1	HIGHWAY SIGNAGE AMENDMENTS
2	2015 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Alvin B. Jackson
5	House Sponsor:
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill modifies the Transportation Code by amending provisions related to outdoor
10	advertising.
11	Highlighted Provisions:
12	This bill:
13	provides and amends definitions;
14	 clarifies restrictions and requirements for on-premises advertising; and
15	 makes conforming and technical changes.
16	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
17	None
18	Other Special Clauses:
19	None
20	Utah Code Sections Affected:
21	AMENDS:
22	72-7-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 346
23	72-7-504, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2012, Chapter 347
24	72-7-505, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 346
25	72-7-506, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382
26	72-7-508, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 346
27	ENACTS:



28	72-7-504.6 , Utah Code Annotated 1953
2930	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
31	Section 1. Section 72-7-502 is amended to read:
32	72-7-502. Definitions.
33	As used in this part:
34	(1) "Clearly visible" means capable of being read without obstruction by an occupant
35	of a vehicle traveling on the main traveled way of a street or highway within the visibility area.
36	(2) "Commercial or industrial activities" means those activities generally recognized as
37	commercial or industrial by zoning authorities in this state, except that none of the following
38	are commercial or industrial activities:
39	(a) agricultural, forestry, grazing, farming, and related activities, including wayside
40	fresh produce stands;
41	(b) transient or temporary activities;
42	(c) activities not visible from the main-traveled way;
43	(d) activities conducted in a building principally used as a residence; and
44	(e) railroad tracks and minor sidings.
45	(3) (a) "Commercial or industrial zone" means only:
46	(i) those areas within the boundaries of cities or towns that are used or reserved for
47	business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway service zone, under enabling state
48	legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations;
49	(ii) those areas within the boundaries of urbanized counties that are used or reserved
50	for business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway service zone, under enabling state
51	legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations;
52	(iii) those areas outside the boundaries of urbanized counties and outside the
53	boundaries of cities and towns that:
54	(A) are used or reserved for business, commerce, or trade, or zoned as a highway
55	service zone, under comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations or enabling state
56	legislation; and
57	(B) are within 8420 feet of an interstate highway exit, off-ramp, or turnoff as measured
58	from the nearest point of the beginning or ending of the pavement widening at the exit from or

entrance to the main-traveled way; or

(iv) those areas outside the boundaries of urbanized counties and outside the boundaries of cities and towns and not within 8420 feet of an interstate highway exit, off-ramp, or turnoff as measured from the nearest point of the beginning or ending of the pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way that are reserved for business, commerce, or trade under enabling state legislation or comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations, and are actually used for commercial or industrial purposes.

- (b) "Commercial or industrial zone" does not mean areas zoned for the sole purpose of allowing outdoor advertising.
- (4) "Comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations" means a municipality's comprehensive plan required by Section 10-9a-401, the municipal zoning plan authorized by Section 10-9a-501, and the county master plan authorized by Sections 17-27a-401 and 17-27a-501. Property that is rezoned by comprehensive local zoning ordinances or regulations is rebuttably presumed to have not been zoned for the sole purpose of allowing outdoor advertising.
- (5) "Contiguous" means that a portion of one parcel of land is situated immediately adjacent to, and shares a common boundary with, a portion of another parcel of land.
- (6) "Controlled route" means any route where outdoor advertising control is mandated by state or federal law, including this part and the Utah-Federal Agreements described in Section 72-7-501.
- [(5)] (7) "Directional signs" means signs containing information about public places owned or operated by federal, state, or local governments or their agencies, publicly or privately owned natural phenomena, historic, cultural, scientific, educational, or religious sites, and areas of natural scenic beauty or naturally suited for outdoor recreation, that the department considers to be in the interest of the traveling public.
- [(6)] (8) (a) "Erect" means to construct, build, raise, assemble, place, affix, attach, create, paint, draw, or in any other way bring into being.
- (b) "Erect" does not include any activities defined in Subsection [(6)] (8)(a) if they are performed incident to the change of an advertising message or customary maintenance of a sign.
 - [(7)] (9) "Highway service zone" means a highway service area where the primary use

