign has 988 Page 38 of 61

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989 been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established 990 in this chapter for issuance of a permit; 991 3. The department has not initiated a notice of violation 992 or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-993 year period described in subparagraph 1.; and 994 The department determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard, 995 996 997 the sign may be considered a conforming or nonconforming sign 998 and may be issued a permit by the department upon application in accordance with this chapter and payment of a penalty fee of 999 1000 \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including 1001 annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the 1002 erection of the sign. 1003 (2) (a) If a sign is under construction and the department 1004 determines that a permit has not been issued for the sign as required under the provisions of this chapter, the department 1005 1006 may is authorized to require that all work on the sign cease

1013 (b) For the purposes of this subsection only, a sign is1014 under construction when it is in any phase of initial

Page 39 of 61

until the sign owner shows that the sign does not violate the

prominently posted on the sign structure, and no further notice

is not required to be given. The failure of a sign owner or her

provisions of this chapter. The order to cease work shall be

or his agents to immediately comply with the order subjects

shall subject the sign to prompt removal by the department.

1015 construction <u>before</u> prior to the attachment and display of the 1016 advertising message in final position for viewing by the 1017 traveling public. A sign that is undergoing routine maintenance 1018 or change of the advertising message only is not considered to 1019 be under construction for the purposes of this subsection.

1020 (3) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department
1021 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed against the
1022 owner of the sign by the department.

1023 Section 13. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 479.106, 1024 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1025

479.106 Vegetation management.-

1026 (5)The department may only grant a permit pursuant to s. 1027 479.07 for a new sign that which requires the removal, cutting, 1028 or trimming of existing trees or vegetation on public right-of-1029 way for the sign face to be visible from the highway the sign 1030 will be permitted to when the sign owner has removed at least 1031 two nonconforming signs of approximate comparable size and 1032 surrendered the permits for the nonconforming signs to the 1033 department for cancellation. For signs originally permitted 1034 after July 1, 1996, the first application, or application for a 1035 change of view zone, no permit for the removal, cutting, or 1036 trimming of trees or vegetation along the highway the sign is 1037 permitted to shall require the removal of two nonconforming 1038 signs, in addition to mitigation or contribution to a plan of 1039 mitigation. The department may not grant a permit for the 1040 removal, cutting, or trimming of trees for a sign permitted

Page 40 of 61

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1041 <u>after July 1, 1996, if the shall be granted where such trees are</u> 1042 or <u>the</u> vegetation <u>is are</u> part of a beautification project 1043 implemented <u>before</u> prior to the date of the original sign permit 1044 application <u>and if</u>, when the beautification project is 1045 specifically identified in the department's construction plans, 1046 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 unauthorized removal, cutting, or trimming in such manner and in such amount as may be required under the rules of the department.

1054 Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 479.107, Florida 1055 Statutes, is amended to read:

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

1057 (5) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department
1058 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by the
1059 department against the owner of the sign. Furthermore, the
1060 department shall assess a fine of \$75 against the sign owner for
1061 any sign which violates the requirements of this section.

1062 Section 15. Section 479.111, Florida Statutes, is amended 1063 to read:

1064 479.111 Specified signs allowed within controlled portions 1065 of the interstate and federal-aid primary highway system.—Only 1066 the following signs shall be allowed within controlled portions Page 41 of 61

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1067 of the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary 1068 highway system as set forth in s. 479.11(1) and (2):

1069 (1) Directional or other official signs and notices that 1070 which conform to 23 C.F.R. ss. 750.151-750.155.

1071 (2) Signs in commercial-zoned and industrial-zoned areas 1072 or commercial-unzoned and industrial-unzoned areas and within 1073 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, subject to the 1074 requirements set forth in the <u>1972</u> agreement between the state 1075 and the United States Department of Transportation.

1076 (3) Signs for which permits are not required under s. 1077 479.16.

