1

A bill to be entitled

2 An act relating to transportation; amending provisions 3 relating to outdoor advertising signs; amending s. 4 479.01, F.S.; revising and deleting definitions; 5 amending s. 479.02, F.S.; revising powers of the 6 Department of Transportation relating to nonconforming 7 signs; deleting a requirement that the department 8 adopt certain rules; creating s. 479.024, F.S.; 9 limiting the placement of signs in commercial or industrial zones; defining the terms "parcel" and 10 "utilities"; providing mandatory criteria for local 11 governments to use in determining zoning for 12 13 commercial or industrial parcels; providing that certain parcels are considered unzoned commercial or 14 15 industrial areas; providing that specified uses may not be independently recognized as commercial or 16 17 industrial areas; providing an appeal process for an 18 applicant whose permit is denied; requiring an 19 applicant whose application is denied to remove an existing sign pertaining to the application; requiring 20 the department to reduce certain transportation 21 22 funding in certain circumstances; amending s. 479.03, 23 F.S.; providing for notice to owners of intervening 24 privately owned lands before entering upon such lands 25 to remove an illegal sign; amending s. 479.04, F.S.; 26 providing that an outdoor advertising license is not 27 required solely to erect outdoor signs or structures; 28 amending s. 479.05, F.S.; authorizing the department

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29 to suspend a license for certain offenses and 30 specifying activities that the licensee may engage in 31 during the suspension; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; revising requirements for obtaining sign permits; 32 33 conforming and clarifying provisions; requiring an 34 application fee; revising sign placement requirements 35 for signs on certain highways; deleting provisions 36 that establish a pilot program relating to placement; 37 removing a permit reinstatement fee; amending s. 479.08, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to the 38 denial or revocation of a permit because of false or 39 40 misleading information in the permit application; amending s. 479.10, F.S.; providing for cancellation 41 42 of a permit; amending s. 479.105, F.S.; revising 43 notice requirements to owners and advertisers relating 44 to signs erected or maintained without a permit; revising procedures providing for the department to 45 46 issue a permit as a conforming or nonconforming sign 47 to the owner of an unpermitted sign; amending s. 479.106, F.S.; increasing an administrative penalty 48 for illegally removing certain vegetation; amending s. 49 479.107, F.S.; deleting fines for certain signs on 50 51 highway rights-of-way; amending s. 479.111, F.S.; clarifying provisions relating to signs allowed on 52 53 certain highways; amending s. 479.15, F.S.; deleting a 54 definition; clarifying and conforming provisions 55 related to permitted signs on property that is the 56 subject of public acquisition; amending s. 479.156,

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57 F.S.; clarifying provisions related to the regulation 58 of wall murals; amending s. 479.16, F.S.; providing 59 that certain provisions relating to the regulation of 60 signs may not be implemented or continued if such 61 actions will adversely affect the allocation of 62 federal funds to the department; exempting from permit requirements certain signs placed by tourist-oriented 63 64 businesses, certain farm signs during harvest season, certain acknowledgement signs on publicly funded 65 school premises, and certain displays on specific 66 sports facilities; directing the department to notify 67 68 a sign owner that the sign must be removed if federal 69 funds are adversely impacted; requiring the sign to be 70 removed; authorizing the department to remove the sign 71 and assess costs to the sign owner under certain circumstances; amending s. 479.24, F.S.; clarifying 72 73 provisions relating to compensation paid for the department's acquisition of lawful signs; amending s. 74 479.25, F.S.; requiring a local government to grant a 75 76 variance or waiver to a local ordinance or regulation 77 to allow the owner of a lawfully permitted sign to 78 increase the height of the sign if a noise-attenuation 79 barrier is permitted by or erected by a governmental 80 entity in a way that interferes with the visibility of 81 the sign; deleting provisions to conform; amending s. 82 479.261, F.S.; conforming provisions related to a logo 83 sign program on limited access highways; amending s. 84 479.313, F.S.; requiring a permittee to pay the cost

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85 of removing certain signs following the cancellation 86 of the permit for the sign; repealing s. 76 of ch. 2012-174, Laws of Florida, relating to a tourist-87 oriented commerce sign pilot program for small 88 89 businesses; providing for uses of revenue from Florida 90 Turnpike naming rights or sponsorship; providing an effective date. 91 92 93 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 94 95 Section 1. Section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to 96 read: 97 479.01 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term: 98 "Allowable uses" means those uses that are authorized (1)99 within a zoning category without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver. The term includes conditional uses and those 100 allowed by special exception, but does not include uses that are 101 102 accessory, incidental to the allowable uses, or allowed only on 103 a temporary basis. 104 "Automatic changeable facing" means a facing that is (2)105 capable of delivering two or more advertising messages through 106 an automated or remotely controlled process. 107 "Business of outdoor advertising" means the business (3)108 of constructing, erecting, operating, using, maintaining, 109 leasing, or selling outdoor advertising structures, outdoor 110 advertising signs, or outdoor advertisements. (4) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land 111 112 designated for commercial or industrial uses under both the Page 4 of 51

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113 future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use 114 development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a 115 parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the 116 future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning 117 category of the land development regulations does not clearly 118 designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area if it meets 119 120 the criteria of subsection (26).

121 <u>(4)(5)</u> "Commercial use" means activities associated with 122 the sale, rental, or distribution of products or the performance 123 of services. The term includes, without limitation, such uses or 124 activities as retail sales; wholesale sales; rentals of 125 equipment, goods, or products; offices; restaurants; food 126 service vendors; sports arenas; theaters; and tourist 127 attractions.

128 <u>(5)(6)</u> "Controlled area" means 660 feet or less from the 129 nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the State 130 Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary system and 131 beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of any 132 portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid 133 primary system outside an urban area.

134 <u>(6)-(7)</u> "Department" means the Department of 135 Transportation.

136 <u>(7) (8)</u> "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, 137 place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way 138 bring into being or establish; but it does not include any of 139 the foregoing activities when performed as an incident to the 140 change of advertising message or customary maintenance or repair

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141 of a sign.

142 (8) (9) "Federal-aid primary highway system" means the 143 federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, 144 and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that 145 date, but that is, or became after June 1, 1991, a part of the 146 National Highway System, including portions that have been accepted as part of the National Highway System but are unbuilt 147 148 or unopened existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or 149 portions thereof, which shall include the National Highway 150 System, designated as the federal-aid primary highway system by 151 the department.

152 <u>(9)(10)</u> "Highway" means any road, street, or other way 153 open or intended to be opened to the public for travel by motor 154 vehicles.

155 (10) (11) "Industrial use" means activities associated with 156 the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products or 157 the performance of services relating thereto. The term includes, 158 without limitation, such uses or activities as automobile 159 manufacturing or repair, boat manufacturing or repair, junk 160 yards, meat packing facilities, citrus processing and packing 161 facilities, produce processing and packing facilities, 162 electrical generating plants, water treatment plants, sewage 163 treatment plants, and solid waste disposal sites.