90	of the land is used or reserved for commercial and roadside services other than outdoor
91	advertising to serve the traveling public.
92	[(8)] (10) "Information center" means an area or site established and maintained at rest
93	areas for the purpose of informing the public of:
94	(a) places of interest within the state; or
95	(b) any other information that the department considers desirable.
96	[(9)] (11) "Interchange or intersection" means those areas and their approaches where
97	traffic is channeled off or onto an interstate route, excluding the deceleration lanes, acceleration
98	lanes, or feeder systems, from or to another federal, state, county, city, or other route.
99	[(10)] (12) "Maintain" means to allow to exist, subject to the provisions of this chapter.
100	[(11)] (13) "Maintenance" means to repair, refurbish, repaint, or otherwise keep an
101	existing sign structure safe and in a state suitable for use, including signs destroyed by
102	vandalism or an act of God.
103	[(12)] (14) "Main-traveled way" means the through traffic lanes, including auxiliary
104	lanes, acceleration lanes, deceleration lanes, and feeder systems, exclusive of frontage roads
105	and ramps. For a divided highway, there is a separate main-traveled way for the traffic in each
106	direction.
107	[(13)] (15) "Major sponsor" means a sponsor of a public assembly facility or of a team
108	or event held at the facility where the amount paid by the sponsor to the owner of the facility,
109	to the team, or for the event is at least \$100,000 per year.
110	[(14)] (16) "Official signs and notices" means signs and notices erected and maintained
111	by public agencies within their territorial or zoning jurisdictions for the purpose of carrying out
112	official duties or responsibilities in accordance with direction or authorization contained in
113	federal, state, or local law.
114	[(15) "Off-premise signs" means signs]
115	(17) "Off-premises sign" means a sign located in [areas] an area zoned industrial,
116	commercial, or H-1 and in [areas] an area determined by the department to be unzoned
117	industrial or commercial that [advertise] advertises an activity, service, event, person, or
118	product located on premises other than the premises [at] on which the [advertising occurs] sign
119	is located.
120	[(16) "On-premise signs" means signs]

121 (18) "On-premises sign" means a sign used to advertise the [major] sale or lease of, or major activities conducted on, the property [where the] on which the sign is located. 122 [(17)] (19) "Outdoor advertising" means any outdoor advertising structure or outdoor 123 124 structure used in combination with an outdoor advertising sign or outdoor sign within the 125 outdoor advertising corridor which is visible from a place on the main-traveled way of a 126 controlled route. 127 [(18)] (20) "Outdoor advertising corridor" means a strip of land 350 feet wide, 128 measured perpendicular from the edge of a controlled highway right-of-way. 129 [(19)] (21) "Outdoor advertising structure" or "outdoor structure" means any sign 130 structure, including any necessary devices, supports, appurtenances, and lighting that is part of 131 or supports an outdoor sign. 132 $\left[\frac{(20)}{(22)}\right]$ "Point of widening" means the point of the gore or the point where the 133 intersecting lane begins to parallel the other lanes of traffic, but the point of widening may 134 never be greater than 2,640 feet from the center line of the intersecting highway of the 135 interchange or intersection at grade. 136 [(21)] (23) "Public assembly facility" means a convention facility as defined under 137 Section 59-12-602 [and] that: 138 (a) includes all contiguous interests in land, improvements, and utilities acquired, 139 constructed, and used in connection with the operation of the public assembly facility, whether 140 the interests are owned or held in fee title or a lease or easement for a term of at least 40 years, 141 and regardless of whether the interests are owned or operated by separate governmental 142 authorities or districts; 143 (b) is wholly or partially funded by public money; 144 (c) requires a person attending an event at the public assembly facility to purchase a 145 ticket or that otherwise charges for the use of the public assembly facility as part of its regular 146 operation; and 147 (d) has a minimum and permanent seating capacity of at least 10,000 people. 148 [(22)] (24) "Public assembly facility sign" means a sign located on a public assembly 149 facility that only advertises the public assembly facility, major sponsors, events, the sponsors of 150 events held or teams playing at the facility, and products sold or services conducted at the

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facility.

[(23)] (25) "Relocation" includes the removal of a sign from one situs together with the erection of a new sign upon another situs in a commercial or industrial zoned area as a substitute.

