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 removing a provision exempting certain public 12 information systems from local government review or approval; providing that a public information system 13 is subject to the requirements of ch. 479, F.S.; 14 15 requiring that certain public information systems be 16 approved by the United States Department of 17 Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration under certain circumstances; amending s. 479.01, F.S., 18 relating to outdoor advertising signs; revising and 19 deleting definitions; amending s. 479.02, F.S.; 20 21 revising duties of the Department of Transportation 22 relating to signs; deleting a requirement that the 23 department adopt certain rules; creating s. 479.024, 24 F.S.; limiting the placement of signs to commercial or 25 industrial zones; defining the terms "parcel" and 26 "utilities"; requiring a local government to use Page 1 of 61

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27 specified criteria to determine zoning for commercial 28 or industrial parcels; providing that certain parcels are considered unzoned commercial or industrial areas; 29 authorizing a permit for a sign in an unzoned 30 31 commercial or industrial area in certain 32 circumstances; prohibiting specified uses and activities from being independently recognized as 33 34 commercial or industrial; providing an appeal process 35 for an applicant whose permit is denied; requiring an 36 applicant whose application is denied to remove an 37 existing sign pertaining to the application; requiring 38 the department to reduce certain transportation 39 funding in certain circumstances; amending s. 479.03, F.S.; requiring notice to owners of intervening 40 41 privately owned lands before the department enters 42 upon such lands to remove an illegal sign; amending s. 43 479.04, F.S.; providing that an outdoor advertising license is not required solely to erect or construct 44 45 outdoor signs or structures; amending s. 479.05, F.S.; authorizing the department to suspend a license for 46 47 certain offenses and specifying activities that the 48 licensee may engage in during the suspension; prohibiting the department from granting a transfer of 49 50 an existing permit or issuing an additional permit 51 during the suspension; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; 52 revising requirements for obtaining sign permits; Page 2 of 61

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53 conforming and clarifying provisions; revising permit 54 tag placement requirements for signs; deleting a 55 provision that allows a permittee to provide its own 56 replacement tag; increasing the permit transfer fee 57 for any multiple transfers between two outdoor 58 advertisers in a single transaction; revising the 59 permit reinstatement fee; revising requirements for 60 permitting certain signs visible to more than one highway; deleting provisions limiting a pilot program 61 62 to specified locations; deleting redundant provisions 63 relating to certain new or replacement signs; deleting 64 provisions requiring maintenance of statistics on the pilot program; amending s. 479.08, F.S.; revising 65 provisions relating to the denial or revocation of a 66 67 permit because of false or misleading information in the permit application; amending s. 479.10, F.S.; 68 69 authorizing the cancellation of a permit; amending s. 70 479.105, F.S.; revising notice requirements to owners 71 and advertisers relating to signs erected or 72 maintained without a permit; revising procedures for 73 the department to issue a permit as a conforming or 74 nonconforming sign to the owner of an unpermitted 75 sign; providing a penalty; amending s. 479.106, F.S.; 76 revising provisions relating to the removal, cutting, 77 or trimming of trees or vegetation to increase sign face visibility; providing that a specified penalty is 78 Page 3 of 61

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79 applied per sign facing; amending s. 479.107, F.S.; 80 deleting a fine for specified violations; amending s. 479.11, F.S.; prohibiting signs on specified portions 81 82 of the interstate highway system; amending s. 479.111, 83 F.S.; clarifying a reference to a certain agreement; 84 amending s. 479.15, F.S.; deleting a definition; 85 revising provisions relating to relocation of certain 86 signs on property subject to public acquisition; 87 amending s. 479.156, F.S.; clarifying provisions 88 relating to the regulation of wall murals; amending s. 89 479.16, F.S.; exempting certain signs from ch. 479, F.S.; exempting from permitting certain signs placed 90 by tourist-oriented businesses, certain farm signs 91 placed during harvest seasons, certain acknowledgment 92 93 signs on publicly funded school premises, and certain displays on specific sports facilities; prohibiting 94 95 certain permit exemptions from being implemented or continued if the implementations or continuations will 96 97 adversely impact the allocation of federal funds to the Department of Transportation; directing the 98 99 department to notify a sign owner that the sign must 100 be removed if federal funds are adversely impacted; authorizing the department to remove the sign and 101 102 assess costs to the sign owner under certain 103 circumstances; amending s. 479.24, F.S.; clarifying 104 provisions relating to compensation paid for the Page 4 of 61

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105 department's acquisition of lawful signs; amending s. 106 479.25, F.S.; revising provisions relating to local 107 government action with respect to erection of noise-108 attenuation barriers that block views of lawfully 109 erected signs; deleting provisions to conform to 110 changes made by the act; amending s. 479.261, F.S.; 111 expanding the logo program to the limited access 112 highway system; conforming provisions related to a 113 logo sign program on the limited access highway 114 system; amending s. 479.262, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to the tourist-oriented 115 116 directional sign program; limiting the placement of 117 such signs to intersections on certain rural roads; 118 prohibiting such signs in urban areas or at 119 interchanges on freeways or expressways; amending s. 120 479.313, F.S.; requiring a permittee to pay the cost 121 of removing certain signs following the cancellation 122 of the permit for the sign; repealing s. 76 of chapter 123 2012-174, Laws of Florida, relating to authorizing the 124 department to seek Federal Highway Administration 125 approval of a tourist-oriented commerce sign pilot 126 program and directing the department to submit the 127 approved pilot program for legislative approval; 128 providing an effective date. 129 130 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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131 132 Section 1. Section 339.041, Florida Statutes, is created 133 to read: 134 339.041 Factoring of revenues from leases for wireless 135 communication facilities.-136 (1) The Legislature finds that efforts to increase funding 137 for capital expenditures for the transportation system are 138 necessary for the protection of the public safety and general 139 welfare and for the preservation of transportation facilities in 140 this state. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to: 141 (a) Create a mechanism for factoring future revenues 142 received by the department from leases for wireless 143 communication facilities on department property on a nonrecourse 144 basis; 145 (b) Fund fixed capital expenditures for the statewide 146 transportation system from proceeds generated through this 147 mechanism; and 148 Maximize revenues from factoring by ensuring that such (C) 149 revenues are exempt from income taxation under federal law in 150 order to increase funds available for capital expenditures. 151 For the purposes of factoring future revenues under (2) 152 this section, department property includes real property located 153 within the department's limited access rights-of-way, real 154 property located outside the current operating right-of-way 155 limits which is not needed to support current transportation 156 facilities, other property owned by the Board of Trustees of the Page 6 of 61

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157	Internal Improvement Trust Fund and leased by the department,
158	space on department telecommunications facilities, and space on
159	department structures.
160	(3) The department may seek investors willing to enter
161	into agreements to purchase the revenue stream from one or more
162	existing department leases for wireless communication facilities
163	on property owned or controlled by the department.
164	(4) The department may not pledge the credit, the general
165	revenues, or the taxing power of the state or of any political
166	subdivision of the state. The obligations of the department and
167	investors under the agreement do not constitute a general
168	obligation of the state or a pledge of the full faith and credit
169	or taxing power of the state. The agreement is payable from and
170	secured solely by payments received from department leases for
171	wireless communication facilities on property owned or
172	controlled by the department, and neither the state nor any of
173	its agencies has any liability beyond such payments.
174	(5) The department may make any covenant or representation
175	necessary or desirable in connection with the agreement,
176	including a commitment by the department to take whatever
177	actions are necessary on behalf of investors to enforce the
178	department's rights to payments on property leased for wireless
179	communications facilities. However, the department may not
180	guarantee that actual revenues received in a future year will be
181	those anticipated in its leases for wireless communication
182	facilities. The department may agree to use its best efforts to
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183 ensure that anticipated future-year revenues are protected. Any 184 risk that actual revenues received from department leases for 185 wireless communications facilities are lower than anticipated 186 shall be borne exclusively by investors. 187 (6) Subject to annual appropriation, investors shall 188 collect the lease payments on a schedule and in a manner 189 established in the agreements entered into by the department and investors pursuant to this section. The agreements may provide 190 191 for lease payments to be made directly to investors by lessees 192 if the lease agreements entered into by the department and the 193 lessees pursuant to s. 365.172(12)(f) allow direct payment. 194 (7) Proceeds received by the department from leases for 195 wireless communication facilities shall be deposited in the 196 State Transportation Trust Fund created under s. 206.46 and used 197 for fixed capital expenditures for the statewide transportation 198 system. Section 2. Section 373.618, Florida Statutes, is amended 199 200 to read: 201 373.618 Public service warnings, alerts, and announcements.-The Legislature believes it is in the public 202 203 interest that all water management districts created pursuant to 204 s. 373.069 own, acquire, develop, construct, operate, and manage 205 public information systems. Public information systems may be 206 located on property owned by the water management district, upon 207 terms and conditions approved by the water management district, 208 and must display messages to the general public concerning water Page 8 of 61