1078 Section 16. Section 479.15, Florida Statutes, is amended 1079 to read:

1080 47

479.15 Harmony of regulations.-

1081 (1) <u>A No</u> zoning board or commission or other public 1082 officer or agency <u>may not</u> shall issue a permit to erect <u>a</u> any 1083 sign <u>that</u> which is prohibited under the provisions of this 1084 chapter or the rules of the department, <u>and</u> nor shall the 1085 department <u>may not</u> issue a permit for <u>a</u> any sign <u>that</u> which is 1086 prohibited by any other public board, officer, or agency in the 1087 lawful exercise of its powers.

1088 (2) A municipality, county, local zoning authority, or 1089 other local governmental entity may not remove, or cause to be 1090 removed, <u>a</u> any lawfully erected sign along any portion of the 1091 interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first 1092 paying just compensation for such removal. A local governmental

Page 42 of 61

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1093 entity may not cause in any way the alteration of a any lawfully 1094 erected sign located along any portion of the interstate or 1095 federal-aid primary highway system without payment of just 1096 compensation if such alteration constitutes a taking under state 1097 law. The municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other 1098 local governmental government entity that adopts requirements 1099 for such alteration shall pay just compensation to the sign 1100 owner if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. 1101 This subsection applies only to a lawfully erected sign the subject matter of which relates to premises other than the 1102 1103 premises on which it is located or to merchandise, services, 1104 activities, or entertainment not sold, produced, manufactured, 1105 or furnished on the premises on which the sign is located. As used in this subsection, the term "federal-aid primary highway 1106 1107 system" means the federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, and any highway that was not a part 1108 1109 of such system as of that date but that is or becomes after June 1110 1, 1991, a part of the National Highway System. This subsection 1111 may shall not be interpreted as explicit or implicit legislative recognition that alterations do or do not constitute a taking 1112 under state law. 1113

(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, <u>if whenever</u> public acquisition Page 43 of 61

1119 of land upon which is situated a lawful permitted nonconforming 1120 sign occurs $_{\tau}$ as provided in this chapter, the sign may, at the 1121 election of its owner and the department, be relocated or reconstructed adjacent to the new right-of-way and in close 1122 1123 proximity to the current site if along the roadway within 100 1124 feet of the current location, provided the nonconforming sign is 1125 not relocated in an area inconsistent with s. 479.024. on a 1126 parcel zoned residential, and provided further that Such 1127 relocation is shall be subject to the applicable setback 1128 requirements in the 1972 agreement between the state and the 1129 United States Department of Transportation. The sign owner shall 1130 pay all costs associated with relocating or reconstructing a any 1131 sign under this subsection, and neither the state or nor any 1132 local government may not shall reimburse the sign owner for such 1133 costs, unless part of such relocation costs is are required by federal law. If no adjacent property is not available for the 1134 relocation, the department is shall be responsible for paying 1135 1136 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 the point of relocation in a manner inconsistent with the current building codes of the jurisdiction in which the sign is located.

1143 (5) If In the event that relocation can be accomplished 1144 but is inconsistent with the ordinances of the municipality or Page 44 of 61

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1145 county within whose jurisdiction the sign is located, the 1146 ordinances of the local government shall prevail if, provided that the local government assumes shall assume the 1147 1148 responsibility to provide the owner of the sign just 1149 compensation for its removal., but in no event shall 1150 Compensation paid by the local government may not be greater 1151 than exceed the compensation required under state or federal 1152 law. Further, the provisions of This section does shall not 1153 impair any agreement or future agreements between a municipality or county and the owner of a sign or signs within the 1154 jurisdiction of the municipality or county. Nothing in this 1155 1156 section shall be deemed to cause a nonconforming sign to become 1157 conforming solely as a result of the relocation allowed in this 1158 section.

(6) The provisions of Subsections (3), (4), and (5) do of this section shall not apply within the jurisdiction of <u>a</u> any municipality <u>that</u> which is engaged in any litigation concerning its sign ordinance on April 23, 1999, <u>and the subsections do not</u> nor shall such provisions apply to <u>a</u> any municipality whose boundaries are identical to the county within which <u>the</u> said municipality is located.

1166 (7) This section does not cause a neighboring sign that is 1167 already permitted and that is within the spacing requirements 1168 established in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.