- [(24)] (26) "Relocation and replacement" means allowing all outdoor advertising signs or permits the right to maintain outdoor advertising along the interstate, federal aid primary highway existing as of June 1, 1991, and national highway system highways to be maintained in a commercial or industrial zoned area to accommodate the displacement, remodeling, or widening of the highway systems.
- [(25)] (27) "Remodel" means the upgrading, changing, alteration, refurbishment, modification, or complete substitution of a new outdoor advertising structure for one permitted pursuant to this part and that is located in a commercial or industrial area.
- [(26)] (28) "Rest area" means an area or site established and maintained within or adjacent to the right-of-way by or under public supervision or control for the convenience of the traveling public.
- [(27)] (29) "Scenic or natural area" means an area determined by the department to have aesthetic value.
- [(28)] (30) "Traveled way" means that portion of the roadway used for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders and auxiliary lanes.
 - [(29)] (31) (a) "Unzoned commercial or industrial area" means:
- (i) those areas not zoned by state law or local law, regulation, or ordinance that are occupied by one or more industrial or commercial activities other than outdoor advertising signs;
- (ii) the lands along the highway for a distance of 600 feet immediately adjacent to those activities; and
- (iii) lands covering the same dimensions that are directly opposite those activities on the other side of the highway, if the department determines that those lands on the opposite side of the highway do not have scenic or aesthetic value.
- (b) In measuring the scope of the unzoned commercial or industrial area, all measurements shall be made from the outer edge of the regularly used buildings, parking lots, storage, or processing areas of the activities and shall be along or parallel to the edge of pavement of the highway.

183	(c) All signs located within an unzoned commercial or industrial area become
184	nonconforming if the commercial or industrial activity used in defining the area ceases for a
185	continuous period of 12 months.
186	[(30)] (32) "Urbanized county" means a county with a population of at least 125,000
187	persons.
188	[(31)] (33) "Visibility area" means the area on a street or highway that is:
189	(a) defined at one end by a line extending from the base of the billboard across all lanes
190	of traffic of the street or highway in a plane that is perpendicular to the street or highway; and
191	(b) defined on the other end by a line extending across all lanes of traffic of the street
192	or highway in a plane that is:
193	(i) perpendicular to the street or highway; and
194	(ii) 500 feet from the base of the billboard.
195	Section 2. Section 72-7-504 is amended to read:
196	72-7-504. Advertising prohibited near interstate or primary system Exceptions
197	Logo advertising Department rules.
198	(1) Outdoor advertising that is capable of being read or comprehended from any place
199	on the main-traveled way of an interstate or primary system may not be erected or maintained,
200	except:
201	(a) directional and other official signs and notices authorized or required by law,
202	including signs and notices pertaining to natural wonders and scenic and historic attractions,
203	informational or directional signs regarding utility service, emergency telephone signs, buried
204	or underground utility markers, and above ground utility closure signs;
205	(b) on-premises signs advertising the sale or lease of property upon which [they] the
206	on-premises signs are located;
207	(c) on-premises signs advertising activities conducted on the property where [they] the
208	on-premises signs are located, including signs on the premises of a public assembly facility as
209	[provided] described in Section 72-7-504.5[;], and signs within a unified commercial
210	development as described in Section 72-7-504.6.
211	(d) signs located in a commercial or industrial zone;
212	(e) signs located in unzoned industrial or commercial areas as determined from actual
213	land uses; and

214	(f) logo advertising under Subsection (2).
215	(2) (a) The department may itself or by contract erect, administer, and maintain
216	informational signs on the main-traveled way of an interstate or primary system for the display
217	of logo advertising and information of interest to the traveling public if:
218	(i) the department complies with Title 63G, Chapter 6a, Utah Procurement Code, in the
219	lease or other contract agreement with a private party for the sign or sign space; and
220	(ii) the private party for the lease of the sign or sign space pays an amount set by the
221	department to be paid to the department or the party under contract with the department under
222	this Subsection (2).
223	(b) The amount shall be sufficient to cover the costs of erecting, administering, and
224	maintaining the signs or sign spaces.
225	(c) The department may consult the Governor's Office of Economic Development in
226	carrying out this Subsection (2).
227	(3) (a) Revenue generated under Subsection (2) shall be:
228	(i) applied first to cover department costs under Subsection (2); and
229	(ii) deposited in the Transportation Fund.
230	(b) Revenue in excess of costs under Subsection (2)(a) shall be deposited in the
231	General Fund as a dedicated credit for use by the Governor's Office of Economic Development
232	no later than the following fiscal year.
233	(4) Outdoor advertising under Subsections (1)(a), (d), (e), and (f) shall [conform to]
234	comply with the rules made by the department under Sections [72-7-506 and] <u>72-7-505 through</u>
235	72-7-507.
236	(5) A sign that qualifies as an on-premises sign as defined in Section 72-7-502, as a
237	public assembly facility sign as defined in Section 72-7-502, or as a sign within a unified
238	commercial development as defined in Section 72-7-504.6 is exempt from the provisions of
239	this part.
240	Section 3. Section 72-7-504.6 is enacted to read:
241	72-7-504.6. Unified commercial developments.
242	(1) As used in this section:
243	(a) "Common ownership" means the ownership of separate parcels of land by:
244	(i) a single person; or

