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2	An act relating to the Department of Transportation;
3	creating s. 339.041, F.S.; providing legislative
4	findings and intent; authorizing the department to
5	seek certain investors for certain leases; prohibiting
6	the department from pledging the credit, general
7	revenues, or taxing power of the state or any
8	political subdivision of the state; specifying the
9	collection and deposit of lease payments by agreement
10	with the department; amending s. 373.618, F.S.;
11	revising provisions relating to public service warning
12	signs; amending s. 479.01, F.S., relating to outdoor
13	advertising signs; revising and deleting definitions;
14	amending s. 479.02, F.S.; revising duties of the
15	Department of Transportation relating to signs;
16	deleting a requirement that the department adopt
17	certain rules; creating s. 479.024, F.S.; limiting the
18	placement of signs to commercial or industrial zones;
19	defining the terms "parcel" and "utilities"; requiring
20	a local government to use specified criteria to
21	determine zoning for commercial or industrial parcels;
22	providing that certain parcels are considered unzoned
23	commercial or industrial areas; authorizing a permit
24	for a sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area
25	in certain circumstances; prohibiting specified uses
26	and activities from being independently recognized as Page1of64

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27 commercial or industrial; providing an appeal process 28 for an applicant whose permit is denied; requiring an 29 applicant whose application is denied to remove an existing sign pertaining to the application; requiring 30 the department to reduce certain transportation 31 funding in certain circumstances; amending s. 479.03, 32 33 F.S.; requiring notice to owners of intervening 34 privately owned lands before the department enters 35 upon such lands to remove an illegal sign; amending s. 479.04, F.S.; providing that an outdoor advertising 36 37 license is not required solely to erect or construct outdoor signs or structures; amending s. 479.05, F.S.; 38 39 authorizing the department to suspend a license for 40 certain offenses and specifying activities that the licensee may engage in during the suspension; 41 42 prohibiting the department from granting a transfer of an existing permit or issuing an additional permit 43 44 during the suspension; amending s. 479.07, F.S.; revising requirements for obtaining sign permits; 45 conforming and clarifying provisions; revising permit 46 47 tag placement requirements for signs; deleting a provision that allows a permittee to provide its own 48 49 replacement tag; revising requirements for permitting 50 certain signs visible to more than one highway; 51 deleting provisions limiting a pilot program to 52 specified locations; deleting redundant provisions Page 2 of 64

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

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79	479.16, F.S.; exempting certain signs from ch. 479,
80	F.S.; exempting from permitting certain signs placed
81	by tourist-oriented businesses, certain farm signs
82	placed during harvest seasons, certain acknowledgment
83	signs on publicly funded school premises, and certain
84	displays on specific sports facilities; prohibiting
85	certain permit exemptions from being implemented or
86	continued if the implementations or continuations will
87	adversely impact the allocation of federal funds to
88	the Department of Transportation; directing the
89	department to notify a sign owner that the sign must
90	be removed if federal funds are adversely impacted;
91	authorizing the department to remove the sign and
92	assess costs to the sign owner under certain
93	circumstances; amending s. 479.24, F.S.; clarifying
94	provisions relating to compensation paid for the
95	department's acquisition of lawful signs; amending s.
96	479.25, F.S.; revising provisions relating to local
97	government action with respect to erection of noise-
98	attenuation barriers that block views of lawfully
99	erected signs; deleting provisions to conform to
100	changes made by the act; amending s. 479.261, F.S.;
101	expanding the logo program to the limited access
102	highway system; conforming provisions related to a
103	logo sign program on the limited access highway
104	system; amending s. 479.262, F.S.; clarifying Page4of64

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105 provisions relating to the tourist-oriented 106 directional sign program; limiting the placement of 107 such signs to intersections on certain rural roads; 108 prohibiting such signs in urban areas or at 109 interchanges on freeways or expressways; amending s. 479.313, F.S.; requiring a permittee to pay the cost 110 of removing certain signs following the cancellation 111 112 of the permit for the sign; establishing a pilot 113 program for the School District of Palm Beach County 114 authorizing signage on certain school district 115 property to recognize the names of the school 116 district's business partners; providing for expiration 117 of the program; repealing s. 76 of chapter 2012-174, 118 Laws of Florida, relating to authorizing the 119 department to seek Federal Highway Administration 120 approval of a tourist-oriented commerce sign pilot 121 program and directing the department to submit the 122 approved pilot program for legislative approval; 123 amending s. 335.065, F.S.; authorizing the department 124 to enter into certain concession agreements; providing 125 for use of agreement revenues; providing that the 126 agreements are subject to applicable federal laws; 127 requiring that a concession agreement be administered 128 by the department and meet certain requirements; 129 providing an effective date. 130

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131	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
132	
133	Section 1. Section 339.041, Florida Statutes, is created
134	to read:
135	339.041 Factoring of revenues from leases for wireless
136	communication facilities
137	(1) The Legislature finds that efforts to increase funding
138	for capital expenditures for the transportation system are
139	necessary for the protection of the public safety and general
140	welfare and for the preservation of transportation facilities in
141	this state. Therefore, it is the intent of the Legislature to:
142	(a) Create a mechanism for factoring future revenues
143	received by the department from leases for wireless
144	communication facilities on department property on a nonrecourse
145	basis;
146	(b) Fund fixed capital expenditures for the statewide
147	transportation system from proceeds generated through this
148	mechanism; and
149	(c) Maximize revenues from factoring by ensuring that such
150	revenues are exempt from income taxation under federal law in
151	order to increase funds available for capital expenditures.
152	(2) For the purposes of factoring future revenues under
153	this section, department property includes real property located
154	within the department's limited access rights-of-way, real
155	property located outside the current operating right-of-way
156	limits which is not needed to support current transportation
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157	facilities, other property owned by the Board of Trustees of the
158	Internal Improvement Trust Fund and leased by the department,
159	space on department telecommunications facilities, and space on
160	department structures.
161	(3) The department may solicit investors willing to enter
162	into agreements to purchase the revenue stream from one or more
163	existing department leases for wireless communication facilities
164	on property owned or controlled by the department through the
165	issuance of an invitation to negotiate. Such agreements shall be
166	structured as tax-exempt financings for federal income tax
167	purposes in order to result in the largest possible payout.
168	(4) The department may not pledge the credit, the general
169	revenues, or the taxing power of the state or of any political
170	subdivision of the state. The obligations of the department and
171	investors under the agreement do not constitute a general
172	obligation of the state or a pledge of the full faith and credit
173	or taxing power of the state. The agreement is payable from and
174	secured solely by payments received from department leases for
175	wireless communication facilities on property owned or
176	controlled by the department, and neither the state nor any of
177	its agencies has any liability beyond such payments.
178	(5) The department may make any covenant or representation
179	necessary or desirable in connection with the agreement,
180	including a commitment by the department to take whatever
181	actions are necessary on behalf of investors to enforce the
182	department's rights to payments on property leased for wireless
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183	communications facilities. However, the department may not
184	guarantee that actual revenues received in a future year will be
185	those anticipated in its leases for wireless communication
186	facilities. The department may agree to use its best efforts to
187	ensure that anticipated future-year revenues are protected. Any
188	risk that actual revenues received from department leases for
189	wireless communications facilities are lower than anticipated
190	shall be borne exclusively by investors.
191	(6) Subject to annual appropriation, investors shall
192	collect the lease payments on a schedule and in a manner
193	established in the agreements entered into by the department and
194	investors pursuant to this section. The agreements may provide
195	for lease payments to be made directly to investors by lessees
196	if the lease agreements entered into by the department and the
197	lessees pursuant to s. 365.172(12)(f) allow direct payment.
198	(7) Proceeds received by the department from leases for
199	wireless communication facilities shall be deposited in the
200	State Transportation Trust Fund created under s. 206.46 and used
201	for fixed capital expenditures for the statewide transportation
202	system.
203	Section 2. Section 373.618, Florida Statutes, is amended
204	to read:
205	373.618 Public service warnings, alerts, and
206	announcementsThe Legislature believes it is in the public
207	interest that all water management districts created pursuant to
208	s. 373.069 own, acquire, develop, construct, operate, and manage Page 8 of 64

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209 public information systems. Public information systems may be 210 located on property owned by the water management district, upon 211 terms and conditions approved by the water management district, 212 and must display messages to the general public concerning water 213 management services, activities, events, and sponsors, as well 214 as other public service announcements, including watering 215 restrictions, severe weather reports, amber alerts, and other 216 essential information needed by the public. Local government 217 review or approval is not required for a public information 218 system owned or hereafter acquired, developed, or constructed by the water management district on its own property. A public 219 220 information system is subject to exempt from the requirements of 221 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 and all federal laws and 222 agreements, when applicable chapter 479. Water management 223 district funds may not be used to pay the cost to acquire, 224 develop, construct, operate, or manage a public information 225 system. Any necessary funds for a public information system 226 shall be paid for and collected from private sponsors who may 227 display commercial messages.