1169 Section 17. Section 479.156, Florida Statutes, is amended 1170 to read:

Page 45 of 61

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1171 479.156 Wall murals.-Notwithstanding any other provision 1172 of this chapter, a municipality or county may permit and regulate wall murals within areas designated by such government. 1173 1174 If a municipality or county permits wall murals, a wall mural 1175 that displays a commercial message and is within 660 feet of the 1176 nearest edge of the right-of-way within an area adjacent to the 1177 interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway 1178 system shall be located only in an area that is zoned for 1179 industrial or commercial use pursuant to s. 479.024. and The municipality or county shall establish and enforce regulations 1180 1181 for such areas which that, at a minimum, set forth criteria governing the size, lighting, and spacing of wall murals 1182 consistent with the intent of 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the Highway 1183 1184 Beautification Act of 1965 and with customary use. If Whenever a 1185 municipality or county exercises such control and makes a 1186 determination of customary use pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 131(d), 1187 such determination shall be accepted in lieu of controls in the 1188 agreement between the state and the United States Department of 1189 Transportation, and the department shall notify the Federal 1190 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 is 1191 1192 subject to municipal or county regulation and 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by the 1193 1194 Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway 1195 Administration when required by federal law and federal 1196 regulation under the agreement between the state and the United Page 46 of 61

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States Department of Transportation and federal regulations enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). The existence of a wall mural as defined in s. 479.01(30) <u>must</u> shall not be considered in determining whether a sign as defined in s. 479.01(20), either existing or new, is in compliance with s. 479.07(9)(a).

1203 Section 18. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended 1204 to read:

1205 Signs for which permits are not required.-The 479.16 1206 following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit 1207 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), 1208 1209 and the provisions of subsections (15) - (19) may not be 1210 implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the 1211 department that implementation or continuation will adversely 1212 affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:

1213 (1)Signs erected on the premises of an establishment \overline{r} 1214 which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment 1215 or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, 1216 services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, 1217 manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment 1218 and which comply with the lighting restrictions imposed under 1219 department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned 1220 by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such 1221 municipality or such county which display information regarding 1222 governmental government services, activities, events, or

Page 47 of 61

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1223 entertainment. For purposes of this section, the following types
1224 of messages are shall not be considered information regarding
1225 governmental government services, activities, events, or
1226 entertainment:

1227 (a) Messages that which specifically reference any
1228 commercial enterprise.

1229 (b) Messages <u>that</u> which reference a commercial sponsor of 1230 any event.

1231

1233

(c) Personal messages.

1232 (d) Political campaign messages.

1234 If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists 1235 principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the 1236 merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal 1237 activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental 1238 income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this 1239 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 <u>the</u> that real property, then it is not exempt under this section.

Page 48 of 61

1249 (4) Official notices or advertisements posted or displayed 1250 on private property by or under the direction of any public or 1251 court officer in the performance of her or his official or 1252 directed duties_{τ} or by trustees under deeds of trust or deeds of 1253 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 <u>Forest</u> Forestry Service.

1261 (6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other 1262 transportation or transmission company necessary for the 1263 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 <u>measuring up to 8 square feet in area</u>
 which are erected or maintained upon property <u>and which state</u>
 stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the
 premises <u>and not exceeding 8 square feet in area</u>.

1272 (9) Historical markers erected by duly constituted and1273 authorized public authorities.

1274 (10) Official traffic control signs and markers erected, Page 49 of 61

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1275 caused to be erected, or approved by the department.

1276 (11) Signs erected upon property warning the public1277 against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.

1278 (12) Signs not in excess of <u>up to</u> 8 square feet <u>which that</u>
1279 are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of
1280 churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations,
1281 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.

1287

(14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.

1288 Signs measuring up to not in excess of 16 square feet (15)1289 placed at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting 1290 only the distance or direction of a residence or farm operation, 1291 or, outside an incorporated in a rural area where a hardship is 1292 created because a small business is not visible from the road 1293 junction with the State Highway System, one sign measuring up to not in excess of 16 square feet, denoting only the name of the 1294 business and the distance and direction to the business. The 1295 1296 small-business-sign provision of this subsection does not apply 1297 to charter counties and may not be implemented if the Federal 1298 Government notifies the department that implementation will 1299 adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the 1300 department.

