

ORDINANCE NO. 2016-39

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COCONUT CREEK, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING CHAPTER 13, "LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE," ARTICLE III, "ZONING REGULATIONS," DIVISION 4, "ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES," SUBDIVISION V, "REGULATIONS FOR THE USE AND CONTROL OF SIGNS," IN ORDER TO UPDATE THE CITY'S LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS, DEFINITIONS, AND REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO SIGNS TO MAKE THEM CONSISTENT WITH RECENT CHANGES TO FEDERAL LAW; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICTS; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR CODIFICATION; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Commission desires to modify and update certain sign regulations in its Code of Ordinances as a result of recent federal case law, including, but not limited to, *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 135 S.Ct. 2218 (2015); and

WHEREAS, the United States Supreme Court recently discussed the constitutionality of local sign regulations applied to specific sign types in *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 135 S.Ct. 2218 (2015); and

WHEREAS, in the majority opinion authored by Justice Thomas, and joined by Chief Justice Roberts, and Justices Scalia, Alito, Kennedy and Sotomayor, the ruling of the Court revolved around the standard of strict scrutiny applied to content-based sign regulations, which require proof that the regulation furthers a compelling government interest and is narrowly tailored to achieve that interest; and

WHEREAS, in *Reed*, Justice Alito wrote a concurring opinion, joined by Justices Kennedy and Sotomayor, which acknowledged that content-neutral regulations are not subject to such a rigorous judicial examination, and reassured the public that the highest Court's ruling does not preclude cities from enacting and enforcing reasonable

sign restrictions, which may include, but are not limited to, limits on size, quantity, placement, location, illumination, and digitization, and that such regulations are valid to protect public safety and serve legitimate aesthetic objectives; and

WHEREAS, Justice Alito further noted in his opinion that, “in addition to regulating signs put up by private actors, government entities may also erect their own signs consistent with the principles that allow governmental speech,” and that government entities “may put up all manner of signs to promote safety, as well as directional signs and signs pointing out historic sites and scenic spots.” See also *Pleasant Grove City v. Summum*, 555 U.S. 460, 467-469 (2009); and

WHEREAS, it is also well established by legal precedent of the United States Supreme Court and United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit that signs depicting commercial speech may be subject to greater restrictions than those depicting noncommercial speech, notwithstanding whether the sign is temporary or permanent, and that such legal doctrine endures after the Courts ruling in *Reed*; and

WHEREAS, it is also well established that local governments may separately classify and regulate off-premise and on-premise advertising signs in an effort to minimize visual pollution. See *City of Lake Wales v. Lamar Advertising Association of Lakeland Florida*, 414 So.2d 1030, 1032 (Fla. 1982); and

WHEREAS, it is the City’s desire to clarify the purpose and intent of its signage regulations to specifically detail the City’s mission to promote public health, safety and the general welfare of its residents and the general public through a comprehensive system of reasonable, consistent and nondiscriminatory sign standards and requirements, and to reaffirm that the sign regulations are concerned with the secondary effects of speech and are not designed to censor speech or regulate the viewpoint of the speaker; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that the sign regulations adopted hereby allow and leave open adequate alternative means of communications, such as newspaper advertising, internet advertising and communications, advertising in brochures and pamphlets, advertising in telephone books, advertising on television, advertising on radio, advertising via direct mail, and other avenues of communication available in the City. See *State v. J & J Painting*, 167 N.J. Super. 384, 400 A.2d 1204, 1205 (Super. Ct. App. Div. 1979); *Board of Trustees of State University of New York v. Fox*, 492 U.S. 469, 477 (1989); *Green v. City of Raleigh*, 523 F.3d 293, 305-306 (4th Cir. 2007); *Naser Jewelers v. City of Concord*, 513 F.3d 27 (1st Cir. 2008); *Sullivan v. City of Augusta*, 511 F.3d 16, 43-44 (1st Cir. 2007); *La Tour v. City of Fayetteville*, 442 F.3d 1094, 1097 (8th Cir. 2006); and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that the sign regulations in this Ordinance are intended to minimize hazards, confusion, obstruction, distraction and visual clutter caused by the proliferation, improper placement, illumination, animation and excessive height, area and bulk of signs that compete for the attention of pedestrian and vehicular traffic; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that these sign regulations are intended to regulate signs in a manner so as to not interfere with, obstruct the vision of, or distract motorists, bicyclists or pedestrians in order to maintain safe roadway conditions for the general public; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that these sign regulations are intended to protect the public from the dangers of unsafe signs by requiring that signs be constructed, installed and maintained in a safe and satisfactory manner; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that, from a planning perspective, one of the most important community goals is to define and protect aesthetic resources and

community character, and that the regulation of signage for purposes of aesthetics has long been recognized as advancing the public welfare; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that aesthetics is a valid basis for zoning, and that the regulation of the location, size and appearance of signs and the prohibition of certain types of signs can be based upon aesthetic grounds alone as promoting the general welfare. See *Merritt v. Peters*, 65 So. 2d 861 (Fla. 1953); *Dade County v. Gould*, 99 So.2d 236 (Fla. 1957); *E.B. Elliott Advertising Co. v. Metropolitan Dade County*, 425 F.2d 1141 (5th Cir. 1970), *cert. dismissed*, 400 U.S. 878 (1970); and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that particular signs serve specific land uses and such regulations are based upon content-neutral criteria in recognition of the functions served by those land uses, and are not based upon any particular viewpoint or effort to control the subject matter of public discourse; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that the regulation of signs as set forth in this Ordinance will preserve the aesthetic interests of the City by maintaining and encouraging development that is consistent with the current conditions within the City and will further the City's efforts to provide a pleasing and visually attractive environment in which the City's residents presently enjoy; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that in meeting the purposes and goals established in these findings, it is appropriate to prohibit and/or to continue to prohibit certain sign types; and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that under Florida law, whenever a portion of a statute or ordinance is declared unconstitutional, "the remainder of the act will be permitted to stand provided: (1) the unconstitutional provisions can be separated from the remaining valid provisions, (2) the legislative purpose expressed in the valid

provisions can be accomplished independently of those which are void, (3) the good and the bad features are not so inseparable in substance that it can be said that the [legislative body] would have passed the one without the other, and (4) an act complete in itself remains after the valid provisions are stricken.” See *Waldrup v. Dugger*, 562 So.2d 687 (Fla. 1990); and

WHEREAS, the City finds and determines that the City Code's severability clauses are specifically adopted with the intent of upholding and sustaining as much of the City's regulations, including its sign regulations, as possible in the event that any portion thereof (including any section, sentence, clause or phrase) be held invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, the City hereby affirms its legislative intent that the severability clause within this Ordinance pertaining to the City's sign regulations be applied to the maximum extent possible, even if less speech would result from a determination that any provision is invalid or unconstitutional for any reason whatsoever.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF COCONUT CREEK, FLORIDA:

Section 1: That the foregoing "Whereas" clauses are hereby ratified and confirmed as being true and correct and are hereby made a part of this Ordinance.

Section 2 : That the City’s Code of Ordinances shall be amended by amending Chapter 13, “Land Development Code,” Article III, “Zoning Regulations,” Division 4, “Accessory Uses and Structures,” Subdivision V, “Regulations for the Use and Control of Signs,” to read as follows:

Subdivision V. – Regulations for the Use and Control of Signs

SUBDIVISION 5.1. - INTENT, INTERPRETATION AND DEFINITIONS

Sec. 13-456. - Scope, purpose, substitution, and severability.

- (a) *Short title.* This Subdivision V, which is inclusive of Subdivisions 5.1 through 5.9, may be cited and referenced as the "City of Coconut Creek Sign Code," or "sign code" when referenced within the City of Coconut Creek Code of Ordinances.
- (b) *Scope.*
- (1) The provisions of this sign code shall govern the number, size, location, and character of all signs which may be permitted either as a main or accessory use under the terms of this chapter. No signs shall be permitted on a plot or parcel either as a main or accessory use except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) In the event of any conflicts between this Subdivision and any declaration of covenants, bylaws, or other restrictions applying to any property within the City, the language affording the more restrictive interpretation shall apply.
- (3) The City specifically finds that these sign regulations are narrowly tailored to achieve the compelling and substantial governmental interests of traffic safety and aesthetics, and that there is no other lesser restrictive way for the City to further these interests.
- (c) *Applicability to existing planned districts.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this chapter or in any ordinance that established a PUD, PCD or PMDD zoning district with special signage regulations, a property owner may elect to utilize any or all of the provisions of this sign code in lieu of, or in addition to, any such special sign regulations, if and to the extent that, the development review committee or planning and zoning board, as applicable, approves a new or modified uniform sign plan according to the procedures and requirements in ~~§~~Section 13-471- . "Sign review procedures."
- (d) *Purpose.* ~~The purpose of this sign code is to create the framework for a comprehensive and balanced system of sign control, thereby facilitating clear and attractive communication between people and their environment. It is the purpose of this sign code to control those signs which are intended to communicate to the off-premises general public and to authorize the use of signs which:~~
- (1) ~~Enhance the visual environment of the city both day and night.~~
- (2) ~~Integrate with their surroundings.~~
- (3) ~~Are creative in their design, lighting and construction, including the use of three-dimensional sculptural design and innovative lighting, typefaces, colors, borders, and materials. The city has ensured, through flexibility built into these regulations, that creativity is unlimited.~~
- (4) ~~Are expressive of the identity of individual proprietors or of the community as a whole.~~
- (5) ~~Are legible under the circumstances in which they are seen.~~

~~(6) Are conducive to promoting traffic safety by preventing visual distraction and providing clear direction.~~

~~(7) Effectively and efficiently communicate in a simple, straightforward and attractive manner.~~

(1) Florida Statutes. Florida law requires cities to adopt comprehensive plans and implement them through land development regulations (also known as zoning regulations) and approval of development orders that are consistent with the comprehensive plan. See Part II of Chapter 163, Florida Statutes. Florida law specifically requires that the City adopt sign regulations. See Section 163.3202(2)(f), Florida Statutes. Complying with state law is a compelling government interest.

(2) Caselaw. In accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's cases on sign regulation, the regulations in this Subdivision are not intended to regulate or censor speech based on its content or viewpoint, but rather to regulate the secondary effects of speech that may adversely affect the City's substantial and compelling governmental interests in preserving scenic beauty and community aesthetics, and in vehicular and pedestrian safety in conformance with the First Amendment. These cases and their holdings include, but are not limited to:

A. *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*, 135 S.Ct. 2218 (2015) on the topic of noncommercial temporary signs;

B. *Metromedia, Inc. v. City of San Diego*, 453 U.S. 490 (1981) on the topic of commercial signs and off-premise signs;

C. *Linmark Assocs., Inc. v. Township of Willingboro*, 431 U.S. 85 (1977) on the topic of real estate signs in residential areas;

D. *City Council v. Taxpayers for Vincent*, 466 U.S. 789 (1984) on the topic of signs on public property.

(3) Impact of sign clutter. Excessive signage and sign clutter impairs the legibility of the environment, and undermines the effectiveness of governmental signs, traffic control devices and other required signs that are essential to identifying locations for the delivery of emergency services and other compelling governmental purposes. The intent of these sign regulations is to enhance the visual environment of the City, ensure that City residents and visitors can safely navigate through the City to their intended destinations, and promote the continued well-being of the City. It is therefore the purpose of this Subdivision V to promote aesthetics and the public health, safety and general welfare, and assure the adequate provision of light and air within the City through reasonable, consistent and nondiscriminatory standards for the posting, displaying, erection, use, and maintenance of signs that are no more restrictive than necessary to achieve these governmental interests.

(4) Specific Legislative Intent. More specifically, the sign regulations in this Subdivision are intended to:

- A. Encourage the effective use of signs as a means of communication in the City;
- B. Ensure pedestrian and traffic safety;
- C. Minimize the possible adverse effect of signs on nearby public and private property;
- D. Foster the integration of signage with architectural and landscape designs;
- E. Lessen the visual clutter that may otherwise be caused by the proliferation, improper placement, illumination, animation, excessive height, and excessive area of signs which compete for the attention of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and are not necessary to aid in wayfinding;
- F. Encourage and allow signs that are appropriate to the zoning district in which they are located, consistent with and serving the needs of the land uses, activities and functions to which they pertain;
- G. Curtail the size and number of signs to the minimum reasonably necessary to identify a residential or business location, and the nature of such use, and to allow smooth navigation to these locations;
- H. Establish dimensional limits and placement criteria for signs that are legible and proportional to the size of the lot and building on which the sign is placed, or to which it pertains;
- I. Regulate signs so that they are effective in performing the function of identifying and safely directing pedestrian and vehicular traffic to a destination;
- J. Regulate signs in a manner so as to not interfere with, obstruct the vision of, or distract motorists, bicyclists or pedestrians;
- K. Except to the extent expressly preempted by state or federal law, ensure that signs are constructed, installed and maintained in a safe and satisfactory manner, and protect the public from unsafe signs;
- L. Allow for traffic control devices and government signs without regulation consistent with national standards, because they promote highway safety and efficiency by providing for the orderly movement of road users on streets and highways, and by notifying road users of regulations providing nationally consistent warnings and guidance needed for the safe, uniform and efficient operation of all elements of the traffic stream and modes of travel, while regulating private signs to ensure that their size, location and

other attributes do not impair the effectiveness of such traffic control devices;

M. Protect property values by precluding, to the maximum extent possible, signs that create a nuisance to the occupancy or use of other properties as a result of their size, height, illumination, brightness, or movement;

N. Protect property values by ensuring that the size, number, and appearance of signs are in harmony with buildings, neighborhoods, structures, and conforming signs in the area;

O. Classify and categorize signs by type;

P. Not regulate signs more than necessary to accomplish the compelling and substantial governmental objectives described herein; and

Q. Enable the fair and consistent enforcement of these sign regulations.

(e) *Substitution of noncommercial speech for commercial speech.* It is not the purpose of this ~~article~~Subdivision V to regulate or control the copy, content or viewpoint of signs. Nor is it the intent of this ~~article~~Subdivision V to afford greater protection to commercial speech than to noncommercial speech. Notwithstanding any provisions of this ~~chapter~~Subdivision V to the contrary, to the extent that this ~~chapter~~Subdivision V permits a sign containing commercial copy, it shall permit a noncommercial sign to the same extent. The noncommercial message may occupy the same sign area or any portion thereof, and may substitute for or be combined with the commercial message. The sign message may be changed from commercial to noncommercial, or from one (1) noncommercial message to another, as frequently as desired by the sign's owner, provided that the sign is not prohibited and the sign continues to comply with all requirements of this chapter 13.

(f) *Severability.*

(1) *Generally.* If any part, ~~s~~Section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this ~~chapter~~Subdivision V is declared unconstitutional by the final and valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, this declaration of unconstitutionality or invalidity shall not affect any other part, ~~s~~Section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this ~~chapter~~Subdivision V.

(2) *Severability where less speech results.* Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection (1) of this section, or elsewhere in this Subdivision V, this Code, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this Subdivision is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word

~~of this Subdivision V, even if such severability would result in a situation where there would be less speech, whether by subjecting previously exempt signs to permitting or otherwise. This subsection (2) shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsection (1) above, or any other applicable severability provisions in the Code of Ordinances or any adopting ordinance. The city commission specifically intends that severability shall be applied to these sign regulations even if the result would be to allow less speech in the city, whether by subjecting currently exempt signs to permitting or by some other means.~~

- (3) ~~Severability of provisions pertaining to prohibited and off-premises signs. Without diminishing or limiting in any way the declaration of severability set forth above in subsection (1) of this Section, or elsewhere in this Subdivision V, this Code, or any adopting ordinance, if any part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this Subdivision V is declared unconstitutional by the valid judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, the declaration of such unconstitutionality shall not affect any other part, section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, sentence, phrase, clause, term, or word of this Subdivision V that pertains to prohibited signs, including specifically those signs and sign types prohibited and not allowed under Section 13-458, "Prohibited Signs." This subsection (3) shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsection (1) above, or any other applicable severability provisions in the Code of Ordinances or any adopting ordinance. The eCity eCommission specifically intends that severability shall be applied to sSection 13-458, "Prohibited Signs,"13-457, Prohibited signs, so that each of the prohibited sign types listed in that sSection shall continue to be prohibited, irrespective of whether another sign prohibition is declared unconstitutional or invalid.~~
- (4) ~~Severability of prohibition on off-premises signs. This subsection (4) shall not be interpreted to limit the effect of subsection (1) above, or any other applicable severability provisions in this Code or any adopting ordinance. If any or all of this chapter or any other provision of this Code is declared unconstitutional or invalid by the final and valid judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction, the city commission specifically intends that that declaration shall not affect the prohibition on off-premises signs in section 13-458.~~

Sec. 13-457. - Definitions.

The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this subdivision, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this sSection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

A-Frame sign means a portable, double-faced sign.

Abandoned sign means a sign which:

- (a) For a period of thirty (30) days or more, no longer correctly directs or informs any person or advertises a bona fide business, lessor, owner, product or activity conducted, or project; or
- (b) For a period of thirty (30) days or more, identifies a time, event or purpose that has passed or no longer applies; or
- (c) For a period of thirty (30) days or more, contains letters which are missing to the extent the intended message is rendered indecipherable.
- (d) Any freestanding pole, pylon or structure installed expressly for the purpose of affixing a sign which bears no sign or copy for a period of six (6) consecutive months. ~~Signs which have been otherwise maintained, which contain content denoting availability of advertising space or availability of tenant space, are not considered abandoned. Signs located on a parcel that pertain to a structure for which a building permit has been issued within the preceding six (6) months are not considered abandoned.~~

Address sign means a sign used to identify the street address of the premises, establishment, or dwelling unit upon which placed, consisting of at least the numerical prefix (or range thereof) of the street address, the building number, suite, bay or unit number, as applicable.

Advertising means any form of public announcement intended to aid, directly or indirectly, in the sale, use or promotion of a commercial product, commodity, service, activity or entertainment.

Animated sign means a sign which utilizes motion of its parts, or the optical illusion of movement, or the change of message by means of a design that presents a pattern capable of giving the illusion of motion by any means, including any sign that utilizes lights or illuminations that flash, rotate, scintillate, blink, flicker, or vary in intensity or color by any means, or displays flashing, oscillating or intermittent lights. However, this shall not include digital signs, and shall not include changeable-copy signs. This term also includes use of animals or people for advertising purposes.

Awning means a detachable overhead sheltering screen with a canvas or similar fabric surface pitching downward from its attachment to the façade, stiffened by a rigid frame that is attached to and supported by the building wall and extends over a window, door, or pedestrian way, designed and intended as a decorative embellishment and/or as protection from the elements.

Awning sign means an identification sign, address sign, or both, painted on or otherwise applied to an awning.

Awning valance means the fabric portion of an awning that drapes or extends below the awning's pitched surface, and which is parallel to the building wall to which the awning is attached.

Banner means a sign made of vinyl, fabric or other sturdy, flexible material without a frame or structure, that is designed to be hung from, supported by, or draped onto, a building, structure, or other object, or suspended between two (2) structures or objects when displayed, and which is designed to be attached to the supporting structure(s) or objects through ~~perforations~~ attachments on at least two (2) of its edges.

Base of a ground sign means the portion of the sign between grade and the sign face of a ground sign.