228 Section 3. Section 479.01, Florida Statutes, is amended to 229 read:

230 231 479.01 Definitions.-As used in this chapter, the term:

(1) "Allowable uses" means <u>the intended uses identified in</u>
 a local government's land development regulations which those
 uses that are authorized within a zoning category <u>as a use by</u>
 <u>right</u>, without the requirement to obtain a variance or waiver.
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The term includes conditional uses and those allowed by special exception <u>if such uses are a present and actual use</u>, but does not include uses that are accessory, <u>ancillary</u>, incidental to the allowable uses, or allowed only on a temporary basis.

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

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

246 (4) "Commercial or industrial zone" means a parcel of land 247 designated for commercial or industrial uses under both the 248 future land use map of the comprehensive plan and the land use 249 development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163. If a 250 parcel is located in an area designated for multiple uses on the 251 future land use map of a comprehensive plan and the zoning 252 category of the land development regulations does not clearly 253 designate that parcel for a specific use, the area will be considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area 254 if it meets 255 the criteria of subsection (26).

256 <u>(4) (5)</u> "Commercial use" means activities associated with 257 the sale, rental, or distribution of products or the performance 258 of services. The term includes, <u>but is not limited to</u> <del>without</del> 259 <del>limitation</del>, such uses or activities as retail sales; wholesale 260 sales; rentals of equipment, goods, or products; offices; Page 10 of 64

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261 restaurants; food service vendors; sports arenas; theaters; and 262 tourist attractions.

263 (5)(6) "Controlled area" means 660 feet or less from the 264 nearest edge of the right-of-way of any portion of the State 265 Highway System, interstate, or federal-aid primary <u>highway</u> 266 system and beyond 660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-267 way of any portion of the State Highway System, interstate 268 <u>highway system</u>, or federal-aid primary system outside an urban 269 area.

270 (6)(7) "Department" means the Department of 271 Transportation.

272 <u>(7) (8)</u> "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, 273 place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way 274 bring into being or establish. The term; but it does not include 275 <u>such any of the foregoing</u> activities when performed as an 276 incident to the change of advertising message or customary 277 maintenance or repair of a sign.

278 (8) (9) "Federal-aid primary highway system" means the 279 federal-aid primary highway system in existence on June 1, 1991, and any highway that was not a part of such system as of that 280 281 date but that is, or became after June 1, 1991, a part of the 282 National Highway System, including portions that have been 283 accepted as part of the National Highway System but are unbuilt 284 or unopened existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or 285 portions thereof, which shall include the National Highway 286 System, designated as the federal-aid primary highway system by Page 11 of 64

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287 the department.

288 <u>(9)(10)</u> "Highway" means any road, street, or other way 289 open or intended to be opened to the public for travel by motor 290 vehicles.

291 (10) (11) "Industrial use" means activities associated with 292 the manufacture, assembly, processing, or storage of products or 293 the performance of related services relating thereto. The term 294 includes, but is not limited to without limitation, such uses or 295 activities as automobile manufacturing or repair, boat 296 manufacturing or repair, junk yards, meat packing facilities, citrus processing and packing facilities, produce processing and 297 298 packing facilities, electrical generating plants, water 299 treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, and solid waste 300 disposal sites.

301 <u>(11) (12)</u> "Interstate highway system" means the existing, 302 unbuilt, or unopened system of highways or portions thereof 303 designated as the national system of interstate and defense 304 highways by the department.

(12) (13) "Main-traveled way" means the traveled way of a 305 highway on which through traffic is carried. In the case of a 306 307 divided highway, the traveled way of each of the separate 308 roadways for traffic in opposite directions is a main-traveled 309 way. The term It does not include such facilities as frontage 310 roads, turning roadways which specifically include on-ramps or 311 off-ramps to the interstate highway system, or parking areas. 312 (13) (14) "Maintain" means to allow to exist.

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313 <u>(14)(15)</u> "Motorist services directional signs" means signs 314 providing directional information about goods and services in 315 the interest of the traveling public where such signs were 316 lawfully erected and in existence on or before May 6, 1976, and 317 continue to provide directional information to goods and 318 services in a defined area.

319 <u>(15)(16)</u> "New highway" means the construction of any road, 320 paved or unpaved, where no road previously existed or the act of 321 paving any previously unpaved road.

322 <u>(16)(17)</u> "Nonconforming sign" means a sign which was 323 lawfully erected but which does not comply with the land use, 324 setback, size, spacing, and lighting provisions of state or 325 local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance passed at a later date 326 or a sign which was lawfully erected but which later fails to 327 comply with state or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance 328 due to changed conditions.

(17) (18) "Premises" means all the land areas under 329 330 ownership or lease arrangement to the sign owner which are 331 contiguous to the business conducted on the land except for instances where such land is a narrow strip contiguous to the 332 333 advertised activity or is connected by such narrow strip, the 334 only viable use of such land is to erect or maintain an advertising sign. If When the sign owner is a municipality or 335 336 county, the term means "premises" shall mean all lands owned or 337 leased by the such municipality or county within its 338 jurisdictional boundaries as set forth by law. Page 13 of 64

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339 (18) (19) "Remove" means to disassemble all sign materials 340 above ground level and  $\tau$  transport such materials from the site  $\tau$ 341 and dispose of sign materials by sale or destruction. 342 (19) (20) "Sign" means any combination of structure and 343 message in the form of an outdoor sign, display, device, figure, 344 painting, drawing, message, placard, poster, billboard, 345 advertising structure, advertisement, logo, symbol, or other 346 form, whether placed individually or on a V-type, back-to-back, 347 side-to-side, stacked, or double-faced display or automatic 348 changeable facing, designed, intended, or used to advertise or 349 inform, any part of the advertising message or informative 350 contents of which is visible from any place on the main-traveled 351 way. The term does not include an official traffic control sign, official marker, or specific information panel erected, caused 352 to be erected, or approved by the department. 353 354 (20) (21) "Sign direction" means the that direction from 355 which the message or informative contents are most visible to 356 oncoming traffic on the main-traveled way. 357 (21) (22) "Sign face" means the part of a the sign, including trim and background, which contains the message or 358 359 informative contents, including an automatic changeable face. 360 (22) (23) "Sign facing" includes all sign faces and

361 automatic changeable faces displayed at the same location and 362 facing the same direction.

363 <u>(23)(24)</u> "Sign structure" means all the interrelated parts 364 and material, such as beams, poles, and stringers, which are Page 14 of 64

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365	constructed for the purpose of supporting or displaying a
366	message or informative contents.
367	(24) (25) "State Highway System" has the same meaning as in
368	s. 334.03 means the existing, unbuilt, or unopened system of
369	highways or portions thereof designated as the State Highway
370	System by the department.
371	(26) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means a
372	parcel of land designated by the future land use map of the
373	comprehensive plan for multiple uses that include commercial or
374	industrial uses but are not specifically designated for
375	commercial or industrial uses under the land development
376	regulations, in which three or more separate and distinct
377	conforming industrial or commercial activities are located.
378	(a) These activities must satisfy the following criteria:
379	1. At least one of the commercial or industrial activities
380	must be located on the same side of the highway and within 800
381	feet of the sign location;
382	2. The commercial or industrial activities must be within
383	660 feet from the nearest edge of the right-of-way; and
384	3. The commercial industrial activities must be within
385	1,600 feet of each other.
386	
387	Distances specified in this paragraph must be measured from the
388	nearest outer edge of the primary building or primary building
389	complex when the individual units of the complex are connected
390	by covered walkways.
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391	(b) Certain activities, including, but not limited to, the
392	following, may not be so recognized as commercial or industrial
393	activities:
394	1. Signs.
395	2. Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming, and
396	related activities, including, but not limited to, wayside fresh
397	produce stands.
398	3. Transient or temporary activities.
399	4. Activities not visible from the main-traveled way.
400	5. Activities conducted more than 660 feet from the
401	nearest edge of the right-of-way.
402	6. Activities conducted in a building principally used as
403	a residence.
404	7. Railroad tracks and minor sidings.
405	8. Communication towers.
406	(25) <del>(27)</del> "Urban area" has the same meaning as <del>defined</del> in
407	s. 334.03 <del>(31)</del> .
408	<u>(26)</u> "Visible commercial or industrial activity" means
409	a commercial or industrial activity that is capable of being
410	seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity from
411	the main-traveled way and that is generally recognizable as
412	commercial or industrial.
413	(27) <del>(29)</del> "Visible sign" means that the advertising message
414	or informative contents of a sign, whether or not legible, <u>can</u>
415	<u>be</u> <del>is capable of being</del> seen without visual aid by a person of
416	normal visual acuity.
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417 (28) (30) "Wall mural" means a sign that is a painting or 418 an artistic work composed of photographs or arrangements of 419 color and that displays a commercial or noncommercial message, 420 relies solely on the side of the building for rigid structural 421 support, and is painted on the building or depicted on vinyl, 422 fabric, or other similarly flexible material that is held in 423 place flush or flat against the surface of the building. The 424 term excludes a painting or work placed on a structure that is 425 erected for the sole or primary purpose of signage. 426 (29) (31) "Zoning category" means the designation under the land development regulations or other similar ordinance enacted 427 428 to regulate the use of land as provided in s. 163.3202(2)(b), 429 which designation sets forth the allowable uses, restrictions, 430 and limitations on use applicable to properties within the 431 category. 432 Section 4. Section 479.02, Florida Statutes, is amended to 433 read: 434 479.02 Duties of the department. It shall be the duty of 435 The department shall to: 436 Administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter, (1)437 and the 1972 agreement between the state and the United States 438 Department of Transportation relating to the size, lighting, and 439 spacing of signs in accordance with Title I of the Highway 440 Beautification Act of 1965 and Title 23 of the  $\tau$  United States 441 Code, and federal regulations, including, but not limited to, 442 those pertaining to the maintenance, continuance, and removal of Page 17 of 64

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443 <u>nonconforming signs</u> in effect as of the effective date of this 444 <del>act</del>.

