

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

ORDINANCE NO. 4741

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE ZONING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE (TITLE 21 OF THE GRAND JUNCTION MUNICIPAL CODE) REGARDING SIGNAGE

Recitals:

The City Council desires to maintain effective zoning and development regulations that implement the vision and goals of the Comprehensive Plan while being flexible and responsive to the community's desires and market conditions. The City Council has developed an Economic Development Plan and desires that the zoning and development code be reviewed and amended where necessary and possible to facilitate economic development.

Signage is an important part of the economic engine of the community and an important means of communication of political, religious, educational, ideological, recreational, public service, and other messages. The Council also recognizes that the proliferation and disrepair of signs can deter the effectiveness of signs, cause dangerous conflicts with traffic control signs and signals, create safety hazards and contribute to visual pollution to the detriment of the general public.

Regulation of signage is a restriction on speech and therefore must conform to the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. A government may impose reasonable time, place and manner restrictions on speech so long as they are content-neutral and there is a rational basis for the restriction. In June of 2015, the United States Supreme Court changed the applicable definition of content-neutrality while striking down the sign code for the Town of Gilbert, Arizona in a decision known as *Reed v. Town of Gilbert*. Following *Reed*, if we have to read a sign to determine whether or how certain restrictions apply, the regulation is not content-neutral, but content-based.

A content-based regulation is presumptively unconstitutional. It is subject to strict scrutiny, meaning that it must be the least restrictive means necessary to further a compelling government interest. It is unlikely that a content-based restriction on signage would survive a First Amendment challenge.

Cities and towns across the nation have been struggling to bring sign codes into conformance with this expanded definition content-based regulation. Almost all sign codes at the time *Reed* was decided included common-sense accommodations for things like "for rent" and "for sale" signs, temporary directional signs, political signs, nameplates, historical and public interest plaques, and other categories of common signs. Grand Junction's sign code has such regulations, which, following *Reed*, are content-based, including those relating to temporary signs, exempt signs, and off-premise signs.

Because such regulations could be challenged on their face, regardless of how or even whether they are enforced, the City Council finds it necessary and beneficial to amend the City's sign regulations to comply with *Reed's* expansive interpretation of First Amendment protections for signs.

With these code amendments, content-based distinctions are eliminated in favor of regulations that are based on size, location, number, height, illumination, and other physical attributes of the signs not related to content.

Signs made non-conforming by this amendment are not, by this amendment, subject to phasing out or removal. Removal of signage is only required (whether the sign is conforming or non-conforming) where a sign has fallen into disrepair on property where a use has been abandoned.

The City Council finds that digital and electronic signs can visually disturb drivers, pedestrians and the peace and quiet enjoyment of residential properties. To mitigate these potentials, these amendments include limitations on brightness.

The City Council finds that the amendments to the City's sign regulations strike an appropriate and careful balance between protecting First Amendment rights and community aesthetics.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION THAT:

Section 21.06.070 *Sign regulation* is amended as follows (additions underlined, deletions struck through):

21.06.070 Sign regulation.

This regulation governs exterior signs on real property. The proliferation and disrepair of signs can deter the effectiveness of signs, cause dangerous conflicts with traffic control signs and signals, and contribute to visual pollution to the detriment of the general public. No sign shall be displayed in any zone district without a sign permit, except where the provisions of this Section expressly provide otherwise. Signs placed by a governmental entity are exempt from this Section.

(a) **Definitions.** As used in this Section 21.06.070, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

Digital sign or digital display or electronic sign: A display of a sign message or picture made of internally illuminated components that display an electronic image, which may or may not include text and is capable of changing the message periodically; including but not limited to television screens, holographic displays, programmable ink, LCD, LED or plasma displays.

Illuminated sign: A sign which is illuminated by a light source. *Internal illumination* or *internally illuminated* means a sign illuminated by a light source that is concealed or contained within the sign and becomes visible in darkness through a translucent surface. *Indirect illumination* or *indirectly illuminated* means a sign that is illuminated with an artificial light located away from the sign and directed onto the sign face so that the message is visible in darkness.

Interactive sign; A sign which contains QR codes or invites the viewer, as the sign is viewed from the street or roadway, to capture an image with a camera or other device or otherwise immediately and physically interact with the sign in order to obtain a benefit, prize or discount.

This Section shall mean and refer to Section 21.06.070, Sign regulation.