164 <u>(11) (12)</u> "Interstate highway system" means the existing, 165 unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof 166 designated as the national system of interstate and defense 167 highways by the department.

168

(12)(13) "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of a

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169 highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a 170 divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate 171 roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled 172 way. It does not include such facilities as frontage roads, 173 turning roadways which specifically include on-ramps or off-174 ramps to the interstate highway system, or parking areas.

175

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

176 <u>(14)(15)</u> "Motorist services directional signs" means signs 177 providing directional information about goods and services in 178 the interest of the traveling public where such signs were 179 lawfully erected and in existence on or before May 6, 1976, and 180 continue to provide directional information to goods and 181 services in a defined area.

182 <u>(15)(16)</u> "New highway" means the construction of any road, 183 paved or unpaved, where no road previously existed or the act of 184 paving any previously unpaved road.

185 <u>(16)(17)</u> "Nonconforming sign" means a sign which was 186 lawfully erected but which does not comply with the land use, 187 setback, size, spacing, and lighting provisions of state or 188 local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance passed at a later date 189 or a sign which was lawfully erected but which later fails to 190 comply with state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance 191 due to changed conditions.

192 <u>(17) (18)</u> "Premises" means all the land areas under 193 ownership or lease arrangement to the sign owner which are 194 contiguous to the business conducted on the land except for 195 instances where such land is a narrow strip contiguous to the 196 advertised activity or is connected by such narrow strip, the

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197 only viable use of such land is to erect or maintain an 198 advertising sign. When the sign owner is a municipality or 199 county, "premises" shall mean all lands owned or leased by such 200 municipality or county within its jurisdictional boundaries as 201 set forth by law.

202 <u>(18) (19)</u> "Remove" means to disassemble <u>all sign materials</u> 203 <u>above ground level and</u>, transport <u>them</u> from the site, and 204 <u>dispose of sign materials by sale or destruction</u>.

205 (19) (20) "Sign" means any combination of structure and 206 message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, 207 painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, 208 advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol, or other 209 form, whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, 210 side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced display or automatic 211 changeable facing, designed, intended, or used to advertise or 212 inform, any part of the advertising message or informative 213 contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled way. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, 214 official marker, or specific information panel erected, caused 215 216 to be erected, or approved by the department.

217 <u>(20)(21)</u> "Sign direction" means that direction from which 218 the message or informative contents are most visible to oncoming 219 traffic on the main-traveled way.

220 <u>(21)(22)</u> "Sign face" means the part of the sign, including 221 trim and background, which contains the message or informative 222 contents, including an automatic changeable face.

223 <u>(22)</u> "Sign facing" includes all sign faces and 224 automatic changeable faces displayed at the same location and

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225 facing the same direction.

226 <u>(23)(24)</u> "Sign structure" means all the interrelated parts 227 and material, such as beams, poles, and stringers, which are 228 constructed for the purpose of supporting or displaying a 229 message or informative contents.

230 <u>(24)(25)</u> "State Highway System" <u>has the same meaning as in</u> 231 <u>s. 334.03</u> means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of 232 highways or portions thereof designated as the State Highway 233 System by the department.

234 (26) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a 235 parcel of land designated by the future land use map of the 236 comprehensive plan for multiple uses that include commercial or 237 industrial uses but are not specifically designated for 238 commercial or industrial uses under the land development 239 regulations, in which three or more separate and distinct 240 conforming industrial or commercial activities are located. 241 (a) These activities must satisfy the following criteria: 242 1. At least one of the commercial or industrial activities 243 must be located on the same side of the highway and within 800 244 feet of the sign location; 245 2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within

246 660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way; and

247 3. The commercial industrial activities must be within
248 1,600 feet of each other.

249

250 Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from the 251 nearest outer edge of the primary building or primary building 252 complex when the individual units of the complex are connected

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253	by covered walkways.
254	(b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, the
255	following, may not be so recognized as commercial or industrial
256	activities:
257	1. Signs.
258	2. Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and
259	related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh
260	produce stands.
261	3. Transient or temporary activities.
262	4. Activities not visible from the main-traveled way.
263	5. Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
264	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
265	6. Activities conducted in a building principally used as
266	a residence.
267	7. Railroad tracks and minor sidings.
268	8. Communication towers.
269	(25) (27) "Urban area" has the same meaning as defined in
270	s. 334.03(31).
271	(26) (28) "Visible commercial or industrial activity" means
272	a commercial or industrial activity that is capable of being
273	seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity from
274	the main-traveled way and that is generally recognizable as
275	commercial or industrial.
276	(27) (29) "Visible sign" means that the advertising message
277	or informative contents of a sign, whether or not legible, is
278	capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal
279	visual acuity.
280	(28) (30) "Wall mural" means a sign that is a painting or
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281 an artistic work composed of photographs or arrangements of 282 color and that displays a commercial or noncommercial message, 283 relies solely on the side of the building for rigid structural 284 support, and is painted on the building or depicted on vinyl, 285 fabric, or other similarly flexible material that is held in 286 place flush or flat against the surface of the building. The 287 term excludes a painting or work placed on a structure that is 288 erected for the sole or primary purpose of signage.

289 <u>(29)(31)</u> "Zoning category" means the designation under the 290 land development regulations or other similar ordinance enacted 291 to regulate the use of land as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), 292 which designation sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, 293 and limitations on use applicable to properties within the 294 category.

295 Section 2. Section 479.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to 296 read:

297 479.02 Duties of the department.—It shall be the duty of
298 The department shall to:

299 Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, (1)300 and the 1972 agreement between the state and the United States Department of Transportation, relating to the size, lighting, 301 302 and spacing of signs in accordance with Title I of the Highway 303 Beautification Act of 1965 and Title 23, United States Code, and 304 federal regulations, including, but not limited to, those 305 pertaining to the maintenance, continuance, and removal of 306 nonconforming signs in effect as of the effective date of this 307 act. 308 Regulate size, height, lighting, and spacing of signs (2)

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309 permitted <u>on commercial and industrial parcels and in unzoned</u> 310 <u>commercial or industrial areas</u> in zoned and unzoned commercial 311 areas and zoned and unzoned industrial areas on the interstate 312 highway system and the federal-aid primary highway system.

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

316 (4) Implement a specific information panel program on the 317 <u>limited access</u> interstate highway system to promote tourist-318 oriented businesses by providing directional information safely 319 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.

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

336

(8) Prior to July 1, 1998, Inventory and determine the

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337 location of all signs on the state, interstate and federal-aid 338 primary highway systems to be used as. Upon completion of the 339 inventory, it shall become the database and permit information 340 for all permitted signs permitted at the time of completion, and 341 the previous records of the department shall be amended 342 accordingly. The inventory shall be updated no less than every 2 343 years. The department shall adopt rules regarding what 344 information is to be collected and preserved to implement the 345 purposes of this chapter. The department may perform the 346 inventory using department staff τ or may contract with a private 347 firm to perform the work, whichever is more cost efficient. The 348 department shall maintain a database of sign inventory 349 information such as sign location, size, height, and structure 350 type, the permitholder's name, and any other information the 351 department finds necessary to administer the program.