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

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

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

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

(6) Test and, if economically feasible, implement
alternative methods of providing information in the specific
interest of the traveling public which allow the traveling
public freedom of choice, conserve natural beauty, and present
information safely and aesthetically.

466 (7) Adopt such rules as <u>the department</u> it deems necessary
467 or proper for the administration of this chapter, including
468 rules <u>that</u> which identify activities that may not be recognized
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469	as industrial or commercial activities for purposes of
470	determination of <u>a</u> <del>an area as an unzoned</del> commercial or
471	industrial <u>parcel or an unzoned commercial or industrial</u> area <u>in</u>
472	the manner provided in s. 479.024.
473	(8) Prior to July 1, 1998, Inventory and determine the
474	location of all signs on the state highway system, interstate
475	highway system, and federal-aid primary highway system to be
476	used as systems. Upon completion of the inventory, it shall
477	become the database and permit information for all permitted
478	signs permitted at the time of completion, and the previous
479	records of the department shall be amended accordingly. The
480	inventory shall be updated <u>at least</u> <del>no less than</del> every 2 years.
481	The department shall adopt rules regarding what information is
482	to be collected and preserved to implement the purposes of this
483	chapter. The department may perform the inventory using
484	department staff $_{m{ au}}$ or may contract with a private firm to perform
485	the work, whichever is more cost efficient. The department shall
486	maintain a database of sign inventory information such as sign
487	location, size, height, and structure type, the permittee's
488	permitholder's name, and any other information the department
489	finds necessary to administer the program.
490	Section 5. Section 479.024, Florida Statutes, is created
491	to read:
492	479.024 Commercial and industrial parcelsSigns shall be
493	permitted by the department only in commercial or industrial
494	zones, as determined by the local government, in compliance with
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495	chapter 163, unless otherwise provided in this chapter.
496	Commercial and industrial zones are those areas appropriate for
497	commerce, industry, or trade, regardless of how those areas are
498	labeled.
499	(1) As used in this section, the term:
500	(a) "Parcel" means the property where the sign is located
501	or is proposed to be located.
502	(b) "Utilities" includes all privately, publicly, or
503	cooperatively owned lines, facilities, and systems for
504	producing, transmitting, or distributing communications, power,
505	electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water,
506	steam, waste, and stormwater not connected with the highway
507	drainage, and other similar commodities.
508	(2) The determination as to zoning by the local government
509	for the parcel must meet all of the following criteria:
510	(a) The parcel is comprehensively zoned and includes
511	commercial or industrial uses as allowable uses.
512	(b) The parcel can reasonably accommodate a commercial or
513	industrial use under the future land use map of the
514	comprehensive plan and land use development regulations, as
515	follows:
516	1. Sufficient utilities are available to support
517	commercial or industrial development; and
518	2. The size, configuration, and public access of the
519	parcel are sufficient to accommodate a commercial or industrial
520	use, given the requirements in the comprehensive plan and land
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521	development regulations for vehicular access, on-site
522	circulation, building setbacks, buffering, parking, and other
523	applicable standards or the parcel consists of railroad tracks
524	or minor sidings abutting commercial or industrial property that
525	meets the criteria of this subsection.
526	(c) The parcel is not being used exclusively for
527	noncommercial or nonindustrial uses.
528	(3) If a local government has not designated zoning
529	through land development regulations in compliance with chapter
530	163 but has designated the parcel under the future land use map
531	of the comprehensive plan for uses that include commercial or
532	industrial uses, the parcel shall be considered an unzoned
533	commercial or industrial area. For a permit to be issued for a
534	sign in an unzoned commercial or industrial area, there must be
535	three or more distinct commercial or industrial activities
536	within 1,600 feet of each other, with at least one of the
537	commercial or industrial activities located on the same side of
538	the highway as, and within 800 feet of, the sign location.
539	Multiple commercial or industrial activities enclosed in one
540	building shall be considered one use if all activities have only
541	shared building entrances.
542	(4) For purposes of this section, certain uses and
543	activities may not be independently recognized as commercial or
544	industrial, including, but not limited to:
545	(a) Signs.
546	(b) Agricultural, forestry, ranching, grazing, farming,
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573 pursuant to chapter 120 for a determination of whether the 574 parcel is located in a commercial or industrial zone. Upon 575 receipt of such request, the department shall notify the local 576 government that the applicant has requested an administrative 577 hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

578 <u>(7) If the department determines in a final order that the</u> 579 parcel does not meet the permitting conditions in this section 580 and a sign exists on the parcel, the applicant shall remove the 581 sign within 30 days after the date of the order. The applicant 582 is responsible for all sign removal costs.

583 (8) If the Federal Highway Administration reduces funds 584 that would otherwise be apportioned to the department due to a 585 local government's failure to comply with this section, the 586 department shall reduce transportation funding apportioned to 587 the local government by an equivalent amount.

588 Section 6. Section 479.03, Florida Statutes, is amended to 589 read:

590 479.03 Jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; 591 entry upon privately owned lands.-The territory under the 592 jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter 593 includes shall include all the state. Employees, agents, or 594 independent contractors working for the department, in the 595 performance of their functions and duties under the provisions 596 of this chapter, may enter into and upon any land upon which a 597 sign is displayed, is proposed to be erected, or is being 598 erected and make such inspections, surveys, and removals as may Page 23 of 64

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599 be relevant. Upon written notice to After receiving consent by the landowner, operator, or person in charge of an intervening 600 601 privately owned land that or appropriate inspection warrant 602 issued by a judge of any county court or circuit court of this 603 state which has jurisdiction of the place or thing to be 604 removed, that the removal of an illegal outdoor advertising sign 605 is necessary and has been authorized by a final order or results 606 from an uncontested notice to the sign owner, the department may 607 shall be authorized to enter upon any intervening privately 608 owned lands for the purposes of effectuating removal of illegal 609 signs., provided that The department may enter intervening 610 privately owned lands shall only do so in circumstances where it 611 has determined that no other legal or economically feasible 612 means of entry to the sign site are not reasonably available. Except as otherwise provided by this chapter, the department is 613 614 shall be responsible for the repair or replacement in a like 615 manner for any physical damage or destruction of private 616 property, other than the sign, incidental to the department's 617 entry upon such intervening privately owned lands. Section 7. Section 479.04, Florida Statutes, is amended to 618

619 read:

620 479.04 Business of outdoor advertising; license 621 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
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625 renewed annually. The fee for such license, and for each annual 626 renewal, is \$300. License renewal fees <u>are shall be</u> payable as 627 provided for in s. 479.07.

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

632 Section 8. Section 479.05, Florida Statutes, is amended to 633 read:

634 479.05 Denial, suspension, or revocation of license.-The 635 department may has authority to deny, suspend, or revoke a any 636 license requested or granted under this chapter in any case in which it determines that the application for the license 637 638 contains knowingly false or misleading information of material 639 consequence, that the licensee has failed to pay fees or costs 640 owed to the department for outdoor advertising purposes, or that 641 the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 642 unless such licensee, within 30 days after the receipt of notice 643 by the department, corrects such false or misleading information, pays the outstanding amounts, or complies with the 644 645 provisions of this chapter. Suspension of a license allows the 646 licensee to maintain existing sign permits, but the department may not grant a transfer of an existing permit or issue an 647 648 additional permit to a licensee with a suspended license. A Any 649 person aggrieved by an any action of the department which 650 denies, suspends, or revokes in denying or revoking a license Page 25 of 64

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under this chapter may, within 30 days <u>after</u> from the receipt of
the notice, apply to the department for an administrative
hearing pursuant to chapter 120.