(b) Prohibited Signs. Prohibited signs are signs which:

- (1) Contain an obscene statement, word, or picture describing or depicting sexual activities or sexual anatomical areas;
- (2) Contain, or are an imitation of, an official traffic sign or signal or contain the words: "STOP," "GO SLOW," "CAUTION," "DANGER," "WARNING," or similar words;
- (3) Are of a size, location, movement, content, coloring or manner of illumination which may be confused with, or construed as, a traffic control device or which hide from view any traffic or street sign or signal;
- (4) Contain or consist of portable signs, tent signs, or strings of light bulbs not permanently mounted on a rigid background, except that one portable sign per business will be allowed next to the building in shopping areas where pedestrians circulate, so long as such portable sign is not placed in a parking lot or in any median, does not visually or physically obstruct vehicular or pedestrian circulation, and does not exceed 12 square feet in size and three feet in width;
- (5) Are erected after adoption of this code and do not comply with the provisions of this regulation;
- (6) Do not comply with the law, rules and regulations of the State of Colorado as now or hereafter enacted and/or amended. See § 43-1-401 C.R.S. et seq.;
- (7) Create a hazard for, or impede safe or efficient movement of, motorists or pedestrians;

(8) Are placed in whole or in part in, on or over any part of a public right-of-way, except where the sign is placed by a governmental entity. The Director has the authority to remove and dispose of any sign placed in or on or protruding into, onto or over any part of a public right-of-way without compensation to any person or entity; or

(9) Are interactive signs that are readable with normal vision from the public right-of-way. Interactive signs readable from the public right-of-way are prohibited because they distract drivers and pedestrians so as to constitute a significant safety risk.

(c) Signs that do not require a permit. The following signs are allowed on a lot/parcel in any zone district:

(1) One sign that is integral to or flush-mounted on a building or structure that is no greater than four square feet in area.

(2) A sign that is not illuminated, not digital or electronic, and not permanent in nature, for example, one that is planted into the ground or affixed to an object or structure by temporary means, does not have a foundation, is made of lightweight and thin materials such as a single sheet of plastic, thin metal, plywood or paper, except for wind driven signs and banners which are regulated separately in subsection (d) below, and except for prohibited signs discussed in subsection (b) above, with the following limitation:

(i) On a parcel of less than one acre, up to six such signs are allowed, so long as each sign is not greater than 6 square feet in area, except in that one of these signs may be up to 32 square feet in area when construction is occurring on a parcel or a subdivision of land is being developed.

(ii) On a parcel of one acre or larger, up to six such signs per acre are allowed, so long as each sign is not greater than 6 square feet in area, except that one sign per acre can be up to 32 square feet in area.

(d) Wind driven signs and banners

(1) A banner permit shall be required prior to any use of wind driven signs or banners.

(2) Banners and wind driven signs may be displayed for up to 30 consecutive days up to four times in a 12-month calendar year. Permit periods may run consecutively.

- (3) All banners must be secured directly to the structure, fence, or post that is permanently affixed to the ground.
- (4) All wind driven signs must be professionally made, must be in good repair and appearance, and must also be so located and installed so as not to pose a safety hazard for motorists or pedestrians. Such signs shall not be attached to any object located in the public right-of-way.
- (5) In addition to other available penalties, failure to comply with the terms of a permit issued under this section shall result in the loss of a permit.

(e) Nonconforming Signs.

- (1) All signage on site shall be brought into conformance with this code prior to approval of any new sign permit on the property.
- (2) Any nonconforming sign that has been damaged in excess of 50 percent of its replacement cost by fire, wind or other cause except vandalism shall not be restored without conformance with the provisions of this regulation.
- (3) Any outdoor advertising sign on or near the Riverside Parkway that becomes nonconforming due to the adoption of this section may continue only in the manner and to the extent that it existed at the time of the adoption of the ordinance codified in this title. The sign must not be re-erected, relocated or replaced unless it is brought into conformance. If a sign is nonconforming, other than because of the adoption of the ordinance codified in this title, then the sign shall be discontinued and removed on or before the expiration of three years from the effective date of the ordinance codified in this title.