Section 3. Section 479.024, Florida Statutes, is created 352 353 to read:

354 479.024 Commercial and industrial parcels.-Signs shall 355 only be permitted by the department in commercial or industrial 356 zones, as determined by the local government, in compliance with 357 chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.

(1) As used in this section, the term:

359 "Parcel" means the property where the sign is located (a) 360 or is proposed to be located. 361 "Utilities" includes all privately, publicly, or (b)

362 cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for

363

producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power,

364 electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water,

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FLORIDA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	F	L	0	R		D	А	ŀ	ł	0	U	S	Е	()	F		R	Е	Ρ	R	Е	S	Е	Ν	Т	A	Т	l		/	E	S
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365	steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway
366	drainage, and other similar commodities.
367	(2) The determination as to zoning by the local government
368	for the parcel must meet the following criteria:
369	(a) The parcel is comprehensively zoned and includes
370	commercial or industrial uses as the primary allowable uses.
371	(b) The parcel can reasonably accommodate a commercial or
372	industrial use under the future land use map of the
373	comprehensive plan and land use development regulations, as
374	follows:
375	1. Sufficient utilities are available to support
376	commercial or industrial development.
377	2. The size, configuration, and public access of the
378	parcel are sufficient to accommodate a commercial or industrial
379	use, given requirements in the comprehensive plan and land
380	development regulations for vehicular access, on-site
381	circulation, building setbacks, buffering, parking, and other
382	applicable standards or the parcel consists of railroad tracks
383	or minor sidings abutting commercial or industrial property that
384	meets the criteria of this subsection.
385	(c) The parcel is not being used exclusively for
386	noncommercial or nonindustrial uses.
387	(3) If a local government has not designated zoning
388	through land development regulations in compliance with chapter
389	163, but has designated the parcel under the future land use map
390	of the comprehensive plan for uses that include commercial or
391	industrial uses, the parcel shall be considered an unzoned
392	commercial or industrial area. For a permit to be issued for a

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393	sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area, there must be
394	three or more distinct commercial or industrial activities
395	within 1,600 feet of each other, with at least one of the
396	commercial or industrial activities located on the same side of
397	the highway as the sign location, and within 800 feet of the
398	sign location. Multiple commercial or industrial activities
399	enclosed in one building when all uses have only shared building
400	entrances shall be considered one use.
401	(4) For purposes of this section, certain uses and
402	activities may not be independently recognized as commercial or
403	industrial, including, but not limited to:
404	(a) Signs.
405	(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming,
406	and related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside
407	fresh produce stands.
408	(c) Transient or temporary activities.
409	(d) Activities not visible from the main-traveled way,
410	unless a department transportation facility is the only cause
411	for the activity not being visible.
412	(e) Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
413	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
414	(f) Activities conducted in a building principally used as
415	<u>a residence.</u>
416	(g) Railroad tracks and minor sidings, unless such use is
417	immediately abutted by commercial or industrial property that
418	meets the criteria in subsection (2).
419	(h) Communication towers.
420	(i) Governmental uses, unless those governmental uses

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421 would be industrial in nature if privately owned and operated. 422 Such industrial uses must be the present and actual use, not 423 merely be among the allowed uses. 424 If the local government has indicated that the (5) 425 proposed sign location is on a parcel that is in a commercial or 426 industrial zone, but the department finds that it is not, the 427 department shall notify the sign applicant in writing of its 428 determination. 429 (6) An applicant whose application for a permit is denied 430 may, within 30 days after the receipt of the notification of 431 intent to deny, request an administrative hearing pursuant to 432 chapter 120 for a determination of whether the parcel is located 433 in a commercial or industrial zone. Upon receipt of such 434 request, the department shall notify the local government that 435 the applicant has requested an administrative hearing pursuant 436 to chapter 120. 437 (7) If the department in a final order determines that the 438 parcel does not meet the permitting conditions in this section 439 and a sign structure exists on the parcel, the applicant shall 440 remove the sign within 30 days after the date of the order and 441 is responsible for all sign removal costs. 442 (8) If the Federal Highway Administration reduces funds 443 that would otherwise be apportioned to the department due to a 444 local government's failure to be compliant with this section, 445 the department shall reduce apportioned transportation funding 446 to the local government by an equivalent amount. 447 Section 4. Section 479.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 448 read:

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449 479.03 Jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; 450 entry upon privately owned lands.-The territory under the 451 jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter 452 shall include all the state. Employees, agents, or independent 453 contractors working for the department, in the performance of 454 their functions and duties under the provisions of this chapter, 455 may enter into and upon any land upon which a sign is displayed, 456 is proposed to be erected, or is being erected and make such 457 inspections, surveys, and removals as may be relevant. Upon 458 written notice to After receiving consent by the landowner, 459 operator, or person in charge of an intervening privately owned 460 land that or appropriate inspection warrant issued by a judge of 461 any county court or circuit court of this state which has 462 jurisdiction of the place or thing to be removed, that the 463 removal of an illegal outdoor advertising sign is necessary and 464 has been authorized by a final order or results from an 465 uncontested notice to the sign owner, the department may shall 466 be authorized to enter upon any intervening privately owned 467 lands for the purposes of effectuating removal of illegal signs, 468 provided that the department shall only do so in circumstances 469 where it has determined that no other legal or economically 470 feasible means of entry to the sign site are reasonably 471 available. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the 472 department shall be responsible for the repair or replacement in 473 a like manner for any physical damage or destruction of private 474 property, other than the sign, incidental to the department's 475 entry upon such intervening privately owned lands. 476 Section 5. Section 479.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to

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477 read:

478 479.04 Business of outdoor advertising; license
479 requirement; renewal; fees.-

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

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

490 Section 6. Section 479.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 491 read:

479.05 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.-The 492 493 department may has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke any 494 license requested or granted under this chapter in any case in 495 which it determines that the application for the license 496 contains knowingly false or misleading information of material 497 consequence, that the licensee has failed to pay fees or costs 498 owed to the department for outdoor advertising purposes, or that 499 the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 500 unless such licensee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice by the department, corrects such false or misleading 501 502 information, pays the outstanding amounts, or complies with the 503 provisions of this chapter. Suspension of a license allows the 504 licensee to maintain existing sign permits, but the department

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505 <u>may not grant a transfer of an existing permit or issue an</u> 506 <u>additional permit to a licensee with a suspended license.</u> Any 507 person aggrieved by <u>an any</u> action of the department <u>which</u> 508 <u>denies, suspends, or revokes</u> in denying or revoking a license 509 under this chapter may, within 30 days <u>after from</u> the receipt of 510 the notice, apply to the department for an administrative 511 hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

512 Section 7. Section 479.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 513 read:

514

479.07 Sign permits.-

515 Except as provided in ss. $479.105(1) \frac{479.105(1)(e)}{100}$ and (1) 516 479.16, a person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or 517 cause to be erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on 518 the State Highway System outside an urban area, as defined in s. 519 334.03(31), or on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the 520 521 sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided 522 in this section. As used in this section, the term "on any portion of the State Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid 523 524 primary system" means a sign located within the controlled area 525 which is visible from any portion of the main-traveled way of 526 such system.

