

The Highway Beautification ACT



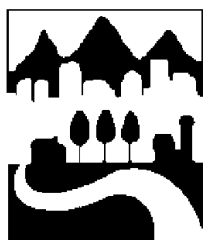
A Broken Law



Scenic America

Massachusetts

A nonprofit, membership organization, Scenic America is the only national group solely dedicated to preserving and enhancing the scenic character of America's communities and countryside. For more information or copies of this report, contact:



SCENIC AMERICA

21 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036.

Or call us at (202) 833-4300, fax us (202) 833-4304,
or e-mail us at scenica@soho.ios.com

The Highway Beautification Act A Broken Law in Massachusetts

In 1965, in an attempt to preserve the scenic beauty of America's highways, Congress passed the Highway Beautification Act (HBA), one of the first modern environmental laws. The Act was originally designed to prohibit construction of new billboards on scenic and rural federal-aid highways, and to require the removal of illegal billboards (those erected without proper permits). Billboards that do not meet the standards of the HBA are designated as nonconforming and marked for removal.

Thirty-two years after its passage, the Act has become little more than a billboard protection program. On average, new billboards are twice as big as they were in 1965, and there are fifty percent more of them than 30 years ago when Lady Bird Johnson championed highway beautification. Today there are an estimated 450,000 billboards on federal-aid highways, compared to the 330,000 billboards that first inspired the Act. Between 5,000 to 15,000 new billboards — 3 and 10 million square feet of new advertising space — are added to the nation's roadsides each year.

Rural and scenic areas are not protected from billboard blight by the HBA. Most states allow construction of new billboards in unzoned rural areas, in direct conflict with the original intent of the law. Twenty-four (24) states, including Massachusetts, allow billboard operators to cut down trees on public rights of way to improve the view of private billboards. Nationwide, taxpayers provide a \$6-10 million subsidy to the billboard industry each year because fees for billboard permits do not cover the

full costs of controlling the industry.

What's more, the HBA actually protects billboards from community efforts to remove them. Until 1978, communities that decided to remove billboards could choose any constitutional means to do so, from up front cash payments to amortization, which allows billboard operators a grace period of five to eight years to recoup their investment and make a profit, at the end of which the billboards come down. In 1978, however, Congress derailed this process. It amended the HBA to require that communities pay cash compensation for removal of billboards on federal-aid highways — and shortly thereafter stopped providing money for billboard removal.

Nationwide there are 73,000 billboards that do not conform with HBA standards. In 1995, just 503 were removed.

The industry claims that billboards are necessary for travelers, yet logo signs along highways (Gas at this exit: ...), state tourist information programs (Country Inn 2 miles), and advancing technologies make this notion obsolete. Indeed, cigarette and alcohol advertising provides as much as one quarter of all billboard industry revenue, and six of the top eight billboard advertisers are tobacco or alcohol conglomerates. According to advertising industry sources, cigarette companies are pouring tens of millions more dollars into billboards. Why? Because billboards are a sure way to reach kids. After the Joe Camel cartoon was introduced, Camel's market share among underage smokers

Between 5,000 to 15,000 new billboards — 3 and 10 million square feet of new advertising space — are added to the nation's roadsides each year.

Cigarette and alcohol advertising provides as much as one quarter of all billboard industry revenue.

Nationwide there are 73,000 billboards that do not conform with HBA standards. In 1995, just 503 were removed.

jumped from 0.5 percent to 32.8 percent.

Given this history, it is not surprising that the Highway Beautification Act is strongly *supported* by the billboard industry.

Major Findings

The Highway Beautification Act: A Broken Law, is the first comprehensive analysis of state Department of Transportation records in more than a decade. In the study, Scenic America found that:

- There are 3,685 permitted billboard structures on federal-aid highways in Massachusetts, placing Massachusetts 25th out of all 50 states in total number of billboard structures. A billboard structure may carry one to four billboard faces, depending on state billboard permit requirements. Nationwide, the Congressional Research Service estimates that there are 450,000 billboards.
- Four states have no billboards at all: Alaska, Hawaii, Maine, and Vermont.
- There are 14.9 billboard structures in Massachusetts for every ten miles of so-called federal-aid highways, placing Massachusetts 11th among all states in billboards per federal-aid highway mile. Federal-aid highways are those to which the standards of the Highway Beautification Act apply. They include all Interstates, federal-aid primary roads like U.S. Route 1, and all of the National Highway System. A person would see at least 75 billboard structures in an average hour long trip on a federal-aid highway in Massachusetts.

