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A bill to be entitled An act relating to transportation; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; providing an exception for payment of certain utility work necessitated by a project on the State Highway System for municipally owned utilities or county-owned utilities located in rural areas of critical economic concern and authorizing the Department of Transportation to pay for such costs under certain circumstances; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; exempting certain signs from the provisions of ch. 479, F.S.; exempting from permitting certain signs placed by tourist-oriented businesses, certain farm signs placed during harvest seasons, certain acknowledgement signs on publicly funded school premises, and certain displays on specific sports facilities; providing that certain provisions relating to the regulation of signs may not be implemented or continued if such actions will adversely impact the allocation of federal funds to the Department of Transportation; directing the department to notify a sign owner that the sign must be removed if federal funds are adversely impacted; authorizing the department to remove the sign and assess costs to the sign owner under certain circumstances; amending s. 479.262, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to the tourist-oriented directional sign program; limiting

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the placement of such signs to intersections on certain rural roads; prohibiting such signs in urban areas or at interchanges on freeways or expressways; providing an effective date.

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

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

337.403 Interference caused by relocation of utility; expenses.—

- (1) If a utility that is placed upon, under, over, or along any public road or publicly owned rail corridor is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor, the utility owner shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, initiate the work necessary to alleviate the interference at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs (a)-(h) (a)-(g). The work must be completed within such reasonable time as stated in the notice or such time as agreed to by the authority and the utility owner.
- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 84-627 627 of the 84th Congress, is necessitated by the

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construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of the project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities shall perform any necessary work upon notice from the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such work after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of a new facility and any salvage value derived from an old facility.

- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in those utility work costs that exceed the department's official estimate of the cost of the work by more than 10 percent. The amount of such participation is shall be limited to the difference between the official estimate of all the work in the joint agreement plus 10 percent and the amount awarded for this work in the construction contract for such work. The department may not participate in any utility work costs that occur as a result of changes or additions during the course of the contract.
- (c) When an agreement between the department and utility is executed for utility work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the

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department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.

- (d) If the utility facility was initially installed to exclusively serve the authority or its tenants, or both, the authority shall bear the costs of the utility work. However, the authority is not responsible for the cost of utility work related to any subsequent additions to that facility for the purpose of serving others.
- (e) If, under an agreement between a utility and the authority entered into after July 1, 2009, the utility conveys, subordinates, or relinquishes a compensable property right to the authority for the purpose of accommodating the acquisition or use of the right-of-way by the authority, without the agreement expressly addressing future responsibility for the cost of necessary utility work, the authority shall bear the cost of removal or relocation. This paragraph does not impair or restrict, and may not be used to interpret, the terms of any such agreement entered into before July 1, 2009.
- (f) If the utility is an electric facility being relocated underground in order to enhance vehicular, bicycle, and pedestrian safety and in which ownership of the electric facility to be placed underground has been transferred from a private to a public utility within the past 5 years, the department shall incur all costs of the necessary utility work.
- (g) An authority may bear the costs of utility work required to eliminate an unreasonable interference when the

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utility is not able to establish that it has a compensable property right in the particular property where the utility is located if:

- 1. The utility was physically located on the particular property before the authority acquired rights in the property;
- 2. The utility demonstrates that it has a compensable property right in all adjacent properties along the alignment of the utility; and
- 3. The information available to the authority does not establish the relative priorities of the authority's and the utility's interests in the particular property.
- (h) If a municipally owned utility or county-owned utility is located in a rural area of critical economic concern, as defined in s. 288.0656(2), and the department determines that the utility is unable, and will not be able within the next 10 years, to pay for the cost of utility work necessitated by a department project on the State Highway System, the department may pay, in whole or in part, the cost of such utility work performed by the department or its contractor.
- Section 2. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.—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 under s. 337.408, are exempt from this chapter. The following signs are exempt from the

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requirement that a permit $\frac{\text{for a sign}}{\text{provisions of}}$ be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but $\frac{\text{must}}{\text{are required to}}$ comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4)-(8):

- (1) Signs erected on the premises of an establishment, which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment and which comply with the lighting restrictions imposed under department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such municipality or such county which display information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment. For purposes of this section, the following types of messages shall not be considered information regarding government services, activities, events, or entertainment:
- (a) Messages $\underline{\text{that}}$ which specifically reference any commercial enterprise.
- (b) Messages $\underline{\text{that}}$ which reference a commercial sponsor of any event.
 - (c) Personal messages.
 - (d) Political campaign messages.

If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal

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activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this subsection.

