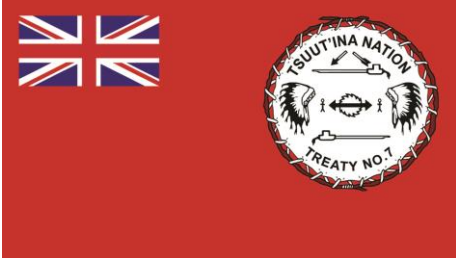


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**Taza Development Sign
Law, 2019
L.NN.YYMM**

ACT/CODE/LAW

Under the guidance of Almighty God, Our Creator, and as a sovereign Nation; We, the peoples of Tsuut'ina Nation, in preservation and continuation of the Tsuut'ina Nation's unique culture, identity, traditions, language and institutions, and with respect to the special relationship to the land and resources, in continued relationship with all First Nations and Canada; Do ordain and establish this law in accordance with our inherent right to governance.

Nato ninist'iya dinachowi diyi nananitini k'asona diyi datl'ishi nanisaatluni niiha nihina?o-ha tlaat'a Tsuut'ina wusa dinaloku nihininisha, nihiusno, misila yino?i, nihigunaha misila nihininana?o-hi. Nisk'a uwa mits'i-hi tlaat'a dina-tii uwa Canada isla najuna adadanazini diyi datlishi dik'asilo niiha nihina?o-ha gwasala.

**A Document to Enact the Taza Development Sign Law, 2019
Within the Tsuut'ina Nation Lands**

**Enacted on _____ in Tsuut'ina Nation
Coming Into Force: _____**

Preamble

WHEREAS the Tsuut'ina Nation Chief and Council desire to make a law governing Taza Development Zoning on the Tsuut'ina Nation Reserve;

AND WHEREAS the Government of Canada recognizes the inherent right of self-government as an existing aboriginal right under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982;

AND WHEREAS it is recognized that the inherent right of governance includes the right to govern in relation to matters that are internal to the community, and integral to the unique culture, identity, traditions, languages and institutions of the Tsuut'ina Nation;

AND WHEREAS it is considered to be necessary for the benefit, security and preservation of the Tsuut'ina Nation and culture;

AND WHEREAS Chief and Council have the authority to enact this Law pursuant to the Legislative Process Act;

NOW THEREFORE: Chief and Council hereby enact this Law pursuant to the Tsuut'ina Legislative Process:

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Interpretation and Administration

1. Name

- (a) This Law may be cited as the *Taza Development Sign Law, 2019*.

2. Purpose

- (a) The purpose of this Law is to provide the means to guide the placement of signage within the Lands, and to ensure Development:
- i. Balances the need for signage and expression with safety and aesthetics
 - ii. Provides opportunities for the identification of businesses and buildings
 - iii. Prevents sign proliferation, to ensure that the effectiveness of information and identification signage is not undermined through visual clutter
 - iv. Does not disrupt the orderly and safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic
 - v. Realizes long-term economic vitality and viability
- (b) This Law is generally consistent with the provisions of the following instruments that accept designations by Tsuut'ina Nation Citizens of portions of the Tsuut'ina Indian Reserve No. 145 for economic Development purposes, as endorsed by Chief and Council:
- i. Order-in-Council dated January 8, 1993, and
 - ii. Ministerial Order dated May 20, 2015,
- as have been amended from time to time.

3. Applicability

- (a) This Law applies to all land, Buildings, and Structures, including the surface water, within the boundaries identified on the Zoning Maps, attached as Schedule "A" to Taza Development Zoning Law.

4. Compliance

- (a) Signage shall not be used, installed, located, or altered except as specifically permitted in this Law and the Taza Development Guidelines.

5. Metric Measurement

- (a) All regulation measurements shall be made in metric.

6. Definitions

- (a) "Adjacent" means continuous or contiguous, if not for a Street, Lane, river, or stream.
- (b) "Applicant" means a person, or a representative, who makes an application for a Development Permit.
- (c) "Artifact" means any human remains or any item of archaeological or cultural interest.