654 Section 9. Section 479.07, Florida Statutes, is amended to 655 read:

656

479.07 Sign permits.-

657 Except as provided in ss. 479.105(1) (e) and 479.16, a (1)658 person may not erect, operate, use, or maintain, or cause to be 659 erected, operated, used, or maintained, any sign on the State 660 Highway System outside an urban area, as defined in s. 661  $334.03(31)_{r}$  or on any portion of the interstate or federal-aid 662 primary highway system without first obtaining a permit for the 663 sign from the department and paying the annual fee as provided 664 in this section. As used in this section, the term "on any 665 portion of the State Highway System, interstate highway system, 666 or federal-aid primary system" means a sign located within the 667 controlled area which is visible from any portion of the main-668 traveled way of such system.

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

674 (3)(a) An application for a sign permit must be made on a
675 form prescribed by the department, and a separate application
676 must be submitted for each permit requested. A permit is
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677 required for each sign facing.

As part of the application, the applicant or his or 678 (b) 679 her authorized representative must certify in a notarized signed 680 statement that all information provided in the application is 681 true and correct and that, pursuant to subsection (2), he or she 682 has obtained the written permission of the owner or other person 683 in lawful possession of the site designated as the location of 684 the sign in the permit application. Each Every permit 685 application must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee; a 686 signed statement by the owner or other person in lawful control 687 of the site on which the sign is located or will be erected, 688 authorizing the placement of the sign on that site; and, where 689 local governmental regulation of signs exists, a statement from 690 the appropriate local governmental official indicating that the sign complies with all local government governmental 691 692 requirements; and, if a local government permit is required for 693 a sign, a statement that the agency or unit of local government 694 will issue a permit to that applicant upon approval of the state 695 permit application by the department.

696 The annual permit fee for each sign facing shall be (C) 697 established by the department by rule in an amount sufficient to 698 offset the total cost to the department for the program, but may shall not be greater than exceed \$100. The A fee may not be 699 700 prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year 701 to accommodate short-term publicity features; however, a first-702 year fee may be prorated by payment of an amount equal to one-Page 27 of 64

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fourth of the annual fee for each remaining whole quarter or partial quarter of the permit year. Applications received after the end of the third quarter of the permit year must include fees for the last quarter of the current year and fees for the succeeding year.

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

712 (5) (a) For each permit issued, the department shall 713 furnish to the applicant a serially numbered permanent metal 714 permit tag. The permittee is responsible for maintaining a valid 715 permit tag on each permitted sign facing at all times. The tag 716 shall be securely attached to the upper 50 percent of the sign 717 structure, and sign facing or, if there is no facing, on the 718 pole nearest the highway; and it shall be attached in such a 719 manner as to be plainly visible from the main-traveled way. 720 Effective July 1, 2012, the tag must be securely attached to the 721 upper 50 percent of the pole nearest the highway and must be 722 attached in such a manner as to be plainly visible from the 723 main-traveled way. The permit becomes void unless the permit tag 724 must be is properly and permanently displayed at the permitted 725 site within 30 days after the date of permit issuance. If the 726 permittee fails to erect a completed sign on the permitted site 727 within 270 days after the date on which the permit was issued, 728 the permit will be void, and the department may not issue a new Page 28 of 64

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729 permit to that permittee for the same location for 270 days 730 after the date on which the permit becomes became void. 731 If a permit tag is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the (b) 732 permittee to whom the tag was issued must apply to the 733 department for a replacement taq. The department shall adopt a 734 rule establishing a service fee for replacement tags in an 735 amount that will recover the actual cost of providing the 736 replacement tag. Upon receipt of the application accompanied by 737 the service fee, the department shall issue a replacement permit 738 taq. Alternatively, the permittee may provide its own 739 replacement tag pursuant to department specifications that the 740 department shall adopt by rule at the time it establishes the 741 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 \$100.

(7) A permittee shall at all times maintain the permission
of the owner or other person in lawful control of the sign site
in order 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
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755 licenses and permits expire annually on January 15. All license and permit renewal fees are required to be submitted to the 756 757 department by no later than the expiration date. At least 105 758 days before prior to the expiration date of licenses and 759 permits, the department shall send to each permittee a notice of 760 fees due for all licenses and permits that which were issued to 761 him or her before prior to the date of the notice. Such notice 762 must shall list the permits and the permit fees due for each 763 sign facing. The permittee shall, no later than 45 days before 764 prior to the expiration date, advise the department of any 765 additions, deletions, or errors contained in the notice. Permit 766 tags that which are not renewed shall be returned to the 767 department for cancellation by the expiration date. Permits that 768 which are not renewed or are canceled shall be certified in 769 writing at that time as canceled or not renewed by the 770 permittee, and permit tags for such permits shall be returned to 771 the department or shall be accounted for by the permittee in 772 writing, which writing shall be submitted with the renewal fee 773 payment or the cancellation certification. However, failure of a 774 permittee to submit a permit cancellation does shall not affect 775 the nonrenewal of a permit. Before Prior to cancellation of a 776 permit, the permittee shall provide written notice to all 777 persons or entities having a right to advertise on the sign that 778 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
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department shall send a notice of violation to the permittee 781 782 within 45 days after the expiration date, requiring the payment 783 of the permit fee within 30 days after the date of the notice 784 and payment of a delinquency fee equal to 10 percent of the 785 original amount due or, in the alternative to these payments, 786 requiring the filing of a request for an administrative hearing 787 to show cause why the his or her sign should not be subject to 788 immediate removal due to expiration of his or her license or 789 permit. If the permittee submits payment as required by the 790 violation notice, the his or her license or permit shall will be 791 automatically reinstated and such reinstatement is will be 792 retroactive to the original expiration date. If the permittee 793 does not respond to the notice of violation within the 30-day 794 period, the department shall, within 30 days, issue a final 795 notice of sign removal and may, following 90 days after the date 796 of the department's final notice of sign removal, remove the 797 sign without incurring any liability as a result of such 798 removal. However, if at any time before removal of the sign, the 799 permittee demonstrates that a good faith error on the part of the permittee resulted in cancellation or nonrenewal of the 800 801 permit, the department may reinstate the permit if: 802 The permit reinstatement fee of up to \$300 based on the 1. size of the sign is paid; 803 804 All other permit renewal and delinquent permit fees due 2. as of the reinstatement date are paid; and 805 806 3. The permittee reimburses the department for all actual Page 31 of 64

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807	costs resulting from the permit cancellation or nonrenewal.
808	(c) Conflicting applications filed by other persons for
809	the same or competing sites covered by a permit subject to
810	paragraph (b) may not be approved until after the sign subject
811	to the expired permit has been removed.
812	(d) The cost for removing a sign <del>, whether</del> by the
813	department or an independent contractor $_{m{ au}}$ shall be assessed by
814	the department against the permittee.
815	(9)(a) A permit <u>may</u> <del>shall</del> not be granted for any sign for
816	which a permit had not been granted by the effective date of
817	this act unless such sign is located at least:
818	1. One thousand five hundred feet from any other permitted
819	sign on the same side of the highway, if on an interstate
820	highway.
821	2. One thousand feet from any other permitted sign on the
822	same side of the highway, if on a federal-aid primary highway.
823	
824	The minimum spacing provided in this paragraph does not preclude
825	the permitting of V-type, back-to-back, side-to-side, stacked,
826	or double-faced signs at the permitted sign site. If a sign is
827	visible to more than one highway subject to the jurisdiction of
828	the department and within the controlled area of the highways
829	from the controlled area of more than one highway subject to the
830	<del>jurisdiction of the department</del> , the sign <u>must</u> shall meet the
831	permitting requirements of <u>all highways</u> , and, if the sign meets
832	the applicable permitting requirements, be permitted to, the Page 32 of 64

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833 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:

837 1. Exceeds 50 feet in sign structure height above the 838 crown of the main-traveled way to which the sign is permitted, 839 if outside an incorporated area;

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

843 3. Exceeds 950 square feet of sign facing including all844 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:

851 The local government has adopted a plan, program, 1. 852 resolution, ordinance, or other policy encouraging the voluntary 853 removal of signs in a downtown, historic, redevelopment, infill, 854 or other designated area which also provides for a new or replacement sign to be erected on an interstate highway within 855 856 that jurisdiction if a sign in the designated area is removed; 857 2. The sign owner and the local government mutually agree 858 to the terms of the removal and replacement; and

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859 3. The local government notifies the department of its 860 intention to allow such removal and replacement as agreed upon 861 pursuant to subparagraph 2. 862 The new or replacement sign to be erected on an 4. 863 interstate highway within that jurisdiction is to be located on 864 a parcel of land specifically designated for commercial or industrial use under both the future land use map of the 865 866 comprehensive plan and the land use development regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 163, and such parcel shall not be 867 868 subject to an evaluation in accordance with the criteria set 869 forth in s. 479.01(26) to determine if the parcel can be 870 considered an unzoned commercial or industrial area. 871 872 The department shall maintain statistics tracking the use of the 873 provisions of this pilot program based on the notifications 874 received by the department from local governments under this 875 paragraph. 876 (d) This subsection does not cause a sign that was 877 conforming on October 1, 1984, to become nonconforming. 878 (10)Commercial or industrial zoning that which is not 879 comprehensively enacted or that which is enacted primarily to 880 permit signs may shall not be recognized as commercial or 881 industrial zoning for purposes of this provision, and permits 882 may shall not be issued for signs in such areas. The department 883 shall adopt rules that within 180 days after this act takes 884 effect which shall provide criteria to determine whether such Page 34 of 64

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885 zoning is comprehensively enacted or enacted primarily to permit 886 signs.