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

532

(3) (a) An application for a sign permit must be made on a

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533 form prescribed by the department, and a separate application 534 must be submitted for each permit requested. A permit is 535 required for each sign facing.

536 As part of the application, the applicant or his or (b) 537 her authorized representative must certify in a notarized signed 538 statement that all information provided in the application is 539 true and correct and that, pursuant to subsection (2), he or she 540 has obtained the written permission of the owner or other person 541 in lawful possession of the site designated as the location of the sign in the permit application. Every permit application 542 543 must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee,+ a signed 544 statement by the owner or other person in lawful control of the 545 site on which the sign is located or will be erected, 546 authorizing the placement of the sign on that site, + and, where 547 local governmental regulation of signs exists, a statement from 548 the appropriate local governmental official indicating that the 549 sign complies with all local government governmental 550 requirements and, if a local government permit is required for a 551 sign, that the agency or unit of local government will issue a 552 permit to that applicant upon approval of the state permit 553 application by the department.

(c) The annual permit fee for each sign facing shall be established by the department by rule in an amount sufficient to offset the total cost to the department for the program, but shall not exceed \$100. The A fee may not be prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year to accommodate short-term publicity features; however, a first-year fee may be prorated by payment of an amount equal to one-fourth of the

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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. <u>A</u> <u>nonrefundable application fee of \$25 must accompany each permit</u> <u>application.</u>

567 (4) An application for a permit shall be acted on by
568 granting, denying, or returning the incomplete application the
569 department within 30 days after receipt of the application by
570 the department.

571 (5)(a) For each permit issued, the department shall 572 furnish to the applicant a serially numbered permanent metal 573 permit tag. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a valid 574 permit tag on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag 575 shall be securely attached to the upper 50 percent of the sign 576 structure sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the pole 577 nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. Effective 578 579 July 1, 2012, the tag must be securely attached to the upper 50 580 percent of the pole nearest the highway and must be attached in 581 such a manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled 582 way. The permit becomes void unless the permit tag must be is 583 properly and permanently displayed at the permitted site within 584 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the permittee 585 fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site within 270 586 days after the date on which the permit was issued, the permit 587 will be void, and the department may not issue a new permit to 588 that permittee for the same location for 270 days after the date

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589 on which the permit became void.

590 If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the (b) 591 permittee to whom the tag was issued must apply to the 592 department for a replacement tag. The department shall adopt a 593 rule establishing a service fee for replacement tags in an 594 amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the 595 replacement taq. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by 596 the service fee, the department shall issue a replacement permit 597 taq. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own replacement tag pursuant to department specifications that the 598 599 department shall adopt by rule at the time it establishes the 600 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.

608 (7) A permittee shall at all times maintain the permission
609 of the owner or other person in lawful control of the sign site
610 to have and maintain a sign at such site.

(8) (a) In order to reduce peak workloads, the department may adopt rules providing for staggered expiration dates for licenses and permits. Unless otherwise provided for by rule, all licenses and permits expire annually on January 15. All license and permit renewal fees are required to be submitted to the department by no later than the expiration date. At least 105

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617 days before prior to the expiration date of licenses and 618 permits, the department shall send to each permittee a notice of 619 fees due for all licenses and permits that which were issued to 620 him or her before prior to the date of the notice. Such notice 621 shall list the permits and the permit fees due for each sign 622 facing. The permittee shall, no later than 45 days before prior 623 to the expiration date, advise the department of any additions, 624 deletions, or errors contained in the notice. Permit tags which 625 are not renewed shall be returned to the department for 626 cancellation by the expiration date. Permits which are not 627 renewed or are canceled shall be certified in writing at that 628 time as canceled or not renewed by the permittee, and permit 629 tags for such permits shall be returned to the department or 630 shall be accounted for by the permittee in writing, which 631 writing shall be submitted with the renewal fee payment or the 632 cancellation certification. However, failure of a permittee to 633 submit a permit cancellation does shall not affect the nonrenewal of a permit. Before Prior to cancellation of a 634 635 permit, the permittee shall provide written notice to all 636 persons or entities having a right to advertise on the sign that 637 the permittee intends to cancel the permit.

(b) If a permittee has not submitted his or her fee payment by the expiration date of the licenses or permits, the department shall send a notice of violation to the permittee within 45 days after the expiration date, requiring the payment of the permit fee within 30 days after the date of the notice and payment of a delinquency fee equal to 10 percent of the original amount due or, in the alternative to these payments,

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645 requiring the filing of a request for an administrative hearing 646 to show cause why the his or her sign should not be subject to 647 immediate removal due to expiration of his or her license or 648 permit. If the permittee submits payment as required by the 649 violation notice, the his or her license or permit will be 650 automatically reinstated and such reinstatement will be 651 retroactive to the original expiration date. If the permittee 652 does not respond to the notice of violation within the 30-day 653 period, the department shall, within 30 days, issue a final 654 notice of sign removal and may, following 90 days after the date 655 of the department's final notice of sign removal, remove the 656 sign without incurring any liability as a result of such 657 removal. However, if at any time before removal of the sign, the 658 permittee demonstrates that a good faith error on the part of 659 the permittee resulted in cancellation or nonrenewal of the 660 permit, the department may reinstate the permit if:

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

663 2. All other permit renewal and delinquent permit fees due664 as of the reinstatement date are paid; and

3. The permittee reimburses the department for all actualcosts resulting from the permit cancellation or nonrenewal.

(c) Conflicting applications filed by other persons for
the same or competing sites covered by a permit subject to
paragraph (b) may not be approved until after the sign subject
to the expired permit has been removed.

(d) The cost for removing a sign, whether by thedepartment or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by

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673 the department against the permittee.

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

677 1. One thousand five hundred feet from any other permitted
678 sign on the same side of the highway, if on an interstate
679 highway.

680 2. One thousand feet from any other permitted sign on the
681 same side of the highway, if on a federal-aid primary highway.
682

683 The minimum spacing provided in this paragraph does not preclude 684 the permitting of V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked, 685 or double-faced signs at the permitted sign site. If a sign is 686 visible to more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of 687 the department and within the controlled area of the highways 688 from the controlled area of more than one highway subject to the 689 jurisdiction of the department, the sign must shall meet the permitting requirements of all highways τ and τ if the sign meets 690 691 the applicable permitting requirements, be permitted to, the 692 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:

696 1. Exceeds 50 feet in sign structure height above the 697 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, 698 if outside an incorporated area;

699 2. Exceeds 65 feet in sign structure height above the700 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted,

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701 if inside an incorporated area; or

702 3. Exceeds 950 square feet of sign facing including all703 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:

710 1. The local government has adopted a plan, program, 711 resolution, ordinance, or other policy encouraging the voluntary 712 removal of signs in a downtown, historic, redevelopment, infill, 713 or other designated area which also provides for a new or 714 replacement sign to be erected on an interstate highway within 715 that jurisdiction if a sign in the designated area is removed;

716 2. The sign owner and the local government mutually agree717 to the terms of the removal and replacement; and

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

721 4. The new or replacement sign to be erected on an 722 interstate highway within that jurisdiction is to be located on 723 a parcel of land specifically designated for commercial or 724 industrial use under both the future land use map of the 725 comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations 726 adopted pursuant to chapter 163, and such parcel shall not be 727 subject to an evaluation in accordance with the criteria set 728 forth in s. 479.01(26) to determine if the parcel can be

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729 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area.