- (d) “Building” means any Structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any Use or occupancy.
- (e) “Copy Area” means:
- i. a rectangular area formed by the outermost extremities of the copy contained on the sign and includes, but is not limited graphics related to the specific nature of the Use; and
 - ii. in the case of a Sign which has copy on more than one side of the Sign, the average of the total area of all sides of the Sign will be used in the calculation of the Copy Area.
- (f) “Council” means the duly elected Chief and Councillors of the Tsuut’ina Nation;
- (g) “Development” means:
- i. an excavation or stockpile or the creation of either of them;
 - ii. a Building or addition to or replacement or repair of a Building, or the construction or placing of any of them on, in, over, or under land;
 - iii. a change in the use of any land or a Building or an act done in relation to land or a Building that results in or is likely to result in a change in the use of the land or Building; or
 - iv. a change in the intensity of use of land or a Building or an act done in relation to land or a Building that results in or is likely to result in a change in the intensity of use of the land or Building.
- (h) “Development Approval Process Law” means the Development Approval Process Law, 2018, as may be amended from time to time.
- (i) “Development Authority” means the board established pursuant to the Development Approval Process Law.
- (j) “Development Completion Certificate” means an approval issued by the Development Authority confirming that the requirements of a Development Permit have been satisfactorily completed.
- (k) “Development Permit” means a document authorizing a Development, issued by the Development Authority pursuant to the Development Approval Process Law governing land use within the subject Lands, and includes the plans and conditions of approval.
- (l) “Illumination” means the lighting of any sign by artificial means;
- (m) “Lands” means the lands shown on the Zoning Maps, attached as Schedule “A” to this Law.
- (n) “Landscape Area” means that portion of a Lot that is required by the Development Authority to be a hard surfaced landscape area or soft surfaced landscape area.
- (o) “Lane” means a roadway that is primarily intended to give access to the rear of Buildings and Lots.
- (p) “Law” means this Taza Development Sign Law, 2019.
- (q) “Lot” means a portion of the Lands which is described as a separate and distinct parcel, on a legally recorded Survey Plan or description filed in the Indian Lands Registry.

- (r) "Lot Area" means the total horizontal area within the Lot Lines of a Lot.
- (s) "Lot Line" means any boundary of a Lot.
- (t) "Lot Width" means the horizontal distance between the two side Lot Lines measured at the minimum Setback from the Front Lot Line.
- (u) "Officer" has the same meaning as a Peace Officer within the Tsuut'ina Nation Offences Procedures Bylaw, 1998, as may be amended from time to time.
- (v) "Parking Area" means an open area of land, other than a Street, used for the parking of vehicles and may include parking stalls.
- (w) "Setback" means the required minimum or maximum distance, measured at a right angle, between a Building, Structure or Use and each of the Lot Lines.
- (x) "Sign" means a device or structure erected or placed for the purpose of providing direction or providing information on such things as a development, business, product, service, location, event or person;
- (y) "Sign Area" means the areas of a sign that are available for copy (excluding the main support structure). The sign area of a multiple faced sign is the area of one face;
- (z) "Sign Height" means the vertical distance measured at right angles from the highest point of the sign or sign structure to the finished grade directly below;
- (aa) "Street" means any public road, including the boulevards, sidewalks, and improvements, but excluding a Lane, bridge, or walkway; or a private condominium roadway.
- (bb) "Structure" means any construction fixed to, supported by, or sunk into land or water including a manufactured home or mobile home, but shall not include concrete, asphalt, brick, or tile surfaced areas.
- (cc) "Taza Development Guidelines" means the Taza Development Guidelines, 2018, as may be amended from time to time.
- (dd) "Tsuu T'ina Nation Offences Procedure Bylaw" means the Tsuu T'ina Nation Offences Procedures Bylaw, 1998, as may be amended from time to time.
- (ee) "Use" means the purpose for which any Lot, Building or Structure is designed, arranged or intended or for which it is occupied or maintained.
- (ff) "Zone" means an area delineated on the Zoning Maps, attached as Schedule "A" to this Law, and established and designated by this Law for a specific Use or Uses.

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7. Sign Type Definitions

- (a) "A-Board Sign" means an A-shaped, temporary sign with no external supporting structure that is set upon, but not attached to, the ground;
- (b) "Accessible Signage" means signage that is conveniently located and is able to be easily read both visually and through tactile touch.