887 Section 10. Section 479.08, Florida Statutes, is amended 888 to read:

889 479.08 Denial or revocation of permit.-The department may 890 deny or revoke a any permit requested or granted under this 891 chapter in any case in which it determines that the application 892 for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading 893 information of material consequence. The department may revoke a 894 any permit granted under this chapter in any case in which the 895 permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, 896 unless such permittee, within 30 days after the receipt of 897 notice by the department, complies with the provisions of this chapter. For the purpose of this section, the notice of 898 899 violation issued by the department must describe in detail the 900 alleged violation. A Any person aggrieved by any action of the 901 department in denying or revoking a permit under this chapter 902 may, within 30 days after receipt of the notice, apply to the 903 department for an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter 904 120. If a timely request for hearing has been filed and the 905 department issues a final order revoking a permit, such revocation shall be effective 30 days after the date of 906 907 rendition. Except for department action pursuant to s. 908 479.107(1), the filing of a timely and proper notice of appeal 909 shall operate to stay the revocation until the department's 910 action is upheld.

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911 Section 11. Section 479.10, Florida Statutes, is amended 912 to read: 913 479.10 Sign removal following permit revocation or 914 cancellation.-A sign shall be removed by the permittee within 30 915 days after the date of revocation or cancellation of the permit 916 for the sign. If the permittee fails to remove the sign within 917 the 30-day period, the department shall remove the sign at the 918 permittee's expense with or without further notice and without 919 incurring any liability as a result of such removal. 920 Section 12. Section 479.105, Florida Statutes, is amended 921 to read: 922 479.105 Signs erected or maintained without required 923 permit; removal.-924 A Any sign that which is located adjacent to the (1)925 right-of-way of any highway on the State Highway System outside 926 an incorporated area or adjacent to the right-of-way on any 927 portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system, 928 which sign was erected, operated, or maintained without the permit required by s. 479.07(1) having been issued by the 929 930 department, is declared to be a public nuisance and a private 931 nuisance and shall be removed as provided in this section. 932 Upon a determination by the department that a sign is (a) in violation of s. 479.07(1), the department shall prominently 933 934 post on the sign, or as close to the sign as possible for a 935 location in which the sign is not easily accessible, face a 936 notice stating that the sign is illegal and must be removed Page 36 of 64

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

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

957 (c) However, the department may issue a permit for a sign, 958 as a conforming or nonconforming sign, if the sign owner 959 demonstrates to the department one of the following:

960 <u>1. If the sign meets the current requirements of this</u> 961 <u>chapter for a sign permit, the sign owner may submit the</u> 962 <u>required application package and receive a permit as a</u> <u>Page 37 of 64</u>

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963	conforming sign, upon payment of all applicable fees.
964	2. If the sign does not meet the current requirements of
965	this chapter for a sign permit and has never been exempt from
966	the requirement that a permit be obtained, the sign owner may
967	receive a permit as a nonconforming sign if the department
968	determines that the sign is not located on state right-of-way
969	and is not a safety hazard, and if the sign owner pays a penalty
970	fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter,
971	including annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of
972	the erection of the sign, and attaches to the permit application
973	package documentation that demonstrates that:
974	a. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged,
975	and continuously maintained at the same location for 7 years or
976	more;
977	b. During the initial 7 years in which the sign has been
978	subject to the jurisdiction of the department, the sign would
979	have met the criteria established in this chapter which were in
980	effect at that time for issuance of a permit; and
981	c. The department has not initiated a notice of violation
982	or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-
983	year period in which the sign has been subject to the
984	jurisdiction of the department.
985	(d) This subsection does not cause a neighboring sign that
986	is permitted and that is within the spacing requirements under
987	s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.
988	<u>(e)</u> For purposes of this subsection, a notice to the Page 38 of 64

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989 sign owner, when required, constitutes sufficient notice.; and 990 Notice is not required to be provided to the lessee, advertiser, 991 or the owner of the real property on which the sign is located. 992 (f) (d) If, after a hearing, it is determined that a sign 993 has been wrongfully or erroneously removed pursuant to this 994 subsection, the department, at the sign owner's discretion, 995 shall either pay just compensation to the owner of the sign or 996 reerect the sign in kind at the expense of the department. (e) However, if the sign owner demonstrates to the 997 998 department that: 999 1. The sign has been unpermitted, structurally unchanged, 1000 and continuously maintained at the same location for a period of 1001 7 years or more; 1002 2. At any time during the period in which the sign has 1003 been erected, the sign would have met the criteria established 1004 in this chapter for issuance of a permit; 1005 3. The department has not initiated a notice of violation or taken other action to remove the sign during the initial 7-1006 1007 year period described in subparagraph 1.; and 1008 4. The department determines that the sign is not located 1009 on state right-of-way and is not a safety hazard, 1010 1011 the sign may be considered a conforming or nonconforming sign and may be issued a permit by the department upon application in 1012 1013 accordance with this chapter and payment of a penalty fee of \$300 and all pertinent fees required by this chapter, including 1014 Page 39 of 64

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#### 1015 annual permit renewal fees payable since the date of the 1016 erection of the sign.

1017 If a sign is under construction and the department (2) (a) 1018 determines that a permit has not been issued for the sign as 1019 required under the provisions of this chapter, the department may is authorized to require that all work on the sign cease 1020 1021 until the sign owner shows that the sign does not violate the 1022 provisions of this chapter. The order to cease work shall be 1023 prominently posted on the sign structure, and no further notice 1024 is not required to be given. The failure of a sign owner or her 1025 or his agents to immediately comply with the order subjects 1026 shall subject the sign to prompt removal by the department.

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

1034 (3) The cost of removing a sign, whether by the department
1035 or an independent contractor, shall be assessed against the
1036 owner of the sign by the department.

1037 Section 13. Subsections (5) and (7) of section 479.106, 1038 Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

1039 479.106 Vegetation management.-

1040 (5) The department may only grant a permit pursuant to s. Page 40 of 64

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1041 479.07 for a new sign that which requires the removal, cutting, or trimming of existing trees or vegetation on public right-of-1042 1043 way for the sign face to be visible from the highway the sign 1044 will be permitted to when the sign owner has removed at least 1045 two nonconforming signs of approximate comparable size and 1046 surrendered the permits for the nonconforming signs to the department for cancellation. For signs originally permitted 1047 after July 1, 1996, the first application, or application for a 1048 1049 change of view zone, no permit for the removal, cutting, or 1050 trimming of trees or vegetation along the highway the sign is 1051 permitted to shall require the removal of two nonconforming 1052 signs, in addition to mitigation or contribution to a plan of mitigation. The department may not grant a permit for the 1053 removal, cutting, or trimming of trees for a sign permitted 1054 after July 1, 1996, if the shall be granted where such trees are 1055 1056 or the vegetation is are part of a beautification project 1057 implemented before prior to the date of the original sign permit 1058 application and if, when the beautification project is 1059 specifically identified in the department's construction plans, permitted landscape projects, or agreements. 1060 1061 (7)Any person engaging in removal, cutting, or trimming

of trees or vegetation in violation of this section or benefiting from such actions shall be subject to an administrative penalty of up to \$1,000 per sign facing and required to mitigate for the unauthorized removal, cutting, or trimming in such manner and in such amount as may be required Page 41 of 64

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1067	under the rules of the department.
1068	Section 14. Subsection (5) of section 479.107, Florida
1069	Statutes, is amended to read:
1070	479.107 Signs on highway rights-of-way; removal
1071	(5) The cost of removing a sign <del>, whether</del> by the department
1072	or an independent contractor $_{m{ au}}$ shall be assessed by the
1073	department against the owner of the sign. <del>Furthermore, the</del>
1074	department shall assess a fine of \$75 against the sign owner for
1075	any sign which violates the requirements of this section.
1076	Section 15. Section 479.111, Florida Statutes, is amended
1077	to read:
1078	479.111 Specified signs allowed within controlled portions
1079	of the interstate and federal-aid primary highway system.—Only
1080	the following signs shall be allowed within controlled portions
1081	of the interstate highway system and the federal-aid primary
1082	highway system as set forth in s. 479.11(1) and (2):
1083	(1) Directional or other official signs and notices that
1084	which conform to 23 C.F.R. ss. 750.151-750.155.
1085	(2) Signs in commercial-zoned and industrial-zoned areas
1086	or commercial-unzoned and industrial-unzoned areas and within
1087	660 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way, subject to the
1088	requirements set forth in the $\underline{1972}$ agreement between the state
1089	and the United States Department of Transportation.
1090	(3) Signs for which permits are not required under s.
1091	479.16.
1092	Section 16. Section 479.15, Florida Statutes, is amended Page 42 of 64

