

INTERSECTING HIGHWAYS IS 1,000 FEET OR MORE, THE MINIMUM SPACING BETWEEN SIGN STRUCTURES, WHETHER DOUBLE-FACED, BACK-TO-BACK, OR V-TYPE, SHALL BE 300 FEET.

(E) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(1) FOR PURPOSES OF THIS SUBSECTION, THE FOLLOWING RULES APPLY.

(2) ALLEYS, UNDEVELOPED RIGHTS-OF-WAY, PRIVATE ROADS, AND DRIVEWAYS MAY NOT BE REGARDED AS INTERSECTING HIGHWAYS.

(3) ONLY HIGHWAYS THAT ENTER DIRECTLY INTO THE MAIN TRAVELED WAY OF THE FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY MAY BE REGARDED AS INTERSECTING.

(4) OFFICIAL AND "ON-PREMISE" SIGNS, AS DEFINED IN TITLE 23, §131(C) OF THE UNITED STATES CODE, MAY NOT BE COUNTED, AND MEASUREMENTS MAY NOT BE MADE FROM THEM FOR PURPOSES OF DETERMINING COMPLIANCE WITH THE SPACING REQUIREMENTS.

(5) THE MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN SIGNS SHALL BE MEASURED ALONG THE NEAREST EDGE OF THE PAVEMENT BETWEEN POINTS DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE SIGNS.

(6) THE MINIMUM SPACING CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION DO NOT APPLY TO SIGN STRUCTURES SEPARATED BY A BUILDING OR OTHER OBSTRUCTION SO THAT ONLY ONE SIGN STRUCTURE IS VISIBLE FROM ANY ONE PLACE ON THE MAIN TRAVELED WAY.

REVISOR'S NOTE: Subsection (a) of this section is new language derived from Art. 89B, §251(k). It is placed here since this is the only section of this subtitle in which the defined term appears. Item (2) of the definition is revised to apply to any divided highway, not merely an interstate or other "limited access" highway; this conforms to the apparent intent of the definition, as applicable to this section.

Subsection (l) of this section is new language derived without substantive change from Art. 89B, §252(c) (2).

8-733. LIGHTING OF SIGNS.

(A) GENERAL RULE.

EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED BY LAW, AN OUTDOOR SIGN ALONG OR NEAR A FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY MAY BE LIGHTED, BUT IS SUBJECT TO THE RESTRICTIONS SPECIFIED IN THIS SECTION.

(B) FLASHING OR MOVING LIGHTS.