# MIAMI-DADE COUNTY BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OFFICE OF THE COMMISSION AUDITOR





Agenda Item: 7A

File Number: 120314

Date of Analysis: March 2, 2012

#### Summary

This ordinance pertaining to Zoning regulations of signs, amends §33-82 of the Code of Miami-Dade County (Code), expanding the area defined as the City of Miami Urban Core where mural signs may be permitted.

This ordinance would add an additional 31 acres to the City of Miami Urban Core and includes property owned my Miami-Dade County, Park Towers Associates (Park Towers), and the City of Miami's Lummus Park.

Currently, the Code allows 45 mural signs within the Miami Urban Core. According to the Department of Sustainability, Planning, and Economic Enhancement (SPEE), there are 37 mural signs<sup>1</sup>. The City of Miami provides the County with a list of mural signs, and provides enforcement of the County Code. The County is dependent on the City to provide the numbers.

According to SPEE, the Park Towers in the proposed expanded area for the City of Miami Urban Core has been rezoned as mixed use by Miami 21, the City of Miami's plan to manage and guide growth within the City.

## **Background and Relevant Legislation**

#### Sign Code of Miami-Dade County

Chapter 33, Article VI of the Code is known as the Sign Code of Miami-Dade County (Sign Code). The Sign Code defines a sign as any display of characters, letters, logos, illustrations or any ornamentation designed or used as an advertisement, announcement or to indicate direction. Use of merchandise products, vehicles, equipment, inflated balloons, or the like as an attention attractor or advertising devise, with or without a printed or written message or advertisement is also considered a sign.

Signs are further categorized into one of three categories – Class A (temporary signs), Class B (point of sale signs) and Class C (commercial advertising signs). Murals fall under Class C<sup>2</sup> signs, and are defined as any Class C wall sign painted on, or affixed or secured flat to the façade of a building.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The City of Miami provided this information to the County approximately March 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Class C signs constitute any sign which is used for any purpose other than that of advertising to the public the legal or exact firm name of business or other activity carried on the premises, or for advertising any service or product or products actually and actively being offered for sale on the premises, or which is designed and displayed solely to offer for sale or rent the premises, or to advertise special events. Class C signs may be in the form of a billboard, bulletin board, mural or poster board, and may be affixed flat or painted on a building.

The Sign Code is applicable in the unincorporated and incorporated areas of Miami-Dade County, Florida. When applicable to a municipality, the municipality is responsible for enforcement. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 07-84, the current Sign Code only allows municipalities to opt out from one of the Code's divisions, Division 5 (Commercial Signs on Expressway Right-of-Way). Municipalities are not allowed to opt out from the entire Sign Code. Five municipalities - Cutler Bay, Doral, Hialeah, Miami and North Miami - have opted out of Division 5 but the remainder of the County Sign Code still remains in effect as the minimum standard within these municipalities.

Annuaral Data and	Common of Mismi Dada County Logislation
Approval Date and Reso/Ord No.	Summary of Miami-Dade County Legislation The Sign Code and Mural Signs in the City of Miami
July 18, 1985	This ordinance revised the Sign Code. The primary purpose of this revision was twofold:
Ord. 85-59	
Ora. 83-33	• First, to reorganize the Sign Code in a format for easier reference and interpretation.
	Related sections were grouped together and the requirements for the different sign types were placed in a chart format.
	Secondly, the Sign Code was modified to improve the standards and efficiency of the code, and minor changes were made for numbered of clarification.
Nov. 12, 1006	and minor changes were made for purposed of clarification.
Nov. 12, 1996 <i>Ord. 96-163</i>	This ordinance amended §33-82(b) of the Code, prohibiting certain signage variances without prior consent of the affected municipalities.
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Mar. 16, 2004	This resolution directed the County Manager to initiate discussion with the City Managers of
R-370-04	the municipalities within Miami-Dade County regarding improved compliance with the Sign
	Code of Miami-Dade County in unincorporated and incorporated areas of the County and
Doc 14 2004	directed the preparation of a report.
Dec. 14, 2004	Pursuant to Resolution No. 370-04, this report was on municipality compliance with the County Sign Code.
Report File No. 043439	
File No. 045459	This was a preliminary report and did not include the findings from the survey taken.  The County Manager directed the Planning and Zoning at figure the County Attendance of the County Attend
	The County Manager directed the Planning and Zoning staff and the County Attorney's  Office to discuss with the City of Microsithe greation of a core deputation again.
	Office to discuss with the City of Miami the creation of a core downtown zone wherein
	certain types of large signs and murals would be allowed. Staff was directed to draft
	modifications to the County Code for the Board of County Commissioners (BCC) to
Oct 19 2005	consider.  This ardinance amended \$22,222 and \$22,107 of the Code, exampling from regulations.
Oct. 18, 2005	This ordinance amended §33-332 and §33-107 of the Code, exempting from zoning regulations
Ord. 05-187	Class C (Outdoor Advertising) Signs at Miami International Airport (Wilcox Field).
April 26, 2007 <i>Ord. 07-61</i>	This ordinance, pertaining to zoning regulation of signs, provided the following:
Ora. 07-61	Limited exemption for certain mural signs within the City of Miami Downtown Core (later     Lineary as the City of Miami Linear Core).
	known as the City of Miami Urban Core);  O Allowed 30 mural signs within the City of Miami Urban Core area.
	Authorization for signs with noncommercial messages where commercial messages are     normitted:
	permitted;
	Time limitation to issue sign permits;  An appeals procedures:
	An appeals procedures;      Destricted the condition for reveals under contain circumstances and
	Restricted the application for murals under certain circumstances; and  Total (2) years applications.
	Two (2) year sunset provision.
	The BCC expressed concern regarding the enforcement of illegal signs. Staff noted that there
	were 20 murals in violation to the Code, six (6) had been issued citations and eight (8) had been removed.
June 26, 2007	This ordinance amended §33-121.11 of the Code, providing municipalities with an option to opt
Ord. 07-84	out of the regulations restricting sign placement in proximity to expressways.
July 10, 2007	This ordinance amended Ordinance No. 07-61, providing the following:
Ord. 07-91	
Gru. 07-31	Renamed the City of Miami Downtown Core to the City of Miami Urban Core;      Increased the permitted mural signs in the City of Miami Urban Core from 20 to 45.
	Increased the permitted mural signs in the City of Miami Urban Core from 30 to 45;      Madified mural spacing requirements:
	Modified mural spacing requirements;