Bench sign means any sign painted on or attached to a bench.

Billboard means a structure utilized for advertising a commercial establishment activity, product, service, or entertainment, which is sold, produced, manufactured, available or furnished at a place other than on the property on which such sign is located.

Building frontage means the length of any of the sides of a building, or tenant space within a building, as applicable, measured horizontally. Any corner of a building formed by two (2) adjoining façades that are joined at an inside angle of more than one hundred fifteen (115) degrees shall be defined as a single building frontage unless the inside angle of the corner is less than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees and each of the façades have a length of at least one hundred (100) feet.

Building signage means signs permanently attached to a building, including signs on awnings and canopies.

Cabinet sign means any sign, the face of which is enclosed, bordered or contained within a boxlike structure, frame or other device, usually with internal illumination of the face or letters.

Canopy edge sign means an identification sign placed at or near the edge of a structural canopy that is parallel to the face of the building from which the canopy extends, and which extends above or below the canopy.

Canopy, fabric means a detachable overhead sheltering screen made of canvas fabric or similar material, stiffened by a rigid frame that on one (1) end is attached to a building wall over a building entrance and on the other end is supported by ground posts.

Canopy sign means an identification and/or address sign attached to the vertical face of a fabric canopy, parallel to the face of the building from which the canopy extends. Canopy signs are treated as wall signs. See also undercanopy sign.

Canopy, structural means a permanent roof extending outward from the face of a building at the ground floor level, designed to protect the area underneath from the

elements. A structural canopy is not an integral part of a building's roof. Examples include colonnade and gallery roofs. A marquee is a structural canopy, but is regulated separately.

Changeable copy sign means a sign that is designed so that characters, letters or illustrations can be changed or rearranged manually without altering the face or the surface of the sign. A changeable copy sign is not an animated sign.

Civic or institutional development means:

- (1) A development occupied by one (1) or more uses that provide a public service that is generally administered by a not-for-profit entity, and includes uses such as governmental administration and service facilities, museums, libraries, centers for performing arts, academic grade preK-12 schools, religious institutions, and parks.
- (2) Hospitals, penal and criminal detention facilities, vocational or technical schools, colleges, universities, private academic schools, and special residential facilities that are not classified as a single-family or multiple-family dwelling for purposes of regulation.

Commercial building or development means a building or development occupied by one (1) or more business uses engaged in the sale or provision of goods or services to consumers for financial gain. Includes, but is not limited to, retail sales and rental, office, dining, lodging, entertainment, and personal services. A multiple-tenant commercial building or development is occupied by two (2) or more such uses.

Commercial message means any sign wording, logo or other representation or image that directly or indirectly names, advertises, or calls attention to a product, service, sale, or sales event or other commercial activity.

~~*Commercial promotional sign* means a temporary sign that is authorized by a promotional activity permit allowing the advertising of a sale, grand opening or other event under sSection 16-20, "Outdoor special events." of the code of ordinances.~~

~~*Construction sign* means a temporary sign that is used to identify the parties involved in planning, developing, financing, and leasing future development or current construction on the property upon which the sign is erected. See also project announcement sign.~~

~~*Contractor-in-progress sign* means a temporary sign that is used to identify a contractor that is performing authorized work on the premises upon which the sign is erected.~~

Copy means the linguistic or graphic content of a sign.

Department means the City of Coconut Creek Department of Sustainable Development.

Designer Sign means a wall or monument type of sign that exhibits unique, dimensional, creative and innovative methods of design, lighting, materials of construction that are above the typical sign industry standard. A designer sign can be a wall sign on an individual building or within a shopping center or a ground sign integrated into the site's landscaping. A designer sign can be traditional elements in a creative combination. It must exhibit multiple characteristics identified below in order to be considered designer signage that is eligible for the incentives as listed in Section 13-474, "Designer Signs,": (1) Design must be dimensional and enhance the architecture of the establishment or development that it identifies, and coordinates with, or builds upon, the landscape architecture where placed; (2) materials must be combined to exceed industry standard quality such as natural stone, stainless steel or glass; (3) typefaces, colors and lighting must be contributing elements to the overall design of the sign; and (4) design and arrangement shall be integrated as part of an overall design of the landscape, building or site, as applicable.

Development means one (1) or more buildings, structures or uses of land that functions as a single identifiable unit and occupies a single zoning lot. See also master development.

Digital display means that area of a sign, digital or otherwise, which shows a message via electronic display board, LED, programmable ink or other sign technology capable of displaying words, pictures, symbols, video or images including, but not limited to, any electronic, laser, digital, or projected images display message sign that can be changed electronically or mechanically by remote or automatic means.

Digital sign means any type of ~~electronic~~digital display board, LED, programmable ink or other sign capable of displaying words, pictures, symbols, video or images including, but not limited to, any electronic, laser, digital, or projected images display that can be changed electronically or mechanically by remote or automatic means. A digital sign is not an animated sign.

Directional sign means a sign that is used to convey direction or information rather than any logo, advertising or commercial message, and which is designed to be viewed by pedestrians or motorists on or adjacent to the premises where located.

Directory sign means a sign that is used to identify the locations of tenants and facilities by address or graphically on a map of the building or development.

- (a) A building directory sign is a single-faced directory sign that is mounted to a building façade.
- (b) A pedestrian directory sign is a directory ground sign that is placed within areas of intended pedestrian activity.

Drive-Through sign means a sign that is used at a drive through.

Dwell time means the minimum amount of time that a message must be static on a digital display or digital sign. The dwell time shall not include any transition time.

~~Entertainment venue means a site or facility over ten thousand (10,000) square feet in gross floor area, the principal purpose of which is providing indoor and/or outdoor music, live or movie theater, performance, and other entertainment and cultural events.~~

Entrance feature identification sign means identification signage affixed to each of a pair of ornamental masonry or stone walls located on two (2) sides of a motor vehicle entrance into a development amidst substantial landscaping both in front of the signs and as a backdrop behind the walls.

Façade means any of the exterior wall faces (elevations) of a building, extending along the building frontage from grade to the roofline.

Flag means any fabric, plastic, canvas, material or bunting containing distinctive color(s), pattern(s), symbol(s), emblem(s) or insignia(s); ~~containing noncommercial speech or used as a symbol of a government, political subdivision or other governmental entity or of any business or institutional entity or idea.~~ Flags are designed to be attachable at one (1) of its sides to a pole or rope.

~~*Flag, promotional* means any temporary flag.~~

Floor means the same as "story" as defined in ~~s~~Section 13-295, "Definitions." (Division 1 of the land development code), unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

Frontage. See building frontage, street frontage, and primary street frontage.

~~*General information sign.* See also incidental sign.~~

Ground sign means a sign on a freestanding, self-supporting structure that is permanently affixed in or upon the ground and is not attached to a building or any other structure. See also, monument sign, entrance wall sign.

Height of sign means the vertical dimension of the sign, measured from the lowest part of the sign to the highest part of the sign, including the sign structure. The lowest part of a ground sign shall be considered the grade upon which situated, excluding any portion of such grade that is more than six (6) inches higher than the lowest adjacent on-site grade within ten (10) feet of the sign.

Identification sign means a sign used to identify the name of an business, ~~organization or other occupant or tenant~~ of a premises, and the street address. Business identification signs may shall not be used to advertise services and goods provided; ~~or other aspects of the business.~~

Illuminated sign means any sign having characters, letters, figures, designs or outlines illuminated by any means, either internal or external.

Incidental sign means a permanent on-premise sign that does not typically serve as the principal means of finding or identifying an nonresidential establishment or development, and provides secondary information including but not limited to,

instructions, warnings, hours of operation, and information about services or products available within an establishment, such as a restaurant menu. ~~The term general information sign is used to describe incidental signs that are not specifically called out for separate regulation in section 13-459 (Schedule of permitted signs).~~

Inflatable advertising device means any temporary inflatable structure used to direct attention to a place of business or special event, which may or may not contain sign copy.

In-line building means a building with multiple in-line tenants, regardless of whether there are also tenant spaces that can be publicly accessed only through a common interior atrium, lobby or corridor.

In-line tenant means a tenant space with direct and independent ground story public shop fronts accessing the outdoors.

Internal illumination means a light source concealed or contained within the sign, which becomes visible by shining through a translucent surface.

Kiosk means a freestanding semi-permanent, structure typically used to display and sell ~~food or merchandise,~~ or provide information ~~to visitors,~~ that generally remains in a set location within a ~~commercial~~ pedestrian area.

Large urban ~~retail~~ commercial center means a MainStreet retail development that is comprised of at least two (2) tenants that each occupy at least ~~seventy-five~~ forty thousand (7540,000) square feet of gross retail floor area, and which utilizes structured parking to meet all or part of the off-street parking requirements of this chapter.

Lobby building means a building containing multiple tenant spaces that can be accessed from outside only through a common interior atrium, lobby or internal corridor, regardless of whether there are also tenants with direct access from outdoors.

Lobby entrance means a public entrance to an interior building lobby or corridor from outdoors, which lobby or corridor serves as public access to multiple tenant spaces.

Lobby tenant means a tenant without direct and independent primary access from outdoors that is instead accessed through a central lobby or corridor.

Logo means a symbol, emblem, trademark, or graphic device used as a brand identity for an organization or corporation.

Logotype means a group of words or letters that has been designed to create a brand identity or trademark for an organization or corporation. Logotypes sometimes combine a symbol and typography.

MainStreet means the MainStreet Regional Activity Center (RAC). When the term is used as an adjective, paired with another term such as "development," "building," "use,"

"venue" or any other noun, it means the development, building, use, venue or other noun is located within the MainStreet RAC.

MainStreet Regional Activity Center (RAC) means the area bound by Wiles Road to the north, Sample Road to the south, Lyons Road to the east, and S.R. 7 to the west that is designated Regional Activity Center on the future land use plan, intended for mixed-use development.

Major street. See street, major.

Mansard roof (or wall) means a false roof projecting over the front of a building; a sloping section of an exterior wall above the functional roofline or deck of a building at an angle with the exterior wall from which it extends. It may be covered with roofing material to simulate a roof, but serves as an aesthetic rather than functional purpose.

Marquee means a structural canopy with at least three (3) prominent vertical faces, projecting from the building wall over an entrance to a theater, or MainStreet entertainment venue place of assembly, which faces are designed to be sufficiently high at least three (3) feet in order to accommodate signage.

Marquee sign means a sign attached flush to one (1) or more faces of a marquee.

Master development means a master-planned residential community, commercial development, industrial or office park, that is comprised of an internal street system that provides access to multiple nonresidential development sites/zoning lots or residential development phases.

Maximum shall have the same meaning as maximum allowable.

Minimum shall have the same meaning as minimum required.

Minor street. See street, minor.

Mixed-use building means a building that contains nonresidential uses and residential uses.

Mobile cart means a small, wheeled cart used for vending goods, typically moved from their place of operation after business hours.

~~*Model row sign* means a sign within a developing residential subdivision that is used to identify a cluster of typically three (3) homes designated on the approved site plan as temporary model homes, which may include a sales center.~~

~~*Model sign* means a sign within a developing residential subdivision that is used to identify the name of a model home, its features and other pertinent information, and to identify any sales center that is located inside the model.~~

Monument sign means a ground sign, supporting structure of the sign face of which is architecturally and aesthetically integrated into the overall design of the sign.

Nameplate sign means a sign affixed to a wall or opaque door of a dwelling unit or professional office, used to indicate the name of person(s) residing in or practicing a profession on the premises.

Noncommercial message means any wording, logo or other representation or image that does not constitute a commercial message.

Noncommercial sign means any sign which does not contain a commercial, in nature, message.

Nonconforming sign means a sign legally existing within the eCity limits on the effective date of the ordinance from which these regulations or subsequent amendment hereto was derived, or a sign legally existing in an area annexed to the cCity after such date which, by its height, dimensions, type, content, square foot area, location, use, or structural support, does not conform to the requirements of these regulations.

Off-premise or Off-site means signs that are located outside the bounds of the relevant parcel of land, including any appurtenant sidewalks, walkways, patios, and landscaped areas.

On-premise or On-site means signs that are located within the bounds of the relevant parcel of land, including any appurtenant sidewalks, walkways, patios, and landscaped areas.

~~*Opinion sign* means any sign which is used to indicate a belief concerning an issue, name, cause or affiliation which is not scheduled for an election. This includes, but is not limited to, signs advertising political parties, or any political information.~~

Parapet means a false front or wall extension above the flat roof of a building.

Pedestrian arcade means a non-vehicular corridor, less than seventy-five (75) feet in width, connecting nonresidential or mixed-use buildings which is not, at any point, bisected by motorized vehicular traffic.

Pedestrian plaza means an area bound by building façades, public sidewalks and/or green or open space, devoted entirely to pedestrian traffic and activities, that includes provides shade, focal objects such as public art or fountains, and benches or other areas for sitting.

Permanent sign means any sign not specifically intended and authorized herein as temporary, which must be permanently affixed to the ground, a building, or a permanent structure.

Plaque means a small wall sign located near the entrance of a building or establishment, at or near the eye-level of pedestrians, which is used to identify the name of the building or establishment and the date that it was established.

Place of Assembly means a site or facility over ten thousand (10,000) square feet in gross floor area that provides seating for two hundred (200) people or more, the

principal purpose of which is providing an indoor and/or outdoor gathering place. This definition shall be distinguished from the definition provided in the Florida Building Code.

Pole sign means a ground sign with a visible support structure, such that the sign face and support structure do not appear as one (1) solid monolithic appearance.

~~*Political sign* means any sign which is used to indicate the name, cause or affiliation of any person seeking office or which indicates any issue or referendum question for which an election is scheduled to be held.~~

Portable sign means a sign that is designed to be easily transported, and is not secured or attached to the ground or a structure.

Premises means the real property occupied by a tenant, occupant or development, as applicable.

Primary entrance means an entrance into a building, establishment, dwelling unit or development that serves as the "front" main or public access, or is otherwise not subservient in design, size or orientation to other entrances, and excludes service entrances, employee entrances, and emergency access.

Primary street frontage means the longest street frontage of a corner or multiple frontage lot.

Professional office means an office where patients or clients come for professional consultation services, often by appointment, including but not limited to, medical, legal, accounting, and counseling services.

Project announcement sign means a temporary sign that is used to provide information about the nature and timing of development that is or will be under construction.

Projecting sign means a sign that is supported by a building façade, that extends outward at a ninety (90) degree angle from the building façade to which it is attached, such that the sign face is perpendicular to the building wall.

~~*Promotional sign* means a temporary sign that is used to announce a promotional activity sponsored by the owner or owner's agent and being located on the site of the event.~~

~~*Real estate sign* means a temporary sign erected by the owner or owner's agent, that is used to advertise that the real property upon which the sign is erected for rent, sale or lease, identify the agent and his or her contact information, and identify major amenities of the subject real property.~~

~~*Restaurant menu sign* means a sign that is used to display the menu of the restaurant upon or adjacent to which it is displayed.~~

Retail anchor tenant means a tenant within a shopping center that has at least twenty-five thousand (25,000) square feet of gross floor area that was designed on the approved site plan to be occupied by a single retail establishment, and is characterized by a prominent roofline and a relatively high internal ceiling height as compared to smaller in-line tenants.

Roof sign means a sign erected over or on the roof, extending above the roof line, which is dependent upon the roof, parapets or upper walls of any building for support.

Roofline means the top edge of the parapet of a building with a flat roof, the eaves of a gable or hip roof, and the top edge of a mansard roof.

~~*Sandwich or sidewalk sign* means a portable, double-faced sign.~~

~~*Seasonal and Promotional Holiday sign* means temporary lighting or signs whose symbols, graphics, colors, shapes, and words, as applicable, which are displayed or erected in connection with the observance of holidays seasonal and promotional events. Such signs include festoons of lights.~~

Service entrance means a side or rear of a nonresidential establishment building frontage that contains an entrance that is exclusively designed and used for loading and/or employee access.

Service entrance sign means a sign located adjacent to a service entrance, used to identify the name of the establishment, the address, and instructions for deliveries and customer merchandise pick-up.

Shopfront means the building façade of an in-line commercial establishment, characterized by at least sixty (60) percent translucent fenestration and an at-grade entrance.

Shopping center means a development or distinct portion thereof approved on a site plan for uses that include multiple retail, entertainment and/or personal service uses on the ground floor level.

Sign means a device or representation for visual communication that is used for the purpose of bringing the subject thereof to the attention of others. The term includes any structure or portion thereof on which any announcement, declaration, demonstration, display, illustration, logo, or insignia used to advertise or promote the interest of any person or product is placed in view of the general public.

Sign area means the part of the sign that is or can be used for communication purposes. Includes all sign copy and sign background.

Sign background means the portion of a sign that does not contain copy, but is set apart visually or structurally from the surface or structure upon which the sign is affixed, by means of surface material, color, texture, a border or frame, or alignment in the horizontal plane (i.e. it projects or is recessed from the surface or structure upon which affixed).

Sign face means the area enclosed by the perimeter of the sign copy and graphics. Sign face is measured by rectangles enclosing lines of copy and graphics.

Sign structure means any structure which is designed or used specifically for the purpose of supporting a sign. This definition shall include any decorative covers, braces, wires, supports, or components attached to or placed around the sign structure. The area of a sign structure is measured by rectangles enclosing the perimeter of the structure. This measurement shall include internal voids or spaces.

Snipe sign means a sign which is tacked, nailed, pasted, glued or otherwise attached to trees, utility or lighting poles, stakes, fences or to other objects that are not designed to support signs.

Static means a display that is fixed, and unchanging with no portion of the display being in motion, flashing or changing in color or light intensity.

Street frontage means the length of a lot line that is coincident with a street line.

Street type (A - F) means one (1) of six (6) street types designated A through F as defined in the MainStreet Design Guidelines.

Street, major means a street identified in the comprehensive plan as an arterial or collector street; and any street with at least sixty (60) feet of right-of-way that provides access to lots zoned for nonresidential or multiple-family residential developments, but does not provide direct access to individual dwelling units.

Street, minor means a street that is not a major street.

~~*Temporary ground sign* means a freestanding and self-supporting sign that is installed and displayed in its given location on a temporary basis, for a temporary purpose authorized in these regulations.~~

Temporary real estate sign means a temporary sign erected by the owner or owner's agent, that is used to advertise that the real property upon which the sign is erected for rent, sale or lease, identify the agent and his or her contact information, and identify major amenities of the subject real property.

Temporary sign means, unless otherwise specified, any sign permitted in these regulations to be erected only on a temporary basis, meaning erected for (12) months or less, and not permanently affixed to the ground, a building, or permanent structure.

Tenant means the occupant of a premises, whether a business, organization or resident, and whether the occupant owns, leases, rents, or otherwise occupies the premises.

~~*Tenant announcement window sign* means a temporary window sign used to announce the name, contact information, logo, and anticipated opening date of a new nonresidential tenant within the building the space upon which the sign is displayed.~~

Trailer sign means a sign placed in, on or attached to a portable or mobile device or a device that may be made portable or mobile.

Transition means a visual effect used on a digital sign to change from one message to another.

~~*Transom sign* means an address or identification sign placed within a transom window (a window that is directly above an exterior doorway, or which is vertically separated from a doorway by a transom).~~

Umbrella sign means a sign printed or applied to an umbrella within a seating area within a permitted outdoor dining area, which is used to identify the name of the restaurant or beverage establishment for identification purposes only and does not contain any advertising.