(f) Digital or Electronic Sign Standards

- (1) **Purpose and Intent.** Advancements in technology permit signs to change copy electronically, utilizing LED, LCD and other technologies. The impacts of these may disrupt the peace and quiet enjoyment of other properties in the area and create traffic hazards. Limitations on brightness is necessary in order to mitigate these impacts, protect public health and safety, and preserve the character of areas, especially residential neighborhoods.
- (2) The maximum brightness levels for signs shall not exceed .3 (three tenths) footcandles over ambient light levels. Measurements of light are based on the area of the sign versus measurement of the distance. Using a Footcandle meter, brightness shall be in conformance with the following distance table:

AREA OF SIGN (sq. ft.)	MEASUREMENT DISTANCE (ft. from sign)
0 – 10	30
10 – 24	45
25 – 49	55
50 – 99	90
100 – 149	110
150 – 199	135
200 – 300	150

The measurement shall be conducted at least 30 minutes after sunset or 30 minutes before sunrise. Certification must be provided to the City upon installation that the sign has been preset to automatically adjust the brightness to these levels or lower. Re-inspection and recalibration may be periodically required by the City at the permittee's expense, to ensure that the specified brightness levels are maintained at all times.

(3) Interactive signs are prohibited.

(4) All new electronic display signs shall have photocell technology that will be used to dim the displays for appropriate nighttime viewing from dusk to dawn or when ambient light conditions warrant such changes.

(g) General Requirements.

(1) The following requirements shall apply to all signs in all zones unless otherwise indicated:

(i) A permit is required for placement or display of any new sign, except where otherwise stated or where specifically exempted by the provisions of this Section 21.06.070.

(ii) Touching up, or repainting or changing existing letters, text, symbols, graphics, or other content is considered maintenance and repair and not require a permit.

(iii) Only a licensed sign contractor can obtain a sign permit.

(iv) All signs shall be permanent in nature except for those non-permanent signs allowed herein under subsection (c) of this Section.

(v) All exterior signs shall be engineered to withstand a minimum wind load of 30 pounds per square foot.

(vi) No sign shall be placed on any curb, sidewalk, post, pole, hydrant, bridge, tree or other surface located on public property including the posting of handbills except as expressly authorized by this Section.

(vii) Regardless of sign allowances by zone district, no single sign shall exceed 300 square feet in area.

(2) The following shall apply to the measurement of signs:

(i) The total surface area of one sign face of freestanding signs and projecting wall signs shall be counted as part of the maximum total surface area allowance. Sign enhancement features such as bases, pillars, and other decorative elements, as part of monument signs shall not be counted as part of the maximum square footage of the sign, provided such features do not exceed the size of the sign face.

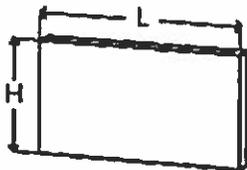
(ii) The total surface area of all sign faces of roof signs shall be counted as part of the maximum total surface area allowance.

(iii) For measurement of different shapes of signs, see the graphics below.

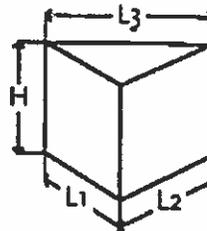
(iv) The total surface area of three-dimensional figures shall be counted as part of the maximum sign allowance.

(v) The area of flush wall signs with backing or a background that is part of the overall sign display or when backed by a surface which is architecturally a part of the building shall be measured by determining the sum of the area of each square, rectangle, triangle, portion of a circle or any combination thereof which creates the smallest single continuous perimeter enclosing the extreme limits of each word, written representation (including any series of letters), logo or figure including all frames, face plates, nonstructural trim or other component parts not otherwise used for support.

(vi) The area of a facade sign shall be determined to be the sum of the area of each of the smallest perimeter enclosing the limits of each work and written or graphic representation, including letter, number, character, and/or logo used for advertising, offering or merchandising a product, or for service identification. The area of a mural painted on a wall shall not be included in the sign area calculation.



DOUBLEFACE SIGN
 $H \times L$



TRIANGULAR SIGN
 $((H \times L1) + (H \times L2) + (H \times L3)) / 2$

Blade Sign

Double Face Sign

(vii) Only one display face is measured if the sign faces are parallel or form an interior angle of less than or equal to 60 degrees, provided that the signs are mounted on the same structure. If the faces are of unequal area, then sign area is equal to the area of the larger face.