	Permitted mural signs to cover windows under specified circumstances; and
	Amended §33-107 of the Code to modify sign maintenance notice requirements.
July 1, 2008	This ordinance amended §33-107 of the Code, decreasing the number of mural signs allowed in
Ord. 08-80	the City of Miami Urban Core to 35.
	• This ordinance mirrored the City of Miami's ordinance, adopted on April 10, 2008, allowing for 35 mural signs in the Urban Core.
April 7, 2009	This ordinance deleted the sunset provision for the establishment of murals, repealing section 9
Ord. 09-24	of Ordinance No. 07-61.
	The item was accompanied by a supplemental (Item No. 090883), providing information
	regarding mural signs in the City of Miami (City) that are in violations and have not been the
	subject of enforcement by the City.
July 20, 2010	This resolution awarded a Non-Exclusive Concession Agreement to Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.,
R-802-10	d/b/a/Clear Channel Airports (Clear Channel) for an Advertising Display Program at Miami
	International Airport (MIA).
	The RFP for Advertising Display Program was advertised on November 6, 2007, for qualified
	firms to propose for the opportunity to finance, design, develop, furnish, install manage and
	operate an advertising display program at MIA for a term of ten (10) years and a Minimum
	Annual Guarantee (MAG) of \$4.5 million dollars.
Oct. 9, 2010	This ordinance amended §33-82 and §33-107, expanding the area defined as the City of Miami
Ord. 10-71	Urban Core where mural signs may be permitted and increased the number of mural signs
	permitted from 35 to no more than 45.
April 4, 2011	This ordinance pertains to zoning regulations of signs, allowing municipalities to opt out of
ILUC <sup>3</sup> meeting	certain Miami-Dade County sign regulations, was tabled at the Infrastructure and Land Use
File No. 110635	Committee meeting for lack of a second.

#### **Additional Information**

# South Florida Equitable Fund v. City of Miami 4.5.6

In April 2010, South Florida Equitable Fund (SFEF) filed a lawsuit against the City of Miami, challenging the constitutionality of the City's regulation of outdoor advertising signs (billboards) under City Ordinance, specifically §10.4.5, which prohibited all new freestanding outdoor advertising signs, except pursuant to a settlement agreement authorized by City resolution which results in a net reduction of outdoor advertising sings in the City. SFEF essentially argued that the City cannot limit how many billboards it builds<sup>7</sup>.

The Court found that the lawsuit lacked subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute because the matter was not only unripe, but moot as well. The Court found the matter unripe because, SFEF never obtained a final decision or a conclusive response of the City Commission on its settlement proposal. According to the City's Legistar, a special meeting was scheduled for April 21, 2011, for the purpose of considering among other matters, a settlement agreement with SFEF; however, the matter remains pending on the City's Legistar. The City's settlement agreement would allow South Florida Equitable to build nine (9) billboards<sup>8</sup> along I-95, and in exchange, the company would have to take down at least two billboards in a neighborhood.

In addition, the Court found the matter moot because the outdoor advertising sign regulations in the Ordinance were superseded by the June 2010 enactment of the amendments to Chapter 62, of the City's Code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Infrastructure and Land Use Committee

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Case No. 10-21032-CIV-U: South Florida Equitable Fund v. City of Miami, Florida

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> City of Miami File No. 11-00329: Pending Resolution for Settlement Agreement with South Florida Equitable Fund

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> City if Miami Office of the City Attorney Executive Summary, July 1, 2010 – June 30, 2011, pp. 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> The Miami Herald, *Billboard Vote Could Mean Millions for Miami*, April 19, 2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The Miami Herald, *Miami Clears Billboard Hurdle*, May 9, 2011.

# Federal Highway Administration Concerns' 2

In a June 17, 2011 letter to the State of Florida, regarding certification of the City for local control of wall murals, the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) stated that the City's ordinance standards for the proposed control of outdoor advertising for size, spacing, and lighting of wall murals were not in conformance to the Highway Beautification Act (HBA).

## American Planning Association (APA)

In a 1997 Policy Guide on Billboard Controls, the APA states that planners have identified sign control as one of the most important yet troublesome problems facing local governments. Federal intervention intended to make highway corridors more beautiful has been manipulated by special interests to make it more difficult for local governments to use their own tools to accomplish the original purpose of the Highway Beautification Act.

### Additional Information from the Public Hearing

During February 15, 2012, Infrastructure and Land Use Committee meeting, the former Director of Planning and Zoning for Miami-Dade County stated that he conducted a study to determine if the area could be included in the urban core before the item was placed on the County's agenda. His study, he said, indicated that Lummus Park and the area west of I-95 was part of the urban core, as the cityscape was compatible with that to east and that they are similar in character, architecture and aesthetics.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> FHA letter regarding Certification of the City of Miami for Local Control of Wall Murals, June 17, 2011.