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209 management services, activities, events, and sponsors, as well 210 as other public service announcements, including watering 211 restrictions, severe weather reports, amber alerts, and other 212 essential information needed by the public. Local government 213 review or approval is not required for a public information 214 system owned or hereafter acquired, developed, or constructed by 215 the water management district on its own property. A public 216 information system is subject to exempt from the requirements of chapter 479. However, a public information system that is 217 218 subject to the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be 219 approved by the United States Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration if such approval is required 220 221 by federal law and federal regulation under the agreement 222 between the state and the United States Department of 223 Transportation and by federal regulations enforced by the 224 Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). Water 225 management district funds may not be used to pay the cost to 226 acquire, develop, construct, operate, or manage a public 227 information system. Any necessary funds for a public information 228 system shall be paid for and collected from private sponsors who 229 may display commercial messages. 230 Section 3. Section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to 231 read: 232 479.01 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term: 233 (1) "Allowable uses" means the intended uses identified in 234 a local government's land development regulations which those

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uses that are authorized within a zoning category <u>as a use by</u> <u>right</u>, without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver. The term includes conditional uses and those allowed by special exception <u>if such uses are a present and actual use</u>, but does not include uses that are accessory, <u>ancillary</u>, incidental to the allowable uses, or allowed only on a temporary basis.

(2) "Automatic changeable facing" means a facing that is
capable of delivering two or more advertising messages through
an automated or remotely controlled process.

(3) "Business of outdoor advertising" means the business
of constructing, erecting, operating, using, maintaining,
leasing, or selling outdoor advertising structures, outdoor
advertising signs, or outdoor advertisements.

(4) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land 248 249 designated for commercial or industrial uses under both the 250 future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use 251 development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a 252 parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the 253 future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning 254 category of the land development regulations does not clearly 255 designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be 256 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area if it meets 257 the criteria of subsection (26).

258 <u>(4) (5)</u> "Commercial use" means activities associated with 259 the sale, rental, or distribution of products or the performance 260 of services. The term includes, <u>but is not limited to</u> <del>without</del> Page 10 of 61

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261 limitation, such uses or activities as retail sales; wholesale 262 sales; rentals of equipment, goods, or products; offices; 263 restaurants; food service vendors; sports arenas; theaters; and 264 tourist attractions.

265 <u>(5)(6)</u> "Controlled area" means 660 feet or less from the 266 nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the State 267 Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary <u>highway</u> 268 system and beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-269 way of any portion of the State Highway System, interstate 270 <u>highway system</u>, or federal-aid primary system outside an urban 271 area.

272 <u>(6) (7)</u> "Department" means the Department of 273 Transportation.

274 <u>(7)(8)</u> "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, 275 place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way 276 bring into being or establish. The term; but it does not include 277 <u>such any of the foregoing</u> activities when performed as an 278 incident to the change of advertising message or customary 279 maintenance or repair of a sign.

280 <u>(8) (9)</u> "Federal-aid primary highway system" means the 281 <u>federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991,</u> 282 <u>and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that</u> 283 <u>date but that is, or became after June 1, 1991, a part of the</u> 284 <u>National Highway System, including portions that have been</u> 285 <u>accepted as part of the National Highway System but are unbuilt</u> 286 <u>or unopened</u> existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or Page 11 of 61

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287 portions thereof, which shall include the National Highway 288 System, designated as the federal-aid primary highway system by 289 the department.

290 <u>(9)(10)</u> "Highway" means any road, street, or other way 291 open or intended to be opened to the public for travel by motor 292 vehicles.

293 (10) (11) "Industrial use" means activities associated with 294 the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products or the performance of related services relating thereto. The term 295 includes, but is not limited to without limitation, such uses or 296 297 activities as automobile manufacturing or repair, boat manufacturing or repair, junk yards, meat packing facilities, 298 299 citrus processing and packing facilities, produce processing and 300 packing facilities, electrical generating plants, water 301 treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and solid waste 302 disposal sites.

303 <u>(11) (12)</u> "Interstate highway system" means the existing, 304 unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof 305 designated as the national system of interstate and defense 306 highways by the department.

307 <u>(12)(13)</u> "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of a 308 highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a 309 divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate 310 roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled 311 way. <u>The term</u> <del>It</del> does not include such facilities as frontage 312 roads, turning roadways which specifically include on-ramps or Page 12 of 61

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313 off-ramps to the interstate highway system, or parking areas.

314

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

315 <u>(14)(15)</u> "Motorist services directional signs" means signs 316 providing directional information about goods and services in 317 the interest of the traveling public where such signs were 318 lawfully erected and in existence on or before May 6, 1976, and 319 continue to provide directional information to goods and 320 services in a defined area.

321 <u>(15)(16)</u> "New highway" means the construction of any road, 322 paved or unpaved, where no road previously existed or the act of 323 paving any previously unpaved road.

324 <u>(16)(17)</u> "Nonconforming sign" means a sign which was 325 lawfully erected but which does not comply with the land use, 326 setback, size, spacing, and lighting provisions of state or 327 local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance passed at a later date 328 or a sign which was lawfully erected but which later fails to 329 comply with state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance 330 due to changed conditions.

331 (17) (18) "Premises" means all the land areas under 332 ownership or lease arrangement to the sign owner which are 333 contiguous to the business conducted on the land except for 334 instances where such land is a narrow strip contiguous to the 335 advertised activity or is connected by such narrow strip, the 336 only viable use of such land is to erect or maintain an 337 advertising sign. If When the sign owner is a municipality or 338 county, the term means "premises" shall mean all lands owned or

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339 leased by <u>the</u> such municipality or county within its 340 jurisdictional boundaries as set forth by law.

341 (18) (19) "Remove" means to disassemble <u>all sign materials</u> 342 <u>above ground level and</u> transport <u>such materials</u> from the site<sub>7</sub> 343 <del>and dispose of sign materials by sale or destruction</del>.

344 (19) (20) "Sign" means any combination of structure and 345 message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, 346 painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, 347 advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol, or other form, whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, 348 side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced display or automatic 349 350 changeable facing, designed, intended, or used to advertise or 351 inform, any part of the advertising message or informative 352 contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled 353 way. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, 354 official marker, or specific information panel erected, caused 355 to be erected, or approved by the department.

356 <u>(20)(21)</u> "Sign direction" means <u>the</u> that direction from 357 which the message or informative contents are most visible to 358 oncoming traffic on the main-traveled way.

359 <u>(21)(22)</u> "Sign face" means the part of <u>a</u> the sign, 360 including trim and background, which contains the message or 361 informative contents, including an automatic changeable face.

362 <u>(22)(23)</u> "Sign facing" includes all sign faces and 363 automatic changeable faces displayed at the same location and 364 facing the same direction.