730

731 The department shall maintain statistics tracking the use of the 732 provisions of this pilot program based on the notifications 733 received by the department from local governments under this 734 paragraph.

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

737 (10) Commercial or industrial zoning that which is not 738 comprehensively enacted or that which is enacted primarily to 739 permit signs may shall not be recognized as commercial or 740 industrial zoning for purposes of this provision, and permits 741 may shall not be issued for signs in such areas. The department 742 shall adopt rules within 180 days after this act takes effect 743 that which shall provide criteria to determine whether such 744 zoning is comprehensively enacted or enacted primarily to permit 745 signs.

746 Section 8. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended to 747 read:

748 479.08 Denial or revocation of permit.-The department may 749 deny or revoke any permit requested or granted under this 750 chapter in any case in which it determines that the application 751 for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading 752 information of material consequence. The department may revoke 753 any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which the 754 permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 755 unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of 756 notice by the department, complies with the provisions of this

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757 chapter. For the purpose of this section, the notice of 758 violation issued by the department must describe in detail the 759 alleged violation. Any person aggrieved by any action of the 760 department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter 761 may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the 762 department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 763 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the 764 department issues a final order revoking a permit, such 765 revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of 766 rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 767 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal 768 shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's 769 action is upheld.

770 Section 9. Section 479.10, Florida Statutes, is amended to 771 read:

479.10 Sign removal following permit revocation or cancellation.—A sign shall be removed by the permittee within 30 days after the date of revocation or cancellation of the permit for the sign. If the permittee fails to remove the sign within the 30-day period, the department shall remove the sign <u>at the</u> permittee's expense with or without further notice and without incurring any liability as a result of such removal.

779 Section 10. Section 479.105, Florida Statutes, is amended780 to read:

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

(1) Any sign which is located adjacent to the right-of-way
of any highway on the State Highway System outside an

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

791 Upon a determination by the department that a sign is (a) 792 in violation of s. 479.07(1), the department shall prominently 793 post on the sign, or as close to the sign as possible for those locations where the sign is not easily accessible, face a notice 794 795 stating that the sign is illegal and must be removed within 30 796 days after the date on which the notice was posted. However, if 797 the sign bears the name of the licensee or the name and address 798 of the nonlicensed sign owner, The department shall, 799 concurrently with and in addition to posting the notice on the 800 sign, provide a written notice to the owner of the sign, the 801 advertiser displayed on the sign, or the owner of the property, 802 stating that the sign is illegal and must be permanently removed 803 within the 30-day period specified on the posted notice. The 804 written notice shall further state that a hearing may be 805 requested, the sign owner has a right to request a hearing, 806 which request must be filed with the department within 30 days 807 after receipt the date of the written notice. However, the 808 filing of a request for a hearing will not stay the removal of 809 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

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813 period, the department shall immediately remove the sign without 814 further notice; and, for that purpose, the employees, agents, or 815 independent contractors of the department may enter upon private 816 property without incurring any liability for so entering. 817 However, the department may issue a permit for a sign, (C) 818 as a conforming or nonconforming sign, if the sign owner 819 demonstrates to the department one of the following: 820 1. If the sign meets the current requirements of this 821 chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may submit the 822 required application package and receive a permit as a 823 conforming sign, upon payment of all applicable fees. 824 2. If the sign does not meet the current requirements of 825 this chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may receive a permit as a nonconforming sign if the department determines that 826 827 the sign is not located on state right-of-way and is not a 828 safety hazard and if the sign owner pays a penalty fee of \$300 829 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including 830 annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the 831 erection of the sign, and attaches to the permit application 832 package documentation that demonstrates that: 833 The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, a. 834 and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of 835 7 years or more; b. During the entire period in which the sign has been 836 837 erected, a permit was required but was not obtained; 838 c. During the initial 7 years in which the sign has been 839 erected, the sign would have met the criteria established in this chapter at that time for issuance of a permit; and 840

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841 The department has not initiated a notice of violation d. 842 or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-843 year period. 844 This subsection does not cause a neighboring sign that (d) 845 is permitted and that is within the spacing requirements in s. 846 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming. (e) (c) For purposes of this subsection, a notice to the 847 848 sign owner, when required, constitutes sufficient notice; and 849 notice is not required to be provided to the lessee, advertiser, 850 or the owner of the real property on which the sign is located. 851 (f) (d) If, after a hearing, it is determined that a sign 852 has been wrongfully or erroneously removed pursuant to this 853 subsection, the department, at the sign owner's discretion, 854 shall either pay just compensation to the owner of the sign or 855 reerect the sign in kind at the expense of the department. 856 (e) However, if the sign owner demonstrates to the 857 department that: 858 1. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, 859 and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of 860 7 years or more; 2. At any time during the period in which the sign has 861 862 been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established 863 in this chapter for issuance of a permit; 864 3. The department has not initiated a notice of violation 865 or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-866 year period described in subparagraph 1.; and 867 4. The department determines that the sign is not located 868 on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard,

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869

870 the sign may be considered a conforming or nonconforming sign 871 and may be issued a permit by the department upon application in 872 accordance with this chapter and payment of a penalty fee of 873 \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including 874 annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the 875 erection of the sign.

876 (2)(a) If a sign is under construction and the department 877 determines that a permit has not been issued for the sign as 878 required under the provisions of this chapter, the department is 879 authorized to require that all work on the sign cease until the 880 sign owner shows that the sign does not violate the provisions 881 of this chapter. The order to cease work shall be prominently 882 posted on the sign structure, and no further notice is required 883 to be given. The failure of a sign owner or her or his agents to 884 immediately comply with the order shall subject the sign to 885 prompt removal by the department.

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

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

896

Section 11. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 479.106,

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897 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

898

479.106 Vegetation management.-

899 The department may only grant a permit pursuant to s. (5) 900 479.07 for a new sign which requires the removal, cutting, or 901 trimming of existing trees or vegetation on public right-of-way 902 for the sign face to be visible from the highway when the sign 903 owner has removed at least two nonconforming signs of 904 approximate comparable size and surrendered the permits for the 905 nonconforming signs to the department for cancellation. For 906 signs originally permitted after July 1, 1996, the first 907 application, or application for a change of view zone, no permit 908 for the removal, cutting, or trimming of trees or vegetation 909 shall require, in addition to mitigation or contribution to a plan of mitigation, the removal of two nonconforming signs. No 910 911 permits for the removal, cutting, or trimming of trees may be granted for signs permitted after July 1, 1996 be granted where 912 913 such trees or vegetation are part of a beautification project 914 implemented before prior to the date of the original sign permit 915 application, when the beautification project is specifically 916 identified in the department's construction plans, permitted 917 landscape projects, or agreements.