Under-canopy sign means a pedestrian-oriented sign that is located under a ground-floor roof, awning or canopy, or otherwise located no higher than the ground floor, oriented perpendicular to the building façade, above or immediately to the side of a public entrance.

Uniform sign plan means a master sign plan for a multiple tenant development setting forth standards for uniform sign area, letter style, letter height and sign colors.

~~*U-pick sign* means a temporary sign used to advertise a farming operation where, for a fee, produce may be gathered by the general public.~~

Vehicle sign means a sign attached to or placed on a vehicle, including any automobile, van, truck, boat, camper, and trailer, that is parked on or otherwise utilizing public or private property so as to be viewed from a public street for the purpose of advertising products or services, or of directing people to a business or activity. This definition is not to be construed to include those signs that identify a firm or its principal products or the owner on a vehicle, or such advertising devices as may be attached to and within the normal unaltered lines of the vehicle of a licensed transit carrier, when and during that period of time such vehicle is regularly and customarily used to traverse the public highways and during the normal course of business.

~~*Vending cart* means a small, wheeled vehicle used for vending food or other goods, typically moved from their place of operation after business hours.~~

Wall sign means a sign that is parallel to a building wall and:

- (a) Meets minimum height clearance as required;
- (b) Is supported by the building wall or a structural canopy projecting there from and does not extend horizontally more than twelve (12) inches from the face of the wall or structural canopy, provided that the maximum allowable projection for designer wall signs shall be defined and limited as part of the designer sign process;

- (c) Is supported on its sides by structural columns or architectural building features, and spans a façade recess; or
- (d) Is suspended from an overhead surface and is not more than eighteen (18) inches from the wall behind it; or
- (e) Is attached or placed on or behind a window in a manner that does not comply with the definition of window sign or transom sign.

Wayfinding sign on private property, ~~private~~ means a sign oriented to motorists and pedestrians traversing private streets or drives that is used to indicate the direction or location of a destination. within a development that is used to indicate the direction or location of a tenant establishment or destination within the development where the sign is posted.

Wayfinding sign in public right-of-way, ~~public~~ means a sign oriented to motorists and pedestrians traversing the ~~city's~~ public streets, that is used to indicate the direction or location of a ~~public~~ destination. ~~governmental or civic center, public health or safety facility, district or corridor as officially designated by the city commission, or specific use or facilities within an officially designated district or corridor.~~

Window means an opening in a building covered by a single pane of glass or other translucent material including a glass door or portion thereof.

Window sign means a sign affixed to the surface of a window, or placed within five (5) feet inside the window in such a way as to be visible and legible to the general public from outside of the window. Any such sign that exceeds eight (8) feet above the finished floor elevation of the building shall be classified as a wall sign and shall be subject to the area and dimensional allowances for wall signs.

Work-in-progress sign means a temporary sign that is used to identify a contractor that is performing authorized work on the premises upon which the sign is erected. This sign is provided as both a safety warning to denote construction areas as well as for identification purposes.

Yard sale sign means a temporary sign in a residential zoning district used to advertise a garage, yard or patio sale conducted as a permitted temporary or promotional use to a dwelling.

SUBDIVISION 5.2. - PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY SIGNS

Sec. 13-458. - Prohibited signs.

The following signs shall not be installed or located anywhere within the City of Coconut Creek; ~~All signs allowed under an alternate approval process including the "designer sign" procedure in section 13-474, are prohibited unless the approval has~~

been obtained for them. A sign listed as permitted for one use of land or type of development is not automatically permitted for any other use of land or type of development, unless it is expressly identified as permitted for that other land use or type of development.

- (a) Animated signs except as provided in Section 13-469.2, "Temporary noncommercial signs."
- (b) Signs in the right-of-way not ~~mandated~~ permitted by a federal, state or local standard.
- (c) Any permanent inflatable ~~advertising~~ device, or any windborne ~~advertising~~ or attention getting devices.
- (d) Signs that emit audible sound, odor, or visible matter, such as smoke or steam.
- ~~(e)~~ Animated signs ~~unless part of a parade or similar community event authorized by a promotional or special permit.~~
- ~~(f)~~(e) Any sign which is of such intensity or brilliance as to cause glare or impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle or pedestrian, which shall include but not be limited to bare bulbs and other lighting restrictions as set forth in Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."~~in excess of eleven (11) watts.~~
- ~~(g)~~(f) Snipe signs.
- ~~(h)~~(g) Permanent signs illuminated from outside the boundaries of the sign where the bulb or other source of light within any lighting fixture is visible from any abutting right-of-way or any adjacent property.
- ~~(i)~~(h) Roof signs, parapet signs, and signs extending above a canopy, parapet, or roof line of any building (whether flat or pitched) that is not a large urban ~~retail~~ commercial center as defined in sSection 13-457-, "Definitions".
- ~~(j)~~(i) Billboards and off-premises commercial advertising type signs.
- ~~(k)~~(j) A sign which covers, interrupts or disrupts the major architectural features of a building. (See sSection 13-466.8, "Wall signs.")
- ~~(l)~~(k) Signs that resemble any official sign or marker erected by any governmental agency, the position, shape or color of which would conflict with the proper functioning of any traffic sign or signal, or the size, location, movement, color or illumination of which may be reasonably confused with, construed as, or conceal a traffic-control device.
- ~~(m)~~(l) Words and symbols associated with traffic control that interfere with, mislead or confuse traffic, such as, but not limited to, "stop," "look" "caution" "danger" or "slow."

~~(n)~~(m) Signs located within one hundred (100) feet of traffic control lights, which contain yellow, red or green lights that might be confused with traffic control lights.

~~(o)~~(n) Painted wall signs.

~~(p)~~(o) Any vehicle signs.

~~(q)~~(p) Abandoned signs and signs on structures where the business has ceased to operate at that location.

~~(r)~~(q) Signs made entirely of sign foam.

~~(s)~~(r) Signs that are obscene pursuant to Chapter 847, Fla. Stat., or advocate or incite criminal actions which is likely to produce imminent lawless action in any manner pursuant to F.S. Ch. 847.

~~(t)~~(s) All other signs that are not specifically permitted or exempted in this sign code.

(t) Off-Premise Commercial signs.

(u) Trailer signs.

All signs allowed under an alternate approval process including, but not limited to, the "Designer Sign" procedure in Section 13-474, "Designer Signs," are prohibited unless approval has been obtained for them. A sign listed as permitted for one use of land is not automatically permitted for any other type of development, unless it is expressly identified as permitted for that other land use.

Sec. 13-459. - Schedule of permitted signs.

All signs identified as permitted or ~~restricted~~ in this ~~s~~Section are subject to the review, approval and permit requirements contained in Subdivision 5.9, "Procedures and Administration", as applicable, and the general signage provisions in Subdivision 5.3, "General Provisions for All Signs", and all other requirements of this ~~s~~Subdivision.

LEGEND P = Permitted N = Not permitted R = Restricted; limited use only Sign type	Type of Development						
				Commercial, industrial, mixed-use		Institutional and civic	
	Agriculture	Dwelling unit	Residential development common area	Main Street (§ 13-463)	Other	Main Street (§ 13-463)	Other
Identification signs (Subdivision 5.5)							
Ground (§ 13-466.6)	P	N	P	<u>RP</u>	P	<u>RP</u>	P

CODING: Words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing text.
Words in underscoring type are additions to existing text.
A line of *** indicates existing text not shown.

Entrance feature (§ 13-466.7)		P	N	P	P	P	P	P
Building identification	Wall (§ 13-466.8)	N	N	RP	P	P	P	P
	Awning (§ 13-466.2)	N	N	P	P	P	P	P
	Canopy—fabric (§ 13-466.3)	N	N	P	P	P	P	NP
	Canopy edge—structural (§ 13-466.4)	N	N	P	P	P	P	P
	Canopy—under canopy (§ 13-466.5)	N	N	N	P	P	P	P
	Marquee (§ 13-466.11 2)	N	N	N	RP	RN	RP	RP
	Transom (§ 13-466.9)	N	N	P	P	P	P	P
	Window (§ 13-468.9)	N	N	P	P	P	P	P
Directional, directory and wayfinding signs (Subdivision 5.6)								
Building directory (§ 13-467.1)		N	N	P	P	P	P	P
Pedestrian directory (§ 13-467.2)		N	N	N	RP	RP	RP	RP
Private w Wayfinding sign on private property (§ 13-467.3)		N	N	NP	RP	RP	RP	RP
Directional signs (§ 13-		P	N	P	P	P	P	P

CODING: Words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing text.
Words in underscored type are additions to existing text.
A line of *** indicates existing text not shown.

467.4)							
Parking structure-status signs (§ 13-467.5)	N	N	N	P	P	P	P
Bank drive-up service lane status (§ 13-467.6)	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
Incidental signs (Subdivision 5.7)							
Address (§ 13-468.1)	Required						
Automatic teller (§ 13-468.2)	N	N	N	P	P	P	P
Flags (§ 13-468.3)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
General information (§ 13-468.4)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Nameplate (§ 13-468.5)	N	P	N	<u>RP</u>	<u>RP</u>	<u>NP</u>	<u>NP</u>
Opinion (§ 13-468.6)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Restaurant Drive-Through menu</u> (§ 13-468.7)	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
Service entrance (§ 13-468.8)	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
Window (§ 13-468.9)	<u>NP</u>	P	P	P	P	P	P
Temporary signs (Subdivision 5.8)							
<u>Contractor in progress Work-In-Progress sign on minor street</u> (§ 13-469.1(a)(1))	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Construction Work-In-Progress sign on major street</u> (§ 13-469.1(a)(2))	P	N	P	P	P	P	P
Project announcement (§ 13-469.1(a)(2)c.)	P	N	P	P	P	P	P
Model, model row (§ 13-469.1)	N	P	P	N	N	N	N

CODING: Words in *struck through* type are deletions from existing text.
Words in underscored type are additions to existing text.
A line of *** indicates existing text not shown.

<u>Temporary Real estate</u> (§ 13-469.21(b))	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Political Temporary noncommercial signs</u> (§ 13-469.32)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Seasonal and Promotional signs/holiday</u> (§ 13-469.41(c))	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Commercial promotion</u> (§ 13-469.4)	N	N	N	P	P	N	N
<u>Special event</u> (§ 13-469.4)	P	N	P	P	P	P	P
<u>Yard sale sign</u> (§ 13-469.41(c)(4))	N	P	P	N	N	N	N
<u>U-pick</u> (§ 13-469.4)	P	N	N	N	N	N	N

SUBDIVISION 5.3. - GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR ALL SIGNS

Sec. 13-460. - General provisions.

- (a) Interpretation. The eDepartment shall be responsible for the interpretation of the sign code. Appeals to any interpretation shall be governed by eSection 13-34, "Appeals." ~~Division 3, Implementation Procedures, of the City Code.~~
- (b) Signs in the right-of-way. Only signs installed consistent with and approved by federal, state, county and/or eCity standards shall be permitted in the public right-of-way.
- (c) Traffic safety.
 - (1) No sign or support shall be placed in such a position or manner as to interfere with traffic safety. It shall be unlawful for any person, ~~firm~~ organization or corporation of any kind to erect or cause to be erected any sign ~~or advertising~~ upon any public right-of-way in the eCity, except as authorized by the eCity ~~commission.~~

- (2) No sign or support shall be placed in such a position or manner so as to obstruct or interfere, either physically or visually, with any fire apparatus, police apparatus, traffic signal or sign or any devices maintained by or under public authority.
- (d) Aesthetic design criteria. All signs must be in conformance with the aesthetic design criteria, ~~s~~Section 13-37, "Aesthetic design,"~~(Division 3, Implementation Procedures)~~ of the City of Coconut Creek Land Development Code. Signs shall be integrated into the architecture and landscape of a development. Signs affixed to buildings shall not obscure architectural detailing. Planning and consideration for signage shall occur during the design of the buildings and premises of a development.
- (e) Sign design within a development to be coordinated pursuant to uniform sign plan. Section 13-471, "Sign review procedures," establishes requirements for signs to be compatible in color, size, style, and format.
- (f) Designer sign bonuses. Designer signage qualifies for bonuses, pursuant to sSection 13-474, "Designer Signs," for institutional, civic, commercial, mixed-use, and industrial development.
- (g) Transferability between frontages. Signage that is authorized on per-frontage basis is not transferable between frontages unless otherwise authorized in this sign code.
- (h) Materials and construction. Materials and methods of fabrication shall comply with the following standards:
- (1) All structural materials utilized in the construction or erection of signs shall be concealed except for vertical supports or other supporting materials which are designed and arranged so as to be an integral part of the aesthetic composition of a sign.
 - (2) All letters and symbols on permanent ground and wall identification signs must extrude from the sign face a minimum of one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of an inch and extrude more than nine (9) inches.
 - (3) Electrical raceways shall not be mounted to the exterior of the building or visible in any way.
 - (4) All wood used for signs shall be rot-resistant.
 - (5) Dual face signs. Ground signs with two (2) or more faces, having an interior angle of greater than fifteen (15) degrees between the opposing faces, are permitted only as designer signs.
- (i) Vertical clearance. A minimum of eight (8) feet of vertical clearance above grade is required to the bottom of any sign that extends over a sidewalk or other pedestrian way.

- (j) Colors. A maximum of three (3) colors shall be used in the design of a permanent sign. Logos are exempt from this provision. The background color of a building façade is not counted as one (1) of the three (3) permitted colors. Temporary signs are not limited in the number of colors used. For the purpose of this subsection, white shall be considered a color.
- (k) Cabinet signs.
 - (1) When used as part of a ground sign, the cabinet shall be internally illuminated, consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting," to display individual letters with clear faces set within a permanently opaque background.
 - (2) When used for a logo graphic or individual letter or word, the edge of the cabinet must follow the contours of the logo graphic, letter or word. The sides, or returns, of the cabinet sign must be opaque.
- (l) Logo signage.
 - (1) Logos may be any color.
 - (2) The use of more than one (1) logo on a ground sign is allowed; on a multi-tenant ground sign which is designed to accommodate multiple tenant names, logos, or both.
- (m) Illumination. Permanent sign copy may be illuminated internally or externally unless otherwise provided in this sign code. Temporary signs shall not be illuminated unless specifically authorized in Subdivision 5.8: "Temporary Signs".
 - (1) Portable signs, ~~excluding signs permitted under section 13-469.4,~~ shall not be illuminated.
 - (2) Permanent sign letters may be internally illuminated, backlit, or externally-lit, consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting," through an overhead full-cutoff fixture integrated into the design of the sign or façade, or from the ground.
 - (3) All lighting for all signs shall be designed to prevent light spillage from sign face, and shall be consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting," ~~not be of such intensity or brilliance so as to cause~~ avoid glare, visual distraction or nuisance.
 - (4) External light sources shall be shielded, landscaped when ground-mounted and, except for architectural fixtures as provided below, not visible from any adjacent rights-of-way or residentially zoned or developed properties, or from dwelling units on upper stories within the same building on which the illuminated sign is located. Light fixtures that are architectural elements of a building need not be hidden from view, provided that the bulbs or other light source within the fixtures are shielded from view.
 - (5) The use of neon is limited to an internal light source for signs and only as provided for in Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."

- (6) Strip lighting is permitted only as an integral part of a building sign or as an element of a building's architecture and only as permitted pursuant to the photometric calculations in Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting." Strip lighting shall not be used to border or outline a window, door, canopy or any portion thereof.
- (n) Identification.
- ~~(1) Additional description of services provided or attributes other than name of the primary user or business type is not permitted on identification signs unless made part of the business or user's name.~~
- ~~(2)~~(1) A generic description of the business facilities as a business listing (for example: Nail Salon) is permitted. General descriptions must be at least two (2) words in length; single word descriptions are not permitted (for example: Nails).
- (o) Co-located business signage. Co-located businesses are two (2) or more businesses that share one (1) shopfront.
- (1) When a secondary entity occupies at least one hundred (100) square feet of floor area but does not satisfy the minimum criteria in subsection (2) below, the primary entity and each of up to two (2) co-located entities are permitted wall signs on each eligible frontage.
- a. The standard wall sign allowance shall be increased by twenty-five (25) percent, or twelve (12) square feet, whichever is greater, to accommodate wall signage for up to two (2) co-located entities, regardless of whether signage for one (1) or two (2) secondary entities is erected.
- b. Two (2) secondary entities may have independent awning signs, subject to the requirements for same in this sign code.
- (2) The full in-line tenant signage allowance for building and ground signs is permitted for each co-located business that occupies at least seven hundred fifty (750) square feet of demarcated floor area and has its own shopfront at least twenty (20) feet wide. In order to qualify for its own signage allowance, each entity's shopfront must be demarcated with partial partition walls.
- (3) In all cases:
- a. Each entity shall hold separate business tax receipts.
- b. Each use shall be attended by a separate employee during its hours of operation. ~~Unattended display cases are not eligible for a sign.~~
- (p) Digital signs. Where digital signs are permitted, they shall comply with the provisions of this subsection.
- (1) Brightness. Each digital sign's operating system shall contain a light sensing device to adjust brightness as ambient light conditions change in order to

ensure that the message meets the following brightness standards. The maximum brightness shall be three-tenths (0.3) of a foot-candle above the ambient light measured two hundred fifty (250) feet perpendicular from the face of the sign, or such less distance as may be required by paragraph (m)(3) of this sSection and in no instance shall any digital exceed the maximum allowed footcandles as prohibited by Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."

- (2) Lighting control and mitigation. If a freestanding residential building is located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the base of a sign structure, the sign permit applicant must reduce light intensity on, or shade or shield the digital sign, or direct the lighting from such digital sign away from such residential property such that the lighting from the digital sign shall not result in a light intensity greater than three-tenths of one (0.3) foot-candle above ambient lighting, as measured at the property line of any residential property within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the base of the sign structure. At the time of the sign design review application, the sign owner applying for the sign approval shall submit a certification to the dDepartment that the sign shall not exceed this standard.
 - (3) No digital sign shall display light of such intensity that it may interfere with the effectiveness of an official traffic sign, signal or device, or driver safety.
 - (4) Each digital sign shall have a default mechanism or setting that will cause the sign to turn off or freeze in one (1) position at a brightness no brighter than normal operation if a malfunction (any unintended interruption in message sequencing) or failure occurs. The continuing operation of a malfunctioning sign that causes a glare is a traffic hazard and the dDepartment shall order such a sign to be turned off until full functionality of the sign has been restored.
 - (5) The digital sign shall not be configured to resemble a warning or danger signal, nor shall there be any configuration which may a cause a driver to mistake the sign for a warning or danger sign. The sign shall not resemble or simulate any lights or official signage used to control traffic.
 - (6) Digital displays may be operated outside the hours of operation provided in this code only for the conveyance of emergency messages in the event of an emergency as declared by the ~~city manager or chief of police~~ Mayor.
 - (7) Replacement of an existing sign with a digital sign shall be considered a structural alteration and will require all appropriate permits and zoning review pursuant to the Code and shall not be permitted except in those instances where a digital sign would otherwise be permitted under this eCode.
- (q) Maintenance.
- (1) All signs shall comply with the Florida Building Code.
 - (2) All signs shall be maintained as originally permitted, constructed, and approved.