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365 (23) (24) "Sign structure" means all the interrelated parts 366 and material, such as beams, poles, and stringers, which are 367 constructed for the purpose of supporting or displaying a 368 message or informative contents. 369 (24) (25) "State Highway System" has the same meaning as in 370 s. 334.03 means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of 371 highways or portions thereof designated as the State Highway 372 System by the department. 373 (26) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a 374 parcel of land designated by the future land use map of the 375 comprehensive plan for multiple uses that include commercial or 376 industrial uses but are not specifically designated for 377 commercial or industrial uses under the land development 378 regulations, in which three or more separate and distinct 379 conforming industrial or commercial activities are located. 380 (a) These activities must satisfy the following criteria: 381 1. At least one of the commercial or industrial activities 382 must be located on the same side of the highway and within 800 383 feet of the sign location; 384 2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within 385 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way; and 3. The commercial industrial activities must be within 386 387 1,600 feet of each other. 388 389 Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from the nearest outer edge of the primary building or primary building 390 Page 15 of 61

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391	complex when the individual units of the complex are connected
392	by covered walkways.
393	(b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, the
394	following, may not be so recognized as commercial or industrial
395	activities:
396	1. Signs.
397	2. Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and
398	related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh
399	produce stands.
400	3. Transient or temporary activities.
401	4. Activities not visible from the main-traveled way.
402	5. Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
403	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
404	6. Activities conducted in a building principally used as
405	a residence.
406	7. Railroad tracks and minor sidings.
407	8. Communication towers.
408	(25) <del>(27)</del> "Urban area" has the same meaning as <del>defined</del> in
409	s. 334.03 <del>(31)</del> .
410	(26) (28) "Visible commercial or industrial activity" means
411	a commercial or industrial activity that is capable of being
412	seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity from
413	the main-traveled way and that is generally recognizable as
414	commercial or industrial.
415	(27) <del>(29)</del> "Visible sign" means that the advertising message
416	or informative contents of a sign, whether or not legible, <u>can</u>
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417 <u>be</u> is capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of 418 normal visual acuity.

419 (28) (30) "Wall mural" means a sign that is a painting or 420 an artistic work composed of photographs or arrangements of 421 color and that displays a commercial or noncommercial message, 422 relies solely on the side of the building for rigid structural 423 support, and is painted on the building or depicted on vinyl, 424 fabric, or other similarly flexible material that is held in 425 place flush or flat against the surface of the building. The term excludes a painting or work placed on a structure that is 426 erected for the sole or primary purpose of signage. 427

428 (29)(31) "Zoning category" means the designation under the 429 land development regulations or other similar ordinance enacted 430 to regulate the use of land as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), 431 which designation sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, 432 and limitations on use applicable to properties within the 433 category.

434 Section 4. Section 479.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to 435 read:

436 479.02 Duties of the department.—It shall be the duty of
437 The department shall to:

438 (1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter,
439 and the <u>1972</u> agreement between the state and the United States
440 Department of Transportation relating to the size, lighting, and
441 spacing of signs in accordance with Title I of the Highway
442 Beautification Act of 1965 and Title 23 of the, United States
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443 Code, and federal regulations, including, but not limited to, 444 <u>those pertaining to the maintenance, continuance, and removal of</u> 445 <u>nonconforming signs</u> in effect as of the effective date of this 446 <del>act</del>.

(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
<del>areas and zoned and unzoned industrial areas</del> on the interstate
highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system.

452 (3) Determine unzoned commercial <u>and industrial parcels</u>
453 <u>and unzoned commercial or areas and unzoned industrial areas in</u>
454 <u>the manner provided in s. 479.024</u>.

(4) Implement a specific information panel program on the
 <u>limited access</u> interstate highway system to promote tourist oriented businesses by providing directional information safely
 and aesthetically.

(5) Implement a rest area information panel or devices
program at rest areas along the interstate highway system and
the federal-aid primary highway system to promote 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.

468 (7) Adopt such rules as <u>the department</u> <del>it</del> deems necessary Page 18 of 61

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469 or proper for the administration of this chapter, including 470 rules that which identify activities that may not be recognized 471 as industrial or commercial activities for purposes of 472 determination of a an area as an unzoned commercial or 473 industrial parcel or an unzoned commercial or industrial area in 474 the manner provided in s. 479.024. 475 Prior to July 1, 1998, Inventory and determine the (8) 476 location of all signs on the state highway system, interstate highway system, and federal-aid primary highway system to be 477 478 used as systems. Upon completion of the inventory, it shall become the database and permit information for all permitted 479 480 signs permitted at the time of completion, and the previous 481 records of the department shall be amended accordingly. The 482 inventory shall be updated at least no less than every 2 years. 483 The department shall adopt rules regarding what information is 484 to be collected and preserved to implement the purposes of this 485 chapter. The department may perform the inventory using 486 department staff<sub> $\tau$ </sub> or may contract with a private firm to perform 487 the work, whichever is more cost efficient. The department shall maintain a database of sign inventory information such as sign 488 489 location, size, height, and structure type, the permittee's permitholder's name, and any other information the department 490 491 finds necessary to administer the program. 492 Section 5. Section 479.024, Florida Statutes, is created 493 to read: 494 479.024 Commercial and industrial parcels.-Signs shall be

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permitted by the department only in commercial or industrial zones, as determined by the local government, in compliance with chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

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chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter. 497 498 Commercial and industrial zones are those areas appropriate for 499 commerce, industry, or trade, regardless of how those areas are 500 labeled. 501 (1) As used in this section, the term: 502 (a) "Parcel" means the property where the sign is located 503 or is proposed to be located. 504 "Utilities" includes all privately, publicly, or (b) cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for 505 506 producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power, 507 electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water, 508 steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway 509 drainage, and other similar commodities. 510 The determination as to zoning by the local government (2) 511 for the parcel must meet all of the following criteria: 512 (a) The parcel is comprehensively zoned and includes 513 commercial or industrial uses as allowable uses. 514 The parcel can reasonably accommodate a commercial or (b) 515 industrial use under the future land use map of the 516 comprehensive plan and land use development regulations, as 517 follows: 518 1. Sufficient utilities are available to support 519 commercial or industrial development; and 520 2. The size, configuration, and public access of the

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521	parcel are sufficient to accommodate a commercial or industrial
522	use, given the requirements in the comprehensive plan and land
523	development regulations for vehicular access, on-site
524	circulation, building setbacks, buffering, parking, and other
525	applicable standards or the parcel consists of railroad tracks
526	or minor sidings abutting commercial or industrial property that
527	meets the criteria of this subsection.
528	(c) The parcel is not being used exclusively for
529	noncommercial or nonindustrial uses.
530	(3) If a local government has not designated zoning
531	through land development regulations in compliance with chapter
532	163 but has designated the parcel under the future land use map
533	of the comprehensive plan for uses that include commercial or
534	industrial uses, the parcel shall be considered an unzoned
535	commercial or industrial area. For a permit to be issued for a
536	sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area, there must be
537	three or more distinct commercial or industrial activities
538	within 1,600 feet of each other, with at least one of the
539	commercial or industrial activities located on the same side of
540	the highway as, and within 800 feet of, the sign location.
541	Multiple commercial or industrial activities enclosed in one
542	building shall be considered one use if all activities have only
543	shared building entrances.
544	(4) For purposes of this section, certain uses and
545	activities may not be independently recognized as commercial or
546	industrial, including, but not limited to:
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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTA	A T I V E S
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547	(a) Signs.
548	(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming,
549	and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside
550	fresh produce stands.
551	(c) Transient or temporary activities.
552	(d) Activities not visible from the main-traveled way,
553	unless a department transportation facility is the only cause
554	for the activity not being visible.
555	(e) Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
556	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
557	(f) Activities conducted in a building principally used as
558	a residence.
559	(g) Railroad tracks and minor sidings, unless the tracks
560	and sidings are abutted by a commercial or industrial property
561	that meets the criteria in subsection (2).
562	(h) Communication towers.
563	(i) Public parks, public recreation services, and
564	governmental uses and activities that take place in a structure
565	that serves as the permanent public meeting place for local,
566	state, or federal boards, commissions, or courts.
567	(5) If the local government has indicated that the
568	proposed sign location is on a parcel that is in a commercial or
569	industrial zone but the department finds that it is not, the
570	department shall notify the sign applicant in writing of its
571	determination.
572	(6) An applicant whose application for a permit is denied
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573	may request, within 30 days after the receipt of the
574	notification of intent to deny, an administrative hearing
575	pursuant to chapter 120 for a determination of whether the
576	parcel is located in a commercial or industrial zone. Upon
577	receipt of such request, the department shall notify the local
578	government that the applicant has requested an administrative
579	hearing pursuant to chapter 120.
580	(7) If the department determines in a final order that the
581	parcel does not meet the permitting conditions in this section
582	and a sign exists on the parcel, the applicant shall remove the
583	sign within 30 days after the date of the order. The applicant
584	is responsible for all sign removal costs.
585	(8) If the Federal Highway Administration reduces funds
586	that would otherwise be apportioned to the department due to a
587	local government's failure to comply with this section, the
588	department shall reduce transportation funding apportioned to
589	the local government by an equivalent amount.
590	Section 6. Section 479.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to
591	read:
592	479.03 Jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation;
593	entry upon privately owned landsThe territory under the
594	jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter
595	<u>includes</u> <del>shall include</del> all the state. Employees, agents, or
596	independent contractors working for the department, in the
597	performance of their functions and duties under the provisions
598	of this chapter, may enter into and upon any land upon which a
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599 sign is displayed, is proposed to be erected, or is being erected and make such inspections, surveys, and removals as may 600 601 be relevant. Upon written notice to After receiving consent by 602 the landowner, operator, or person in charge of an intervening 603 privately owned land that or appropriate inspection warrant 604 issued by a judge of any county court or circuit court of this 605 state which has jurisdiction of the place or thing to be 606 removed, that the removal of an illegal outdoor advertising sign 607 is necessary and has been authorized by a final order or results from an uncontested notice to the sign owner, the department may 608 609 shall be authorized to enter upon any intervening privately owned lands for the purposes of effectuating removal of illegal 610 signs., provided that The department may enter intervening 611 612 privately owned lands shall only do so in circumstances where it 613 has determined that no other legal or economically feasible 614 means of entry to the sign site are not reasonably available. 615 Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the department is 616 shall be responsible for the repair or replacement in a like 617 manner for any physical damage or destruction of private 618 property, other than the sign, incidental to the department's 619 entry upon such intervening privately owned lands. Section 7. Section 479.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 620