918 (7) Any person engaging in removal, cutting, or trimming 919 of trees or vegetation in violation of this section or 920 benefiting from such actions shall be subject to an 921 administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 per sign facing and 922 required to mitigate for the unauthorized removal, cutting, or 923 trimming in such manner and in such amount as may be required 924 under the rules of the department.

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925 Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 479.107, Florida 926 Statutes, is amended to read:

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

928 (5) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department 929 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed by the 930 department against the owner of the sign. Furthermore, the 931 department shall assess a fine of \$75 against the sign owner for 932 any sign which violates the requirements of this section.

933 Section 13. Section 479.111, Florida Statutes, is amended 934 to read:

935 479.111 Specified signs allowed within controlled portions 936 of the interstate and federal-aid primary highway system.—Only 937 the following signs shall be allowed within controlled portions 938 of the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary 939 highway system as set forth in s. 479.11(1) and (2):

940 (1) Directional or other official signs and notices which 941 conform to 23 C.F.R. ss. 750.151-750.155.

942 (2) Signs in commercial-zoned and industrial-zoned areas
943 or commercial-unzoned and industrial-unzoned areas and within
944 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, subject to the
945 requirements set forth in the <u>1972</u> agreement between the state
946 and the United States Department of Transportation.

947 (3) Signs for which permits are not required under s.948 479.16.

949 Section 14. Section 479.15, Florida Statutes, is amended 950 to read:

951

479.15 Harmony of regulations.-

952

(1)

No zoning board or commission or other public officer

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953 or agency shall issue a permit to erect any sign which is 954 prohibited under the provisions of this chapter or the rules of 955 the department, nor shall the department issue a permit for any 956 sign which is prohibited by any other public board, officer, or 957 agency in the lawful exercise of its powers.

958 A municipality, county, local zoning authority, or (2) 959 other local governmental entity may not remove, or cause to be 960 removed, any lawfully erected sign along any portion of the 961 interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first 962 paying just compensation for such removal. A local governmental 963 entity may not cause in any way the alteration of any lawfully 964 erected sign located along any portion of the interstate or 965 federal-aid primary highway system without payment of just 966 compensation if such alteration constitutes a taking under state 967 law. The municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other 968 local government entity that adopts requirements for such 969 alteration shall pay just compensation to the sign owner if such 970 alteration constitutes a taking under state law. This subsection applies only to a lawfully erected sign the subject matter of 971 972 which relates to premises other than the premises on which it is 973 located or to merchandise, services, activities, or 974 entertainment not sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on 975 the premises on which the sign is located. As used in this 976 subsection, the term "federal-aid primary highway system" means 977 the federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 978 1991, and any highway that was not a part of such system as of 979 that date but that is or becomes after June 1, 1991, a part of 980 the National Highway System. This subsection shall not be

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981 interpreted as explicit or implicit legislative recognition that 982 alterations do or do not constitute a taking under state law.

983 It is the express intent of the Legislature to limit (3) 984 the state right-of-way acquisition costs on state and federal 985 roads in eminent domain proceedings, the provisions of ss. 986 479.07 and 479.155 notwithstanding. Subject to approval by the 987 Federal Highway Administration, whenever public acquisition of 988 land upon which is situated a lawful permitted nonconforming 989 sign occurs, as provided in this chapter, the sign may, at the 990 election of its owner and the department, be relocated or 991 reconstructed adjacent to the new right-of-way and in close 992 proximity to the current site along the roadway within 100 feet 993 of the current location, provided the nonconforming sign is not 994 relocated in an area inconsistent with s. 479.024 on a parcel 995 zoned residential, and provided further that such relocation 996 shall be subject to applicable setback requirements in the 1972 997 agreement between the state and the United States Department of 998 Transportation. The sign owner shall pay all costs associated 999 with relocating or reconstructing any sign under this 1000 subsection, and neither the state nor any local government shall 1001 reimburse the sign owner for such costs, unless part of such 1002 relocation costs are required by federal law. If no adjacent 1003 property is available for the relocation, the department shall 1004 be responsible for paying the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal. 1005

1006 (4) For a nonconforming sign, Such relocation shall be 1007 adjacent to the current site and the face of the sign may shall 1008 not be increased in size or height or structurally modified at

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1009 the point of relocation in a manner inconsistent with the 1010 current building codes of the jurisdiction in which the sign is 1011 located.

1012 (5) In the event that relocation can be accomplished but 1013 is inconsistent with the ordinances of the municipality or 1014 county within whose jurisdiction the sign is located, the 1015 ordinances of the local government shall prevail, provided that 1016 the local government shall assume the responsibility to provide 1017 the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal, but in no event shall compensation paid by the local government exceed 1018 the compensation required under state or federal law. Further, 1019 1020 the provisions of this section shall not impair any agreement or 1021 future agreements between a municipality or county and the owner 1022 of a sign or signs within the jurisdiction of the municipality 1023 or county. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to cause a 1024 nonconforming sign to become conforming solely as a result of 1025 the relocation allowed in this section.

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

1032 (7) This section does not cause a neighboring sign that is
 1033 already permitted and that is within the spacing requirements
 1034 outlined in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.

1035 Section 15. Section 479.156, Florida Statutes, is amended 1036 to read:

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1037 479.156 Wall murals.-Notwithstanding any other provision 1038 of this chapter, a municipality or county may permit and 1039 regulate wall murals within areas designated by such government. 1040 If a municipality or county permits wall murals, a wall mural 1041 that displays a commercial message and is within 660 feet of the 1042 nearest edge of the right-of-way within an area adjacent to the 1043 interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway 1044 system shall be located in an area that is zoned for industrial 1045 or commercial use and the municipality or county shall establish and enforce regulations for such areas that, at a minimum, set 1046 forth criteria governing the size, lighting, and spacing of wall 1047 murals consistent with the intent of 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the 1048 1049 Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and with customary use. 1050 Whenever a municipality or county exercises such control and 1051 makes a determination of customary use pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 1052 131(d), such determination shall be accepted in lieu of controls 1053 in the agreement between the state and the United States 1054 Department of Transportation, and the department shall notify 1055 the Federal Highway Administration pursuant to the agreement, 23 1056 U.S.C. s. 131(d), and 23 C.F.R. s. 750.706(c). A wall mural that 1057 is subject to municipal or county regulation and 23 U.S.C. s. 1058 131 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by 1059 the Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway 1060 Administration when required by federal law and federal 1061 regulation under the agreement between the state and the United 1062 States Department of Transportation and federal regulations 1063 enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). 1064 The existence of a wall mural as defined in s. 479.01(28)

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1065 $\frac{479.01(30)}{(30)}$ shall not be considered in determining whether a sign 1066 as defined in s. $\frac{479.01(19)}{479.01(20)}$, either existing or new, 1067 is in compliance with s. 479.07(9) (a).