- (3) No illumination of a sign is permitted unless the following criteria are met:
- (i) The light from any illuminated sign shall be so shaded, shielded and directed that the light intensity or brightness shall not be objectionable to surrounding areas.
 - (ii) Neither the direct or reflected light from a light source shall create a traffic hazard to operators of motor vehicles on public thoroughfares or approaches to public thoroughfares.
 - (iii) No exposed reflective type bulb or incandescent lamp, which exceeds 40 watts, shall be used on the exterior surface of a sign to expose the face of the bulb, light or lamp to any public street or adjacent property.
 - (iv) Electrical service provided to illuminated signs may require an electrical permit from the Building Department.
- (4) Identification and Marking. Each sign requiring a permit shall bear an identification plate stating the following information:
- (i) Date the sign was erected; and
 - (ii) Name of person, firm or entity responsible for its construction and erection.
- (5) Sign(s) placed in connection with a temporary use that requires a temporary use permit shall conform to the requirements, conditions and terms of the temporary use permit.

(h) Sign Standards by Zone. The following restrictions and requirements apply to permanent signs in the given zone districts:

(1) Residential Zones.

(i) One permanent sign per residential lot not exceeding six square feet in area is allowed, subject to the standards below.

(ii) One permanent monument sign up to 32 square feet in area is allowed at a multi-family apartment/condominium building/complex and on each common area parcel that abuts a public right-of-way; for purposes of this subsection, "common area parcel" means a parcel that is owned by a homeowners' association for the benefit of all lot owners in a planned community, common interest community or condominium.

(iii) For a nonresidential use in a residential zone, one sign not to exceed 24 square feet in area is allowed per street frontage.

(iv) Location. Permitted signs may be anywhere on the property. If freestanding, the top shall not be over eight feet above the ground. If building mounted, the sign shall be flush mounted and shall not be mounted on a roof of the building or project above the roofline.

(v) Illumination. Indirect or internal illumination only shall be utilized for letter faces and/or logos.

(2) Residential Office Zone.

(i) General. The residential office zone provides a transition from residential to commercial development and consequently requires more restrictive sign regulations to maintain compatibility.

(ii) Types Allowed. Flush wall signs and monument signs shall be the only sign type allowed.

(iii) Location and Size. Signs shall be located at least 10 feet behind the front property line. Total sign area, shall not exceed 25 square feet per street frontage. The sign allowance for one street frontage may be transferred to a side of a building that has no street frontage, but cannot be transferred to another street frontage. Monument signs shall not exceed eight feet in height.

(iv) Illumination. Signs may be externally illuminated; no other illumination of signs is allowed. All lights used for illumination of signs shall be arranged

so as to confine direct light beams to the lighted sign and away from adjacent residential properties and out of the direct vision of motorists passing on adjacent streets. Illumination of signs shall comply with GJMC 21.06.080, "Outdoor lighting," and shall be limited to authorized business hours.

(v) Sign Area. The area of flush wall signs and monument signs shall be calculated as per the graphic shown under subsection (g)(2) of this Section.

(3) Business, Commercial, Industrial Zones (B-1, B-2, C-1, C-2, I-O, BP, MU, I-1, I-2, and PAD).

(i) General. This subsection shall apply to all zones designated in Chapter 21.03 GJMC as business, commercial, industrial or any variety of these types.

(ii) Types Allowed.

Signs in the business, commercial, and industrial zones may include facade signs, flush wall signs, freestanding signs, projecting signs and roof signs. All signs allowed in residential zones are also allowed in business, commercial or industrial zones.

(iii) Location and Size. Permitted signs may be anywhere on the premises except as specifically restricted in this subsection (see specific sign type and pertinent zoning regulation). The total amount of signage to be allowed on any property shall not exceed the sign allowance as calculated in accordance with subsection (h)(3)(v)(B) or (h)(3)(vii)(B) of this Section, whichever is greater. No single sign may be larger than 300 square feet. No projecting sign may exceed the allowances in subsection (h)(3)(vi) of this section.

(iv) Illumination. Unless specifically prohibited, all of the following signs may be illuminated within the limits allowed under subsection (f)(3) of this section and GJMC 21.06.080.

(v) Facade Signs, Flush Wall Signs and Roof Signs.

(A) The sign allowance shall be calculated on the basis of the area of the one building facade that is most nearly parallel to the street that it faces. Each building facade which faces a dedicated public street shall have its own separate and distinct sign allowance. The sign allowance for facade signs and flush wall signs on buildings located on interior lots

(lots not on a corner) which are oriented perpendicular to the street shall be based on the longer building facade. The total sign allowance, or any percentage thereof, of one frontage may be transferred to a building facade that has no frontage on a dedicated public street, provided the transferred amount does not exceed two square feet of sign area per linear foot of the facade on which it is being placed.