- (3) Any sign that is in a dangerous or defective condition shall be made safe, presentable, and in good structural condition consistent with subsection ~~(g)(2)~~ 13-460(h), "Materials and construction," of this ~~s~~Section, including but not limited to, the replacement of defective parts, repainting, cleaning, and other actions required for maintenance of the sign. If the sign is not brought into compliance with these standards, the eCity may require its removal in accordance with subsection 13-460(r), "Noncompliant signs."
- (r) Noncompliant signs. Any sign installed or placed on public property, except in conformance with the provisions of this sign code, and any sign or sign structure that does not comply with the requirements of this sign code, shall be ~~forfeited to the public and subject to confiscation~~ removed by the City. Any ~~confiscated~~ removed sign shall be retained for a period of three (3) business days while eCity staff makes every reasonable effort to contact the owner of the sign. In addition to other remedies, the eCity shall have the right to recover the full costs of its removal and disposal of the sign from the owner or person responsible for the placement of the sign.
- (s) No signs shall be displayed on any property without the permission of the property owner.

Sec. 13-461. - Reserved.

SUBDIVISION 5.4. - SPECIAL SIGNAGE PROVISIONS. ~~FOR CERTAIN USES, AND THE MAINSTREET RAC~~

Sec. 13-462. - Permitted signage for certain specified uses.

The following sign types are authorized only for the uses and development types specified.

- (a) Changeable copy. Changeable copy is permitted only as specified in this subsection.
- (1) ~~Theatres, and MainStreet entertainment venues, and /p~~Places of worship assembly may allocate up to fifty (50) percent of allowable building wall sign face or ground sign structure as changeable copy ~~to identify the name and times of the movie, performance or service as applicable, and for movie theatres, the MPAA rating of movies.~~ Theatres and MainStreet/ Places of assembly entertainment venues may also substitute changeable or digital marquee signage for wall signage. Refer to ~~s~~Section 13-466.11, "Marquee identification signs," for marquee sign regulations.
- (2) ~~Motor fuel pump stations may use changeable copy over a translucent backlit cabinet or digital copy for fuel price signs pursuant to this section.~~
- (b) Digital signs. Digital signs and digital displays are permitted only for the following uses:

- (1) ~~Theaters and MainStreet/~~ Places of assembly entertainment venue marquees pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-466.11, "Marquee identification signs."
- (2) Fuel price signs pursuant to this ~~s~~Section.
- (3) MainStreet pedestrian plazas pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-463(i), "Provisions for digital signs in pedestrian plazas."
- (4) MainStreet pedestrian arcades pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-463(j), "Provisions for digital signs within pedestrian arcades."
- (5) ~~MainStreet/~~ Places of assembly entertainment venues pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-463(k), "Provisions for places of assembly digital displays on ground signs".
- (6) ~~Stand-alone government uses and nonprofit uses registered as 501(c)3 organizations, on sites of at least ten (10) acres, are permitted digital displays as part of other permitted ground signage, subject to the following regulations:~~
 - a. ~~A sign which includes a digital display must be located on an arterial roadway.~~
 - b. ~~A sign which includes a digital display shall not be placed within one thousand (1,000) feet from another sign with a digital display, which is facing in the same direction.~~
 - c. ~~Digital display area shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the permitted sign structure.~~
 - d. ~~Digital displays may be operated from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. only.~~
 - e. ~~Displays shall be static displays only.~~
 - f. ~~Displays may include any number of colors.~~
 - g. ~~Scrolling or fading is not permitted.~~
 - h. ~~Dwell time shall not be less than one (1) minute.~~
 - i. ~~There shall be no transitions as defined herein. Image changes shall be instantaneous.~~
- (7)(6) ~~Parking structure~~ status signs pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-467.5, "Parking, structure status signs".
- (8) ~~Bank drive-up service lane status signs~~ pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-467.6.
- (c) Motor fuel pumps as a principal use, and associated retail and service principal uses.
 - (1) Fuel price signs.

- a. Up to twelve (12) square feet on one (1) monument sign may be allocated to changeable copy for fuel price.
 - b. The changeable copy may be digital or changeable copy over a backlit cabinet consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."
 - c. Fuel price and octane rating signs placed on gasoline pumps shall not exceed three (3) square feet in area per pump unit dispenser.
- (2) Canopy signs. In addition to the signage permitted in ~~§~~Section 13-459, "Schedule of permitted signs", one (1) sign is permitted on each street frontage of a permanent structural canopy that shelters fuel pump islands. The signs are subject to wall sign standards except that sign area shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet, and capital letter height shall not exceed twenty-four (24) inches.
- (3) Should any provision of this ~~§~~Section conflict with a pre-empting federal or state laws, said federal or state law shall govern.
- (d) Special provision for pedestrian-oriented ~~retail~~ commercial centers. The ~~e~~City ~~e~~Commission may authorize a shopping center or mixed-use development with ground floor retail to utilize the signage provisions of ~~§~~Section 13-463, (~~"MainStreet development sign regulations"~~), upon a finding that the development is designed consistent with the pedestrian-oriented principles that MainStreet developments are required to provide. At a minimum, the development must be designed with shopfronts that are primarily oriented to a pedestrian plaza, pedestrian arcade, internal street with on-street parking and shopfronts lining both sides of the street, or other pedestrian-oriented configuration that provides wide sidewalks (twenty (20) feet or wider) with decorative pavement and pedestrian amenities that include shade, focal objects such as public art or fountains, and benches or other areas for sitting.

Sec. 13-463. - MainStreet development sign regulations.

(a) Applicability.

- (1) This ~~§~~Section governs signage for all development within the area designated MainStreet Regional Activity Center (RAC) on the future land use plan map.
- (2) This ~~§~~Section also applies to pedestrian-oriented ~~retail~~ commercial centers if authorized by the ~~e~~City ~~e~~Commission pursuant to subsection 13-462(d), "Special provisions for pedestrian-oriented commercial centers".
- (3) This ~~§~~Section shall control in the case of conflict with any other regulation.

(b) Bonuses. Signs that qualify as ~~d~~Designer ~~s~~Signs are eligible for bonus area and design flexibility pursuant to ~~§~~Section 13-474, "Designer Signs". The following sign types are permitted only with a ~~d~~Designer ~~s~~Sign bonus:

- (1) Signs on the incline surface of awnings.
 - (2) Projecting signs above the ground floor.
 - (3) Roof signs, limited to large urban ~~retail~~commercial centers pursuant to subsection 13-468(d)(2)"Large urban commercial centers". ~~of this sSection.~~
- (c) Ground identification signs. Ground identification signs are subject to the sign allowance and design standards in ~~sSection~~ 13-466.6, "Ground identification signs", except that they are permitted only at the following locations:
- (1) Along MainStreet perimeter roads (Sample Road, Lyons Road, Wiles Road, and State Road 7);
 - (2) At a single entrance along each street frontage to any ~~entertainment-venue~~ place of assembly as defined in ~~sSection~~ 13-457, "Definitions";
 - (3) At a single location along each street frontage for a civic development that provides or is adjacent to a prominent and easily accessible public pedestrian plaza or park. Such signs shall only be permitted as a ~~dDesigner~~ sSign bonus.
- (d) Identification signs. Building-mounted identification signs are subject to Subdivision 5.5, "Identification Signs", except as follows:
- (1) Projecting signs above the ground floor, may be permitted with a ~~dDesigner~~ sSign bonus pursuant to ~~sSection~~ 13-474, "Designer Signs", are subject to the following standards:
 - a. Must be located entirely above the ground floor and not higher than forty (40) feet above grade.
 - b. Maximum height of the sign itself shall not exceed forty (40) percent of the height of the façade upon which affixed.
 - c. Maximum area is limited to thirty (30) square feet.
 - d. No part of the sign shall project further than four and one-half (4.5) feet from the building wall.
 - e. Use of a projecting sign shall count as a wall sign when determining permitted allowance.
 - f. Logo graphics without adjacent lettering shall be permitted as projecting signs.
 - (2) Large urban ~~retail~~ commercial centers, as defined in ~~sSection~~ 13-457, "Definitions", are permitted the following, only with ~~dDesigner~~ sSign bonuses pursuant to ~~sSection~~ 13-474, "Designer Signs":
 - a. Transferability of eligible wall identification signage between façades. A maximum of ten (10) percent of a permitted wall sign area may be

transferred and added to another frontage. In no case shall the total area of a single wall sign exceed three hundred (300) square feet.

- b. Roof signs, subject to the following requirements:
 - (i) Metal framework and structural elements must add to and enhance the architecture of the façade on or above which it is attached.
 - (ii) The sign shall not extend above a roofline by more than ten (10) feet.
- c. Projecting signs for anchor tenants may be increased by up to fifty (50) percent above the maximum size limitations of subsection 13-474(d)(1), “Bonus for designer building identification signs”, if the ~~e~~DDevelopment ~~r~~RReview ~~e~~Committee deems the signs are proportional to the building and overall streetscape.

(e) ~~Vending~~ Mobile carts and kiosks.

- (1) ~~Vending~~ Mobile carts are permitted to have ~~one (1) sign~~ two (2) signs ~~identification sign and one (1) menu/price sign~~ affixed to the cart, inclusive of umbrella signage on the umbrella that may shade the cart. Signage shall not exceed a total of four (4) square feet in area.
- (2) Open-air kiosks that exceed thirty (30) square feet and provide an interior space for one (1) or more employees are permitted a single two-sided identification sign, or two (2) single-sided and flush-mounted identification signs not to exceed six (6) total square feet. One (1) ~~price list or menu~~additional sign is permitted, not to exceed three (3) square feet.
- (3) Small kiosks which display merchandise on their sides, and do not provide an interior area, are permitted one (1) sign not to exceed two (2) square feet in area.
- (4) ~~Vending~~ Mobile carts and kiosk signs shall be permanently affixed to the vending cart or kiosk, and may be painted.

(f) Directional and wayfinding signs.

- (1) Building directories, directional, parking structure status, ~~bank drive-up service lane status~~ and private wayfinding signs are subject to Subdivision 5.6, “Directional, Directory, and Wayfinding Signs”.
- (2) Freestanding pedestrian directories. Pedestrian directories for commercial developments that have at least twelve (12) in-line tenant spaces designed with shopfronts shall comply with the following standards in lieu of those in ~~s~~Section 13-467.2, “Freestanding, pedestrian directories”:
 - a. The sign may be a two-, three- or four-sided freestanding structure designed to provide information, on-premises advertising and/or wayfinding directions within a pedestrian environment.

- b. Directories are permitted anywhere within the development.
 - c. One (1) sign is permitted for every six (6) in-line tenants with shopfronts, or fraction thereof. The ~~d~~DDevelopment ~~r~~RReview ~~e~~Committee may approve one (1) additional pedestrian directory for each twelve (12) in-line tenants if the ~~d~~DDevelopment ~~r~~RReview ~~e~~Committee finds that the additional directories are necessary to adequately facilitate wayfinding within the development, due to a unique development layout or other characteristic. Pedestrian plazas that occupy at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet may have one (1) additional pedestrian directory each, in addition to the number of signs authorized above in subparagraph (f)(2)c of this sSection.
 - ~~d.~~ ~~Pedestrian plazas that occupy at least seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet may have one (1) pedestrian directory each, in addition to the number of signs authorized in subparagraph (f)(2)c of this section.~~
 - ~~e~~d. Each directory may have up to four (4) faces. Each face shall be no larger than four and one-half (4.5) feet wide and seven (7) feet in height.
 - ~~f~~e. No matter how many sides a kiosk directory may have, one (1) face must accommodate the map plan directory of the development. The remaining faces may be used for on-premise tenant advertising purposes.
 - ~~g~~f. A minimum seventy-five (75) feet of distance separation shall be provided between signs.
 - ~~h~~g. The sign shall be setback at least five (5) feet from the face of a curb.
 - ~~i~~h. Maximum permitted letter height is six (6) inches.
- (3) Incidental signs, are subject to Subdivision 5.7, “Incidental Signs”. Additionally, plaques are permitted subject to the following standards:
- a. One (1) building wall plaque per building frontage is permitted adjacent to a primary entrance not to exceed three (3) square feet in area and six (6) feet above grade, and extending up three (3) inches from the building façade upon which attached.
- (g) Portable signs.
- ~~(1) Sidewalk café menu signs. In addition to a wall or window-mounted restaurant menu sign, a menu up to three (3) square feet in size may be located on a portable podium or menu stand adjacent to the entrance of a restaurant, provided it does not obstruct a minimum clear pedestrian path of at least five (5) feet in width. The sign shall be moved indoors at the close of business. A portable menu sign is not permitted in combination with a sandwich sign; the sidewalk café can have one or the other, but not both.~~
 - ~~(2)(1) Sandwich (A-frame) signs.~~

- a. One (1) sign is permitted by the main public entrance of a ~~restaurant, bakery, ice cream parlor, or other~~ commercial establishment where there is indoor and/or outdoor seating. ~~where food or beverages are prepared on the premises for sale to the customer.~~
 - b. The sign shall not block pedestrian walking corridors and shall maintain a minimum five-foot (5') clear path.
 - c. Shall be professionally constructed of wood, faux-wood, sturdy plastic or metal.
 - d. One (1) sign permitted per establishment.
 - e. Maximum six (6) square feet for each of the two (2) sides, not to exceed three (3) feet in height.
 - f. ~~Permitted in lieu of a sidewalk café menu sign; may not be combined with such a sign.~~
 - gf. Shall be moved indoors at the close of business.
- (~~3~~)(2) Umbrella signs.
- a. Maximum letter height is six (6) inches.
 - b. ~~Business~~ Logos shall not exceed one (1) square foot.
 - c. Signage shall not exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the overall umbrella area.
- (h) Temporary signs permitted. Temporary signs are permitted pursuant to Subdivision 5.8; “Temporary Sign Standards”.
- (i) Provisions for digital signs in pedestrian plazas.
- (1) A pedestrian plaza is eligible for digital signage if the plaza meets all of the following criteria, subject to the restrictions of this ~~s~~Section and Section 13-374, “Outdoor lighting.”
- a. Minimum plaza length and width of seventy-five (75) feet each. Minimum width and length shall be measured using any of the following:
 - (i) From building façade to building façade surrounding the public plaza.
 - (ii) From building façade to the nearest edge of a bordering roadway or drive aisle.
 - (iii) From building façade to edge of a public greenspace as determined in the PMDD approval or site plan processes.
 - b. The plaza must contain all of the following elements:

- (i) Seating areas, including benches, low wall seating, or permanently installed outdoor seating for adjacent businesses.
 - (ii) Water features such as fountains or bio-swales.
 - (iii) Public art pursuant to ~~Public Art Ordinance 2008-008, at s~~Sections 13-143 et seq., "Public art requirement—Short title, intent and definitions," through Section 13-146, "Same—Art selection criteria."
 - (iv) Areas of shade including structural elements and landscaping.
 - (v) No bisecting vehicular thru-traffic.
- (2) Placement and size of digital signs must meet the following requirements:
- a. All digital signs must be identified and approved on a uniform sign plan.
 - b. Digital signs must be integrated into a building façade. Digital signs shall not be placed on ground signs or entrance feature signs.
 - c. Digital signs may be displayed as part of allowable window sign area. Such displays shall be mounted in a permanent manner within the storefront window and are counted towards the cumulative digital sign allowance.
 - d. All signs must face the pedestrian plaza.
 - e. Multiple digital signs are permitted on each building façade. The cumulative area of all digital signs shall not exceed ten (10) percent of the façade area of the building's first three (3) floors, or a measured height of thirty-six (36) feet, whichever is less. Only the portions of building façade which directly front the plaza can be used to calculate cumulative sign area.
 - f. The maximum size of a single digital sign is two hundred (200) square feet.
 - g. Digital signs shall not be placed on the building façade higher than three (3) stories or thirty-six (36) feet above the ground.
 - h. Digital signs may only display advertising for those businesses on premises in adjacent to the pedestrian plaza.
- (3) Digital signs are not subject to a minimum dwell time, and are permitted to have video display, only if not visible from any portion of an arterial roadway. There shall be no transitions. Image changes shall be instantaneous.
- (4) Digital signs which wrap building corners, have curvilinear edges, or have a vertical orientation are permitted.
- (5) Digital signs which project more than one (1) foot from a building façade or are mounted perpendicular to a building façade may be permitted as part of a ~~d~~Designer sSign review approval.
- (j) Provisions for digital signs within pedestrian arcades.

- (1) All signs must face the pedestrian arcade.
 - (2) Signs shall be attached to a building façade or a freestanding pedestrian directory.
 - (3) Each sign shall be a maximum of four and one-half feet half (4.5) feet wide and seven (7) feet in height.
 - (4) These types of signs must have a minimum separation of one hundred fifty (150) feet, regardless of ownership.
 - (5) The signs are not subject to a minimum dwell time requirement, and may display video.
 - (6) Digital signs shall not face a roadway, and shall be placed at least fifteen (15) feet from the edge of the right-of-way to avoid creating a distraction to drivers.
 - (7) Digital signs may only display advertising for those businesses on premises adjacent to the pedestrian arcade.
- (k) Provisions for ~~entertainment venue~~ places of assembly digital displays on ground signs.
- (1) ~~Entertainment venues~~ Places of assembly are permitted digital displays as part of permitted ground identification signage, which may be operated only during business hours of the associated use. Digital displays on ground signs within the MainStreet development area shall be subject to the following:
 - a. Displays shall be static images only;
 - b. Scrolling or fading is not permitted;
 - c. Dwell time shall not be less than one (1) minute;
 - d. There shall be no transitions. Image changes shall be instantaneous;
 - e. Digital display area shall be no more than fifty (50) percent of the total permitted sign structure; and
 - f. Brightness and lighting control shall be regulated by Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."

Sec. 13-464. - ~~Public w~~Wayfinding signs in public right-of-way.

- (a) Intent. A framework is hereby established to guide the development of a eCity-wide system of public wayfinding within or adjacent to the streets of the eCity.
- (b) Purpose. The city-wide wayfinding system should function to:
 - (1) Guide users of the eCity's streets to major destinations throughout the eCity, which include districts, corridors and facilities.

- (2) Announce the arrival to and departure from the district, facility or corridor destination.
 - (3) Guide users of the eCity's streets to specific components within an area-wide destination, which may include subdistricts, developments, uses, and facilities.
 - (4) Reinforce the unique identify of a district, facility or corridor through use of common design elements within signage or the signage context (example: landscape treatment around signs).
- (c) Sign program. ~~Public w~~Wayfinding signs in the public right-of-way shall be consistent with a signage master plan that establishes a system for the design and placement of public wayfinding signs applicable to each district, facility and corridor, use and destination. Sign designs for each district, facility and corridor should be unique to reinforce the destination's identity and assist the public in recognizing and using the wayfinding system.
- (d) Recognized districts and corridors. The following districts and corridors are recognized by the eCity as destinations that should be integrated into the eCity's public wayfinding system.
- (1) MainStreet District, within the MainStreet Regional Activity Center. Multiple subdistricts, each with special character, will be designated within MainStreet to assist with wayfinding.
 - (2) The Coconut Creek Education Corridor.
- (e) Recognized facilities. All facilities with gGovernmental civic uses, ie: parks and greenways.
- (f) Approval required for other destinations or uses.
- (1) Any vehicular wayfinding signs that are to be located within the public right-of-way of any road within the eCity must first be granted preliminary approval by the eCity and as appropriate, submitted to the Broward County and the Florida Department of Transportation for approval as applicable before being granted final approval by the eCity.
 - (2) It is the responsibility of the submitter to obtain all required documents, submissions and permits from all governmental bodies, and have all of their approvals before submitting to the eCity for final approval and permitting. Final approval is solely at the discretion of the eCity.
 - (3) The signs shall be used to identify the location of uses or areas, ~~rather than to not for advertising individual businesses purposes.~~

Secs. 13-465, ~~13-466~~. - Reserved.