1068 Section 16. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended 1069 to read:

1070 479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.-The 1071 following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit 1072 for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but 1073 are required to comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4) - (8), 1074 and the provisions of subsections (15) - (19) may not be 1075 implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the 1076 department that implementation or continuation will adversely 1077 affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:

1078 Signs erected on the premises of an establishment, (1)1079 which signs consist primarily of the name of the establishment 1080 or which identify the principal or accessory merchandise, 1081 services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced, 1082 manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment 1083 and which comply with the lighting restrictions under department 1084 rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned by a 1085 municipality or a county located on the premises of such 1086 municipality or such county which display information regarding 1087 government services, activities, events, or entertainment. For 1088 purposes of this section, the following types of messages shall 1089 not be considered information regarding government services, 1090 activities, events, or entertainment:

1091 (a) Messages which specifically reference any commercial1092 enterprise.

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1097

1093 (b) Messages which reference a commercial sponsor of any 1094 event.

- 1095 (c) Personal messages.
- 1096 (d) Political campaign messages.

1098 If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists 1099 principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the 1100 merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal 1101 activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental 1102 income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this 1103 subsection.

(2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured, or furnished on such farm.

(3) Signs posted or displayed on real property by the owner or by the authority of the owner, stating that the real property is for sale or rent. However, if the sign contains any message not pertaining to the sale or rental of that real property, then it is not exempt under this section.

(4) Official notices or advertisements posted or displayed on private property by or under the direction of any public or court officer in the performance of her or his official or directed duties, or by trustees under deeds of trust or deeds of assignment or other similar instruments.

(5) Danger or precautionary signs relating to the premises on which they are located; forest fire warning signs erected under the authority of the Florida Forest Service of the

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1121 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and signs, 1122 notices, or symbols erected by the United States Government 1123 under the direction of the United States Forestry Service.

(6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other transportation or transmission company necessary for the direction or safety of the public.

(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.

1131 (8) Signs or notices erected or maintained upon property 1132 stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the 1133 premises and not exceeding $\underline{16} \ \underline{8}$ square feet in area.

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

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

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

(12) Signs not in excess of <u>16</u> & square feet that are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, charitable organizations, or units or agencies of government.

(13) Except that Signs placed on benches, transit shelters, modular news racks, street light poles, public pay telephones and waste receptacles, within the right-of-way, as provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from all provisions of this chapter.

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1149 Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns. (14)1150 Signs not in excess of 16 square feet placed at a (15)1151 road junction with the State Highway System denoting only the 1152 distance or direction of a residence or farm operation, or, 1153 outside an incorporated in a rural area where a hardship is 1154 created because a small business is not visible from the road junction with the State Highway System, one sign not in excess 1155 of 16 square feet, denoting only the name of the business and 1156 1157 the distance and direction to the business. The small-business-1158 sign provision of this subsection does not apply to charter 1159 counties and may not be implemented if the Federal Government 1160 notifies the department that implementation will adversely 1161 affect the allocation of federal funds to the department. 1162 Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business (16) 1163 located within a rural area of critical economic concern, as 1164 defined by s. 288.0656(2)(d)and(e), and are: 1165 (a) Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than 4 1166 feet in height; 1167 Located only in rural areas, along non-limited access (b) 1168 highways; 1169 Located within 2 miles of the business location and (C) 1170 are not less than 500 feet apart; 1171 Located only in two directions leading to the (d) 1172 business; and 1173 Not located within the road right-of-way. (e) 1174 1175 A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any other business using this exemption and may not participate in 1176

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1177 any other department directional signage program. 1178 (17) Signs not in excess of 32 square feet placed 1179 temporarily during harvest season of a farm operation for a 1180 period of no more than 4 months at a road junction with the 1181 State Highway System denoting only the distance or direction of 1182 the farm operation. 1183 (18) Acknowledgement signs erected upon publicly funded school premises relating to a specific public school club, team, 1184 1185 or event placed no closer than 1,000 feet from another 1186 acknowledgment sign on the same side of the roadway. All sponsor 1187 information on an acknowledgement sign may constitute no more 1188 than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this subsection, 1189 the term "acknowledgement signs" means signs that are intended 1190 to inform the traveling public that a public school club, team, 1191 or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or other entity. 1192 (19) Displays erected upon a sports facility which display 1193 content directly related to the facility's activities or where a 1194 presence of the products or services offered on the property 1195 exists. Displays are to be mounted flush or flat to the surface 1196 of the sports facility and rely upon the building facade for 1197 structural support. For purposes of this subsection, the term 1198 "sports facility", means any athletic complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including physically connected parking 1199 1200 facilities, which is open to the public and has a permanent 1201 installed seating capacity of 15,000 or more. 1202 1203 If the exemptions in subsections (15) through (19) are not 1204 implemented or continued due to Federal Government notification

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1205	to the department that the allocation of federal funds to the
1206	department will be adversely impacted, the department shall
1207	provide notice to the sign owner that the sign must be removed
1208	within 30 days after receiving notice. If the sign is not
1209	removed within 30 days, the department is authorized to remove
1210	the sign, and all costs incurred in connection with the sign
1211	removal shall be assessed against and collected from the sign
1212	owner.
1213	Section 17. Section 479.24, Florida Statutes, is amended
1214	to read:
1215	479.24 Compensation for removal of signs; eminent domain;
1216	exceptions
1217	(1) Just compensation shall be paid by the department upon
1218	the department's <u>acquisition</u> removal of a lawful <u>conforming or</u>
1219	nonconforming sign along any portion of the interstate or
1220	federal-aid primary highway system. This section does not apply
1221	to a sign which is illegal at the time of its removal. A sign
1222	will lose its nonconforming status and become illegal at such
1223	time as it fails to be permitted or maintained in accordance
1224	with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations
1225	other than the provision which makes it nonconforming. A legal
1226	nonconforming sign under state law or rule will not lose its
1227	nonconforming status solely because it additionally becomes
1228	nonconforming under an ordinance or regulation of a local
1229	governmental entity passed at a later date. The department shall
1230	make every reasonable effort to negotiate the purchase of the
1231	signs to avoid litigation and congestion in the courts.
1232	(2) The department is not required to remove any sign

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1233 under this section if the federal share of the just compensation 1234 to be paid upon removal of the sign is not available to make 1235 such payment, unless an appropriation by the Legislature for 1236 such purpose is made to the department.

(3) (a) The department is authorized to use the power of eminent domain when necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(b) If eminent domain procedures are instituted, just compensation shall be made pursuant to the state's eminent domain procedures, chapters 73 and 74.