Page 50 of 61

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1301	(16) Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business						
1302	located within a rural area of critical economic concern as						
1303	defined in s. 288.0656(2) which are:						
1304	(a) Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than 4						
1305	feet in height;						
1306	(b) Located only in rural areas on a facility that does						
1307	not meet the definition of a limited access facility, as defined						
1308	<u>in s. 334.03;</u>						
1309	(c) Located within 2 miles of the business location and at						
1310	least 500 feet apart;						
1311	(d) Located only in two directions leading to the						
1312	business; and						
1313	(e) Not located within the road right-of-way.						
1314							
1315	A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any						
1316	other business using this exemption and may not participate in						
1317	any other directional signage program by the department.						
1318	(17) Signs measuring up to 32 square feet denoting only						
1319	the distance or direction of a farm operation which are erected						
1320	at a road junction with the State Highway System, but only						
1321	during the harvest season of the farm operation for up to 4						
1322	months.						
1323	(18) Acknowledgment signs erected upon publicly funded						
1324	school premises which relate to a specific public school club,						
1325	team, or event and which are placed at least 1,000 feet from any						
1326	other acknowledgment sign on the same side of the roadway. The						
	Page 51 of 61						

2014

1327	sponsor information on an acknowledgment sign may constitute no					
1328	more than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this					
1329	subsection, the term "acknowledgment sign" means a sign that is					
1330	intended to inform the traveling public that a public school					
1331	club, team, or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or					
1332	other entity.					
1333	(19) Displays erected upon a sports facility, the content					
1334	of which is directly related to the facility's activities or to					
1335	the facility's products or services. Displays must be mounted					
1336	flush to the surface of the sports facility and must rely upon					
1337	the building facade for structural support. As used in this					
1338	subsection, the term "sports facility" means an athletic					
1339	complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including					
1340	physically connected parking facilities, which is open to the					
1341	public and has a seating capacity of 15,000 or more permanently					
1342	installed seats.					
1343						
1344	If the exemptions in subsections (15)-(19) are not implemented					
1345	or continued due to notification from the Federal Government					
1346	that the allocation of federal funds to the department will be					
1347	adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the					
1348	sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after					
1349	receipt of the notice. If the sign is not removed within 30 days					
1350	after receipt of the notice by the sign owner, the department					
1351	may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in connection with					
1352	the sign removal shall be assessed against and collected from					
I	Page 52 of 61					

1353 the sign owner.

1354 Section 19. Section 479.24, Florida Statutes, is amended 1355 to read:

1356 479.24 Compensation for removal of signs; eminent domain; 1357 exceptions.-

1358 Just compensation shall be paid by the department (1)1359 upon the department's acquisition removal of a lawful conforming 1360 or nonconforming sign along any portion of the interstate or 1361 federal-aid primary highway system. This section does not apply to a sign that which is illegal at the time of its removal. A 1362 1363 sign loses will lose its nonconforming status and becomes become illegal at such time as it fails to be permitted or maintained 1364 1365 in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, or 1366 regulations other than the provision that which makes it 1367 nonconforming. A legal nonconforming sign under state law or 1368 rule does will not lose its nonconforming status solely because it additionally becomes nonconforming under an ordinance or 1369 1370 regulation of a local governmental entity passed at a later 1371 date. The department shall make every reasonable effort to 1372 negotiate the purchase of the signs to avoid litigation and 1373 congestion in the courts.

1374 (2) The department is not required to remove any sign 1375 under this section if the federal share of the just compensation 1376 to be paid upon removal of the sign is not available to make 1377 such payment, unless an appropriation by the Legislature for 1378 such purpose is made to the department.

Page 53 of 61

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(3) (a) The department <u>may</u> 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.