621 r

read:

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622 479.04 Business of outdoor advertising; license623 requirement; renewal; fees.-
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624

(1) <u>A</u> No person may not shall engage in the business of

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625 outdoor advertising in this state without first obtaining a 626 license therefor from the department. Such license shall be 627 renewed annually. The fee for such license, and for each annual 628 renewal, is \$300. License renewal fees <u>are</u> shall be payable as 629 provided for in s. 479.07.

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

634 Section 8. Section 479.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 635 read:

479.05 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.-The 636 637 department may has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke a any 638 license requested or granted under this chapter in any case in 639 which it determines that the application for the license 640 contains knowingly false or misleading information of material 641 consequence, that the licensee has failed to pay fees or costs 642 owed to the department for outdoor advertising purposes, or that 643 the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 644 unless such licensee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice by the department, corrects such false or misleading 645 646 information, pays the outstanding amounts, or complies with the 647 provisions of this chapter. Suspension of a license allows the licensee to maintain existing sign permits, but the department 648 649 may not grant a transfer of an existing permit or issue an 650 additional permit to a licensee with a suspended license. A Any Page 25 of 61

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651 person aggrieved by <u>an</u> any action of the department <u>which</u> 652 <u>denies</u>, suspends, or revokes in denying or revoking a license 653 under this chapter may, within 30 days <u>after</u> from the receipt of 654 the notice, apply to the department for an administrative 655 hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

656 Section 9. Section 479.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 657 read:

658

479.07 Sign permits.-

659 Except as provided in ss. 479.105(1) (e) and 479.16, a (1)660 person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or cause to be 661 erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on the State Highway System outside an urban area, as defined in s. 662 663 334.03(31), or on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid 664 primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the 665 sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided 666 in this section. As used in this section, the term "on any portion of the State Highway System, interstate highway system, 667 668 or federal-aid primary system" means a sign located within the 669 controlled area which is visible from any portion of the main-670 traveled way of such system.

671 (2) A person may not apply for a permit unless he or she
672 has first obtained the Written permission of the owner or other
673 person in lawful possession or control of the site designated as
674 the location of the sign <u>is required for issuance of a</u> in the
675 application for the permit.

676

(3) (a) An application for a sign permit must be made on a Page 26 of 61

form prescribed by the department, and a separate application
must be submitted for each permit requested. A permit is
required for each sign facing.

680 As part of the application, the applicant or his or (b) 681 her authorized representative must certify in a notarized signed 682 statement that all information provided in the application is 683 true and correct and that, pursuant to subsection (2), he or she 684 has obtained the written permission of the owner or other person 685 in lawful possession of the site designated as the location of 686 the sign in the permit application. Each Every permit application must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee; a 687 signed statement by the owner or other person in lawful control 688 689 of the site on which the sign is located or will be erected, 690 authorizing the placement of the sign on that site; and, where 691 local governmental regulation of signs exists, a statement from 692 the appropriate local governmental official indicating that the 693 sign complies with all local government governmental 694 requirements; and, if a local government permit is required for 695 a sign, a statement that the agency or unit of local government 696 will issue a permit to that applicant upon approval of the state 697 permit application by the department.

(c) The annual permit fee for each sign facing shall be
established by the department by rule in an amount sufficient to
offset the total cost to the department for the program, but <u>may</u>
shall not <u>be greater than</u> exceed \$100. The A fee may not be
prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year
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to accommodate short-term publicity features; however, a firstyear fee may be prorated by payment of an amount equal to onefourth of the annual fee for each remaining whole quarter or partial quarter of the permit year. Applications received after the end of the third quarter of the permit year must include fees for the last quarter of the current year and fees for the succeeding year.

(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.

714 (5) (a) For each permit issued, the department shall 715 furnish to the applicant a serially numbered permanent metal 716 permit taq. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a valid 717 permit tag on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag 718 shall be securely attached to the upper 50 percent of the sign structure, and sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the 719 720 pole nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a 721 manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. Effective July 1, 2012, the tag must be securely attached to the 722 723 upper 50 percent of the pole nearest the highway and must be 724 attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the 725 main-traveled way. The permit becomes void unless the permit tag 726 must be is properly and permanently displayed at the permitted 727 site within 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the 728 permittee fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site Page 28 of 61

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729 within 270 days after the date on which the permit was issued, 730 the permit will be void, and the department may not issue a new 731 permit to that permittee for the same location for 270 days 732 after the date on which the permit <u>becomes</u> became void.

733 (b) If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the 734 permittee to whom the tag was issued must apply to the 735 department for a replacement taq. The department shall adopt a 736 rule establishing a service fee for replacement tags in an 737 amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the replacement tag. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by 738 739 the service fee, the department shall issue a replacement permit 740 tag. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own 741 replacement tag pursuant to department specifications that the 742 department shall adopt by rule at the time it establishes the 743 service fee for replacement tags.

(6) A permit is valid only for the location specified in
the permit. Valid permits may be transferred from one sign owner
to another upon written acknowledgment from the current
permittee and submittal of a transfer fee of \$5 for each permit
to be transferred. However, the maximum transfer fee for any
multiple transfer between two outdoor advertisers in a single
transaction is \$1,000 \$100.

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

(8) (a) In order to reduce peak workloads, the department Page 29 of 61

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755 may adopt rules providing for staggered expiration dates for 756 licenses and permits. Unless otherwise provided for by rule, all 757 licenses and permits expire annually on January 15. All license 758 and permit renewal fees are required to be submitted to the 759 department by no later than the expiration date. At least 105 760 days before prior to the expiration date of licenses and 761 permits, the department shall send to each permittee a notice of 762 fees due for all licenses and permits that which were issued to 763 him or her before prior to the date of the notice. Such notice 764 must shall list the permits and the permit fees due for each sign facing. The permittee shall, no later than 45 days before 765 766 prior to the expiration date, advise the department of any 767 additions, deletions, or errors contained in the notice. Permit 768 tags that which are not renewed shall be returned to the 769 department for cancellation by the expiration date. Permits that which are not renewed or are canceled shall be certified in 770 771 writing at that time as canceled or not renewed by the 772 permittee, and permit tags for such permits shall be returned to the department or shall be accounted for by the permittee in 773 774 writing, which writing shall be submitted with the renewal fee 775 payment or the cancellation certification. However, failure of a 776 permittee to submit a permit cancellation does shall not affect 777 the nonrenewal of a permit. Before Prior to cancellation of a 778 permit, the permittee shall provide written notice to all 779 persons or entities having a right to advertise on the sign that 780 the permittee intends to cancel the permit.