- (c) "Awning" means a light, detachable roof-like structure covered by fabric or other material supported from a building or is attached to and extends from a building;
- (d) "Banner Sign" means a temporary sign constructed from a non-rigid fabric in a banner style which is attached to a pole or other structure;
- (e) "Billboard" means a sign displaying only third-party advertising;
- (f) "Construction Site Identification Sign" means a temporary sign erected on a construction site for the purpose of advertising or providing information related to the referenced construction project;
- (g) "Context Area Identification Sign" means a sign that displays the name of a specific context area within the Plan Area, including Taza Park, Taza Crossing and/or Taza Exchange;
- (h) "Developer Marketing Sign" means a temporary sign promoting vacant lots, and any form of development, including but not limited to multi-unit residential developments, and all forms of non-residential developments.
- (i) "Development Directional Sign" means a temporary sign placed or erected for the purpose of guiding or directing pedestrian or vehicular traffic to any form of development.
- (j) "Digital Display" means a device intended to display copy using electronic screens, projection, television, computer video monitors, liquid crystal displays, light emitting diode displays, or any other similar electronic, computer generated or digital technology.
- (k) "Directional Sign" means a sign directing pedestrian or vehicular traffic, including ingress and egress signs and parking signs;
- (l) "Election Sign" means a temporary election sign or any other temporary sign connected with the holding of an election for a reasonable period of time at the discretion of the Development Authority;
- (m) "Electronic Message Sign" means a sign or part of a sign upon which programmable or electronic switching of changeable copy is displayed. A video sign shall not be considered an electronic message sign;
- (n) "Fascia Sign" means a sign attached, etched, or painted on a building. A wall mural shall not be considered a fascia sign;
- (o) "First Storey Signage" means an area allocated for signage located on the first storey of a building adjacent to a Street.
- (p) "Freestanding Sign" means a sign anchored into the ground and not attached to a building;
- (q) "High Visibility Sign" means any pennant, balloon, flag, valance, propeller, spinner, streamer, searchlight, message, ornamentation, or sign not otherwise defined under this section that is displayed in any manner for the purpose of drawing attention to a business or fundraising activity. Lights or other ornamentations associated with the holiday season, if displayed between November 15th and January 15th of the following year, shall not be considered a High Visibility Sign;

- (r) “Mascot” means a person or automaton dressed in costume or holding signage for the purpose of attracting attention to a business or fundraising activity;
- (s) “Nation Notice Board” means a structure erected by the Nation for the purpose of posting temporary community notices;
- (t) “Portable Sign” means a temporary sign, with changeable copy, designed to be readily relocated;
- (u) “Promotional Advertising Sign” means a temporary sign displayed for no more than 30 days and for the purpose of advertising temporary events or activities including, but not limited to, grand openings, sales and new or discounted products;
- (v) “Projecting Sign” means a sign which projects from a structure or a building face and includes a sign in the shape of a canopy but does not include a canopy sign or an awning sign.
- (w) “Real Estate Sign” means a temporary sign erected or placed for the purpose of advertising a development or unit for lease or rent;
- (x) “Roof Sign” means a sign attached to the roof or parapet of a building;
- (y) “Temporary Sign” means a sign, not permanently installed or in a fixed position, that advertises a business, site, event, or activity for a reasonable period of time at the discretion of the Development Authority;
- (z) “Third Party Advertising” means the advertising of a business, commodity, service, or entertainment product that is conducted, sold or offered elsewhere than on the site upon which the sign is located;
- (aa) “Traffic Sign” means a sign conveying traffic information, an instruction, or a warning to drivers including but not limited to, speed limit(s), stop, or yield in accordance with current federal and provincial traffic laws;
- (bb) “Upper Storey Signage” means an area allocated for signage located above first storey of a building adjacent to the Street. For buildings with only one storey, signs will fall into this definition when they are located at or greater than 3.0 metres above grade;
- (cc) “Window Sign” means a sign placed on or inside a window that faces outward and is intended to be seen from the outside;
- (dd) “Window Area” means all contiguous panes of glass that would be contiguous, except panes of glass on a doorway.

Development Authority

8. Establishment of Development Authority

- (a) The Development Authority is established pursuant to the Development Approval Process Law.

9. Duties of the Development Authority

- (a) In accordance with the Development Approval Process Law, the Development Authority shall:
 - i. receive, review and process applications for Development Permits related to signage, with or without variances;
 - ii. issue decisions regarding Development Permit Applications; and
 - iii. adopt fee schedules for:
 - 1. applications for Development Permit; and
 - 2. fines and penalties.

Development Permit Applications

10. General Application

- (a) An Applicant may submit a Development Permit application for signage in accordance with the requirements of the Development Approval Process Law.
- (b) An applicant may choose to include signage details as part of an application for a new Building, or change of Use. Where this information has been provided to the satisfaction of the Development Authority, the Development Permit approval shall contain approval for those signs included in the application.