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1093 to read:

1094

479.15 Harmony of regulations.-

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

1102 (2) A municipality, county, local zoning authority, or 1103 other local governmental entity may not remove, or cause to be 1104 removed, a any lawfully erected sign along any portion of the interstate or federal-aid primary highway system without first 1105 1106 paying just compensation for such removal. A local governmental 1107 entity may not cause in any way the alteration of a any lawfully 1108 erected sign located along any portion of the interstate or 1109 federal-aid primary highway system without payment of just 1110 compensation if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. The municipality, county, local zoning authority, or other 1111 1112 local governmental government entity that adopts requirements 1113 for such alteration shall pay just compensation to the sign 1114 owner if such alteration constitutes a taking under state law. This subsection applies only to a lawfully erected sign the 1115 subject matter of which relates to premises other than the 1116 premises on which it is located or to merchandise, services, 1117 activities, or entertainment not sold, produced, manufactured, 1118 Page 43 of 64

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

1128 It is the express intent of the Legislature to limit (3) 1129 the state right-of-way acquisition costs on state and federal 1130 roads in eminent domain proceedings, the provisions of ss. 479.07 and 479.155 notwithstanding. Subject to approval by the 1131 Federal Highway Administration, if whenever public acquisition 1132 of land upon which is situated a lawful permitted nonconforming 1133 sign occurs $_{\overline{r}}$  as provided in this chapter, the sign may, at the 1134 1135 election of its owner and the department, be relocated or 1136 reconstructed adjacent to the new right-of-way and in close 1137 proximity to the current site if along the roadway within 100 1138 feet of the current location, provided the nonconforming sign is 1139 not relocated in an area inconsistent with s. 479.024. on a 1140 parcel zoned residential, and provided further that Such 1141 relocation is shall be subject to the applicable setback 1142 requirements in the 1972 agreement between the state and the 1143 United States Department of Transportation. The sign owner shall 1144 pay all costs associated with relocating or reconstructing a any Page 44 of 64

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1145 sign under this subsection, and neither the state or nor any 1146 local government may not shall reimburse the sign owner for such 1147 costs, unless part of such relocation costs is are required by 1148 federal law. If no adjacent property is not available for the 1149 relocation, the department is shall be responsible for paying 1150 the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal.

(4) For a nonconforming sign, Such relocation shall be adjacent to the current site and the face of the sign may shall not be increased in size or height or structurally modified at the point of relocation in a manner inconsistent with the current building codes of the jurisdiction in which the sign is located.

1157 (5) If In the event that relocation can be accomplished 1158 but is inconsistent with the ordinances of the municipality or 1159 county within whose jurisdiction the sign is located, the ordinances of the local government shall prevail if, provided 1160 that the local government assumes shall assume the 1161 1162 responsibility to provide the owner of the sign just compensation for its removal., but in no event shall 1163 1164 Compensation paid by the local government may not be greater 1165 than exceed the compensation required under state or federal law. Further, the provisions of This section does shall not 1166 1167 impair any agreement or future agreements between a municipality or county and the owner of a sign or signs within the 1168 1169 jurisdiction of the municipality or county. Nothing in this 1170 section shall be deemed to cause a nonconforming sign to become Page 45 of 64

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1171 conforming solely as a result of the relocation allowed in this
1172 section.

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

1180 (7) This section does not cause a neighboring sign that is 1181 already permitted and that is within the spacing requirements 1182 established in s. 479.07(9)(a) to become nonconforming.

1183 Section 17. Section 479.156, Florida Statutes, is amended 1184 to read:

1185 479.156 Wall murals.-Notwithstanding any other provision 1186 of this chapter, a municipality or county may permit and 1187 regulate wall murals within areas designated by such government. 1188 If a municipality or county permits wall murals, a wall mural that displays a commercial message and is within 660 feet of the 1189 nearest edge of the right-of-way within an area adjacent to the 1190 1191 interstate highway system or the federal-aid primary highway system shall be located only in an area that is zoned for 1192 industrial or commercial use pursuant to s. 479.024. and The 1193 municipality or county shall establish and enforce regulations 1194 1195 for such areas which that, at a minimum, set forth criteria governing the size, lighting, and spacing of wall murals 1196 Page 46 of 64

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1197 consistent with the intent of 23 U.S.C. s. 131 the Highway 1198 Beautification Act of 1965 and with customary use. If Whenever a 1199 municipality or county exercises such control and makes a 1200 determination of customary use pursuant to 23 U.S.C. s. 131(d), 1201 such determination shall be accepted in lieu of controls in the 1202 agreement between the state and the United States Department of 1203 Transportation, and the department shall notify the Federal 1204 Highway Administration pursuant to the agreement, 23 U.S.C. s. 1205 131(d), and 23 C.F.R. s. 750.706(c). A wall mural that is 1206 subject to municipal or county regulation and 23 U.S.C. s. 131 1207 the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 must be approved by the 1208 Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway 1209 Administration when required by federal law and federal 1210 regulation under the agreement between the state and the United 1211 States Department of Transportation and federal regulations 1212 enforced by the Department of Transportation under s. 479.02(1). 1213 The existence of a wall mural as defined in s. 479.01(30) must 1214 shall not be considered in determining whether a sign as defined 1215 in s. 479.01<del>(20)</del>, either existing or new, is in compliance with s. 479.07(9)(a). 1216 1217 Section 18. Section 479.16, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 1218

1219 479.16 Signs for which permits are not required.—The 1220 following signs are exempt from the requirement that a permit 1221 for a sign be obtained under the provisions of this chapter but 1222 are required to comply with the provisions of s. 479.11(4)-(8). Page 47 of 64

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1223	and the provisions of subsections (15)-(19) may not be
1224	implemented or continued if the Federal Government notifies the
1225	department that implementation or continuation will adversely
1226	affect the allocation of federal funds to the department:
1227	(1) Signs erected on the premises of an establishment $_{m  au}$
1228	which <del>signs</del> consist primarily of the name of the establishment
1229	or <del>which</del> identify the principal or accessory merchandise,
1230	services, activities, or entertainment sold, produced,
1231	manufactured, or furnished on the premises of the establishment
1232	and which comply with the lighting restrictions <i>imposed</i> under
1233	department rule adopted pursuant to s. 479.11(5), or signs owned
1234	by a municipality or a county located on the premises of such
1235	municipality or such county which display information regarding
1236	governmental government services, activities, events, or
1237	entertainment. For purposes of this section, the following types
1238	of messages <u>are</u> <del>shall</del> not <del>be</del> considered information regarding
1239	governmental government services, activities, events, or
1240	entertainment:
1241	(a) Messages <u>that</u> <del>which</del> specifically reference any
1242	commercial enterprise.
1243	(b) Messages that which reference a commercial sponsor of
1244	any event.
1245	(c) Personal messages.
1246	(d) Political campaign messages.
1247	
1248	If a sign located on the premises of an establishment consists Page 48 of 64 $$

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1249 principally of brand name or trade name advertising and the 1250 merchandise or service is only incidental to the principal 1251 activity, or if the owner of the establishment receives rental 1252 income from the sign, then the sign is not exempt under this 1253 subsection.

1254 (2) Signs erected, used, or maintained on a farm by the
1255 owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm
1256 produce, merchandise, service, or entertainment sold, produced,
1257 manufactured, or furnished on such farm.

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

(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.

1268 (5) Danger or precautionary signs relating to the premises
1269 on which they are located; forest fire warning signs erected
1270 under the authority of the Florida Forest Service of the
1271 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and signs,
1272 notices, or symbols erected by the United States Government
1273 under the direction of the United States Forest Forestry
1274 Service.

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1275 (6) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry, or other 1276 transportation or transmission company necessary for the 1277 direction or safety of the public. 1278 Signs, notices, or symbols for the information of (7)1279 aviators as to location, directions, and landings and conditions 1280 affecting safety in aviation erected or authorized by the 1281 department. (8) Signs or notices measuring up to 8 square feet in area 1282 1283 which are erected or maintained upon property and which state 1284 stating only the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the 1285 premises and not exceeding 8 square feet in area. 1286 Historical markers erected by duly constituted and (9) 1287 authorized public authorities. 1288 (10)Official traffic control signs and markers erected, 1289 caused to be erected, or approved by the department. 1290 Signs erected upon property warning the public (11)1291 against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon. 1292 (12)Signs not in excess of up to 8 square feet which that 1293 are owned by and relate to the facilities and activities of 1294 churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, 1295 charitable organizations, or units or agencies of government. 1296 Except that Signs placed on benches, transit (13)shelters, modular news racks, street light poles, public pay 1297 1298 telephones, and waste receptacles, within the right-of-way, as 1299 provided for in s. 337.408 are exempt from all provisions of 1300 this chapter. Page 50 of 64 CODING: Words stricken are deletions; words underlined are additions.