1385 Section 20. Section 479.25, Florida Statutes, is amended 1386 to read:

1387 479.25 Erection of noise-attenuation barrier blocking view 1388 of sign; procedures; application.-

1389 (1)The owner of a lawfully erected sign that is governed 1390 by and conforms to state and federal requirements for land use, 1391 size, height, and spacing may increase the height above ground 1392 level of such sign at its permitted location if a noise-1393 attenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by any 1394 governmental entity in such a way as to screen or block 1395 visibility of the sign. Any increase in height permitted under 1396 this section may only be the increase in height which is 1397 required to achieve the same degree of visibility from the 1398 right-of-way which the sign had before prior to the construction 1399 of the noise-attenuation barrier, notwithstanding the 1400 restrictions contained in s. 479.07(9)(b). A sign reconstructed 1401 under this section must shall comply with the building standards 1402 and wind load requirements provided set forth in the Florida 1403 Building Code. If construction of a proposed noise-attenuation 1404 barrier will screen a sign lawfully permitted under this

Page 54 of 61

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1405 chapter, the department shall provide notice to the local 1406 government or local jurisdiction within which the sign is 1407 located before construction prior to erection of the noise-1408 attenuation barrier. Upon a determination that an increase in 1409 the height of a sign as permitted under this section will 1410 violate a provision contained in an ordinance or a land 1411 development regulation of the local government or local 1412 jurisdiction, the local government or local jurisdiction shall, 1413 before construction so notify the department. When notice has 1414 been received from the local government or local jurisdiction 1415 prior to erection of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1416 department shall:

1417 Provide a variance or waiver to the local ordinance or (a) 1418 land development regulations to Conduct a written survey of all 1419 property owners identified as impacted by highway noise and who 1420 may benefit from the proposed noise-attenuation barrier. The 1421 written survey shall inform the property owners of the location, 1422 date, and time of the public hearing described in paragraph (b) 1423 and shall specifically advise the impacted property owners that: 1424 1. Erection of the noise-attenuation barrier may block the 1425 visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign; 1426 2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict 1427 or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor

1428 advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and 1429 3. If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for 1430 construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local Page 55 of 61

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2014

1431	government or local jurisdiction will be required to:					
1432	$rac{a.}{a.}$ allow an increase in the height of the sign $rac{in}{in}$					
1433	violation of a local ordinance or land development regulation;					
1434	(b) b. Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at					
1435	another location if the sign owner agrees; or					
1436	<u>(c)</u> Pay the fair market value of the sign and its					
1437	associated interest in the real property.					
1438	(2) (b) The department shall hold a public hearing within					
1439	the boundaries of the affected local governments or local					
1440	jurisdictions to receive input on the proposed noise-attenuation					
1441	barrier and its conflict with the local ordinance or land					
1442	development regulation and to suggest or consider alternatives					
1443	or modifications to the proposed noise-attenuation barrier to					
1444	alleviate or minimize the conflict with the local ordinance or					
1445	land development regulation or minimize any costs that may be					
1446	associated with relocating, reconstructing, or paying for the					
1447	affected sign. The public hearing may be held concurrently with					
1448	other public hearings scheduled for the project. The department					
1449	shall provide a written notification to the local government or					
1450	local jurisdiction of the date and time of the public hearing					
1451	and shall provide general notice of the public hearing in					
1452	accordance with the notice provisions of s. 335.02(1). The					
1453	notice <u>may</u> shall not be placed in that portion of a newspaper in					
1454	which legal notices or classified advertisements appear. The					
1455	notice <u>must</u> shall specifically state that:					
1456	(a) 1. Erection of the proposed noise-attenuation barrier					
I.	Daga 56 of 61					

Page 56 of 61

1457 may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising 1458 sign;

1459 (b)². The local government or local jurisdiction may 1460 restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing 1461 outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; 1462 and

1463 <u>(c)</u>³. Upon If a majority of the impacted property owners 1464 vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1465 local government or local jurisdiction <u>shall</u> will be required 1466 to:

1467 <u>1.a.</u> Allow an increase in the height of the sign <u>through a</u> 1468 <u>waiver or variance to</u> in violation of a local ordinance or land 1469 development regulation;

1470 <u>2.b.</u> Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at 1471 another location if the sign owner agrees; or

1472 <u>3.c.</u> Pay the fair market value of the sign and its
1473 associated interest in the real property.