11. Reviewing and Processing of a Development Permit Application

- (a) An Applicant shall follow the processes described within the Development Approval Process Law, and the Taza Development Guidelines.
- (b) The Development Authority may require the applicant to submit a comprehensive plan showing all proposed Freestanding Signs as part of a Development Permit application for a planned multiple tenant commercial project.

12. Variances

- (a) In accordance with the Development Approval Process Law, the Development Authority may approve, with or without conditions, an application that does not comply with the signage provisions of the Taza Development Guidelines where:
 - i. the proposed signage would not, in their opinion:
 - 1. unduly interfere with the amenities of the context area; or
 - 2. materially interfere with or affect the use, enjoyment, or value of Adjacent users; or
 - ii. the proposed signage would, in their opinion, be consistent with the signage prescribed for a Use or Building in the Taza Development Zoning Law.

13. Notification of a Decision

- (a) The Development Authority shall consider and provide a decision on a Development Permit application related to in accordance with the Development Approval Process Law.

General Provisions

14. Rules Governing All Signs

- (a) Signs shall not be constructed or located such that they may be confused with or detract from a traffic control device, including:
 - i. having the position, shape, colour, format, or illumination which is similar to a Traffic Sign, control, or device; or
 - ii. display lights which are similar to lights generally associated with danger, or those used by police, fire, ambulance, or other emergency vehicles.
- (b) Signs shall not be constructed or located such that they interfere with the safe or orderly movement of pedestrians, motor vehicles, or sight lines required by any other Law or regulation.
- (c) The illumination of Sign must not negatively affect, nor pose a safety hazard to an adjacent site or area.
- (d) Signs, sign supports, and structures for Signs must be located a minimum of 0.75m from a curb line.
- (e) Signs must not be placed within a corner visibility triangle where any part of the Sign is higher than 0.75m and lower than 4.6m above the lowest elevation of the Street.
- (f) When the panel of a multi-panel Sign has removed it must be replaced with a blank panel until such time as a new panel is installed.

15. Maintenance of Signs

- (a) A sign owner must ensure that its signs do not become unsafe or unsightly.
- (b) Where a sign has been defaced, damaged, or destroyed, the sign owner must:
 - i. Immediately repair the Sign to its original condition;
 - ii. Replace it with a new Sign that complies with any applicable Development Permit or the rules of this Law or Taza Development Guidelines where a Development Permit is not required;
 - iii. Remove the Sign.
- (c) Where a Sign is no longer related to a business, event, product or commodity located on the same Lot as the Sign, the Sign must be removed by the sign owner or the sublease holder of the Lot on which the Sign is located.

16. Taza Development Guidelines

- (a) The Taza Development Guidelines shall list specific criteria regarding the following types of Signs:
 - i. A-board Sign;
 - ii. Banner Sign;

- iii. Construction Site Identification Sign;
- iv. Context Area Identification Sign;
- v. Developer Marketing Sign;
- vi. Election Sign;
- vii. High Visibility Sign;
- viii. Mascots;
- ix. Nation Notice Board;
- x. Neighbourhood Identification;
- xi. Promotional Advertising;
- xii. Real Estate Sign;

17. Language

- (a) The Development Authority, along with the Taza Development Guidelines shall provide guidance for incorporation of the Tsuut'ina language for exterior and interior signage.

18. Signs Permitted in all Zones

- (a) The Taza Development Guidelines shall contain a list of Signs permitted in all Zones.

19. Signs Prohibited in all Zones

- (a) Portable Signs shall not be permitted by the Development Authority and shall not be located in any Zone.

20. Automall and Auto Dealer Signage

- (a) The Development Authority may consider a separate signage program for development of an automall or for auto dealers.

21. Canopy Signs

- (a) Signs hanging or attached under canopies shall:
 - i. have a minimum clearance of 2.4m from grade;
 - ii. have a maximum height of 0.3m;
 - iii. shall have a maximum Sign Area of 1.0 sq. m.;
 - iv. shall be located a minimum of 4.5m from similar signage.
- (b) Where a canopy is proposed that is not part of an earlier Development Permit, the Development Authority may require, as a condition of Development Approval, that a building permit for the canopy be sought and issued.