(B) Two square feet of sign area shall be allowed for each linear foot of building facade for facade signs, flush wall signs and roof signs. The measurement of a roof sign shall be based on the square footage of each sign face. Flush wall signs may extend up to 12 inches from the face of the building if the base of the sign is at least eight feet above ground level. (Show window signs in a window display of merchandise when incorporated with such display will not be considered part of the total sign allowance.)

(C) On any building which allows facade signs, flush wall signs, roof signs, or projecting signs, a maximum of two of these types may be used. If a flush wall sign and roof sign are used, the sign allowance of two square feet per linear foot of building may be divided between the two types of signs. If either a flush wall sign or roof sign and a projecting sign are used, the allowance for the projecting sign shall be subtracted from the flush wall sign or roof sign allowance.

(D) Roof signs shall be manufactured such that no guy wires, braces, or secondary supports shall be visible. Maximum height for roof signs shall be such that height of the structure and the sign together do not exceed the maximum height for the zone district.

(E) One sign that is flush-mounted on the rear façade of a structure that is no more than 16 square feet in area is allowed, which sign does not count toward the total sign allowance for the parcel or building (if there is more than one such sign, the other(s) shall count toward the total sign allowance).

(vi) Projecting Signs.

Signs may project up to 72 inches from the face of the building if located eight feet or more above grade. They shall not project beyond the back of curb, nor within two feet of the edge of the roadway if there is no curb. Total area per sign face shall not exceed one-half square foot per linear foot of building facade. If the projecting sign is the only

sign mounted on the building, the minimum sign allowance shall be 12 square feet.

(vii) Freestanding Signs. Freestanding signs shall comply with the following requirements.

(A) No more than one freestanding sign shall be permitted for any parcel for each street frontage. The sign allowance per frontage can only be used on that frontage and shall not be transferred to any other frontage, except where otherwise provided.

(B) Maximum sign allowance shall be calculated by the linear front foot of property on a public street right-of-way in conformance with the following:

a. Two traffic lanes: Maximum area of sign per face per front foot of property, three-quarters square foot; maximum height, 25 feet.

b. Four or more traffic lanes: Maximum area of sign per face per front foot of property, one and one-half square feet; maximum height, 40 feet.

(C) Signs may be installed at street right-of-way line. The sign face may project up to 72 inches into the right-of-way, if located 14 feet or more above grade, but shall not project closer than 24 inches to the back of the curb. If the existing street right-of-way width is less than that required in this code, the distance shall be measured from the line of such right-of-way as required by this code rather than from the existing right-of-way line. Ute and Pitkin Avenues shall be calculated using four lanes.

(D) On a corner lot, a freestanding sign shall not be placed within the sight-distance triangle, as defined in TEDS (GJMC Title 29), unless free air space is maintained as provided in TEDS (GJMC Title 29). A single pipe support with no sign structure or copy shall not be considered a violation of the free air space requirement.

(E) In addition to freestanding signs as allowed above, up to two additional freestanding signs per street frontage, not greater than 3 square feet in area and no more than 30 inches in height, are allowed.

(F) When electrical service is provided to freestanding signs, all such electrical service shall be underground.

(G) All freestanding signs shall require a building permit in addition to a sign clearance.

(viii) Flush wall or freestanding sign(s) with text so small as to not be readable with normal eyesight from a public right-of-way are allowed, so long as such sign does not exceed 32 square feet in area. Such signs shall not count toward the total sign allowance or the maximum free-standing sign allowance.

(4) Outdoor Advertising signs erected on ground or wall locations (and roof locations done within the regulations and limitations of roof signs) shall only be permitted in the C-2 (general commercial) and I-1 and I-2 (industrial) zones, subject to the following conditions, limitations and restrictions:

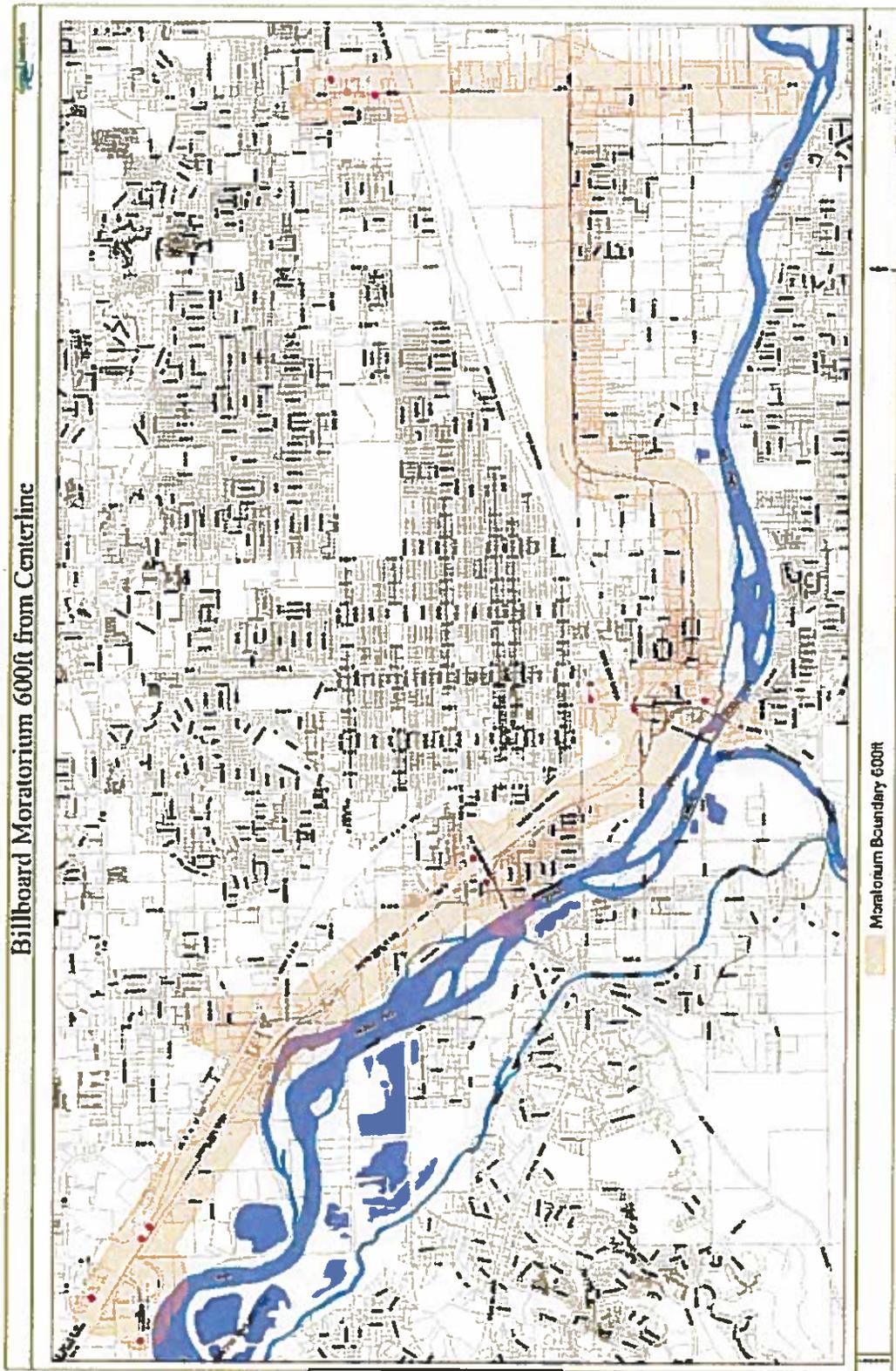
(i) Height Limitations. No Outdoor Advertising sign shall be erected higher than 40 feet above the level of the street or road upon which the sign faces, or above the adjoining ground level if such ground level is above the street or road level. No Outdoor Advertising sign shall have a surface or face area exceeding 300 square feet in area or containing less than 15 square feet in area.

(ii) Distance. For each square foot of surface or facing of the sign, two feet of space from adjacent Outdoor Advertising signs shall be maintained. Such distances shall be determined by using the largest sign as criterion. For example, no sign can be erected closer than 600 feet to an existing 300-square-foot sign. A maximum of one Outdoor Advertising sign shall be allowed per lot or parcel of land.

(iii) Location. A sketch, drawn to scale, depicting the size and location of the proposed billboard shall be provided. The sketch shall be prepared by a licensed surveyor and shall indicate dimensions from the proposed billboard to the closest adjacent aliquot section line and shall include coordinates. The sketch shall also include the location of the proposed billboard to the nearest adjacent right-of-way line, if applicable. The sketch shall be signed and sealed by the surveyor.