245	(ii) more than one person associated by mutual ownership or control.
246	(b) "Unified commercial development" means a development that:
247	(i) comprises land that is, or is anticipated to be, used primarily for commercial or
248	industrial activities;
249	(ii) comprises either a single parcel of land or two or more parcels of land that are
250	contiguous; and
251	(iii) includes three or more of the following elements of commonality:
252	(A) the land within the development is under common ownership;
253	(B) the land within the development, even if developed in phases, has been the subject
254	of a common development plan, as evidenced by approved submittals or amended submittals to
255	a public entity with planning authority;
256	(C) the development is subject to a common development and use plan that provides
257	for common or limited common areas, including sidewalks, roadways, parking, storage,
258	landscaping, service areas, or similar areas or improvements that have true value to the
259	businesses' regular operations, and to which all businesses within the development have shared
260	use rights and obligations;
261	(D) the development operates through an association or other entity, actively managed
262	and maintained, through which all owners have rights and obligations with respect to the
263	development and any common or limited common areas; or
264	(E) the development and its businesses hold themselves out to the public as a common
265	development through signs or other marketing efforts.
266	(2) As used in this section only, parcels that would otherwise be contiguous, as defined
267	in Section 72-7-502, are not made non-contiguous:
268	(a) as the result of a survey error or discrepancy in a legal boundary description; or
269	(b) by the presence of any of the following intervening features, including land
270	reasonably related to those features:
271	(i) a road, other than a controlled route;
272	(ii) a river;
273	(iii) a stream;
274	(iv) a canal;
275	(v) an easement;

276	(vi) a railroad track;
277	(vii) a recreational trail or way;
278	(viii) a transportation corridor;
279	(ix) a utility line; or
280	(x) land that is an unbuildable parcel within the unified commercial development.
281	(3) Signs within a unified commercial development may advertise:
282	(a) the sale or lease of land within the unified commercial development where the sign
283	is located; or
284	(b) any activities conducted in the unified commercial development where the sign is
285	<u>located.</u>
286	Section 4. Section 72-7-505 is amended to read:
287	72-7-505. Sign size Sign spacing Location in outdoor advertising corridor
288	Limit on implementation.
289	(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsection (2), a sign face within the state may not
290	exceed the following limits:
291	(i) maximum area - 1,000 square feet;
292	(ii) maximum length - 60 feet; and
293	(iii) maximum height - 25 feet.
294	(b) No more than two facings visible and readable from the same direction on the
295	main-traveled way may be erected on any one sign structure. Whenever two facings are so
296	positioned, neither shall exceed the maximum allowed square footage.
297	(c) Two or more advertising messages on a sign face and double-faced, back-to-back,
298	stacked, side-by-side, and V-type signs are permitted as a single sign or structure if both faces
299	enjoy common ownership.
300	(d) A changeable message sign is permitted if the interval between message changes is
301	not more frequent than at least eight seconds and the actual message rotation process is
302	accomplished in three seconds or less.
303	(e) An illumination standard adopted by any jurisdiction shall be uniformly applied to
304	all signs, public or private, on <u>premises</u> or off [premises] <u>premises</u> .
305	(2) (a) An outdoor sign structure located inside the unincorporated area of a
306	nonurbanized county may have the maximum height allowed by the county for outdoor

advertising structures in the commercial or industrial zone in which the sign is located. If no maximum height is provided for the location, the maximum sign height may be 65 feet above the ground or 25 feet above the grade of the main traveled way, whichever is greater.