SUBDIVISION 5.5. - IDENTIFICATION SIGN REGULATIONS.

Sec. 13-466 - Identification Sign Regulations.

Sec. 13-466.1. - Nonresidential building frontages that are eligible for building-mounted identification signs.

This ~~s~~Section applies to all identification signs on non-residential buildings.

- (a) Eligible building frontages. A building frontage is eligible for nonresidential identification signage when it:
 - (1) Fronts a major street or interior access drive; or
 - (2) Contains a shopfront or equivalent public entrance to the establishment; or
 - (3) Fronts the primary public parking facility for the portion of the development where located, not including parking areas designated or reserved for employee parking on the approved site plan or by signage on the premises.
- (b) Number of eligible frontages. No more than four (4) frontages on any building may contain building identification signage.

Sec. 13-466.2. - Awning identification signs.

- (a) Copy is permitted only on the valance of the awning. Copy on the awning incline surface is authorized only as a ~~d~~Designer ~~s~~Sign bonus for MainStreet developments.
- (b) Awning signs, where authorized, are permitted on any frontage upon which a wall sign is permitted.
- (c) Valance signage is limited to a single line of copy with eight (8)-inch maximum letter height, not to exceed any of the following:
 - (1) Seventy-five (75) percent of the vertical dimension of the valance drape.
 - (2) Seventy-five (75) percent of the horizontal valance dimension.
 - (3) Eight (8) square feet in area.

Sec. 13-466.3. - Fabric canopy identification signs.

- (a) Copy is permitted only on the front face of the canopy (parallel to the building wall from which the canopy projects).
- (b) The maximum permitted sign area is forty (40) percent of the canopy face area, not to exceed twenty (20) square feet. Maximum permitted letter height is eight (8) inches.

- (c) Maximum of one (1) sign per primary entrance to an establishment for each street frontage.

Sec. 13-466.4. - Structural canopy identification signs.

- (a) Signs affixed to the face of a structural canopy are permitted in lieu of a wall sign where authorized in ~~s~~Section 13-4589, "Schedule of Permitted Signs," and are subject to the same quantity and area allowances that apply to wall signs.
- (b) Use of this sign type for multiple-family buildings is limited to buildings with a lobby entrance and minimum of four (4) stories.
- (c) Structural canopy edge signs are subject to the following standards.
 - (1) Signs may be placed on the roof of a structural canopy, or suspended below the canopy.
 - (2) Canopy roof signs must be comprised of individual letters and characters, designed specifically for placement on the top of the canopy, and shall be attached to the canopy roof surface.
 - (3) A single line of copy is permitted. Logos may be used only in conjunction with the establishment name.
 - (4) No part of the sign structure, including electrical apparatus shall be visible from any adjacent grade.
 - (5) The sign must be parallel to building face or canopy edge.
 - (6) Maximum permitted height is ~~thirty (30) inches~~three (3) feet.
 - (7) The sign shall not exceed seventy-five (75) percent of the canopy width.

Sec. 13-466.5. - Under canopy signs.

- (a) Hanging signs shall not exceed four (4) square feet in area, eighteen (18) inches in height, and three (3) feet in width, and shall be centered under the surface from which suspended.
- (b) An under canopy sign which is mounted to a wall or column shall not exceed six (6) square feet in area, and shall not extend further than four (4) feet from the building wall or column to which it is attached.
- (c) Copy shall not comprise more than seventy (75) percent of the sign face, and shall be centered within the sign.
- (d) Maximum permitted letter height is eight (8) inches.
- (e) One (1) sign is permitted per tenant, per frontage with a public entrance.
- (f) The sign shall be located above or immediately adjacent to a public entrance.

- (g) A minimum separation of fifteen (15) feet is required between any two (2) under canopy signs.
- (h) Maximum height from grade to the top of the sign is fifteen (15) feet.
- (i) The sign M may be internally illuminated per cabinet sign standards in subsection 13-460(k), "Cabinet Signs".

Sec. 13-466.6. - Ground identification signs.

- (a) Standards for all ground identification signs.

- (1) Sign structure.

- a. Design. The sign base shall be, at a minimum, the same width as the sign structure, unless otherwise designed to take the form of an architectural enhancement that complements the design of the building(s) and plaza and coordinates with the uniform sign plan. A masonry or concrete base is not considered an architectural enhancement.
- b. Support. All supporting members or materials utilized in the construction or erection of ground signs shall be concealed, except for supports or materials which are designed and arranged so as to be an integral part of the aesthetic composition of a sign.

- (2) Sign face.

- a. The sign face area shall not exceed sixty (60) percent of the sign structure area.
- b. Address numerals, a minimum of six (6) inches in height, are required on one (1) sign per frontage. Address N numerals may be excluded from maximum sign face calculations.
- c. A minimum border of six (6) inches of blank space shall surround the sign face of every sign. Border is measured from the edge of sign copy or graphics to the nearest architectural or structural detail or feature.

- (3) Required landscaping. Every ground sign shall be surrounded by accent landscaping. The landscaping is subject to site plan approval.

- (4) Minimum setbacks.

- a. Five (5) feet from all property lines and the face of any curb bordering a vehicular use area.
- b. Fifty (50) feet from nonresidential interior side lot lines.
- c. One hundred (100) feet from interior lot lines abutting residentially zoned property with frontage on the same street.

- (5) Ground signs with more than two (2) faces are permitted only as ~~d~~Designer ~~s~~Signs.
- (b) Ground identification sign allowance for residential developments and agricultural uses.
- (1) Ground identification signage is permitted only for agricultural uses as well as any residential development that is comprised of at least fifteen (15) dwelling units that share vehicular access from a public street adjacent to the community part of a Planned Unit Development ("PUD") or Planned MainStreet Development District ("PMDD").
 - (2) The structure of a ground sign shall not exceed sixty (60) square feet in area.
 - (3) Maximum height of a ground sign is six (6) feet.
 - (4) One (1) ground sign is permitted on each street frontage with a vehicular entrance into the development.
 - (5) One (1) additional ground sign is permitted for each additional vehicular entrance into the development, conditioned upon a minimum two hundred (200) feet of separation between any two (2) signs.
 - (6) Maximum letter height is eighteen (18) inches per line of copy. Multiple lines of copy are permitted.
- (c) Ground identification sign allowance for ~~commercial, office, industrial, mixed-use, civic and institutional developments~~nonresidential uses.
- (1) Number of ground signs.
 - a. Permitted sign allowance can be divided into multiple ground signs.
 - b. The number of ground signs allowed on any street frontage shall not exceed the number of vehicular driveway entrances on that street frontage, excluding service entrances.
 - c. Outparcel signs do not count toward a property's maximum number of ground signs.
 - (2) Maximum height. Ground signs are permitted to a maximum height of ten (10) feet except outparcel ground signs and any sign located on minor streets, which are limited to a height of six (6) feet.
 - (3) Sign structure. Each development and outparcel is authorized to have a maximum amount of signage per street frontage, as follows. The sum of the area of all individual sign structures along each street frontage shall not exceed this total.

Size	Gross Floor Area	Sign Structure Allowance per Street Frontage (sq. ft.)
------	------------------	--

Category	of the Development (sq. ft.)	
Outparcel	<u>Outparcel</u>	30
1	Less than 10,000	50
2	10,000—18,000	<u>7580</u>
3	18,001—40,000	100
4	40,001—80,000	130
5	80,001—120,000	150
6	Over 120,000	175

- a. Size categories 1—3 must include ~~the development name on ground signs to facilitate identification~~ dedicate the equivalent of at least twenty-five (25) percent of the total area sign face used toward development identification to vehicular traffic.
 - b. Size categories 4—6 must dedicate the equivalent of at least twenty-five (25) percent of the total area sign face used toward development identification to vehicular traffic. Area required for development identification can be collectively grouped onto a single ground sign or split between multiple signs.
 - c. In multi-phased projects the permitted sign structure area shall be based on the gross floor area of the first phase.
- (d) Location and spacing requirements for all ground identification signs.
- (1) All signs must meet applicable setbacks and shall not obscure the line of sight required for traffic safety.
 - (2) A sign is permitted to be located at each of multiple entrances to a development. Alternatively, a sign location may be shifted along the same frontage but in no case be located closer than half the distance to the adjacent entrance drive or street intersection. This standard does not apply to outparcel signs.
 - (3) Properties which qualify for only one (1) ground sign on any given frontage are permitted to locate the sign at any point along that frontage in compliance with setback requirements.

- (4) On a corner lot, a single ground sign may be placed near the intersection in lieu of one (1) of the signs authorized for a vehicular entrance but in no case may the sign be less than two hundred (200) feet from another development sign on either frontage. In no case may the sign obscure the line of sight required for traffic safety.
- (e) Standards for all multi-tenant ground signs.
- (1) Up to six (6) tenants may be identified on each face of a multiple-tenant sign.
 - (2) Minimum permitted capital letter height is eight (8) inches. Lower case letters may be smaller but not less than six (6) inches in height.
 - (3) Multiple-tenant signs shall provide blank ("white") space between rows of unrelated text (i.e. separate tenant copy).
 - a. Vertically. A minimum two-inch space is required between lines of text that contain letter heights of ten (10) inches or less. A minimum three-inch space is required between lines of text that each contain a letter greater than ten (10) inches in height.
 - b. Horizontally. A minimum six-inch space is required between tenants listings which are side by side.
 - (4) All tenant sign panels shall match in material and color.
 - (5) Stylized typefaces associated with a business identity are permitted. ~~Reflecting~~ to reflect business identity.
 - (6) The property owner is responsible for ensuring that new tenant sign panels match, and comply with the approved uniform sign plan and permits. Failure to do so shall be deemed ~~in~~ a violation of this ~~s~~Sign ~~e~~Code.

Sec. 13-466.7. - Entrance feature signs.

A uniform sign plan and site plan may propose an entrance feature identification sign in lieu of a ground identification sign if identified as such on the approved site plan or uniform sign plan. Entrance feature identification signs are permitted subject to the same standards as ground signs, except as follows:

- (a) The entrance feature sign shall consist of coordinated signage on both sides of the development entrance, which shall be considered as a single sign face for the purpose of calculating allowable sign face. When applicable, distance separation requirements shall be measured from the outside edge of each sign face to the outside edge of the nearest other sign structure.
- (b) The grade surrounding the entrance feature sign shall be landscaped with a variety of ground cover, low shrubs and/or flowers. Sod shall not be acceptable as the only ground cover material.

Sec. 13-466.8. - Wall identification signs.

- (a) Applicability; signage to be located on ground floor. All wall identification signs are restricted to the ground floor, and all regulations in this ~~s~~Section apply to ground floor signs, except as provided in subsection 13-466.8(e), "Signs on multiple-story buildings," for certain nonresidential multiple-story buildings.
- (b) Maximum permitted number of signs.
- (1) Multiple-family garden apartment development: One (1) sign per development street frontage.
 - (2) Multiple-family building, lobby-access: One (1) sign for each building frontage with a lobby entrance.
 - (3) Commercial, office, industrial and mixed-use development; in-line tenants: Each in-line tenant is permitted one (1) sign for each frontage that is eligible for building signage pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-466.1, "Non-residential building frontages that are eligible for building-mounted identification signs".
 - (4) Commercial, office, industrial and mixed-use development; lobby access tenants: One (1) sign for each building frontage with a lobby entrance that is eligible for building signage pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-466.1, "Non-residential building frontages that are eligible for building-mounted identification signs".
 - (5) Civic and institutional development: One (1) sign per building frontage that is eligible for building signage pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-466.1, "Non-residential building frontages that are eligible for building-mounted identification signs".
- (c) Maximum sign face area. Each building frontage that is eligible for wall signage pursuant to is permitted the following sign face area;
- (1) Multiple-family dwellings: Ten (10) square feet.
 - (2) Lobby access buildings with commercial, office, mixed-use and industrial uses: Forty (40) square feet to identify the name of the building or a single tenant.
 - (3) Commercial, office, institutional and civic buildings are permitted a linear sign area which is three (3) feet in height by seventy-five (75) percent of the width of the façade to which the sign is attached. Alternatively, the calculated linear sign area may be converted to a non-linear sign and exceed three (3) feet in height. In no case may the sign face area exceed the area calculated for a linear sign. In no case may a sign exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - (4) Wall signs which consist only of a logo graphic are permitted. Such signs are subject to general provisions for cabinet wall signs in subsection 13-460(k), "Cabinet signs".
- (d) Placement standards.

- (1) Signs shall be centered on an architectural feature of the building, centered on an entrance, or justified to building corners.
 - (2) A minimum six-inch clearance is required from all edges of the sign face to all architectural elements of the building façade.
 - (3) Signs shall not obscure architectural detailing.
- (e) Signs on multiple-story buildings.
- (1) First floor wall signs on multiple-story buildings shall not extend above the lowest part of any second story or mezzanine window or sill.
 - (2) Second story nonresidential tenants with individual outside entrances to a second story open-air walkway may have signs above their shopfronts subject to the same standards that apply to ground floor wall signs.
 - (3) Any nonresidential tenant in the building may have signage on the upper-most floor of a multi-story building, including the fascia, subject to the limitations of this subsection, provided that a tenant with ground floor wall signage is not permitted to have both ground floor and upper story signs on the same façade unless the building is four (4) or more stories.
 - (4) Upper story signs shall not face an adjacent property that is zoned for, or developed with, single-family dwellings or townhouses.
 - (5) Upper story signs may occupy a linear area that is up to three (3) feet in height and up to fifty (50) percent of the width of the façade to which the sign is attached. Alternatively, the calculated linear sign area may be converted to a non-linear sign and exceed three (3) feet in height. In no case may the sign face area exceed the area calculated for a linear sign. In no case may a sign exceed six (6) feet in height.
 - (6) No more than two (2) upper story signs are permitted on each eligible frontage.
 - (7) If two (2) upper-story signs are attached to the same façade face, the combined length of both signs shall not exceed fifty (50) percent of the building frontage dimension measured at the elevation upon which the signs are placed.
 - (8) Wall signs that consist only of a logo graphic are permitted. Such signs are subject to general provisions for cabinet wall signs in ~~s~~Section 13-460(k), "Cabinet signs".
 - (9) Any sign proposed on a floor other than provided herein must be processed through a ~~d~~Designer ~~s~~Sign review.

Sec. 13-466.9. - Transom identification signs.

- (a) Transom signs are permitted on the ground floor of any nonresidential establishment, and at any lobby entrance of a building.

- (b) Transom signs shall not comprise more than seventy-five (75) percent of the area or width of a transom.
- (c) Letter height shall not exceed ~~eighteen (18)~~ eight (8) inches.
- (d) Transom signs shall be comprised of letters, logos and graphics professionally created and applied to the window surface.

Sec. 13-466.10. - ~~Window identification signs~~Reserved.

~~Identification and other window signs are regulated in section 13-468.9.~~

Sec. 13-466.11. - Marquee identification signs.

- (a) ~~Theaters and Main Street~~ Places of assembly ~~entertainment venues~~ are permitted signage on three (3) sides of a marquee.
- (b) Changeable copy or digital copy is permitted on the marquee, pursuant to subsection 13-462(a), "Changeable copy". The changeable copy may be in addition to, or in lieu of, identification signage on a particular sign face. Changeable copy may be illuminated by a translucent backlit cabinet or other means consistent with the regulations in Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting." Digital copy shall have a minimum dwell time of sixty (60) minutes with no transitions as defined herein.
- (c) Marquee signage shall not be used in combination with wall signs, and is subject to the wall sign area allowance and standards in sSection 13-466.8, "Wall identification signs".
- (d) Signs on two (2) opposing faces of a marquee shall be considered a single sign face for the purpose of sign area calculation.
- ~~(e) Marquee signs are subject to wall sign regulations.~~
- ~~(e)~~(f) Main Street ~~Places of assembly~~theaters and entertainment venues that qualify for projecting signs pursuant to sSection 13-474, ("dDesigner sSigns"), are permitted to combine one (1) projecting sign on the same building frontage with marquee signage.

SUBDIVISION 5.6. - DIRECTIONAL, DIRECTORY AND WAYFINDING SIGNS

Sec. 13-467. - Directory signs, generally.

- (a) All letters on the directory portion must be professionally and permanently designed and constructed with the same typeface, materials and fabrication technique.
- (b) Signs shall include the name of the development or complex in which they are located.

Sec. 13-467.1. - Building directory signs.

- (a) One (1) single-faced building directory sign affixed to the building wall is permitted at each primary lobby entrance to a building.
- (b) Maximum permitted area is twelve (12) square feet.
- (c) Maximum permitted height above grade is seven (7) feet.

Sec. 13-467.2. - Freestanding pedestrian directories.

- (a) Freestanding pedestrian directories are permitted within the pedestrian plazas, courtyards and other pedestrian-oriented open spaces of the following types of development:
 - (1) Industrial and office park.
 - (2) Civic and institutional development with multiple buildings or functions that are separately ~~access~~ accessible from outdoors.
 - (3) MainStreet developments, subject to subsection 13-463(f)(2), "Freestanding pedestrian directories".
- (b) A minimum seventy-five (75) feet of separation shall be provided between signs.
- (c) The sign may have multiple sides.
- (d) Minimum required set back is equal to that of the minimum required building setback.
- (e) Maximum permitted sign area is twelve (12) square feet.
- (f) Maximum permitted structure height is seven (7) feet.
- (g) Maximum permitted letter height is six (6) inches for the development or complex name.

Sec. 13-467.3. - ~~Private w~~Wayfinding signs on private property.

This type of sign is intended only for viewing from within the premises upon which the sign is placed, and must be seamlessly integrated into the landscape to reflect the planning of the signs as part of the design of the development. ~~Private w~~Wayfinding signs on private property are permitted subject to the standards of this subsection.

- (a) Wayfinding signs located internal to a development on private property are permitted as part of a uniform sign plan for the following types of development:
 - (1) Industrial or office parks and mixed-use developments with at least ten (10) acres of land area ~~and twelve (12) nonresidential tenants.~~
 - (2) City-owned facilities.
 - (3) Educational and civic complexes with at least five (5) acres of land area.

- (4) Hotel, resorts, and casinos.
- (5) Hospitals and ~~residential~~ institutions with at least five (5) acres of land area.

(6) Master Development.