A person would see at least 75 billboard structures in an average hour long trip on a federal-aid highway in Massachusetts.

- There are 33 “nonconforming” billboard structures in Massachusetts, 0.1 for every ten federal-aid highway miles. A nonconforming billboard structure is one that does not meet the standards of the HBA. Massachusetts ranks 43rd in the nation for the number of nonconforming billboard structures, and 43rd in terms of nonconforming billboard structures per federal-aid highway mile. Nationwide, only one-half of one percent of all nonconforming billboard structures are removed each year. No nonconforming billboard structures in Massachusetts were removed in 1995.
- In Massachusetts, 100 percent of billboard permits are routinely renewed, even as 1% percent of all billboards in the state violate HBA standards.
- Nationwide, billboard operators clear thousands of trees on public rights-of-way each year. This tree cutting is condoned in order to improve the view — not of the scenic beauty surrounding the highway, but the view of more billboards. Massachusetts continues to allow billboard operators to clear public lands for their private benefit.
- State billboard record keeping is often incomplete or inaccurate. Arkansas, Indiana, New Jersey and New Mexico provided no information on the number of billboards in the state, and New York, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin failed to provide information for at least one major metropolitan region in the state.

Fixing The Highway Beautification Act

Congress will soon reauthorize the nation's transportation law, and will have a golden opportunity to improve the Highway Beautification Act. In order to protect the natural beauty of our country's highways, Congress must:

- Protect rural areas by prohibiting billboards in unzoned areas.

Loopholes in the law allow new billboards to be erected not only in these commercial and industrial regions, but in so-called "unzoned" areas — many of which are pristine rural communities. These loopholes must be closed.

- End subsidies to the billboard industry.

Congress must relieve taxpayers from subsidizing the billboard industry by collecting fees from billboard operators that adequately cover the costs of the highway beautification program, including the costs of removing billboards that no longer meet current standards.

- Protect public land and the environment by disallowing "vegetation control" to improve billboard visibility.

In many states, billboard operators legally clearcut trees and other vegetation on public land in order to improve the views to their billboards. This practice must be stopped.

- Restore local control over the billboard industry.

Current regulations — by mandating the form of the payment that must be made to remove nonconforming billboards — actually make it more difficult for communities to remove billboards from their roads and streets. Congress should not intrude on the rights of local government to choose any constitutional means to enforce local zoning laws.

- Conduct a national billboard inventory.

Lack of information makes it extremely difficult to enforce the standards of the HBA. Worse, the current state of ignorance creates ideal conditions for the proliferation of billboards many of which fail to meet the standards of the HBA.

The Highway Beautification Act: A Broken Law Massachusetts



Billboard Blight Index: Massachusetts

Tree Cutting Allowed: ✓
Renewal Percentage: 100%



Massachusetts 25th in the Nation for Number of Billboard Structures on Federal-Aid Highways.

Billboard Structures in Massachusetts‡: 3,685
Conforming Billboard Structures: 3,504
Billboard Structures that violate HBA standards: 33
Billboards erected without a permit: 148



Massachusetts

**11th in the Nation for Number of Billboard
Structures per Federal-Aid Highway mile.**

Total Federal-Aid Highway miles: 2,467

Number of Billboard Structures per 10
miles of Federal-Aid Highway: 14.9



Federal Aid Highways are those to which the standards of the HBA apply. They include all interstates, federal-aid primary roads like U.S. Route 1, and all of the National Highway System.

‡ Figures represent the total number of illegal billboards plus permits for non-conforming and conforming billboard structures as reported by state departments of transportation. States allow from one to four billboard faces per permitted structure.

Many Billboards in Massachusetts Violate the Standards of the HBA.

		Rank
Billboard Structures on Federal-Aid Highways that violate the HBA:	33	43rd
Percent that violate HBA standards:	1%	44th
Billboard structures that violate HBA standards per 10 miles of Fed Aid Hwy:	0.1	43rd
Number of billboard structures removed in FY 1995 that violate HBA standards:	0	



Source: Scenic America. Compiled from Survey of State Departments of Transportation 1997.