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781	(b) If a permittee has not submitted his or her fee
782	payment by the expiration date of the licenses or permits, the
783	department shall send a notice of violation to the permittee
784	within 45 days after the expiration date, requiring the payment
785	of the permit fee within 30 days after the date of the notice
786	and payment of a delinquency fee equal to 10 percent of the
787	original amount due or, in the alternative to these payments,
788	requiring the filing of a request for an administrative hearing
789	to show cause why <u>the</u> <del>his or her</del> sign should not be subject to
790	immediate removal due to expiration of his or her license or
791	permit. If the permittee submits payment as required by the
792	violation notice, <u>the</u> <del>his or her</del> license or permit <u>shall</u> <del>will</del> be
793	automatically reinstated and such reinstatement $\mathrm{is}$ will be
794	retroactive to the original expiration date. If the permittee
795	does not respond to the notice of violation within the 30-day
796	period, the department shall, within 30 days, issue a final
797	notice of sign removal and may, following 90 days after the date
798	of the department's final notice of sign removal, remove the
799	sign without incurring any liability as a result of such
800	removal. However, if at any time before removal of the sign, the
801	permittee demonstrates that a good faith error on the part of
802	the permittee resulted in cancellation or nonrenewal of the
803	permit, the department may reinstate the permit if:
804	1. The permit reinstatement fee of <del>up to</del> \$300 <del>based on the</del>
805	size of the sign is paid;
806	2. All other permit renewal and delinquent permit fees due
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807 as of the reinstatement date are paid; and 808 The permittee reimburses the department for all actual 3. 809 costs resulting from the permit cancellation or nonrenewal. Conflicting applications filed by other persons for 810 (C) 811 the same or competing sites covered by a permit subject to 812 paragraph (b) may not be approved until after the sign subject 813 to the expired permit has been removed. 814 (d) The cost for removing a sign, whether by the 815 department or an independent contractor  $\tau$  shall be assessed by the department against the permittee. 816 (9) (a) A permit may shall not be granted for any sign for 817 which a permit had not been granted by the effective date of 818 819 this act unless such sign is located at least: 820 One thousand five hundred feet from any other permitted 1. 821 sign on the same side of the highway, if on an interstate 822 highway. 823 2. One thousand feet from any other permitted sign on the 824 same side of the highway, if on a federal-aid primary highway. 825 826 The minimum spacing provided in this paragraph does not preclude 827 the permitting of V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, 828 or double-faced signs at the permitted sign site. If a sign is 829 visible to more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of 830 the department and within the controlled area of the highways 831 from the controlled area of more than one highway subject to the 832 jurisdiction of the department, the sign must shall meet the Page 32 of 61

833 permitting requirements of <u>all highways</u>, and, if the sign meets 834 the applicable permitting requirements, be permitted to, the 835 highway having the more stringent permitting requirements.

(b) A permit <u>may shall</u> not be granted for a sign pursuant
to this chapter to locate such sign on any portion of the
interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, which sign:

839 1. Exceeds 50 feet in sign structure height above the 840 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, 841 if outside an incorporated area;

842 2. Exceeds 65 feet in sign structure height above the
843 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted,
844 if inside an incorporated area; or

845 3. Exceeds 950 square feet of sign facing including all846 embellishments.

(c) Notwithstanding subparagraph (a)1., there is established a pilot program in Orange, Hillsborough, and Osceola Counties, and within the boundaries of the City of Miami, under which the distance between permitted signs on the same side of an interstate highway may be reduced to 1,000 feet if all other requirements of this chapter are met and if:

1. The local government has adopted a plan, program, resolution, ordinance, or other policy encouraging the voluntary removal of signs in a downtown, historic, redevelopment, infill, or other designated area which also provides for a new or replacement sign to be erected on an interstate highway within that jurisdiction if a sign in the designated area is removed; Page 33 of 61

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859 2. The sign owner and the local government mutually agree860 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.

864 The new or replacement sign to be erected 4 865 interstate highway within that jurisdiction is to be located on 866 a parcel of land specifically designated for commercial or 867 industrial use under both the future land use map of the 868 comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations 869 adopted pursuant to chapter 163, and such parcel shall not be 870 subject to an evaluation in accordance with the criteria set 871 forth in s. 479.01(26) to determine if the parcel can be 872 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area.

873

874 The department shall maintain statistics tracking the use of the 875 provisions of this pilot program based on the notifications 876 received by the department from local governments under this 877 paragraph.

878 (d) This subsection does not cause a sign that was879 conforming on October 1, 1984, to become nonconforming.

(10) Commercial or industrial zoning <u>that</u> which is not
 comprehensively enacted or <u>that</u> which is enacted primarily to
 permit signs <u>may</u> shall not be recognized as commercial or
 industrial zoning for purposes of this provision, and permits
 <u>may</u> shall not be issued for signs in such areas. The department
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885 shall adopt rules <u>that</u> within 180 days after this act takes 886 effect which shall provide criteria to determine whether such 887 zoning is comprehensively enacted or enacted primarily to permit 888 signs.

889 Section 10. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 890 to read:

891 Denial or revocation of permit.-The department may 479.08 892 deny or revoke a any permit requested or granted under this 893 chapter in any case in which it determines that the application 894 for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading information of material consequence. The department may revoke a 895 896 any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which the 897 permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 898 unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of 899 notice by the department, complies with the provisions of this 900 chapter. For the purpose of this section, the notice of 901 violation issued by the department must describe in detail the 902 alleged violation. A Any person aggrieved by any action of the 903 department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter 904 may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the 905 department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 906 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the 907 department issues a final order revoking a permit, such 908 revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of 909 rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 910 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal Page 35 of 61

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912 action is upheld. 913 Section 11. Section 479.10, Florida Statutes, is amended 914 to read: 915 Sign removal following permit revocation or 479.10 916 cancellation.-A sign shall be removed by the permittee within 30 917 days after the date of revocation or cancellation of the permit 918 for the sign. If the permittee fails to remove the sign within 919 the 30-day period, the department shall remove the sign at the 920 permittee's expense with or without further notice and without incurring any liability as a result of such removal. 921

shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's

922 Section 12. Section 479.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 923 to read:

924 479.105 Signs erected or maintained without required 925 permit; removal.-

926 A Any sign that which is located adjacent to the (1)927 right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System outside 928 an incorporated area or adjacent to the right-of-way on any 929 portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, 930 which sign was erected, operated, or maintained without the 931 permit required by s. 479.07(1) having been issued by the 932 department, is declared to be a public nuisance and a private 933 nuisance and shall be removed as provided in this section.

934 (a) Upon a determination by the department that a sign is
935 in violation of s. 479.07(1), the department shall prominently
936 post on the sign, or as close to the sign as possible for a

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937 location in which the sign is not easily accessible, face a 938 notice stating that the sign is illegal and must be removed 939 within 30 days after the date on which the notice was posted. 940 However, if the sign bears the name of the licensee or the name 941 and address of the nonlicensed sign owner, The department shall, 942 concurrently with and in addition to posting the notice on the 943 sign, provide a written notice to the owner of the sign, the advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property, 944 945 stating that the sign is illegal and must be permanently removed within the 30-day period specified on the posted notice. The 946 written notice shall further state that the sign owner has a 947 948 right to request a hearing may be requested and that the, which 949 request must be filed with the department within 30 days after 950 receipt the date of the written notice. However, the filing of a 951 request for a hearing will not stay the removal of the sign.

(b) If, pursuant to the notice provided, the sign is not removed by the sign owner of the sign, the advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property within the prescribed period, the department shall immediately remove the sign without further notice; and, for that purpose, the employees, agents, or independent contractors of the department may enter upon private property without incurring any liability for so entering.