- (b) A maximum of one (1) vehicular wayfinding sign is allowed adjacent to each interior drive aisle. The ~~DRG~~ Development Review Committee may approve additional signs if the applicant demonstrates that the additional signs will substantially facilitate wayfinding within the development, and that additional signs can be accommodated in a legible, coordinated and aesthetically pleasing manner without appearing forced into one (1) or more areas that are insufficient in size, dimension or otherwise not logistically suited for the signs.
 - (1) A minimum forty-five (45) feet of setback from the property line is required.
 - (2) All signs which exceed three (3) feet in height and all signs mounted on a pole or poles, regardless of height, must be landscaped with shrub or plant material at the base.
 - (3) The structure of each sign shall not exceed thirty (30) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height.
 - (4) Letter height shall not exceed eight (8) inches.
 - (5) At least two (2) and not more than ten (10) tenant or destination names shall appear on each sign.
 - (6) Wayfinding signs identify and direct; no advertising is permitted.
 - (7) ~~Private w~~Wayfinding signs on private property must be incorporated into the uniform sign plan for the development. The overall design, sign colors and typefaces shall be coordinated with that of other signage approved on the uniform sign plan for the development, ~~and shall further the individual identity of the development as expressed through signage and architecture.~~

Sec. 13-467.4. - Directional signs.

- (a) Maximum permitted sign structure area is ten (10) square feet, unless otherwise required by law.
- (b) Maximum permitted height is five (5) feet above grade when freestanding.
- (c) All signs which exceed three (3) feet in height and all signs mounted on a pole or poles, regardless of height, must be landscaped with shrub or plant material at the base.
- (d) Maximum permitted letter height is eight (8) inches.

- (e) A minimum border of two (2) inches of blank space shall surround the sign face of every sign. Border is measured from the edge of sign copy or graphics to the edge of sign structure.
- (f) Minimum required setback from a property line is forty-five (45) feet.
- (g) A maximum of one (1) directional sign is allowed adjacent to each interior drive aisle.
- (h) The number, location and color of signs must be approved in the uniform sign plan.

Sec. 13-467.5. - Parking structure status signs.

- (a) One (1) digital parking structure status sign may be permitted per entrance to a parking structure.
- (b) The sign must be attached to parking structure façade and shall not project more than forty-eight (48) inches from the façade.
- (c) No sign may exceed five (5) square feet in size.
- (d) Signs may be used only to provide information on the availability of parking within the garage.
- (e) Displays shall be static displays only.
- (f) Scrolling or fading is not permitted.
- (g) There shall be no transitions. Message changes shall be instantaneous.

~~Sec. 13-467.6. - Bank drive-up service lane status signs.~~

- ~~(a) One (1) digital drive-up service lane status sign may be permitted per drive-up service lane.~~
- ~~(b) The sign must be attached to the bank structure or structural canopy extending over the service lanes, and shall not project more than twelve (12) inches from the façade or structure to which it is attached.~~
- ~~(c) No sign may exceed one (1) square foot in size.~~
- ~~(d) Signs may be used only to provide information on the availability of bank service in the service lane.~~
- ~~(e) Displays shall be static displays only.~~
- ~~(f) A minimum dwell time of one (1) minute is required.~~
- ~~(g) Scrolling or fading is not permitted.~~
- ~~(h) There shall be no transitions. Message changes shall be instantaneous.~~

~~Sec. 13-468. - Reserved.~~

SUBDIVISION 5.7. - STANDARDS FOR INCIDENTAL SIGNS

Sec. 13-468 - Standards for Incidental Signs

Sec. 13-468.1. - Address signs (mandatory).

- (a) Address sign required. As a condition for receiving a certificate of occupancy, occupational license or certificate of use, the correct street address of every development, building, establishment and dwelling unit, as applicable, shall be permanently and prominently displayed and maintained at all times in accordance with this subsection, so as to be easily recognized from streets and vehicular access ways that provide access to the building by emergency services and the general public as required by law.
- (b) Inclusion on ground sign. Every development with ground signage shall include the address, or range of addresses, on at least one (1) ground identification sign per frontage.
- (c) Location of signs.
- (1) Address signs are permitted wherever identification ~~and service entrance~~ signs are permitted, and on building walls of dwellings that face streets or internal access drives if applicable. The address of a dwelling may also be displayed on a ground sign of no more than three (3) square feet in area and two (2) feet in ~~three (3) feet~~ in height, or on a freestanding single mailbox located in front of the dwelling or tenant unit to which it belongs.
- (2) Address signs shall be included in the uniform sign plans for developments with multiple in-line tenants.
- (d) Graphic standards.
- (1) All dwelling unit address signs shall have minimum four-inch and a maximum of six-inch letter height.
- a. All other address signs shall have a minimum letter of height of six (6) inches.
- b. The color of street address numbers shall contrast with its background wall color.

Sec. 13-468.2. - Automatic teller machines (ATM).

Each ATM machine is permitted one (1) sign not to exceed five (5) square feet in area. An opaque lighted cabinet sign with lighted sign letters is permitted in this instance, consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting." The sign shall not be higher than seven (7) feet high and shall be adjacent to the machine. The address and contact

phone number of the institution affiliated with the machine shall be permitted directly on the ATM as required by Federal law.

Sec. 13-468.3. - Flag display standards.

- (a) Location. Flags shall be displayed on flag poles attached to the ground or to the building, but not to any other merchandise or display. Flag Poles may not be placed on top of buildings or light poles. Flags shall not be draped or folded over the sides of buildings, nor shall they be tied or attached directly to the exterior of any building or window.
- (b) Flag pole height. Flag poles in residential districts shall not exceed a height of twenty (20) feet. Flag poles in nonresidential districts shall be no greater than the actual building height including parapets, or the applicable height limit below, whichever height is lower:

Height of Building	Flagpole Height
Up to 2 stories	Up to and including 25 feet
3—5 stories	Up to 35 feet
6—10 stories	Up to 45 feet
Over 10 stories	As approved in site plan review

- (c) Flag size. The maximum dimensions of any flag shall be proportional to the flagpole height. The hoist side of the flag shall not exceed twenty (20) percent of the vertical height of the pole. In addition, flags are subject to the following dimensional limitations:

Pole Height	Maximum Flag Size
Up to 25 feet	24 total square feet
25 to 35 feet	40 total square feet
35 to 45 feet	60 total square feet
Over 45 feet	96 total square feet

- (d) Number. Other than single-family residential lots, which shall be permitted one (1) flagpole per lot, each lot shall be allowed a maximum of three (3) flagpoles. A maximum of two (2) flags shall be allowed per flagpole. Limitations on the number of flags, flagpoles and flag dimensions refer to both vertical flagpoles and mast-arm flagpoles (for example, staffs extending at an angle from a building).
- (e) Setback. A vertical flag pole must be set back from all property boundaries by a distance that is at least equal to the height of the pole.

- (f) Maintenance of flag and pole or mounting. The flag and flagpole or other permanent mounting shall be maintained in good repair. Flagpoles with broken halyards shall not be used, and torn or frayed flags shall not be displayed.

Sec. 13-468.4. - General information signs Reserved.

- (a) ~~Each dwelling unit may have up to three (3) square feet of general information signage (ex: "beware of dog").~~
- (b) ~~All other general information signs are limited to five (5) square feet each. The permitted number, location, and type of general information signs that will be permitted within any multiple-tenant development shall be specified on the uniform sign plan.~~

Sec. 13-468.5. - Nameplate signs.

- (a) Single-family dwellings and townhouses. One (1) nameplate sign limited to one (1) square foot in area is permitted adjacent to the address sign. Capital letter height is limited to three (3) inches.
- (b) Professional offices. One (1) nameplate sign, limited to three (3) square feet is permitted in lieu of window signage identifying the practitioners. Capital letter height is limited to three (3) inches.

Sec. 13-468.6. - ~~Opinion signs.~~ Reserved.

~~Opinion signs are permitted in addition to all other signage authorized in this sign code, which signage also may contain noncommercial speech pursuant to the substitution provision in section 13-456(e). There is no time limit on the posting of the sign. Opinion signage is not permitted to exceed four (4) square feet in area and four (4) feet in height per zoning lot. The sign must be erected within a pervious area.~~

Sec. 13-468.7. - Restaurant menu Drive-Through signs.

- (a) ~~Dine-in restaurants may have a single restaurant menu sign within a glass or plexiglass-faced display case attached to the building wall adjacent to the entrance, or a menu board on the inside of a window adjacent to the entrance, not to exceed five (5) square feet. Wall-mounted signs shall not project more than four (4) inches from the wall face.~~
- (b)(a) ~~Restaurants~~Businesses with a drive through window may display one (1) ~~restaurant menu~~ drive through sign oriented to the ~~drive-thru~~ through window stacking lane, for each lane subject to the following requirements:
- (1) Shall not be readable by traffic on adjacent streets.;
 - (2) Shall be sufficiently screened for sight and sound from adjacent residential districts.;

- (3) Shall be single-faced only;
- (4) Maximum height of the sign above grade is seven (7) feet;
- (5) Maximum horizontal dimension is eight (8) feet; and
- (6) Shall comply with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."

(b) Drive-through status signs.

- (1) One (1) digital drive-up service lane status sign may be permitted per drive-through service lane.
- (2) The sign must be attached to the structure or structural canopy extending over the service lanes, and shall not project more than twelve (12) inches from the façade or structure to which it is attached.
- (3) No sign may exceed one (1) square foot in size.
- (4) Signs may be used only to provide information on the availability of bank service in the service lane.
- (5) Displays shall be static displays only.
- (6) A minimum dwell time of one (1) minute is required.
- (7) Scrolling or fading is not permitted.
- (8) There shall be no transitions. Message changes shall be instantaneous.

Sec. 13-468.8. - Service entrance signs.

- (a) Service entrance signs are permitted only on a nonresidential building frontage that does not qualify for or contain other building identification signage.
- (b) Maximum sign area is eight (8) square feet.
- (c) Maximum permitted height above grade is seven (7) feet.
- (d) Shall not be internally illuminated.
- (e) The signs are not required to comply with the standards for wall signs, but must be consistent with the applicable uniform sign plan requirements.

Sec. 13-468.9. - Window signs.

- (a) Window signs are permitted only on the ground floor.
- (b) The total of all window signs, both temporary and permanent, shall not cover more than twenty-five (25) percent of the total window area. Except as otherwise provided for in sSection 13-469.21(b), "Temporary real estate signs," or through an authorized promotional event.

- (c) Permanent window signs shall not include any price information.
- (d) Maximum permitted letter height for all permanent signs is eight (8) inches.
- (e) Permanent window signs shall be comprised of individual letters, logos and graphics professionally created and installed.
- (f) No more than three (3) colors shall be used in permanent signs, except logos.
- (g) Each storefront is permitted one (1) illuminated identification sign or one (1) illuminated "open" sign on the interior side of a window. All other illuminated signs are prohibited.
 - (1) Maximum sign area is three (3) square feet.
 - (2) Logo cabinets are permitted consistent with ~~s~~Section 13-460(k), "Cabinet signs".

SUBDIVISION 5.8. - TEMPORARY SIGN STANDARDS.

Sec. 13-469. - General provisions.

- (a) *Building permit required.* No person shall erect, construct, display repair, alter, or relocate any temporary sign without first obtaining a eCity building permit whenever same is required by the Florida Building Code, as amended from time to time.
- (b) *Promotional activity permit required.* No person shall erect, construct, display, repair, alter, or relocate any temporary promotional sign without first obtaining a eCity promotional activity permit pursuant to ~~s~~Section 16-20, "Outdoor special events." The permit shall address the timing and duration of temporary promotional signage. This shall not apply to any temporary non-commercial signs.
- (c) *Illumination.* Temporary signs shall not be illuminated, ~~unless specifically authorized in sSection 13-469.4.~~
- (d) *Standards for banners.*
 - (1) Material and design standards.
 - a. The sign and supports shall be constructed of durable material. Permitted banner materials are polyester, canvas, cotton duck, poplin, satin, ten-ounce or heavier vinyl, nylon, or similar material that the ~~director~~ Department determines is equally durable, and is similar in appearance and properties.
 - b. Edges and corners must be clean, trimmed and reinforced by the manufacturer. Frayed or ripped edges are not permitted.

- c. Grommets shall be installed at attachment points for rope, cable, hooks, or screws. Sleeves that run the length or height of the sign shall have extra reinforcement, such as D-rings, at the openings.
 - d. The banner shall be taut.
 - e. Wind slits are prohibited.
 - f. Sign copy shall be printed by a professional sign manufacturer (for example: digitally or transfer printed).
 - g. Signs shall be maintained in good condition, with no visible fading or surface irregularities (for example: warping).
 - h. The size of banners shall be as provided in Section 13-469.1, "Seasonal and promotional signs."
 - i. No banner(s) shall be located on minor streets.
- (2) Mounting and display standards.
- a. Banners shall be flush-mounted to the face of a building or structural canopy below the roof line, or may be suspended between building columns. The banner and any mounting or support equipment shall not extend beyond the partition or end wall of the establishment erecting the banner.
 - b. Banners are subject to the minimum clearance for permanent signs above sidewalks, pedestrian and vehicular ways.
- (3) A banner mounted on a frame or pole affixed to the ground shall constitute a temporary ground sign. Ground-mounted banners shall be installed pursuant to the standard construction detail provided by the eCity.
- (e) *Temporary ground sign standards.* All temporary signs placed in the ground, shall be subject to the same setback and location standards as permanent ground signs.
- (f) *Standards for inflatable ~~advertising~~ devices.*
- (1) Inflatable ~~advertising~~ devices may be ground or roof mounted.
 - (2) The height of the inflatable device above the ground or roof upon which it is mounted shall not exceed twenty-four (24) feet.
 - (3) The total area of the inflatable device, measured as maximum length multiplied by maximum width, shall not exceed four hundred fifty (450) square feet.
 - (4) The inflatable device may contain sign copy.
 - (5) Internal or external illumination is permitted.
 - (6) Inflatable devices that "dance" or move by any means are prohibited.

(7) Clusters of standard balloons (individual balloons of twenty (20) inches or less in diameter) shall be tethered to a permanent structure.

~~(g) Standards for flags.~~

~~(1) Temporary flags shall be attached to poles mounted on the building façade, or freestanding as ground signs. Building mounted flags shall not be used in conjunction with a banner, and are subject to the same area requirements as banners.~~

Sec. 13-469.1– Temporary construction-related Commercial Signs.

(a) ~~Contractor-in-progress~~Work-in-Progress sign.

(1) Work-in-Progress signs on minor streets.

(1) a. Eligibility. Authorized for any type of construction or landscape installation upon any property. ~~Not permitted in conjunction with a project announcement or construction sign.~~

(2) b. Permitted signage. One (1) freestanding sign per contractor performing authorized work on the premises, limited to ~~four (4)~~six (6) feet in height and ~~six (6)~~three (3) square feet in area, not to exceed twelve (12) square feet of total sign area per lot.

~~(3) Timing and duration.~~

~~a. Shall be erected only after the city issues a building permit for the work to be performed by the contractor named on the sign, and must be removed within seven (7) days after issuance of a certificate of completion or certificate of occupancy, as applicable.~~

~~b. If a building permit is not required by law, the sign shall be erected only after the contractor begins actual work on the premises, and must be removed within 7 days after completion of the work or sixty (60) days after erection, whichever occurs first.~~

~~(b)(2) Construction signs and project announcement~~Work-In-Progress signs on major roadwaysstreets.

(1) a. Eligibility. Both This sign types are is authorized for new construction of four (4) or more dwelling units on a single zoning lot, and for nonresidential construction, limited to major street frontages only.

(2) b. Permitted Construction signage. One (1) sign per major street frontage, either freestanding, attached to a fence or side of a construction trailer, limited to thirty-two (32) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height.

~~(3) Permitted project announcement signage.~~

- a. ~~One (1) sign per major street frontage limited to thirty-two (32) square feet of sign area and six (6) feet in height, except as provided in subsection (3)(b), below.~~
- b. ~~c. Project announcement signs fronting a four-lane collector or any arterial street with at least five hundred (500) feet of frontage are permitted up to forty-eight (48) square feet of signage up to eight (8) feet in height.~~

~~(4)~~(3) Timing and duration for Work-In-Progress signs on minor and major streets.

- a. Project announcement signs may be erected only upon the eCity's approval of a site plan for the property upon which the sign will be erected.
- b. ~~Construction~~ Work-In-Progress signs on major streets may be erected only upon the issuance of a building permit for a principal building for the property upon which the sign will be erected.
- c. For multiple-phase developments, both sign types shall be permitted only for the phase or phases that have received final site plan approval.
- d. All signs shall be removed as follows, when they are no longer applicable:
 - (i) Nonresidential, mixed-use and multiple-family dwellings, within seven (7) days after issuance of the certificate of occupancy for the last principal building to be constructed. If a multiple-tenant building, this shall mean the certificate of occupancy for the shell of the building.
 - (ii) Single-family detached subdivisions, within seven (7) days after the developer's transfer in title of the last single-family home lot approved on the site plan to any person or entity.
 - (iii) For multiple-phased developments, signs are subject to a schedule for phased removal corresponding to construction progress. Signs for the last phase of development shall be removed in accordance with subsections (i) and (ii). City approval of the schedule as part of the site plan submittal is required.
 - (iv) Signage shall be removed within seven (7) days after expiration of the approved site plan or expiration of the building permit that served as the prerequisite for authorizing the posting of the signage under this Section.

~~(c) Model and model row signs.~~

~~(1) Permitted signage for each model home.~~

- a. ~~One (1) model sign, limited to four (4) square feet in area, and four (4) feet in height if ground-mounted.~~

~~(2) Permitted signage for model row.~~

- a. ~~Up to three (3) model row ground signs, sixteen (16) square feet each and six (6) feet in height may be placed adjacent to the model row.~~
- b. ~~Up to three (3) temporary flags are permitted per model row. Flagpoles shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height, and flag size shall not exceed four (4) feet in width and six (6) feet in length.~~

~~(3) Timing and duration.~~

- a. ~~Each model sign may be erected only upon issuance of a certificate of occupancy for the model that the sign identifies.~~
- b. ~~Model row signs may be erected when at least three (3) adjacent models have received certificates of occupancy.~~
- c. ~~Model signs shall be removed within seven (7) days after a unit is no longer being used as a model.~~
- d. ~~Model row signs shall be removed within seven (7) days after there are fewer than two (2) models remaining for sale, or serving as the sales center.~~

Sec. 13-469.2. -- (b) Temporary real estate signs.

All new signs must comply with this ordinance and all existing signs that are not in compliance will become non-conforming. By January 1, 2016 all signs must be in compliance with this Section.

~~(a) (1) Real estate signs for single-family, two-family and townhouse dwellings.~~

~~(1)a. Permitted signage.~~

- a. (i) One (1) ground sign per street frontage, limited to six (6) feet in height and three (3) square feet in area, plus up to three (3) suspended signs six (6) by twelve (12) inches in dimension.
- b. (ii) One (1) sign advertising an "open house," wherein the agent or seller is on premises and the public is welcome to inspect the dwelling unit without the need for an appointment. The sign shall not exceed three (3) square feet in area and four (4) feet in height per street frontage.

~~(2)b. Timing and duration.~~

- a. (i) A real estate sign may be displayed only while the property or dwelling unit is for sale or rent, as applicable, and shall be removed within seven (7) days after the closing of the sale or signing of the lease.
- b. (ii) A sign advertising an open house sign may be displayed only during the actual open house event when the agent or seller is on premises and the public is welcome to inspect the dwelling unit.