(iv) Outdoor advertising signs shall not be located within 600 feet from the centerline of the Riverside Parkway as depicted in Figure A.

Click the graphic to view a higher-resolution version.



Billboard Moratorium 600ft from Centerline

Moratorium Boundary 600ft

Figure A

(vi) Illumination. Outdoor advertising signs that are illuminated by indirect or external illumination shall use only downward facing, downcast light to confine direct light beams to the sign and out of the direct vision.

(vii) Prohibited signs are signs that do not comply with the law, rules and regulations of the State of Colorado as now or hereafter enacted or amended. See § 43-1-401 C.R.S. et seq.

(5) CSR. Signage on a property zoned CSR shall be limited to signage allowed in the surrounding zone districts.

(6) Form Districts. Signage shall conform to subsection (h)(3) of this Section except that all freestanding signs shall be monument style signs with a maximum height of 15 feet.

(7) Planned Developments. No sign other than those permitted in any zone district in subsection 21.06.070(d) ("Signs that do not require a permit") shall be allowed on properties in a planned development zone unless the sign has been approved as part of the development plan. Variance of the maximum total surface area of signs shall not be permitted, but the maximum sign allowance for the entire development or use may be aggregated and the total allowance redistributed.

(8) Sign Packages. A site or sites that consist of more than one developed parcel of land that are abutting and function as one through the sharing of vehicular access through, across, over, entrance onto, and/or exit from the site and/or parking (such as a shopping center) may be considered for a sign package through a sign package permit. Variance of the maximum total sign allowance shall not be permitted, but the maximum sign allowance for the entire site or sites may be aggregated and the total allowance redistributed for the same type of sign. For example, freestanding sign allowance may be redistributed among freestanding signs, but a freestanding sign allowance may not be redistributed for a facade sign. See GJMC 21.02.070(n).

(l) Removal and Disposition of Signs.

(1) Maintenance and Repair.

(i) No person shall allow, on any premises owned or controlled by him, any sign that is in a dangerous or defective condition.

(ii) The Director shall require the owner of the sign and/or the owner of the premises upon which it is located to remove or repair any such sign. In cases of immediate danger to the public due to the defective nature of a sign, the Director may have the sign removed and assess the costs of the removal against the property. Such assessment shall constitute a first and prior lien on the property, equivalent to ad valorem taxes, and shall be collected in the same manner as the real estate taxes on the property.

(iii) All signs shall be safe and maintained in good appearance as well as safety including the replacement of defective parts, painting, repainting, cleaning and other acts required for proper maintenance. Failure to properly maintain a sign shall be a violation of this code.

(2) Abandoned Signs. Signs are allowed on otherwise vacant property so long as a permit is obtained (unless a permit is otherwise expressly not required) and so long as the sign allowance for the zone district is adhered to. However, a sign structure that has no content or is "blank" and has fallen into disrepair and which is located on property which is unoccupied for a period of twelve consecutive months or more shall be deemed abandoned.

An abandoned sign is prohibited; the owner of the sign or the owner of the premises shall remove the sign and supporting structure. An abandoned sign which is not removed in a timely manner may be removed by the Director under the provisions of this section.

INTRODUCED on first reading the 19th day of October, 2016 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

PASSED and ADOPTED on second reading the 15th day of March, 2017 and ordered published in pamphlet form.

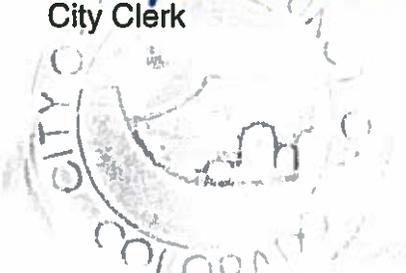


President of the Council

ATTEST:



City Clerk



I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT the foregoing Ordinance, being Ordinance No. 4741 was introduced by the City Council of the City of Grand Junction, Colorado at a regular meeting of said body held on the 19th day of October, 2017 and that the same was published in The Daily Sentinel, a newspaper published and in general circulation in said City, in pamphlet form, at least ten days before its final passage.

I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT a Public Hearing was held on the 15th day of March, 2017, at which Ordinance No. 4741 was read, considered, adopted and ordered published in pamphlet form by the Grand Junction City Council.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of said City this 22nd day of March, 2017.


Stephanie Tuin, MMC
City Clerk

Published: October 21, 2016
Published: March, 17, 2017
Effective: April 16, 2017

