21-998A-98

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to transportation; creating s. 316.0815, F.S.; providing public transit 3 4 vehicles right of way when reentering traffic flow; amending s. 337.403, F.S.; authorizing 5 6 the Department of Transportation to participate 7 in the cost of clearing and grubbing with utilities prior to construction of a 8 9 transportation facility; amending s. 479.01, F.S.; redefining the terms "commercial or 10 industrial zone" and "unzoned commercial or 11 industrial area" for the purposes of the laws 12 regulating outdoor advertising; providing 13 criteria for an unzoned commercial or 14 industrial area; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; 15 16 providing a permit exemption for certain 17 outdoor advertising signs; providing an effective date. 18 19 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 21 22 Section 1. Section 316.0815, Florida Statutes, is 23 created to read: 24 316.0815 Duty to yield to public transit vehicles.--25 (1) The driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of 26 way to a public transit vehicle traveling in the same direction which has signaled and is reentering the traffic 27 flow. 28 29 (2) This section does not relieve the driver of a 30 public transit vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the roadway.

Section 2. Subsection (1) of section 337.403, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

337.403 Relocation of utility; expenses.--

- (1) Any utility heretofore or hereafter placed upon, under, over, or along any public road or publicly owned rail corridor that is found by the authority to be unreasonably interfering in any way with the convenient, safe, or continuous use, or the maintenance, improvement, extension, or expansion, of such public road or publicly owned rail corridor shall, upon 30 days' written notice to the utility or its agent by the authority, be removed or relocated by such utility at its own expense except as provided in paragraphs (a), and (b), and (c).
- (a) If the relocation of utility facilities, as referred to in s. 111 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956, Pub. L. No. 627 of the 84th Congress, is necessitated by the construction of a project on the federal-aid interstate system, including extensions thereof within urban areas, and the cost of such project is eligible and approved for reimbursement by the Federal Government to the extent of 90 percent or more under the Federal Aid Highway Act, or any amendment thereof, then in that event the utility owning or operating such facilities shall relocate such facilities upon order of the department, and the state shall pay the entire expense properly attributable to such relocation after deducting therefrom any increase in the value of the new facility and any salvage value derived from the old facility.
- (b) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility improvement, relocation, or removal work to be accomplished as part of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may

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

(c) When a joint agreement between the department and the utility is executed for utility improvement, relocation, or removal work to be accomplished in advance of a contract for construction of a transportation facility, the department may participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing necessary to perform such work.

Section 3. Subsections (3) and (23) of section 479.01, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

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

(3) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land an area within 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the interstate or federal-aid primary system designated predominately for commercial or industrial use under both the future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land development regulations adopted under pursuant to chapter 163. If a parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the land development regulations do not clearly designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area if it

meets the criteria of subsection (23). Where a local qovernmental entity has not enacted a comprehensive plan by 2 3 local ordinance but has zoning regulations governing the area, the zoning of an area shall determine whether the area is 4 5 designated predominately for commercial or industrial uses. 6 (23) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a 7 parcel of land designated by the an area within 660 feet of 8 the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the interstate or 9 federal-aid primary system where the land use is not covered 10 by a future land use map of the comprehensive plan for 11 multiple uses that include commercial or industrial uses but are not specifically designated for commercial or industrial 12 uses under the land development regulations and or zoning 13 regulation pursuant to subsection (2), in which there are 14 located three or more separate and distinct conforming 15 industrial or commercial activities are located. 16 17 (a) These activities must satisfy the following 18 criteria: 19 1. At least one of the commercial or industrial activities must be located on the same side of the highway and 20 21 within 800 feet of the sign location; 22 2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right of way; and 23 24 The commercial or industrial activities must be within 1,600 feet of each other. 25 26 27 Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from 28 the nearest outer edge of the primary building, or primary 29 building complex when the individual units of the complex are 30 connected by covered walkways. uses located within a

1,600-foot radius of each other and generally recognized as 2 commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state. 3 (b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, 4 the following, may not be so recognized as commercial or 5 industrial activities: 6 1.(a) Signs. 7 2. Communication towers. 3.(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, 8 farming, and related activities, including, but not limited 9 10 to, wayside fresh produce stands. 11 4.(c) Transient or temporary activities. 12 5.(d) Activities not visible from the main-traveled 13 way. 14 6.(e) Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the 15 nearest edge of the right-of-way. 16 7.(f) Activities conducted in a building principally 17 used as a residence. 8.(g) Railroad tracks and minor sidings. 18 19 Section 4. Subsection (15) of section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 479.16 Signs for which permits are not required. -- The 21 following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit 22 for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter 23 24 but are required to comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4)-(8): 25 (15) Signs not in excess of 16 square feet placed at a 26 27 road junction with the State Highway System denoting only the 28 distance or direction of a residence or farm operation, or, in 29 a rural area where a hardship is created because a small

business is not visible from the road junction with the State

Highway System, one sign not in excess of 16 8 square feet,

denoting only the name of the business and the distance and direction to the business. The small-business-sign provision of this subsection does not apply to charter counties and may not be implemented if the Federal Government notifies the department that implementation will adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the department. Section 5. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. SENATE SUMMARY Grants public transit vehicles the right of way when reentering traffic flow. Allows the Department of Transportation to participate in the cost of clearing and grubbing with utilities prior to construction of a transportation facility. Redefines the terms "commercial or industrial area" and "unzoned commercial or industrial area" for the purposes of the laws regulating outdoor advertising. Revises exemptions from the permit requirement for outdoor advertising signs.