1243 Section 18. Section 479.25, Florida Statutes, is amended 1244 to read:

1245 479.25 Erection of noise-attenuation barrier blocking view 1246 of sign; procedures; application.-

1247 (1)The owner of a lawfully erected sign that is governed 1248 by and conforms to state and federal requirements for land use, 1249 size, height, and spacing may increase the height above ground 1250 level of such sign at its permitted location if a noiseattenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by any 1251 1252 governmental entity in such a way as to screen or block 1253 visibility of the sign. Any increase in height permitted under 1254 this section may only be the increase in height which is 1255 required to achieve the same degree of visibility from the 1256 right-of-way which the sign had prior to the construction of the 1257 noise-attenuation barrier, notwithstanding the restrictions 1258 contained in s. 479.07(9)(b). A sign reconstructed under this 1259 section shall comply with the building standards and wind load 1260 requirements set forth in the Florida Building Code. If

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1261 construction of a proposed noise-attenuation barrier will screen 1262 a sign lawfully permitted under this chapter, the department 1263 shall provide notice to the local government or local 1264 jurisdiction within which the sign is located prior to 1265 construction erection of the noise-attenuation barrier. Upon a 1266 determination that an increase in the height of a sign as 1267 permitted under this section will violate a provision contained 1268 in an ordinance or land development regulation of the local 1269 government or local jurisdiction, prior to construction, the 1270 local government or local jurisdiction shall so notify the 1271 department. When notice has been received from the local government or local jurisdiction prior to crection of the noise-1272 1273 attenuation barrier, the department shall:

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

12811. Erection of the noise-attenuation barrier may block the1282visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign;

1283 2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict
1284 or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor
1285 advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and

1286 3. If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for 1287 construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local 1288 government or local jurisdiction will be required to:

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1289 a. allow an increase in the height of the sign in 1290 violation of a local ordinance or land development regulation;

1291 (b)b. Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at 1292 another location if the sign owner agrees; or

1293 (c)c. Pay the fair market value of the sign and its 1294 associated interest in the real property.

1295 The department shall hold a public hearing within (2)(b) 1296 the boundaries of the affected local governments or local 1297 jurisdictions to receive input on the proposed noise-attenuation 1298 barrier and its conflict with the local ordinance or land 1299 development regulation and to suggest or consider alternatives 1300 or modifications to the proposed noise-attenuation barrier to 1301 alleviate or minimize the conflict with the local ordinance or 1302 land development regulation or minimize any costs that may be 1303 associated with relocating, reconstructing, or paying for the 1304 affected sign. The public hearing may be held concurrently with 1305 other public hearings scheduled for the project. The department shall provide a written notification to the local government or 1306 1307 local jurisdiction of the date and time of the public hearing 1308 and shall provide general notice of the public hearing in 1309 accordance with the notice provisions of s. 335.02(1). The 1310 notice shall not be placed in that portion of a newspaper in 1311 which legal notices or classified advertisements appear. The 1312 notice shall specifically state that:

1313 <u>(a)</u>^{1.} Erection of the proposed noise-attenuation barrier 1314 may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising 1315 sign;

(b) 2. The local government or local jurisdiction may

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1317 restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing 1318 outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; 1319 and

1320 (c)³. Upon If a majority of the impacted property owners 1321 vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1322 local government or local jurisdiction <u>shall</u> will be required 1323 to:

1324 <u>1.a.</u> Allow an increase in the height of the sign <u>through a</u> 1325 <u>waiver or variance to</u> in violation of a local ordinance or land 1326 development regulation;

13272.b.Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at1328another location if the sign owner agrees; or

1329 <u>3.e.</u> Pay the fair market value of the sign and its
1330 associated interest in the real property.

1331 (3) (2) The department may shall not permit erection of the noise-attenuation barrier to the extent the barrier screens or 1332 1333 blocks visibility of the sign until after the public hearing is 1334 held and until such time as the survey has been conducted and a 1335 majority of the impacted property owners have indicated approval 1336 to erect the noise-attenuation barrier. When the impacted 1337 property owners approve of the noise-attenuation barrier 1338 construction, the department shall notify the local governments 1339 or local jurisdictions. The local government or local 1340 jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a 1341 conflicting ordinance or land development regulation: 1342 (a) Issue a permit by variance or otherwise for the 1343 reconstruction of a sign under this section; 1344 (b) Allow the relocation of a sign, or construction of

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1345 another sign, at an alternative location that is permittable 1346 under the provisions of this chapter, if the sign owner agrees 1347 to relocate the sign or construct another sign; or 1348 (c) Refuse to issue the required permits for 1349 reconstruction of a sign under this section and pay fair market 1350 value of the sign and its associated interest in the real 1351 property to the owner of the sign. 1352 (4) (4) (3) This section does shall not apply to the provisions 1353 of any existing written agreement executed before July 1, 2006, 1354 between any local government and the owner of an outdoor 1355 advertising sign. 1356 Section 19. Subsection (1) of section 479.261, Florida 1357 Statutes, is amended to read: 1358 479.261 Logo sign program.-1359 The department shall establish a logo sign program for (1)1360 the rights-of-way of the limited access interstate highway 1361 system to provide information to motorists about available gas, 1362 food, lodging, camping, attractions, and other services, as approved by the Federal Highway Administration, at interchanges 1363 1364 through the use of business logos and may include additional 1365 interchanges under the program. 1366 As used in this chapter, the term "attraction" means (a) 1367 an establishment, site, facility, or landmark that is open a 1368 minimum of 5 days a week for 52 weeks a year; that has as its 1369 principal focus family-oriented entertainment, cultural, 1370 educational, recreational, scientific, or historical activities; 1371 and that is publicly recognized as a bona fide tourist 1372 attraction.

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1373 The department shall incorporate the use of RV-(b) 1374 friendly markers on specific information logo signs for 1375 establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving 1376 recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for 1377 participation in the specific information logo program and that 1378 also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker 1379 must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway 1380 1381 Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance 1382 with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph, including rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments must 1383 1384 meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. These requirements 1385 shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and exits that 1386 can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and facilities 1387 having appropriate overhead clearances, if applicable.

1388Section 20.Section 479.313, Florida Statutes, is amended1389to read:

1390 479.313 Permit revocation <u>and cancellation</u>; cost of 1391 removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with 1392 the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent 1393 to the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or 1394 federal-aid primary highway system following the revocation <u>or</u> 1395 <u>cancellation</u> of the permit for such sign shall be assessed 1396 against and collected from the permittee.

1397Section 21.Section 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of1398Florida, is repealed.

1399Section 22.Florida Turnpike; sale of advertising.-If the1400Department of Transportation sells the naming rights or a

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1401	sponsorship of the Florida Turnpike to a private sector business
1402	or entity, 10 percent of the funds generated shall be used for
1403	driver education programs unless such use of the funds generated
1404	is restricted by any bond covenants. The 10 percent shall be
1405	distributed, prorated by population, to district school boards
1406	and must be used to enhance funds for the school district's
1407	driver education program. The prorated share of such funds for a
1408	district that does not provide a driver education program may
1409	not be distributed to that district and shall be deposited into
1410	the State Transportation Trust Fund. The remaining 90 percent of
1411	the funds shall be distributed to the State Transportation Trust
1412	Fund.
1413	Section 23. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.

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