959 (c) However, the department may issue a permit for a sign, 960 as a conforming or nonconforming sign, if the sign owner 961 demonstrates to the department one of the following: 962 <u>1. If the sign meets the current requirements of this</u>

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963	chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may submit the
964	required application package and receive a permit as a
965	conforming sign, upon payment of all applicable fees.
966	2. If the sign does not meet the current requirements of
967	this chapter for a sign permit and has never been exempt from
968	the requirement that a permit be obtained, the sign owner may
969	receive a permit as a nonconforming sign if the department
970	determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way
971	and is not a safety hazard, and if the sign owner pays a penalty
972	fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter,
973	including annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of
974	the erection of the sign, and attaches to the permit application
975	package documentation that demonstrates that:
976	a. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged,
977	and continuously maintained at the same location for 7 years or
978	more;
979	b. During the initial 7 years in which the sign has been
980	subject to the jurisdiction of the department, the sign would
981	have met the criteria established in this chapter which were in
982	effect at that time for issuance of a permit; and
983	c. The department has not initiated a notice of violation
984	or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-
985	year period in which the sign has been subject to the
986	jurisdiction of the department.
987	(d) This subsection does not cause a neighboring sign that
988	is permitted and that is within the spacing requirements under
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989	s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.
990	<u>(e)</u> For purposes of this subsection, a notice to the
991	sign owner, when required, constitutes sufficient notice $_{.};$ and
992	Notice is not required to be provided to the lessee, advertiser,
993	or the owner of the real property on which the sign is located.
994	<u>(f)</u> If, after a hearing, it is determined that a sign
995	has been wrongfully or erroneously removed pursuant to this
996	subsection, the department, at the sign owner's discretion,
997	shall either pay just compensation to the owner of the sign or
998	reerect the sign in kind at the expense of the department.
999	(e) However, if the sign owner demonstrates to the
1000	department_that:
1001	1. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged,
1002	and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of
1003	<del>7 years or more;</del>
1004	2. At any time during the period in which the sign has
1005	been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established
1006	in this chapter for issuance of a permit;
1007	3. The department has not initiated a notice of violation
1008	or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-
1009	year period described in subparagraph 1.; and
1010	4. The department determines that the sign is not located
1011	on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard,
1012	
1013	the sign may be considered a conforming or nonconforming sign
1014	and may be issued a permit by the department upon application in
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1015 accordance with this chapter and payment of a penalty fee of 1016 \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including 1017 annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the 1018 erection of the sign.

1019 (2) (a) If a sign is under construction and the department 1020 determines that a permit has not been issued for the sign as 1021 required under the provisions of this chapter, the department 1022 may is authorized to require that all work on the sign cease 1023 until the sign owner shows that the sign does not violate the provisions of this chapter. The order to cease work shall be 1024 1025 prominently posted on the sign structure, and no further notice is not required to be given. The failure of a sign owner or her 1026 1027 or his agents to immediately comply with the order subjects 1028 shall subject the sign to prompt removal by the department.

(b) For the purposes of this subsection only, a sign is under construction when it is in any phase of initial construction <u>before</u> prior to the attachment and display of the advertising message in final position for viewing by the traveling public. A sign that is undergoing routine maintenance or change of the advertising message only is not considered to be under construction for the purposes of this subsection.

1036 (3) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department
1037 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed against the
1038 owner of the sign by the department.

1039 Section 13. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 479.106, 1040 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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1041

479.106 Vegetation management.-

1042 The department may only grant a permit pursuant to s. (5) 479.07 for a new sign that which requires the removal, cutting, 1043 or trimming of existing trees or vegetation on public right-of-1044 1045 way for the sign face to be visible from the highway the sign 1046 will be permitted to when the sign owner has removed at least 1047 two nonconforming signs of approximate comparable size and 1048 surrendered the permits for the nonconforming signs to the 1049 department for cancellation. For signs originally permitted after July 1, 1996, the first application, or application for a 1050 change of view zone, no permit for the removal, cutting, or 1052 trimming of trees or vegetation along the highway the sign is 1053 permitted to shall require the removal of two nonconforming 1054 signs, in addition to mitigation or contribution to a plan of 1055 mitigation. The department may not grant a permit for the 1056 removal, cutting, or trimming of trees for a sign permitted 1057 after July 1, 1996, if the shall be granted where such trees are 1058 or the vegetation is are part of a beautification project 1059 implemented before prior to the date of the original sign permit 1060 application and if, when the beautification project is 1061 specifically identified in the department's construction plans, 1062 permitted landscape projects, or agreements.

1063 Any person engaging in removal, cutting, or trimming (7)1064 of trees or vegetation in violation of this section or 1065 benefiting from such actions shall be subject to an 1066 administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 per sign facing and Page 41 of 61

1067 required to mitigate for the unauthorized removal, cutting, or 1068 trimming in such manner and in such amount as may be required 1069 under the rules of the department.

1070 Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 479.107, Florida 1071 Statutes, is amended to read:

1072

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

1073 (5) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department 1074 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by the 1075 department against the owner of the sign. Furthermore, the 1076 department shall assess a fine of \$75 against the sign owner for 1077 any sign which violates the requirements of this section.

1078 Section 15. Section 479.111, Florida Statutes, is amended 1079 to read:

1080 479.111 Specified signs allowed within controlled portions 1081 of the interstate and federal-aid primary highway system.—Only 1082 the following signs shall be allowed within controlled portions 1083 of the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary 1084 highway system as set forth in s. 479.11(1) and (2):

1085 (1) Directional or other official signs and notices that 1086 which conform to 23 C.F.R. ss. 750.151-750.155.

1087 (2) Signs in commercial-zoned and industrial-zoned areas
1088 or commercial-unzoned and industrial-unzoned areas and within
1089 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, subject to the
1090 requirements set forth in the <u>1972</u> agreement between the state
1091 and the United States Department of Transportation.

1092 (3) Signs for which permits are not required under s.

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1093 479.16.

1094 Section 16. Section 479.15, Florida Statutes, is amended 1095 to read:

1096

479.15 Harmony of regulations.-

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

A municipality, county, local zoning authority, or 1104 (2)other local governmental entity may not remove, or cause to be 1105 removed, a any lawfully erected sign along any portion of the 1106 1107 interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first 1108 paying just compensation for such removal. A local governmental 1109 entity may not cause in any way the alteration of a any lawfully 1110 erected sign located along any portion of the interstate or 1111 federal-aid primary highway system without payment of just compensation if such alteration constitutes a taking under state 1112 1113 law. The municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other 1114 local governmental government entity that adopts requirements 1115 for such alteration shall pay just compensation to the sign 1116 owner if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. 1117 This subsection applies only to a lawfully erected sign the 1118 subject matter of which relates to premises other than the Page 43 of 61

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1119 premises on which it is located or to merchandise, services, 1120 activities, or entertainment not sold, produced, manufactured, 1121 or furnished on the premises on which the sign is located. As 1122 used in this subsection, the term "federal-aid primary highway 1123 system" means the federal-aid primary highway system in 1124 existence on June 1, 1991, and any highway that was not a part 1125 of such system as of that date but that is or becomes after June 1126 1, 1991, a part of the National Highway System. This subsection 1127 may shall not be interpreted as explicit or implicit legislative 1128 recognition that alterations do or do not constitute a taking 1129 under state law.

It is the express intent of the Legislature to limit 1130 (3)the state right-of-way acquisition costs on state and federal 1131 1132 roads in eminent domain proceedings, the provisions of ss. 1133 479.07 and 479.155 notwithstanding. Subject to approval by the Federal Highway Administration, if whenever public acquisition 1134 1135 of land upon which is situated a lawful permitted nonconforming 1136 sign occurs  $\tau$  as provided in this chapter, the sign may, at the 1137 election of its owner and the department, be relocated or reconstructed adjacent to the new right-of-way and in close 1138 1139 proximity to the current site if along the roadway within 100 1140 feet of the current location, provided the nonconforming sign is 1141 not relocated in an area inconsistent with s. 479.024. on a 1142 parcel zoned residential, and provided further that Such 1143 relocation is shall be subject to the applicable setback 1144 requirements in the 1972 agreement between the state and the Page 44 of 61

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1145 United States Department of Transportation. The sign owner shall 1146 pay all costs associated with relocating or reconstructing a any 1147 sign under this subsection, and <del>neither</del> the state or nor any 1148 local government may not shall reimburse the sign owner for such 1149 costs, unless part of such relocation costs is are required by 1150 federal law. If no adjacent property is not available for the 1151 relocation, the department is shall be responsible for paying 1152 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.