- (2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on such farm.
- (3) Signs posted or displayed on real property by the owner or by the authority of the owner, stating that the real property is for sale or rent. However, if the sign contains any message not pertaining to the sale or rental of the that real property, then it is not exempt under this section.
- (4) Official notices or advertisements posted or displayed on private property by or under the direction of any public or court officer in the performance of her or his official or directed duties, or by trustees under deeds of trust or deeds of assignment or other similar instruments.
- (5) Danger or precautionary signs relating to the premises on which they are located; forest fire warning signs erected under the authority of the Florida Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and signs, notices, or symbols erected by the United States Government under the direction of the United States Forestry Service.
- (6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other transportation or transmission company necessary for the direction or safety of the public.

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(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 state</u> stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises and not exceeding 8 square feet in area.
- (9) Historical markers erected by duly constituted and authorized public authorities.
- (10) Official traffic control signs and markers erected, caused to be erected, or approved by the department.
- (11) Signs erected upon property warning the public against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.
- (12) Signs not in excess of up to 8 square feet which that are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, charitable organizations, or units or agencies of government.
- (13) Except that signs placed on benches, transit shelters, and waste receptacles as provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from all provisions of this chapter.
- $\underline{\text{(13)}}$ (14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.
- $\underline{\text{(14)}}$ Signs measuring up to not in excess of 16 square feet placed at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting only the distance or direction of a residence or farm

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209 operation, or, outside an incorporated in a rural area where a 210 hardship is created because a small business is not visible from 211 the road junction with the State Highway System, one sign 212 measuring up to not in excess of 16 square feet, denoting only 213 the name of the business and the distance and direction to the 214 business. The small-business-sign provision of this subsection 215 does not apply to charter counties and may not be implemented if 216 the Federal Government notifies the department that 217 implementation will adversely affect the allocation of federal 218 funds to the department. 219 (15) Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business 220 located within a rural area of critical economic concern as 221 defined under s. 288.0656(2) which are: 222 Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than 4 (a) 223 feet in height; Located only in rural areas on a facility that does 224 225 not meet the definition of a limited access facility as defined 226 by department rule; 227 Located within 2 miles of the business location and at least 500 feet apart; 228 229 Located only in two directions leading to the (d) 230 business; and 231 Not located within the road right-of-way. 232 233 A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any 234 other business using this exemption and may not participate in

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any other directional signage program by the department.

- (16) Signs measuring up to 32 square feet denoting only the distance or direction of a farm operation which are erected at a road junction with the State Highway System, but only during the harvest season of the farm operation for a period not to exceed 4 months.
- (17) Acknowledgement signs erected upon publicly funded school premises which relate to a specific public school club, team, or event which are placed at least 1,000 feet from any other acknowledgement sign on the same side of the roadway. The sponsor information on an acknowledgement sign may constitute no more than 100 square feet of the sign. For purposes of this subsection, the term "acknowledgement sign" means a sign that is intended to inform the traveling public that a public school club, team, or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or other entity.
- of which is directly related to the facility's activities or where products or services offered on the sports facility property are present. Displays must be mounted flush to the surface of the sports facility and must rely upon the building facade for structural support. For purposes of this subsection, the term "sports facility" means an athletic complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including physically connected parking facilities, which is open to the public and has a permanent installed seating capacity of 15,000 people or more.

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The exemptions in subsections (14)-(18) may not be implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the department that implementation or continuation will adversely impact the allocation of federal funds to the department. If the exemptions in subsections (14)-(18) are not implemented or continued due to notification from the Federal Government that the allocation of

federal funds to the department will be adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the sign owner that the sign

270 must be removed within 30 days. If the sign is not removed

within 30 days after receipt of the notice by the sign owner,

the department may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in

connection with the sign removal shall be assessed against and

274 <u>collected from the sign owner.</u>

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Section 3. Section 479.262, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

479.262 Tourist-oriented directional sign program.—

(1) A tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide directions to rural tourist-oriented businesses, services, and activities may be established <u>for intersections on rural and conventional state</u>, county, or municipal roads only <u>in rural counties identified by criteria and population in s. 288.0656</u> when approved and permitted by county or local government entities within their respective jurisdictional areas at <u>intersections on rural and conventional state</u>, county, or <u>municipal roads</u>. A county or local government <u>that which</u> issues

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permits for a tourist-oriented directional sign program <u>is</u> shall be responsible for sign construction, maintenance, and program operation in compliance with subsection (3) for roads on the state highway system and may establish permit fees sufficient to offset associated costs. A tourist-oriented directional sign may not be used on roads in urban areas or at interchanges on freeways or expressways.

- (2) This section does not create a proprietary or compensable interest in any tourist-oriented directional sign site or location for any permittee on any rural and conventional state, county, or municipal road roads. The department or the permitting entity may terminate permits or change locations of tourist-oriented directional sign sites as determined necessary for construction or improvement of transportation facilities or for improved traffic control or safety.
- (3) Tourist-oriented directional signs installed on the state highway system <u>must shall</u> comply with the requirements of the federal Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices and rules established by the department. The department may adopt rules to establish requirements for participant qualification, construction standards, location of sign sites, and other criteria necessary to implement this program.
 - Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.