- (b) An outdoor sign structure located inside an incorporated municipality or urbanized county may have the maximum height allowed by the municipality or urbanized county for outdoor advertising structures in the commercial or industrial zone in which the sign is located. If no maximum height is provided for the location, the maximum sign height may be 65 feet above the ground or 25 feet above the grade of the main traveled way, whichever is greater.
 - (3) Except as provided in Section 72-7-509:
- (a) Any sign allowed to be erected by reason of the exceptions set forth in Subsection 72-7-504(1) or in H-1 zones may not be closer than 500 feet to an existing [off-premise] off-premises sign adjacent to an interstate highway or limited access primary highway, except that signs may be erected closer than 500 feet if the signs on the same side of the interstate highway or limited access primary highway are not simultaneously visible.
- (b) Signs may not be located within 500 feet of any of the following which are adjacent to the highway, unless the signs are in an incorporated area:
 - (i) public parks;
 - (ii) public forests;

- (iii) public playgrounds;
- (iv) areas designated as scenic areas by the department or other state agency having and exercising this authority; or
 - (v) cemeteries.
- (c) (i) (A) Except under Subsection (3)(c)(ii), signs may not be located on an interstate highway or limited access highway on the primary system within 500 feet of an interchange, or intersection at grade, or rest area measured along the interstate highway or freeway from the sign to the nearest point of the beginning or ending of pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way.
- (B) Interchange and intersection distance limitations shall be measured separately for each direction of travel. A measurement for each direction of travel may not control or affect any other direction of travel.
 - (ii) A sign may be placed closer than 500 feet from the nearest point of the beginning

or ending of pavement widening at the exit from or entrance to the main-traveled way, if:

- (A) the sign is replacing an existing outdoor advertising use or structure which is being removed or displaced to accommodate the widening, construction, or reconstruction of an interstate, federal aid primary highway existing as of June 1, 1991, or national highway system highway; and
- (B) it is located in a commercial or industrial zoned area inside an urbanized county or an incorporated municipality.
- (d) The location of signs situated on nonlimited access primary highways in commercial, industrial, or H-1 zoned areas between streets, roads, or highways entering the primary highway shall not exceed the following minimum spacing criteria:
- (i) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets, roads, or highways is less than 1,000 feet, a minimum spacing between structures of 150 feet may be permitted between the intersecting streets or highways.
- (ii) Where the distance between centerlines of intersecting streets, roads, or highways is 1,000 feet or more, minimum spacing between sign structures shall be 300 feet.
- (e) All outdoor advertising shall be erected and maintained within the outdoor advertising corridor.
 - (4) Subsection (3)(c)(ii) may not be implemented until:
- (a) the Utah-Federal Agreement for carrying out national policy relative to control of outdoor advertising in areas adjacent to the national system of interstate and defense highways and the federal-aid primary system is modified to allow the sign placement specified in Subsection (3)(c)(ii); and
- (b) the modified agreement under Subsection (4)(a) is signed on behalf of both the state and the United States Secretary of Transportation.
 - Section 5. Section **72-7-506** is amended to read:

72-7-506. Advertising -- Regulatory power of department -- Notice requirements.

- (1) In accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, the department may make rules no more restrictive than this chapter to:
- (a) control the erection and maintenance of outdoor advertising along the interstate and primary highway systems;
 - (b) provide for enforcement of this chapter;

369	(c) establish the form, content, and submittal of applications to erect outdoor
370	advertising; and
371	(d) establish administrative procedures.
372	(2) In addition to all other statutory notice requirements:
373	(a) the department shall give reasonably timely written notice to all outdoor advertising
374	permit holders of any changes or proposed changes in administrative rules made under
375	authority of this part; and
376	(b) any county, municipality, or governmental entity shall, upon written request, give
377	reasonably timely written notice to all outdoor advertising permit holders within its jurisdiction
378	of any change or proposed change to the outdoor or [off-premises] off-premises advertising
379	provisions of its zoning provisions, codes, or ordinances.
380	Section 6. Section 72-7-508 is amended to read:
381	72-7-508. Unlawful outdoor advertising Adjudicative proceedings Judicial
382	review Costs of removal Civil and criminal liability for damaging regulated signs
383	Immunity for Department of Transportation.
384	(1) Outdoor advertising is unlawful when:
385	(a) erected after May 9, 1967, contrary to the provisions of this chapter;
386	(b) a permit is not obtained as required by this part;
387	(c) a false or misleading statement has been made in the application for a permit that
388	was material to obtaining the permit; [or]
389	(d) the sign for which a permit was issued is not in a reasonable state of repair, is
390	unsafe, or is otherwise in violation of this part[:]; or
391	(e) in the case of a sign, the sign ceases to meet the criteria required for the exemption
392	described in Subsection 72-7-504(5).
393	(2) The establishment, operation, repair, maintenance, or alteration of any sign contrary
394	to this chapter is also a public nuisance.
395	(3) Except as provided in Subsection (4), in its enforcement of this section, the
396	department shall comply with the procedures and requirements of Title 63G, Chapter 4,
397	Administrative Procedures Act.
398	(4) (a) The district courts shall have jurisdiction to review by trial de novo all final
399	orders of the department under this part resulting from formal and informal adjudicative