1159 (5)If In the event that relocation can be accomplished but is inconsistent with the ordinances of the municipality or 1160 1161 county within whose jurisdiction the sign is located, the 1162 ordinances of the local government shall prevail if, provided 1163 that the local government assumes shall assume the responsibility to provide the owner of the sign just 1164 1165 compensation for its removal., but in no event shall 1166 Compensation paid by the local government may not be greater 1167 than exceed the compensation required under state or federal law. Further, the provisions of This section does shall not 1168 1169 impair any agreement or future agreements between a municipality 1170 or county and the owner of a sign or signs within the

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1171 jurisdiction of the municipality or county. Nothing in this 1172 section shall be deemed to cause a nonconforming sign to become 1173 conforming solely as a result of the relocation allowed in this 1174 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.

1182 (7) This section does not cause a neighboring sign that is 1183 already permitted and that is within the spacing requirements 1184 established in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.

1185 Section 17. Section 479.156, Florida Statutes, is amended 1186 to read:

1187 479.156 Wall murals.-Notwithstanding any other provision 1188 of this chapter, a municipality or county may permit and 1189 regulate wall murals within areas designated by such government. 1190 If a municipality or county permits wall murals, a wall mural 1191 that displays a commercial message and is within 660 feet of the 1192 nearest edge of the right-of-way within an area adjacent to the 1193 interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway 1194 system shall be located only in an area that is zoned for 1195 industrial or commercial use pursuant to s. 479.024. and The 1196 municipality or county shall establish and enforce rules Page 46 of 61

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1197 regulations for such areas which that, at a minimum, set forth 1198 criteria governing the size, lighting, and spacing of wall murals consistent with the intent of 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the 1199 1200 Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and with customary use. If 1201 Whenever a municipality or county exercises such control and 1202 makes a determination of customary use pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 1203 131(d), such determination shall be accepted in lieu of controls 1204 in the agreement between the state and the United States 1205 Department of Transportation, and the department shall notify 1206 the Federal Highway Administration pursuant to the agreement, 23 U.S.C. s. 131(d), and 23 C.F.R. s. 750.706(c). A wall mural that 1207 1208 is subject to municipal or county regulation and 23 U.S.C. s. 1209 131 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by 1210 the Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway 1211 Administration when required by federal law and federal 1212 regulation under the agreement between the state and the United 1213 States Department of Transportation and federal regulations 1214 enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). 1215 The existence of a wall mural as defined in s. 479.01 (30) must 1216 shall not be considered in determining whether a sign as defined 1217 in s. 479.01<del>(20)</del>, either existing or new, is in compliance with 1218 s. 479.07(9)(a).

1219 Section 18. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended 1220 to read:

1221 479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.—The 1222 following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit Page 47 of 61

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1223 for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but 1224 are required to comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4)-(8), 1225 and the provisions of subsections (15)-(19) may not be 1226 implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the 1227 department that implementation or continuation will adversely 1228 affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:

1229 Signs erected on the premises of an establishment  $\overline{r}$ (1)1230 which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment 1231 or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, 1232 services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment 1233 1234 and which comply with the lighting restrictions imposed under 1235 department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned 1236 by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such 1237 municipality or such county which display information regarding 1238 governmental government services, activities, events, or 1239 entertainment. For purposes of this section, the following types 1240 of messages are shall not be considered information regarding governmental government services, activities, events, or 1241 1242 entertainment:

1243 (a) Messages <u>that</u> which specifically reference any
1244 commercial enterprise.

1245 (b) Messages <u>that</u> which reference a commercial sponsor of 1246 any event.

(c) Personal messages.

(d) Political campaign messages.

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1249

1250 If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists 1251 principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the 1252 merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal 1253 activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental 1254 income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this 1255 subsection.

1256 (2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the
1257 owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm
1258 produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced,
1259 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 that</u> 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

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1275 under the direction of the United States Forest Forestry
1276 Service.

1277 (6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other 1278 transportation or transmission company necessary for the 1279 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 and not exceeding 8 square feet in area.

1288 (9) Historical markers erected by duly constituted and1289 authorized public authorities.

(10) Official traffic control signs and markers erected,caused to be erected, or approved by the department.

1292 (11) Signs erected upon property warning the public1293 against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon.

(12) Signs not in excess of <u>up to</u> 8 square feet <u>which</u> that
are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of
churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations,
charitable organizations, or units or agencies of government.

(13) Except that Signs placed on benches, transit shelters, modular news racks, street light poles, public pay telephones, and waste receptacles, within the right-of-way, as Page 50 of 61

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1301	provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from <del>all provisions of</del>
1302	this chapter.
1303	(14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.
1304	(15) Signs <u>measuring up to</u> <del>not in excess of</del> 16 square feet
1305	placed at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting
1306	only the distance or direction of a residence or farm operation,
1307	or, <u>outside an incorporated</u> <del>in a rural</del> area where a hardship is
1308	created because a small business is not visible from the road
1309	junction with the State Highway System, one sign measuring up to
1310	<del>not in excess of</del> 16 square feet $_{m  au}$ denoting only the name of the
1311	business and the distance and direction to the business. The
1312	small-business-sign provision of this subsection does not apply
1313	to charter counties and may not be implemented if the Federal
1314	Government notifies the department that implementation will
1315	adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the
1316	department.
1317	(16) Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business
1318	located within a rural area of critical economic concern as
1319	defined in s. 288.0656(2) which are:
1320	(a) Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than $4$
1321	feet in height;
1322	(b) Located only in rural areas on a facility that does
1323	not meet the definition of a limited access facility, as defined
1324	in s. 334.03;
1325	(c) Located within 2 miles of the business location and at
1326	<u>least 500 feet apart;</u>

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1327	(d) Located only in two directions leading to the
1328	business; and
1329	(e) Not located within the road right-of-way.
1330	
1331	A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any
1332	other business using this exemption and may not participate in
1333	any other directional signage program by the department.
1334	(17) Signs measuring up to 32 square feet denoting only
1335	the distance or direction of a farm operation which are erected
1336	at a road junction with the State Highway System, but only
1337	during the harvest season of the farm operation for up to $4$
1338	months.
1339	(18) Acknowledgment signs erected upon publicly funded
1340	school premises which relate to a specific public school club,
1341	team, or event and which are placed at least 1,000 feet from any
1342	other acknowledgment sign on the same side of the roadway. The
1343	sponsor information on an acknowledgment sign may constitute no
1344	more than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this
1345	subsection, the term "acknowledgment sign" means a sign that is
1346	intended to inform the traveling public that a public school
1347	club, team, or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or
1348	other entity.
1349	(19) Displays erected upon a sports facility, the content
1350	of which is directly related to the facility's activities or to
1351	the facility's products or services. Displays must be mounted
1352	flush to the surface of the sports facility and must rely upon
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1353 the building facade for structural support. As used in this 1354 subsection, the term "sports facility" means an athletic 1355 complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including 1356 physically connected parking facilities, which is open to the 1357 public and has a seating capacity of 15,000 or more permanently 1358 installed seats. 1359 1360 If the exemptions in subsections (15)-(19) are not implemented 1361 or continued due to notification from the Federal Government 1362 that the allocation of federal funds to the department will be 1363 adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the 1364 sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after 1365 receipt of the notice. If the sign is not removed within 30 days 1366 after receipt of the notice by the sign owner, the department 1367 may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in connection with 1368 the sign removal shall be assessed against and collected from 1369 the sign owner. 1370 Section 19. Section 479.24, Florida Statutes, is amended 1371 to read: 1372 479.24 Compensation for removal of signs; eminent domain; 1373 exceptions.-1374 (1)Just compensation shall be paid by the department 1375 upon the department's acquisition removal of a lawful conforming 1376 or nonconforming sign along any portion of the interstate or 1377 federal-aid primary highway system. This section does not apply 1378 to a sign that which is illegal at the time of its removal. A Page 53 of 61

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1379 sign loses will lose its nonconforming status and becomes become illegal at such time as it fails to be permitted or maintained 1380 1381 in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, or 1382 regulations other than the provision that which makes it 1383 nonconforming. A legal nonconforming sign under state law or 1384 rule does will not lose its nonconforming status solely because 1385 it additionally becomes nonconforming under an ordinance or 1386 regulation of a local governmental entity passed at a later 1387 date. The department shall make every reasonable effort to 1388 negotiate the purchase of the signs to avoid litigation and congestion in the courts. 1389

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

(3) (a) The department <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.