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1301	(14) Signs relating exclusively to political campaigns.
1302	(15) Signs <u>measuring up to</u> <del>not in excess of</del> 16 square feet
1303	placed at a road junction with the State Highway System denoting
1304	only the distance or direction of a residence or farm operation,
1305	or, <u>outside an incorporated</u> <del>in a rural</del> area where a hardship is
1306	created because a small business is not visible from the road
1307	junction with the State Highway System, one sign <u>measuring up to</u>
1308	<del>not in excess of</del> 16 square feet $_{m{ au}}$ denoting only the name of the
1309	business and the distance and direction to the business. The
1310	small-business-sign provision of this subsection does not apply
1311	to charter counties and may not be implemented if the Federal
1312	Government notifies the department that implementation will
1313	adversely affect the allocation of federal funds to the
1314	department.
1315	(16) Signs placed by a local tourist-oriented business
1316	located within a rural area of critical economic concern as
1317	defined in s. 288.0656(2) which are:
1318	(a) Not more than 8 square feet in size or more than 4
1319	feet in height;
1320	(b) Located only in rural areas on a facility that does
1321	not meet the definition of a limited access facility, as defined
1322	<u>in s. 334.03;</u>
1323	(c) Located within 2 miles of the business location and at
1324	least 500 feet apart;
1325	(d) Located only in two directions leading to the
1326	business; and
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1327	(e) Not located within the road right-of-way.
1328	
1329	A business placing such signs must be at least 4 miles from any
1330	other business using this exemption and may not participate in
1331	any other directional signage program by the department.
1332	(17) Signs measuring up to 32 square feet denoting only
1333	the distance or direction of a farm operation which are erected
1334	at a road junction with the State Highway System, but only
1335	during the harvest season of the farm operation for up to $4$
1336	months.
1337	(18) Acknowledgment signs erected upon publicly funded
1338	school premises which relate to a specific public school club,
1339	team, or event and which are placed at least 1,000 feet from any
1340	other acknowledgment sign on the same side of the roadway. The
1341	sponsor information on an acknowledgment sign may constitute no
1342	more than 100 square feet of the sign. As used in this
1343	subsection, the term "acknowledgment sign" means a sign that is
1344	intended to inform the traveling public that a public school
1345	club, team, or event has been sponsored by a person, firm, or
1346	other entity.
1347	(19) Displays erected upon a sports facility, the content
1348	of which is directly related to the facility's activities or to
1349	the facility's products or services. Displays must be mounted
1350	flush to the surface of the sports facility and must rely upon
1351	the building facade for structural support. As used in this
1352	subsection, the term "sports facility" means an athletic
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1353	complex, athletic arena, or athletic stadium, including
1354	physically connected parking facilities, which is open to the
1355	public and has a seating capacity of 15,000 or more permanently
1356	installed seats.
1357	
1358	If the exemptions in subsections (15)-(19) are not implemented
1359	or continued due to notification from the Federal Government
1360	that the allocation of federal funds to the department will be
1361	adversely impacted, the department shall provide notice to the
1362	sign owner that the sign must be removed within 30 days after
1363	receipt of the notice. If the sign is not removed within 30 days
1364	after receipt of the notice by the sign owner, the department
1365	may remove the sign, and the costs incurred in connection with
1366	the sign removal shall be assessed against and collected from
1367	the sign owner.
1368	Section 19. Section 479.24, Florida Statutes, is amended
1369	to read:
1370	479.24 Compensation for removal of signs; eminent domain;
1371	exceptions
1372	(1) Just compensation shall be paid by the department
1373	upon the department's <u>acquisition</u> <del>removal</del> of a lawful <u>conforming</u>
1374	or nonconforming sign along any portion of the interstate or
1375	federal-aid primary highway system. This section does not apply
1376	to a sign <u>that</u> which is illegal at the time of its removal. A
1377	sign <u>loses</u> <del>will lose</del> its nonconforming status and <u>becomes</u> <del>become</del>
1378	illegal at such time as it fails to be permitted or maintained ${\sf Page}53{\sf of}64$

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1379	in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, ordinances, or
1380	regulations other than the provision <u>that</u> which makes it
1381	nonconforming. A legal nonconforming sign under state law or
1382	rule <u>does</u> <del>will</del> not lose its nonconforming status solely because
1383	it additionally becomes nonconforming under an ordinance or
1384	regulation of a local governmental entity passed at a later
1385	date. The department shall make every reasonable effort to
1386	negotiate the purchase of the signs to avoid litigation and
1387	congestion in the courts.
1388	(2) The department is not required to remove any sign
1389	under this section if the federal share of the just compensation
1390	to be paid upon removal of the sign is not available to make
1391	such payment, unless an appropriation by the Legislature for
1392	such purpose is made to the department.
1393	(3)(a) The department <u>may</u> <del>is authorized to</del> use the power
1394	of eminent domain when necessary to carry out <del>the provisions of</del>
1395	this chapter.
1396	(b) If eminent domain procedures are instituted, just
1397	compensation shall be made pursuant to the state's eminent
1398	domain procedures, chapters 73 and 74.
1399	Section 20. Section 479.25, Florida Statutes, is amended
1400	to read:
1401	479.25 Erection of noise-attenuation barrier blocking view
1402	of sign; procedures; application
1403	(1) The owner of a lawfully erected sign that is governed
1404	by and conforms to state and federal requirements for land use, Page 54 of 64 $$

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1405 size, height, and spacing may increase the height above ground 1406 level of such sign at its permitted location if a noise-1407 attenuation barrier is permitted by or erected by any 1408 governmental entity in such a way as to screen or block 1409 visibility of the sign. Any increase in height permitted under this section may only be the increase in height which is 1410 required to achieve the same degree of visibility from the 1411 right-of-way which the sign had before prior to the construction 1412 1413 of the noise-attenuation barrier, notwithstanding the 1414 restrictions contained in s. 479.07(9)(b). A sign reconstructed 1415 under this section must shall comply with the building standards 1416 and wind load requirements provided set forth in the Florida 1417 Building Code. If construction of a proposed noise-attenuation 1418 barrier will screen a sign lawfully permitted under this chapter, the department shall provide notice to the local 1419 government or local jurisdiction within which the sign is 1420 1421 located before construction prior to erection of the noise-1422 attenuation barrier. Upon a determination that an increase in the height of a sign as permitted under this section will 1423 1424 violate a provision contained in an ordinance or a land 1425 development regulation of the local government or local 1426 jurisdiction, the local government or local jurisdiction shall, 1427 before construction so notify the department. When notice has 1428 been received from the local government or local jurisdiction 1429 prior to erection of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1430 department shall: Page 55 of 64

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1431	(a) Provide a variance or waiver to the local ordinance or
1432	land development regulations to Conduct a written survey of all
1433	property owners identified as impacted by highway noise and who
1434	may benefit from the proposed noise-attenuation barrier. The
1435	written survey shall inform the property owners of the location,
1436	date, and time of the public hearing described in paragraph (b)
1437	and shall specifically advise the impacted property owners that:
1438	1. Erection of the noise-attenuation barrier may block the
1439	visibility of an existing outdoor advertising sign;
1440	2. The local government or local jurisdiction may restrict
1441	or prohibit increasing the height of the existing outdoor
1442	advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; and
1443	3. If a majority of the impacted property owners vote for
1444	construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the local
1445	government or local jurisdiction will be required to:
1446	$a$ . allow an increase in the height of the sign $rac{\mathrm{i} n}{\mathrm{i} n}$
1447	violation of a local ordinance or land development regulation;
1448	(b) b. Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at
1449	another location if the sign owner agrees; or
1450	<u>(c)</u> c. Pay the fair market value of the sign and its
1451	associated interest in the real property.
1452	(2) (b) The department shall hold a public hearing within
1453	the boundaries of the affected local governments or local
1454	jurisdictions to receive input on the proposed noise-attenuation
1455	barrier and its conflict with the local ordinance or land
1456	development regulation and to suggest or consider alternatives Page 56 of 64

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1457 or modifications to the proposed noise-attenuation barrier to alleviate or minimize the conflict with the local ordinance or 1458 1459 land development regulation or minimize any costs that may be 1460 associated with relocating, reconstructing, or paying for the 1461 affected sign. The public hearing may be held concurrently with other public hearings scheduled for the project. The department 1462 shall provide a written notification to the local government or 1463 local jurisdiction of the date and time of the public hearing 1464 1465 and shall provide general notice of the public hearing in 1466 accordance with the notice provisions of s. 335.02(1). The 1467 notice may shall not be placed in that portion of a newspaper in 1468 which legal notices or classified advertisements appear. The 1469 notice must shall specifically state that:

1470 <u>(a)</u><sup>1.</sup> Erection of the proposed noise-attenuation barrier 1471 may block the visibility of an existing outdoor advertising 1472 sign;

1473 (b)2. The local government or local jurisdiction may 1474 restrict or prohibit increasing the height of the existing 1475 outdoor advertising sign to make it visible over the barrier; 1476 and

1477 <u>(c)</u><sup>3</sup>. Upon If a majority of the impacted property owners 1478 vote for construction of the noise-attenuation barrier, the 1479 local government or local jurisdiction <u>shall</u> will be required 1480 to:

14811.a.Allow an increase in the height of the sign through a1482waiver or variance toin violation ofa local ordinance or landPage 57 of 64

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1483 development regulation;

14842.b.Allow the sign to be relocated or reconstructed at1485another location if the sign owner agrees; or

1486 <u>3.c.</u> Pay the fair market value of the sign and its 1487 associated interest in the real property.