~~(b)~~(2) *Real estate signs for nonresidential and multiple-family development.*

~~(1)~~a. Permitted signs.

~~a-~~(i) One (1) ground sign per street frontage subject to the following requirements:

~~(i)~~ 1. Signs shall be installed pursuant to Temporary Real Estate Signs Construction Detail (Figures 1. & 2.).

~~(ii)~~ 2. Maximum three feet (3') by three feet (3') in size and four feet (4') by four feet (4') in height.

~~(iii)~~ 3. The sign supports shall be four inch (4") by four inch (4") wood posts painted white with white caps.

~~(iv)~~ 4. From the bottom of the sign to twelve inches (12") below the sign shall have a white lattice material installed or alternatively minimum twelve inches (12") high landscaping.

~~(v)~~ 5. If more than one sign is erected, it shall have a maximum ninety degree (90°) angle (Figure 2.).

~~(vi)~~ 6. Maximum letter and number height is eight inches (8").

~~(vii)~~ 7. Sign copy shall be printed by a professional sign manufacturer.

~~(viii)~~ 8. Sign shall have a maximum of two (2) colors excluding black and white.

~~(ix)~~ 9. Signs shall be maintained in good condition, with no visible fading or surface irregularities (for example: warping).

~~b~~(ii). One (1) window sign within each ground story industrial tenant space for lease, limited to twenty-five (25) percent of the total window area.

~~c~~(iii). One (1) window sign within each ground story window of a shopfront for lease subject to the following requirements:

~~(i)~~ 1. All real estate window signs within a single development shall be of the same design.

~~(ii)~~ 2. Maximum letter height is eight (8) inches.

~~(iii)~~ 3. Text, symbols, and logo copy may occupy no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the sign.

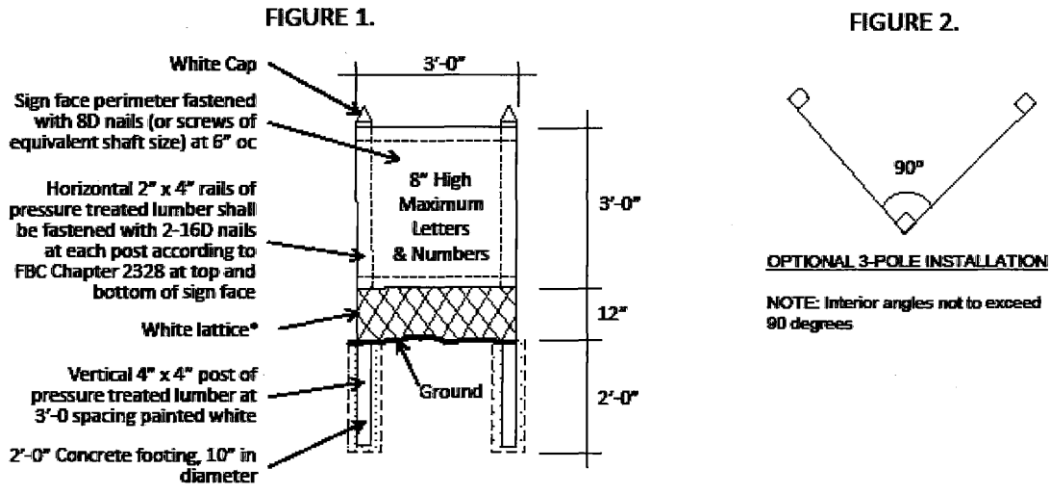
~~(iv)~~ 4. Color blocks or patterns of the sign may occupy the entire window to screen the view of a space which is vacant or under construction.

~~(2)~~b. *Timing and duration.* Must be removed within seven (7) days of the sale or lease of the vacant space within the premises upon which the sign is located.

~~(c)~~ ~~Tenant announcement window signs.~~

- ~~(1) Eligibility. Authorized for in-line vacant commercial tenant spaces.~~
 - ~~(2) Permitted signage. Window signs within each ground story tenant space may obscure all ground floor windows.~~
 - ~~(3) Letters and logos shall not exceed eight (8) inches in height.~~
 - ~~(4) Text, symbols and logo copy may occupy no more than twenty-five (25) percent of the sign.~~
 - ~~(5) Within multiple-tenant buildings, all such signs must be of a standard design, which requires cCity design review.~~
 - ~~(6) Timing and duration.~~
 - ~~a. May be erected upon the execution of a lease for the tenant space.~~
 - ~~b. Signs must be removed within seven (7) days after the business opening.~~
- ~~(d)~~(3) Real estate signs for undeveloped lots(s).
- ~~(1)~~a. Permitted signs. One (1) temporary ground sign is permitted per street frontage of a lot, not to exceed:
 - ~~a.~~(i) Six (6) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height for each minor street frontage.
 - ~~b.~~(ii) Thirty-two (32) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height for each major street frontage.
 - ~~(2)~~b. Timing and duration. A real estate sign may be displayed only while the property is for sale, and shall be removed within seven (7) days after the closing of the sale.

Signs not exceeding 4'-0" in height may be constructed to meet the following minimum requirements:



* Or 12" High landscaping/groundcover

TEMPORARY REAL ESTATE SIGNS CONSTRUCTION DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Sec. 13-469.3. - Temporary political signs.

(a) Political signs

- (1) ~~Building permit required. No person shall erect, construct, display, repair, alter, or relocate any political sign without first obtaining a City building permit whenever same is required by the Florida Building Code.~~
- (2) ~~Location: on any private property.~~
- (3) ~~Permitted signage for each lot or combination of lots under unified control. All temporary political signs allowed under this subsection shall be ground signs unless otherwise provided. Each property is permitted not more than one (1) sign per candidate or issue presented for the ballot, not to exceed the total sign area permitted per lot.~~

Type of Street	Street Frontage	Total Sign Area Permitted Per Lot	Maximum Sign Height
Minor street, single-family, two-family and townhouse dwellings*	N/A	12 square feet	6 feet

CODING: Words in *struck through* type are deletions from existing text.
Words in underscored type are additions to existing text.
A line of *** indicates existing text not shown.

Minor street, other	N/A	16 square feet	6 feet
2-lane collector or 2-lane major street	N/A	32 square feet	6 feet
All other major streets	Less than 500 feet	32 square feet	6 feet
	500 feet or more	48 square feet	6 feet

~~(4) Timing and duration. Political signs may be erected and displayed no earlier than the date of the qualification for office by the candidate or, if the signs are related to political parties or issues submitted to the electors of the city, the date on which the question or issue is approved for the ballot. All signs shall be removed no later than ten (10) days following the date of the election to which they pertain by those persons responsible for their placement. All signs shall be discarded in a proper manner so as to prevent litter and trash from accumulating within the city.~~

~~(5) City of Coconut Creek Commission Election Day Signs. Signs shall be permitted on City of Coconut Creek Commission Election Day only, at specified locations, times, and number of signs as follows:~~

~~a. Signs shall be permitted only on an election day.~~

~~b. Signs may only be placed at the following locations:~~

- ~~(i) City Hall.~~
- ~~(ii) Recreation Complex.~~
- ~~(iii) Community Center.~~
- ~~(iv) Sabal Pines Park.~~

~~c. A maximum of five (5) signs per qualified candidate per location may be placed at the above locations.~~

~~d. Signs may be placed on or after 12:01 a.m. on election day, and shall be removed no later than 5:00 p.m. of the day following election day.~~

~~e. The locations of permitted signs in b. may be amended by resolution of the city commission if a location ceases to be a polling place.~~

~~f. Signs shall not be located within one hundred (100) feet of the polling place in conformance with F.S. § 102.031(4)(a).~~

~~g. Signs may not exceed six (6) square feet.~~

~~h. There is no limit on the number of signs if said signs are continuously held by persons.~~

~~i. Signs are not permitted on rights-of-way or medians.~~

Sec. 13-469.4. — ~~(c) Temporary~~ sSeasonal and promotional signs.

~~(a) (1)~~ (1) ~~Seasonal/holiday signs and decorations for nonresidential developments.~~ These may be erected and displayed not more than forty-five (45) days prior to the ~~holiday~~ season and shall be removed within ten (10) days following the conclusion of the ~~holiday~~ season. Such signs ~~and decorations~~ shall not be displayed more than ninety (90) days per twelve (12) month period.

~~(b)(2)~~ ~~Seasonal or one-time event~~ eOutdoor promotional sales signs. This subsection applies to temporary outdoor promotional sales, as authorized in ~~s~~Section 16-20 of this Code, “Outdoor special events,” that are used to sell ~~holiday~~ merchandise available during a specific season that is not otherwise available on the premises.

~~(1)a.~~ Permitted signage.

~~a.~~ (i) One (1) ground sign up to thirty-two (32) square feet in area as may be approved for the event license.

~~b.~~ (ii) One (1) sign on a vehicle, mounted to tent or fence where the sales occur, up to thirty-two (32) square feet in area as may be approved for the event license.

~~c.~~ (iii) Directional signs up to thirty-two (32) square feet in area as may be approved for the event license.

~~(2)b.~~ Timing and duration. Pursuant to ~~s~~Section 16-20, “Outdoor special events,” ~~provided that~~ the signs shall not be installed more than forty-eight (48) hours before or allowed to remain more than forty-eight (48) hours after the authorized timeframe for the event.

~~(c) (3)~~ Commercial development promotional signs.

~~(1)a.~~ Eligible events. ~~Subsequent to January 1, 2012,~~ ~~e~~Only events authorized in ~~s~~Section 16-20, “Outdoor special events,” shall qualify for signage under this subsection.

~~a.~~ (i) This subsection applies only to year-round businesses. Seasonal or one-time event outdoor promotional sales signage is regulated separately.

~~b.~~ (ii) Grand opening signs are authorized only upon issuance of a business tax receipt for a new business, and must be conducted within sixty (60) days of the issuance of said receipt.

~~(2)b.~~ Permitted signs for individual tenant promotions.

- a-(i) One (1) building-mounted banner per tenant building frontage not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area.
- b-(ii) One (1) ground sign along each street frontage of the development, up to thirty-two (32) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height.
- e-(iii) For grand openings, inflatable advertising devices and clusters of balloons are permitted. The proposed quantity and placement shall be specified and approved with the application for promotional activity permit.
- e-(iv) No more than two (2) tenants within a development may display promotional signage at any one (1) time.

~~(3) c. Permitted signs for on-site promotions that are sponsored by the property management company and are advertised as plaza-wide events on properties with more than five hundred (500) feet of frontage on a major street.~~

- a-(i) One (1) building-mounted banner adjacent to each entrance into the development, up to sixty-four (64) square feet in area. The banner shall not obscure permanent tenant signage.
- b. One (1) ground sign up to forty-eight (48) square feet in area and eight (8) feet in height per entrance into the development, separated by at least three hundred (300) linear feet each, and not exceeding three (3) per street frontage.
- e(ii) One (1) inflatable advertising device per major street frontage.
- d. One (1) portable spotlight.
- e(iii). Signs may be externally illuminated during the establishment's business hours, provided that inflatable advertising devices may be internally illuminated, and further that all illumination is consistent with Section 13-374, "Outdoor lighting."

~~(4) d. Timing and duration. Timeframes for the display of promotional signs are regulated by Section 16-20, "Outdoor special events."~~

~~(d) Special event signs for agricultural, institutional and civic uses.~~

- ~~(1) Eligibility requirements. Available for events authorized by section 16-20, and temporary accessory uses only, as defined in section 16-2.~~
- ~~(2) Permitted signs.~~
 - a. One (1) building-mounted banner one (1) square foot in area for each foot of building frontage facing an arterial street, up to one hundred (100) square feet in area.

- ~~b. One (1) ground sign thirty-two (32) square feet in area per street frontage or the cumulative use of the same sign area on fewer street frontages not to exceed six (6) feet in height.~~
- ~~c. For festivals and fairs, one (1) portable spotlight is permitted.~~
- ~~d. Temporary directional signage as approved with the special event permit, subject to the same dimensional and locational requirements as permanent directional signs.~~
- ~~e. Inflatable advertising devices and clusters of balloons may be permitted subject to the review of the promotional activity permit.~~

~~(3) Timing and duration.~~

- ~~a. Temporary signage may be erected no sooner than twenty (20) days prior to the event for which the signs pertain.~~
- ~~b. Signs shall be removed within forty-eight (48) hours after the conclusion of the event for which the signs pertain.~~

~~(e)~~(4) Yard sale signs.

~~(1)~~a. Permitted signage. One (1) ground sign on the premises upon which the yard sale in a residential zoning district will occur for each street frontage, not to exceed four ~~(4)~~ three (3) square feet in area and three (3) feet in height.

~~(2)~~b. Timing and duration. May be posted on the day of the yard sale and shall be removed at the conclusion of the sale.

~~(f) U-pick sign.~~ An agricultural use is permitted post one (1) U-pick sign per major street frontage, not to exceed thirty-two (32) square feet in area and six (6) feet in height. The sign shall not be posted earlier than the first day of the picking season open to the public, and shall be removed within five ~~(5)~~ days following the close of the picking season open to the public.

Sec. 13-469.2 – Temporary noncommercial signs.

(a) General regulations for temporary noncommercial signs.

(1) Signs are not permitted on rights-of-way or medians, except such signs that are continuously held by persons.

(b) Temporary noncommercial signs on property that front minor street(s). Signage is permitted up to a cumulative area of three (3) square feet per property, or in the instance of multi-tenant properties, per unit, and six (6) feet in height.

(c) Temporary noncommercial signs on property that front major street(s). Signage is permitted up to a cumulative area of thirty-two (32) square feet per property and six (6) feet in height; however, any sign over twelve (12) square feet in area requires a building permit in order to ensure compliance with the Florida Building Code.

Sec.13-469.3 – Reserved.

Sec. 13-469.4 – Reserved.

SUBDIVISION 5.9. - PROCEDURES AND ADMINISTRATION.

Sec. 13-470. - Nonconforming and abandoned signs; signs in disrepair.

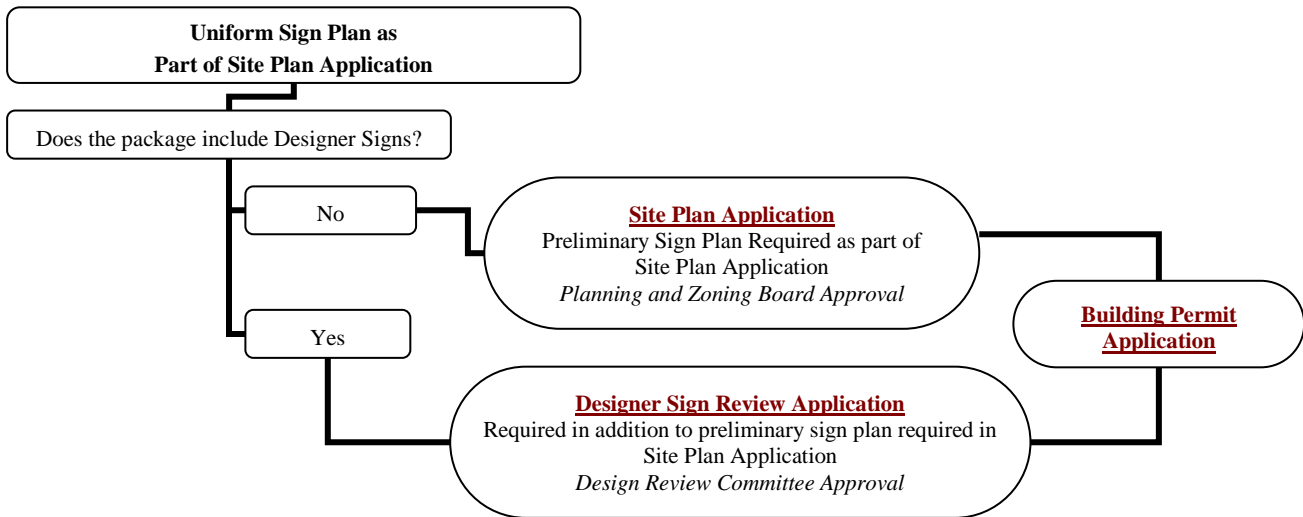
- (a) Nonconforming signs. Signs or sign structures made nonconforming upon passage of this sign code or on passage of any amendment hereto, shall be governed by the following regulations:
- (1) A sign existing within the eCity, upon the passage of this sign code or any amendment hereof which, because of its height, square foot area, location, design or other characteristic, does not conform to this sign code, is hereby declared to be a nonconforming sign.
 - (2) In a multi-tenant project with nonconforming signs that are permitted to remain pursuant to the provisions of this sSection, all new tenant signs shall conform to this sign code.
 - (3) In the event a nonconforming sign is damaged or is in need of repair, to the extent that the cost of repairing the sign equals fifty (50) percent or more of the original cost of the sign, then its status as a "nonconforming sign" under this sSection shall be automatically revoked and any repairs shall be made so that said sign shall meet all the requirements of these regulations.
 - (4) Re-lettering or change of copy shall not constitute change of status in nonconforming signs.
 - (5) A nonconforming sign shall immediately lose its nonconforming status and the sign shall be immediately brought into compliance with this chapter (with a new permit secured when required by the City's Code of Ordinances or the Florida Building Code) or shall be removed if:
 - a. The sign is structurally altered in any way (except for normal maintenance) that makes the sign less in compliance with the requirements of this chapter than it was before the alteration, including updating the technology used in a sign; or
 - b. the sign is replaced, abandoned, altered or relocated.
 - (6) The status afforded signs under this sSection shall not be applicable to any sign for which no permit or sign permit was ever issued; such signs are deemed illegal signs.

- (7) This ~~s~~Section shall not be interpreted to require the removal of a billboard or other off-premise sign pursuant to ~~F.S. §~~ Section 70.20, Fla. Stat., as amended from time to time.
- (b) Nonconforming sign maintenance and repair. Nothing in this ~~s~~Section shall relieve the owner or user of a nonconforming sign, or the owner of the property on which the nonconforming sign is located, from required compliance with the provisions of this chapter regarding safety, maintenance and repair of signs.
- (c) Sign removal. Any signs identifying a business, commodity or service previously associated with vacated or abandoned premises shall be removed from the premises by the owner or lessee no later than thirty (30) days from the time said activity ceases to exist. The façade shall be restored to original condition following removal of a sign pursuant to this ~~s~~Section. All ground identification signs and entrance feature signs may remain intact provided the sign's aesthetic appearance/condition is maintained in its original condition.
- (d) Signs in disrepair. Any signs on a building, lot or parcel that have structural inadequacies that affect its aesthetic appearance or purpose shall be restored to proper condition or removed from the premises within thirty (30) days.

Sec. 13-471. - Sign review procedures.

- (a) Required. Except as otherwise provided herein, all signs or flagpoles prior to being located, placed, erected, constructed, altered, extended, or displayed shall first be subject to applicable zoning review in accordance with the following standards and diagrams.
- (1) Uniform sign plan as part of a site plan approval or as part of a separate approval process.
- a. Applicability. At the time of site plan approval or as part of a separate approval process, all projects must submit a preliminary uniform sign plan for review and approval. If the uniform sign plan seeks bonuses through the inclusion of a designer sign or signs, a separate designer sign review application must be submitted in addition to the site plan application.
- b. Submission requirements. Within a site plan package or as part of a separate approval process, a uniform sign plan shall include:
- (i) Plans, elevations and details as needed to demonstrate that signs shall be integrated into a coherent design throughout the site and compatible with the architectural design of the development.
- (ii) The location and type of ground signage relative to other ground signs, landscape features, pedestrian ways, and sidewalks, shown on the fully dimensioned site plan, drawn to scale.