400	proceedings
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(b) Venue for judicial review of final orders of the department shall be in the county in which the sign is located.

- (5) If the department is granted a judgment, the department is entitled to have any nuisance abated and recover from the responsible person, firm, or corporation, jointly and severally:
 - (a) the costs and expenses incurred in removing the sign; and
- (b) (i) \$500 for each day the sign was maintained following the expiration of 10 days after notice of agency action was filed and served under Section 63G-4-201;
- (ii) \$750 for each day the sign was maintained following the expiration of 40 days after notice of agency action was filed and served under Section 63G-4-201;
- (iii) \$1,000 for each day the sign was maintained following the expiration of 70 days after notice of agency action was filed and served under Section 63G-4-201; and
- (iv) \$1,500 for each day the sign was maintained following the expiration of 100 days after notice of agency action was filed and served under Section 63G-4-201.
- (6) (a) Any person, partnership, firm, or corporation who vandalizes, damages, defaces, destroys, or uses any sign controlled under this chapter without the owner's permission is liable to the owner of the sign for treble the amount of damage sustained and all costs of court, including a reasonable attorney's fee, and is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.
- (b) This Subsection (6) does not apply to the department, its agents, or employees if acting to enforce this part.
- (7) The following criteria shall be used for determining whether an existing sign within an interstate outdoor advertising corridor has as its purpose unlawful [off-premise] off-premises outdoor advertising:
 - (a) whether the sign complies with this part;
 - (b) whether the [premise] premises includes an area:
- (i) from which the general public is serviced according to normal industry practices for organizations of that type; or
- (ii) that is directly connected to or is involved in carrying out the activities and normal industry practices of the advertised activities, services, events, persons, or products;
 - (c) whether the sign generates revenue:

431	(i) arising from the advertisement of activities, services, events, or products not
432	available on the [premise] premises according to normal industry practices for organizations of
433	that type;
434	(ii) arising from the advertisement of activities, services, events, persons, or products
435	that are incidental to the principal activities, services, events, or products available on the
436	premise; and
437	(iii) including the following:
438	(A) money;
439	(B) securities;
440	(C) real property interest;
441	(D) personal property interest;
442	(E) barter of goods or services;
443	(F) promise of future payment or compensation; or
444	(G) forbearance of debt;
445	(d) whether the purveyor of the activities, services, events, persons, or products being
446	advertised:
447	(i) carries on hours of operation on the [premises] premises comparable to the normal
448	industry practice for a business, service, or operation of that type, or posts the hours of
449	operation on the [premises] premises in public view;
450	(ii) has available utilities comparable to the normal industry practice for an entity of
451	that type; and
452	(iii) has a current valid business license or permit under applicable local ordinances,
453	state law, and federal law to conduct business on the premise upon which the sign is located;
454	(e) whether the advertisement is located on the site of any auxiliary facility that is not
455	essential to, or customarily used in, the ordinary course of business for the activities, services,
456	events, persons, or products being advertised; or
457	(f) whether the sign or advertisement is located on property that is not contiguous to a
458	property that is essential and customarily used for conducting the business of the activities,
459	services, events, persons, or products being advertised.
460	(8) The following do not qualify as a business under Subsection (7):
461	(a) public or private utility corridors or easements;

(b) railroad tracks;
(c) outdoor advertising signs or structures;
(d) vacant lots;
(e) transient or temporary activities; or
(f) storage of accessory products.
(9) The sign owner has the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that
the advertised activity is conducted on the [premise] premises.

Legislative Review Note as of 2-12-15 11:20 AM

S.B. 211

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

02-16-15 3:58 PM

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