1401Section 20.Section 479.25, Florida Statutes, is amended1402to read:

1403 479.25 Erection of noise-attenuation barrier blocking view 1404 of sign; procedures; application.-

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1405 (1)The owner of a lawfully erected sign that is governed 1406 by and conforms to state and federal requirements for land use, 1407 size, height, and spacing may increase the height above ground 1408 level of such sign at its permitted location if a noise-1409 attenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by any 1410 governmental entity in such a way as to screen or block 1411 visibility of the sign. Any increase in height permitted under 1412 this section may only be the increase in height which is 1413 required to achieve the same degree of visibility from the right-of-way which the sign had before prior to the construction 1414 of the noise-attenuation barrier, notwithstanding the 1415 restrictions contained in s. 479.07(9)(b). A sign reconstructed 1416 1417 under this section must shall comply with the building standards and wind load requirements provided set forth in the Florida 1418 1419 Building Code. If construction of a proposed noise-attenuation barrier will screen a sign lawfully permitted under this 1420 1421 chapter, the department shall provide notice to the local 1422 government or local jurisdiction within which the sign is 1423 located before construction prior to erection of the noise-1424 attenuation barrier. Upon a determination that an increase in 1425 the height of a sign as permitted under this section will 1426 violate a provision contained in an ordinance or a land 1427 development regulation of the local government or local 1428 jurisdiction, the local government or local jurisdiction shall, 1429 before construction so notify the department. When notice has 1430 been received from the local government or local jurisdiction Page 55 of 61

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1431	prior to erection of the noise-attenuation barrier, the
1432	department shall:
1433	(a) Provide a variance or waiver to the local ordinance or
1434	land development regulations to Conduct a written survey of all
1435	property owners identified as impacted by highway noise and who
1436	may benefit from the proposed noise-attenuation barrier. The
1437	written survey shall inform the property owners of the location,
1438	date, and time of the public hearing described in paragraph (b)
1439	and shall specifically advise the impacted property owners that:
1440	1. Erection of the noise-attenuation barrier may block the
1441	visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign;
1442	2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict
1443	or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor
1444	advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and
1445	3. If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for
1446	construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local
1447	government or local jurisdiction will be required to:
1448	$a$ . allow an increase in the height of the sign $rac{\mathrm{i} n}{\mathrm{i} n}$
1449	violation of a local ordinance or land development regulation;
1450	(b) <del>b.</del> Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at
1451	another location if the sign owner agrees; or
1452	<u>(c)</u> Pay the fair market value of the sign and its
1453	associated interest in the real property.
1454	(2) <del>(b)</del> The department shall hold a public hearing within
1455	the boundaries of the affected local governments or local
1456	jurisdictions to receive input on the proposed noise-attenuation
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1457 barrier and its conflict with the local ordinance or land 1458 development regulation and to suggest or consider alternatives 1459 or modifications to the proposed noise-attenuation barrier to alleviate or minimize the conflict with the local ordinance or 1460 1461 land development regulation or minimize any costs that may be 1462 associated with relocating, reconstructing, or paying for the 1463 affected sign. The public hearing may be held concurrently with 1464 other public hearings scheduled for the project. The department 1465 shall provide a written notification to the local government or 1466 local jurisdiction of the date and time of the public hearing 1467 and shall provide general notice of the public hearing in accordance with the notice provisions of s. 335.02(1). The 1468 notice may shall not be placed in that portion of a newspaper in 1469 1470 which legal notices or classified advertisements appear. The 1471 notice must shall specifically state that:

1472 <u>(a)</u><sup>1.</sup> Erection of the proposed noise-attenuation barrier 1473 may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising 1474 sign;

1475 (b)<sup>2</sup>. The local government or local jurisdiction may 1476 restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing 1477 outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; 1478 and

1479 (c)<sup>3</sup>. Upon If a majority of the impacted property owners 1480 vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1481 local government or local jurisdiction <u>shall</u> will be required 1482 to:

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1483 1.a. Allow an increase in the height of the sign through a 1484 waiver or variance to in violation of a local ordinance or land 1485 development regulation; 2.b. Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at 1486 1487 another location if the sign owner agrees; or 1488 3.c. Pay the fair market value of the sign and its 1489 associated interest in the real property. 1490 (3) (2) The department may shall not permit erection of the 1491 noise-attenuation barrier to the extent the barrier screens or 1492 blocks visibility of the sign until after the public hearing is 1493 held and until such time as the survey has been conducted and a majority of the impacted property owners have indicated approval 1494 1495 to erect the noise-attenuation barrier. When the impacted 1496 property owners approve of the noise-attenuation barrier 1497 construction, the department shall notify the local governments or local jurisdictions. The local government or local 1498 jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a 1499 1500 conflicting ordinance or land development regulation: 1501 (a) Issue a permit by variance or otherwise for the 1502 reconstruction of a sign under this section; 1503 (b) Allow the relocation of a sign, or construction of 1504 another sign, at an alternative location that is permittable 1505 under the provisions of this chapter, if the sign owner agrees 1506 to relocate the sign or construct another sign; or 1507 (c) Refuse to issue the required permits for 1508 reconstruction of a sign under this section and pay fair market Page 58 of 61

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1524

value of the sign and its associated interest in the real 1509 1510 property to the owner of the sign. (4) (3) This section does shall not apply to the provisions 1511 1512 of any existing written agreement executed before July 1, 2006, 1513 between any local government and the owner of an outdoor 1514 advertising sign. 1515 Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 479.261, Florida 1516 Statutes, is amended to read: 1517 479.261 Logo sign program.-1518 (1)The department shall establish a logo sign program 1519 for the rights-of-way of the limited access interstate highway system to provide information to motorists about available gas, 1520 1521 food, lodging, camping, attractions, and other services, as 1522 approved by the Federal Highway Administration, at interchanges 1523 through the use of business logos and may include additional

(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.

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(b) The department shall incorporate the use of RVfriendly markers on specific information logo signs for establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving

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interchanges under the program.

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1535 recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for 1536 participation in the specific information logo program and that 1537 also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker 1538 on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway 1539 1540 Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance 1541 with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph. Such rules must 1542 establish minimum requirements for parking spaces, entrances and 1543 exits, and overhead clearance which must be met by, including 1544 rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments 1545 that wish must meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. These 1546 requirements shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and 1547 exits that can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and 1548 facilities having appropriate overhead clearances, if 1549 applicable. 1550 Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 479.262, Florida 1551 Statutes, is amended to read: 1552 Tourist-oriented directional sign program.-479.262 1553 (1)A tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide 1554 directions to rural tourist-oriented businesses, services, and 1555 activities may be established at intersections on rural and 1556 conventional state, county, or municipal roads only in rural counties identified by criteria and population in s. 288.0656 1557 1558 when approved and permitted by county or local governmental 1559 government entities within their respective jurisdictional areas 1560 intersections on rural and conventional state, county, or Page 60 of 61

1561 municipal roads. A county or local government that which issues 1562 permits for a tourist-oriented directional sign program is shall be responsible for sign construction, maintenance, and program 1563 1564 operation in compliance with subsection (3) for roads on the 1565 state highway system and may establish permit fees sufficient to 1566 offset associated costs. A tourist-oriented directional sign may 1567 not be used on roads in urban areas or at interchanges on 1568 freeways or expressways. Section 23. Section 479.313, Florida Statutes, is amended 1569 1570 to read: Permit revocation and cancellation; cost of 1571 479.313 1572 removal.-All costs incurred by the department in connection with 1573 the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent 1574 to the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or 1575 federal-aid primary highway system following the revocation or 1576 cancellation of the permit for such sign shall be assessed 1577 against and collected from the permittee. 1578 Section 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of Section 24. 1579 Florida, is repealed. 1580 Section 25. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.

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