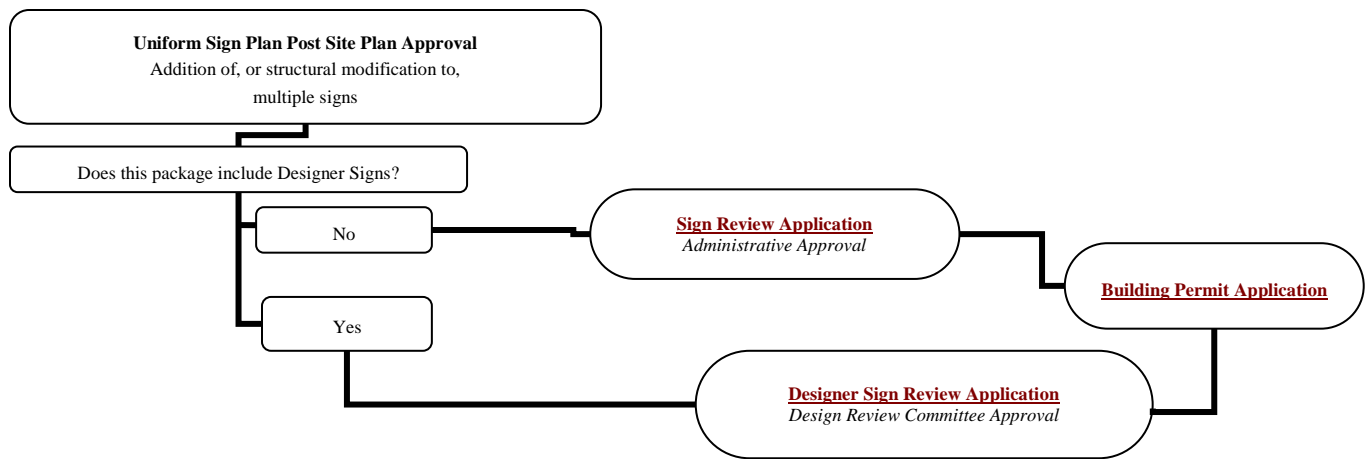
- (iii) Building elevations showing the intended and permitted locations of each sign type, and depicting the relationship between the various types of signs. This shall include wall signage for the identification of buildings, the development, and individual establishments, as applicable, and building or bay addresses.
- (iv) Outparcel ground sign locations, as applicable.
- (v) Site plan or as part of a separate approval process or elevations that demonstrate how the proposed signage and sightlines will relate to existing and proposed landscaping when mature.
- (vi) Any other information necessary to determine compliance with this subdivision.



(2) Sign plan modification. Modification or establishment of a uniform sign plan post site plan approval.

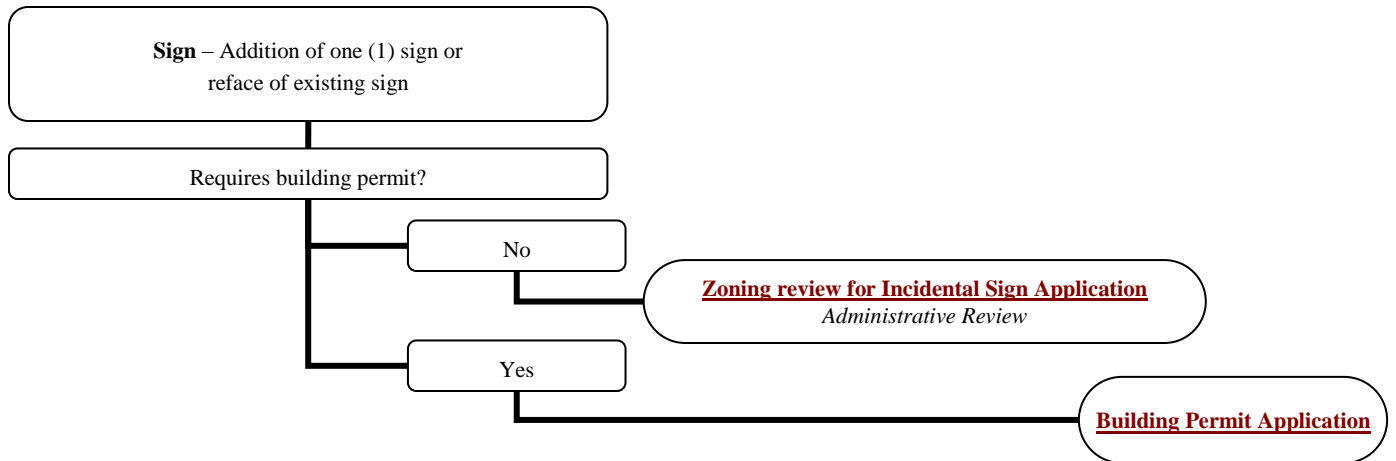
- a. Applicability. In the following circumstances an administrative sign plan modification application shall be filed with the zoning division prior to the building permit process.
 - (i) The addition of one (1) sign which identifies more than one (1) entity such as a multi-tenant sign. A single directional, directory or wayfinding sign is exempt from this requirement.
 - (ii) The addition of, or structural modification to, two (2) or more signs.
 - (iii) Establishment of a uniform sign plan in the event one was not established at the time of site plan approval.
- b. Submission requirements.
 - (i) Application form. A sign review application shall be filed, together with drawings and specifications as further detailed below.
 - (ii) Statement of authorization. Any application form which is signed by an individual other than the property owner shall be accompanied by a statement of authorization by the property owner's authorized agent consenting to the sign placement. If the property or building upon which the sign is to be located is leased, a copy of the executed lease specifically authorizing placement of the sign on the premises may be provided in lieu of the notarized statement.
 - (iii) Plans and specifications. Plans and specifications for any proposed sign shall be to scale and shall include the following:

- (a) Dimensions and elevations of the sign structure including the maximum height of the sign, as measured in accordance with this subdivision, the specified materials and finishes of the sign, and the anchoring of the sign's supporting members;
 - (b) Dimensions and elevations of the sign face, including the message of the sign with dimensioned characters and line spacing;
 - (c) For ground signs, site information including lot frontage on all street rights-of-way, location of the sign in relation to property lines, public rights-of-way, easements, buildings, other ground signs, existing and proposed landscape, pedestrian ways, and sidewalks;
 - (d) For wall-mounted signs, intended location of the proposed sign(s), linear and vertical dimension(s) of the portion of the façade to which the sign will be attached, dimensions and sign area calculations, and depicting the relationship between the various types of signs. This shall include wall signage for the identification of buildings, the development, and individual establishments, as applicable, and building or bay addresses;
 - (e) For illuminated signs, the type, location, and direction of illumination sources;
- (iv) Demonstrate that the signs to be located on the property shall be integrated into a coherent design throughout the site that is compatible with the architectural design of the development.
 - (v) Existing development proposing a new uniform sign plan shall address the removal or modification of signage that does not conform to the plan.
 - (vi) Any other information necessary to determine compliance with this subdivision



(3) Building permit.

- a. Applicability. In the following instances the zoning review of signs shall occur during the building permit process.
 - (i) The addition of one (1) sign which identifies a single entity. A sign which identifies more than one (1) entity, such as a multi-tenant sign, must submit a separate sign review application with the zoning division prior to the building permit process. A single directional, directory or wayfinding sign may also be reviewed during the building permit process.
 - (ii) The reface of an existing sign or signs which does not alter the structure of the sign.
 - (iii) Signs which do not require a building permit, such as incidental signs, remain subject to the standards of this subdivision. Prior to installation, plans for such signs may be informally submitted to the zoning division for an administrative review to verify compliance.
- b. Submission requirements. As applicable to the sign type proposed, submittal requirements are consistent with those required for a modification to a uniform sign plan per subsection 13-471(a)(2)b., “Sign plan modification”, above.



(4) Designer sSign review.

- a. Applicability. A dDesigner sSign review is required in the following instances:
 - (i) A dDesigner sSign or signs as part of a proposed uniform sign plan. This application does not preclude an applicant from providing a preliminary uniform sign plan with a site plan application.
 - (ii) The addition of a dDesigner sSign to an existing uniform sign plan post site plan approval.
- b. Submission requirements. Designer sSign review applications shall be filed consistent with sSection 13-474, "Designer Signs."



- (b) Violation. In the event a sign is located, installed, or maintained upon real property in the eCity (i) without ~~any~~ required permits, (ii) after the expiration or lapse of a sign permit, or (iii) otherwise in violation of the requirements of this sSign eCode, the owner of the real property shall be deemed to be responsible for the prompt removal of such sign and for all fines or penalties which shall result from such violation in accordance with Section 1-8, "General penalty for violation of Code; continuing violation and other remedies and administrative fees."
- (c) Expiration of sign review approval. Every uniform sign plan approval permit issued by the dDepartment pursuant to this sSign eCode shall become invalid unless the work authorized by such sign permit is commenced within eighteen (18) months after its issuance or, if the work authorized by such sign permit is suspended or abandoned for a period of eighteen (18) months after the time that the work has commenced. If the work has commenced and the sign plan approval is revoked, becomes null and void or expires because of a lack of progress or abandonment, a new uniform sign plan approval permit covering the proposed work shall be obtained before proceeding with the work.
- (d) Revocation of sign plan approval.
- (1) Revocation. The dDepartment is authorized and empowered to revoke, in writing, any sign development review approval issued pursuant to this subdivision: (i) upon failure of the holder of the permit to comply with the

provisions of this subdivision, or (ii) if the permit was issued on the basis of misstatement of facts or fraud by the applicant. The written notice of revocation shall describe the appeal process, and shall be delivered by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the sign owner.

- (e) Appeal. An appeal may be filed pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 13-34, “Appeals.”
- (f) Fees. Sign design review fees shall be paid as provided by the schedule in ~~§~~Section 13-81, “Development application fees.”
- (g) Signs exempt from sign review procedures. The following signs shall be exempt from the sign review procedures. All other provisions of these regulations shall continue to apply. This exemption in no way waives the requirements of structural and/or safety requirements outlined by these regulations and/or the Florida Building Code.
 - (1) Signs installed or required to be installed by federal, state, county and/or municipal agencies.
 - (2) Window signs unless capable of displaying a changeable digital message or image.
 - (3) Real estate signs on single-family and multi-family lots~~units~~.
 - (4) Flags (flag poles require a permit).
 - (5) Nameplate signs, building address signs, identification signs or signs indicating the hours of business operation when ~~letters for~~ said signs do not exceed three (3) square feet in ~~overall dimensions~~ total area; larger signs of ~~this~~ these types require a permit.
 - (6) Yard sale signs.
 - (7) Changes of copy in permitted changeable copy signs.
 - (8) ~~Opinion signs and temporary political signs~~ Temporary noncommercial signs.

Sec. 13-472. - Reserved.

Sec. 13-473. - Deviations.

- (a) Deviations. A deviation is a modification of requirements of this subdivision to allow for unusual conditions relating to property or structures where special conditions exist or when literal enforcement of the provisions of this chapter will result in unnecessary or undue hardship which is non-self-imposed, non-financial in nature. However, deviations must not have the effect of allowing a category or type of sign that is prohibited by this subdivision. The deviation process replaces the variance

process of ~~s~~Section 13-33, "Variances," as it pertains to signs. Variances shall not be granted for signs.

- (b) Application for deviation. Requests for deviations and the reasons therefore shall be set forth by the applicant in the application for deviation from sign provisions. They shall be accompanied by documentation including, but not limited to, sample detail drawings, schematic architectural drawings, site plans, elevations, and perspectives which shall graphically depict the proposed deviation(s) and illustrate how each deviation would meet the criteria of this ~~s~~Section.
- (c) Review. An application for deviation from the sign provisions shall be acted upon within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete application and associated fees by the ~~d~~Department. Deviations from the provisions of this ~~s~~Sign ~~e~~Code may be approved by the ~~p~~Planning and ~~z~~Zoning ~~b~~Board ("~~b~~Board"), upon a finding that the following criteria are met:
 - (1) The deviation must not be contrary to the public interest, and must be in harmony with the general intent and purpose of this subdivision; and
 - (2) Approval of the deviation will not adversely affect the character of the surrounding development or applicable uniform sign plan; and
 - (3) The literal interpretation and application of the sign regulations will deprive the applicant of sign visibility or effectiveness shared by other property owners; and
 - (4) Approval of a deviation will not degrade the area involved or be detrimental to public welfare; and
 - (5) One (1) of the following conditions are satisfied:
 - a. Conditions exist that are not the result of the applicant's actions, such that a literal enforcement of the regulations involved would result in unnecessary or undue hardship; or
 - b. There is something unique about the land, building or site configuration that would cause the signage permitted by this sign code to be ineffective in identifying a use or structure that would otherwise be entitled to a sign.
- (d) Board decision. Subject to the standards and criteria stated in subsection 13-473(c), "Review" above, the ~~b~~Board shall approve only the minimum deviation from the provisions of this ~~s~~Sign ~~e~~Code necessary to avoid the unnecessary or undue hardship required by subsection 13-473(c)(5)a. or to cause the signage for the site to be effective in identifying the use or structure located on the site in accordance with subsection 13-473(c)(5)b.
- (e) Appeal of decision. Any person who has been adversely affected by the decision of the ~~b~~Board concerning a deviation from the provisions of this ~~s~~Sign ~~e~~Code may appeal such decision to the ~~e~~City ~~e~~Commission pursuant to the procedures set forth in Section 13-34, "Appeals." ~~by filing a written notice of appeal and applicable fee~~

~~within thirty (30) days after the date of the decision. The notice of appeal shall be considered filed when it is received by the department. The commission shall hold a public hearing, pursuant to section 13-34, at the next available commission meeting that is at least thirty (30) days after the date of receiving the written notice of appeal, and may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision appealed from. The commission shall have the power to approve only the minimum deviation from the provisions of this sign code necessary to avoid the unnecessary or undue hardship required by subsection (c)(5)a. or to cause the signage for the site to be effective in identifying the use or structure located on the site in accordance with subsection (c)(5)b.~~

Sec. 13-474. - Designer sSigns.

- (a) Intent. This special category of signs has been created by the eCity to encourage signage that is creative or sculptural. Recognizing that a well designed sign can be a work of art and the extra effort required to create that type of sign, the eCity seeks to reward this effort through an increase of sign face area or size of sign structure, and flexibility in the design and use of colors in signs.
- (b) Quality design required. Applicants are required to use the services of a design professional to create their sign and to utilize a well-qualified signage manufacturer to fabricate and install their sign. Three-dimensional sculptural creations are encouraged, whether for a wall or ground sign, window or temporary signs.
- (c) Definition and criteria. Designer sSigns are defined as a wall or monument type of sign that exhibits unique, dimensional, creative and innovative methods of design, lighting, materials of construction that are above the typical sign industry standard. A dDesigner sSign can be a wall sign on an individual building or within a shopping center or a ground sign integrated into the site's landscaping. A eDesigner sSign can be traditional elements in a creative combination. It must exhibit multiple characteristics identified below in order to be considered designer signage that is eligible for the incentives of this sSection:
 - (1) Design. Must be dimensional and enhance the architecture of the establishment or development that it identifies, and coordinates with, or builds upon, the landscape architecture where placed.
 - (2) Materials. Must be combined to exceed industry standard quality such as natural stone, stainless steel or glass.
 - (3) Typefaces, colors and lighting. Must be contributing elements to the overall design of the sign.
 - (4) Design and arrangement. Shall be integrated as part of an overall design of the landscape, building or site, as applicable.
- (d) Incentives. Designer sSigns are eligible for the following incentives:

- (1) Bonus for designer building identification signs.
 - a. Up to twenty-five (25) percent total additional building identification signage area.
 - b. Transfer of signage allowance between façades may be permitted.
 - c. Place a building sign in a location other than the first or upper-most fascia of a multi-story building.
- (2) Bonus for designer ground signs.
 - a. Area: Up to fifty (50) percent additional sign area.
 - b. Height: Up to four (4) feet of additional ground sign height, not to exceed fourteen (14) feet total height.
 - c. Spacing: Spacing flexibility between ground signs.
 - d. Number: The number of ground signs may be increased, provided the total permitted sign area, with bonus, is not exceeded.
 - e. Angle: The interior angle of a dual-face sign may exceed fifteen (15) degrees.
 - f. Tenants: The number of tenants that can be identified on the sign may be increased.
 - g. Faces: A sign may have more than two (2) faces.
- (3) Colors. There shall be no limitations on the number of colors.
- (4) Additional sign types permitted within MainStreet, only with a Designer Sign bonus. The following signs types are permitted only as a bonus for a tenant that installs designer building identification signs pursuant to this Section, subject to the standards established for these signs in Section 13-463, “Mainstreet development sign regulations”:
 - a. Roof signs.
 - b. Projecting signs above the ground floor.
 - c. Signage on the incline surface of an awning.
- (e) Procedure.
 - (1) Relationship to uniform sign plan. Designer Signs shall be proposed as part of a uniform sign plan, or modification to an existing uniform sign plan. However, a single establishment within a larger multi-establishment development that proposes designer signage is not required to amend the uniform sign plan for the entire development, provided that the DRC Development Review Committee shall review the proposal for compatibility with the existing uniform sign plan.

- (2) Submittal materials.
 - a. Application must contain exhibits that explain and demonstrate why and how the sign submitted is unique to qualify for this consideration.
 - b. Site plan for the entire site, existing or proposed uniform sign plan as applicable, photos and/or drawings of the architecture of the site and a landscape plan for the site of the sign that complements the sign placement.
- (3) Decision, appeal. The ~~DRC~~ Development Review Committee will determine whether the signage proposal qualifies as designer signage, and is therefore eligible for the incentives. The applicant may appeal the decision of the ~~DRG~~ Development Review Committee to the planning and zoning board following the procedures for appeal established in ~~s~~Section 13-34, "Appeals."
- (4) Fee. Fee is due at the time of submittal pursuant to ~~s~~Section 13-81, "Development application fees."

Secs. 13-475—13-480. - Reserved.

Section 3: Conflicts. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances, all City Code sections or parts of City Code sections, and all resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

Section 4: Severability. That should any provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder hereof as a whole or part hereof other than the part declared invalid.

Section 5: Codification. That the provisions of this Ordinance shall be codified within the Code of Ordinances of the City of Coconut Creek, Florida, and any paragraph or section may be renumbered to conform with the Code of Ordinances.

Section 6: Effective Date. That this Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its passage on second and final reading.

PASSED FIRST READING THIS 8TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2016.

PASSED SECOND READING THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 2016.

Mikkie Belvedere, Mayor

Attest:

Leslie Wallace May, City Clerk

	<u>1st</u>	<u>2nd</u>
Belvedere	<u>Aye</u> _____	_____
Rydell	<u>Aye</u> _____	_____
Sarbone	<u>Aye</u> _____	_____
Tooley	<u>Aye</u> _____	_____
Welch	<u>Aye</u> _____	_____

CODING: Words in ~~struck through~~ type are deletions from existing text.
Words in underscoring type are additions to existing text.
A line of *** indicates existing text not shown.