(3) (2) The department may shall not permit erection of the 1488 1489 noise-attenuation barrier to the extent the barrier screens or blocks visibility of the sign until after the public hearing is 1490 held and until such time as the survey has been conducted and a 1491 1492 majority of the impacted property owners have indicated approval to erect the noise-attenuation barrier. When the impacted 1493 1494 property owners approve of the noise-attenuation barrier 1495 construction, the department shall notify the local governments or local jurisdictions. The local government or local 1496 1497 jurisdiction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of a 1498 conflicting ordinance or land development regulation: 1499 (a) Issue a permit by variance or otherwise for the 1500 reconstruction of a sign under this section; 1501 (b) Allow the relocation of a sign, or construction of 1502 another sign, at an alternative location that is permittable 1503 under the provisions of this chapter, if the sign owner agrees 1504 to relocate the sign or construct another sign; or 1505 (c) Refuse to issue the required permits for

1506 reconstruction of a sign under this section and pay fair market

1507 value of the sign and its associated interest in the real

1508 property to the owner of the sign.

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1509 <u>(4)</u> (3) This section <u>does</u> shall not apply to the provisions 1510 of any existing written agreement executed before July 1, 2006, 1511 between any local government and the owner of an outdoor 1512 advertising sign.

Section 21. Subsection (1) of section 479.261, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1515

479.261 Logo sign program.-

(1) The department shall establish a logo sign program
for the rights-of-way of the <u>limited access</u> interstate highway
system to provide information to motorists about available gas,
food, lodging, camping, attractions, and other services, as
approved by the Federal Highway Administration, at interchanges
through the use of business logos and may include additional
interchanges under the program.

(a) As used in this chapter, the term "attraction" means
an establishment, site, facility, or landmark that is open a
minimum of 5 days a week for 52 weeks a year; that has as its
principal focus family-oriented entertainment, cultural,
educational, recreational, scientific, or historical activities;
and that is publicly recognized as a bona fide tourist
attraction.

(b) The department shall incorporate the use of RVfriendly markers on specific information logo signs for establishments that cater to the needs of persons driving recreational vehicles. Establishments that qualify for participation in the specific information logo program and that Page 59 of 64

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1535	also qualify as "RV-friendly" may request the RV-friendly marker
1536	on their specific information logo sign. An RV-friendly marker
1537	must consist of a design approved by the Federal Highway
1538	Administration. The department shall adopt rules in accordance
1539	with chapter 120 to administer this paragraph. Such rules must
1540	establish minimum requirements for parking spaces, entrances and
1541	exits, and overhead clearance which must be met by, including
1542	rules setting forth the minimum requirements that establishments
1543	<u>that wish</u> must meet in order to qualify as RV-friendly. <del>These</del>
1544	requirements shall include large parking spaces, entrances, and
1545	exits that can easily accommodate recreational vehicles and
1546	facilities having appropriate overhead clearances, if
1547	applicable.
1548	Section 22. Subsection (1) of section 479.262, Florida
1549	Statutes, is amended to read:
1550	479.262 Tourist-oriented directional sign program
1551	(1) A tourist-oriented directional sign program to provide
1552	directions to rural tourist-oriented businesses, services, and
1553	activities may be established at intersections on rural and
1554	conventional state, county, or municipal roads only in rural
1555	counties identified by criteria and population in s. 288.0656
1556	when approved and permitted by county or local governmental
1557	government entities within their respective jurisdictional areas
1558	at intersections on rural and conventional state, county, or
1559	municipal roads. A county or local government that which issues
1560	permits for a tourist-oriented directional sign program <u>is</u> <del>shall</del> Page 60 of 64

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1561	be responsible for sign construction, maintenance, and program
1562	operation in compliance with subsection (3) for roads on the
1563	state highway system and may establish permit fees sufficient to
1564	offset associated costs. <u>A tourist-oriented directional sign may</u>
1565	not be used on roads in urban areas or at interchanges on
1566	freeways or expressways.
1567	Section 23. Section 479.313, Florida Statutes, is amended
1568	to read:
1569	479.313 Permit revocation and cancellation; cost of
1570	removal.—All costs incurred by the department in connection with
1571	the removal of a sign located within a controlled area adjacent
1572	to the State Highway System, interstate highway system, or
1573	federal-aid primary highway system following the revocation <u>or</u>
1574	cancellation of the permit for such sign shall be assessed
1575	against and collected from the permittee.
1576	Section 24. There is established a pilot program for the
1577	School District of Palm Beach County to recognize its business
1578	partners. The school district may recognize its business
1579	partners by publicly displaying the names of the business
1580	partners on school district property in the unincorporated areas
1581	of the county. Recognitions of Project Graduation and athletic
1582	sponsorships are examples of appropriate recognitions. The
1583	school district shall make every effort to display the names of
1584	its business partners in a manner that is consistent with the
1585	county standards for uniformity in size, color, and placement of
1586	the signs. If the provisions of this section are inconsistent
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1587	with county ordinances or regulations relating to signs in the
1588	unincorporated areas of the county or inconsistent with chapter
1589	125 or chapter 166, Florida Statutes, the provisions of this
1590	section shall prevail. If the Federal Highway Administration
1591	determines that the Department of Transportation is not
1592	providing effective control of outdoor advertising as a result
1593	of a business partner recognition by the school district under
1594	this pilot program, the department shall notify the school
1595	district by certified mail of any nonconforming recognition, and
1596	the school district shall remove the recognition specified in
1597	the notice within 30 days after receiving the notification. The
1598	pilot program expires June 30, 2015.
1599	Section 25. Section 76 of chapter 2012-174, Laws of
1600	Florida, is repealed.
1601	Section 26. Subsection (3) of section 335.065, Florida
1602	Statutes, is amended to read:
1603	335.065 Bicycle and pedestrian ways along state roads and
1604	transportation facilities
1605	(3) The department, in cooperation with the Department of
1606	Environmental Protection, shall establish a statewide integrated
1607	system of bicycle and pedestrian ways in such a manner as to
1608	take full advantage of any such ways which are maintained by any
1609	governmental entity. The department may enter into a concession
1610	agreement with a not-for-profit entity or private sector
1611	business or entity for commercial sponsorship displays on
1612	multiuse trails and related facilities and use any concession
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1613	agreement revenues for the maintenance of the multiuse trails
1614	and related facilities. Commercial sponsorship displays are
1615	subject to the requirements of the Highway Beautification Act of
1616	1965, and all federal laws and agreements, when applicable. For
1617	the purposes of this section, bicycle facilities may be
1618	established as part of or separate from the actual roadway and
1619	may utilize existing road rights-of-way or other rights-of-way
1620	or easements acquired for public use.
1621	(a) A concession agreement shall be administered by the
1622	department and must include the requirements of this section.
1623	(b)1. Signage or displays erected under this section shall
1624	comply with s. 337.407 and chapter 479 and shall be limited as
1625	follows:
1626	a. One large sign or display, not to exceed 16 square feet
1627	in area, may be located at each trailhead or parking area.
1628	b. One small sign or display, not to exceed 4 square feet
1629	in area, may be located at each designated trail public access
1630	point.
1631	2. Before installation, each name or sponsorship display
1632	must be approved by the department.
1633	3. The department shall ensure that the size, color,
1634	materials, construction, and location of all signs are
1635	consistent with the management plan for the property and the
1636	standards of the department, do not intrude on natural and
1637	historic settings, and contain only a logo selected by the
1638	sponsor and the following sponsorship wording:
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1639	
1640	(Name of the sponsor) proudly sponsors the costs
1641	of maintaining the (Name of the greenway or
1642	trail)
1643	
1644	4. All costs of a display, including development,
1645	construction, installation, operation, maintenance, and removal
1646	costs, shall be paid by the concessionaire.
1647	(c) A concession agreement shall be for a minimum of 1
1648	year, but may be for a longer period under a multiyear
1649	agreement, and may be terminated for just cause by the
1650	department upon 60 days' advance notice. Just cause for
1651	termination of a concession agreement includes, but is not
1652	limited to, violation of the terms of the concession agreement
1653	or this section.
1654	Section 27. This act shall take effect July 1, 2014.
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