1474 (3) (2) The department may shall not permit erection of the 1475 noise-attenuation barrier to the extent the barrier screens or 1476 blocks visibility of the sign until after the public hearing is 1477 held and until such time as the survey has been conducted and a 1478 majority of the impacted property owners have indicated approval 1479 to erect the noise-attenuation barrier. When the impacted 1480 property owners approve of the noise-attenuation barrier 1481 construction, the department shall notify the local governments 1482 or local jurisdictions. The local government or local Page 57 of 61

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1483	jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a					
1484	conflicting ordinance or land development regulation:					
1485	(a) Issue a permit by variance or otherwise for the					
1486	reconstruction of a sign under this section;					
1487	(b) Allow the relocation of a sign, or construction of					
1488	another sign, at an alternative location that is permittable					
1489	under the provisions of this chapter, if the sign owner agrees					
1490	to relocate the sign or construct another sign; or					
1491	(c) Refuse to issue the required permits for					
1492	reconstruction of a sign under this section and pay fair market					
1493	value of the sign and its associated interest in the real					
1494	property to the owner of the sign.					
1495	(4) (3) This section <u>does</u> shall not apply to the provisions					
1496	of any existing written agreement executed before July 1, 2006,					
1497	between any local government and the owner of an outdoor					
1498	advertising sign.					
1499	Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 479.261, Florida					
1500	Statutes, is amended to read:					
1501	479.261 Logo sign program.—					
1502	(1) The department shall establish a logo sign program					
1503	for the rights-of-way of the <u>limited access</u> interstate highway					
1504	system to provide information to motorists about available gas,					
1505	food, lodging, camping, attractions, and other services, as					
1506	approved by the Federal Highway Administration, at interchanges					
1507	through the use of business logos and may include additional					
1508	interchanges under the program.					
I	Page 58 of 61					

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(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.

1516 (b) The department shall incorporate the use of RV-1517 friendly markers on specific information logo signs for 1518 establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving 1519 recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for 1520 participation in the specific information logo program and that 1521 also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker 1522 on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker 1523 must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway 1524 Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance 1525 with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph. Such rules must 1526 establish minimum requirements for parking spaces, entrances and 1527 exits, and overhead clearance which must be met by, including 1528 rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments 1529 that wish must meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. These 1530 requirements shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and 1531 exits that can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and 1532 facilities having appropriate overhead clearances, if 1533 applicable. 1534 Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 479.262, Florida

Page 59 of 61

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1535 Statutes, is amended to read:

1536

479.262 Tourist-oriented directional sign program.-

1537 (1) A tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide 1538 directions to rural tourist-oriented businesses, services, and 1539 activities may be established at intersections on rural and 1540 conventional state, county, or municipal roads only in rural 1541 counties identified by criteria and population in s. 288.0656 1542 when approved and permitted by county or local governmental 1543 government entities within their respective jurisdictional areas 1544 at intersections on rural and conventional state, county, or 1545 municipal roads. A county or local government that which issues 1546 permits for a tourist-oriented directional sign program is shall 1547 be responsible for sign construction, maintenance, and program 1548 operation in compliance with subsection (3) for roads on the 1549 state highway system and may establish permit fees sufficient to 1550 offset associated costs. A tourist-oriented directional sign may 1551 not be used on roads in urban areas or at interchanges on 1552 freeways or expressways.

1553 Section 23. Section 479.313, Florida Statutes, is amended 1554 to read:

1555 479.313 Permit revocation <u>and cancellation</u>; cost of 1556 removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with 1557 the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent 1558 to the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or 1559 federal-aid primary highway system following the revocation <u>or</u> 1560 <u>cancellation</u> of the permit for such sign shall be assessed

Page 60 of 61

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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESE	E N T A T I V E S
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1562 Section 24. Section 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of

- 1563 <u>Florida, is repealed.</u>
- 1564 Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

Page 61 of 61