22. Digital Displays

- (a) Copy shown on a digital display must be static and remain in place for a minimum of 6 seconds before switching to the next copy.

- (b) The maximum transition time between each digital copy must not exceed 0.25 seconds.
- (c) Copy must not be shown on the digital display using full motion video or otherwise give the appearance of animation or movement, and the transition between each digital copy must not be displayed using any visible effects, including but not limited to action, motion, fading in and out, dissolving, blinking, intermittent, or flashing light or the illusion of such effects.
- (d) Copy must not be shown in a manner that requires the copy to be viewed or read over a series of sequential copy messages on a single digital display, or sequenced on multiple digital displays.
- (e) All signs containing a digital display must be equipped with an ambient light sensor.
- (f) A sign containing a digital display must not increase the light levels adjacent to the digital display by more than 3.0 LUX above the ambient light level.
- (g) The sign owner must ensure that while the sign is in operation, the light output for the digital display must be set in accordance with the following maximum luminance levels when measured from the sign face at its maximum brightness:
 - i. from sunrise to sunset, 7500 Nits in all districts; and
 - ii. from sunset to sunrise, 350 Nits in all districts.
- (h) If any component on the sign fails or malfunctions in any way or fails to operate as indicated on the approved development permit plans, the sign owner must ensure that the sign is turned off until all components are fixed and operating as required.
- (i) The sign owner must provide the Development Authority with a name and telephone contact information of a person(s) having access to the technology controls for the sign, who can be contacted 24 hours a day in the event that the sign malfunctions.

23. Fascia Signs

- (a) For a single or two storey building:
 - i. the top of a Fascia Sign shall not exceed the eaveline, or
 - ii. where there is a parapet, a the top of a Fascia Sign shall not exceed the upper edge of the parapet;
 - iii. the bottom of a Fascia Sign shall not be less than 2.4m above finished design grade.
- (b) For a building that exceeds two storeys:
 - i. the top of the Fascia Sign shall not be higher than the floorline of the third storey;
 - ii. the bottom of a Fascia Sign shall not be less than 2.4m above finished design grade.
- (c) A Fascia Sign may be located above the second storey provided:
 - i. The sign consists of individual letters, symbols or logos that are directly attached to the building face;
 - ii. There is no more than one sign per building face above the second storey; and

- iii. The sign area does not exceed 2.5 percent of the area formed by multiplying the clearance of the sign from grade by the width of the building.
- (d) Despite the above, a Fascia Sign may be located less than 2.4m above grade, provided:
 - i. The Fascia Sign consists of individual letters, symbols or logos that are directly attached to the Building.
 - ii. The portion of a Fascia Sign below 2.4m height above finished design grade occupies less than 30 percent of the area of the wall of the building below the 2.4m height measurement; and
 - iii. The Copy Area of the sign is less than 9.3 sq.m.
- (e) A Fascia Sign located on a primary building wall and otherwise located in accordance with the provisions of this section shall not have a maximum Sign Area.
- (f) All Fascia Signs located on a secondary building wall shall not exceed 30 percent of the total Sign Area for that wall.
- (g) A Fascia Sign located on a secondary building wall shall be indirectly illuminated when the copy of the sign is visible from:
 - i. An adjacent Lot designated as MX-MU; or
 - ii. A Park or Natural Area.

24. Freestanding Signs

- (a) A Freestanding Sign must not interfere with vehicle parking or traffic circulation.
- (b) The electrical power supply to a Freestanding Sign must be located underground.
- (c) Anchor bolts securing the base of a Freestanding Sign must be permanently covered.
- (d) A Freestanding Sign shall be located a minimum of 30.0m from any other Freestanding Sign located on an adjacent parcel that is:
 - i. facing the same oncoming traffic; and
 - ii. on the same side of the Street.
- (e) A Lot may have a maximum of one Freestanding Sign facing each Street that provides access to the Lot.
- (f) Despite subsection (e), where a Lot has a frontage equal to or greater than 200m, one additional Freestanding Sign for every 200m of frontage is allowed on the applicable parcel frontage.
- (g) The Taza Development Guidelines shall list specific size and height criteria for Freestanding Signs.

25. Painted Wall Signs

- (a) A Painted Wall Sign may be located anywhere on a building wall

- (b) If a Painted Wall Sign is removed, the wall it was displayed must be refinished to be consistent with the rest of the Building.

26. Projecting Signs

- (a) A Building may have a maximum of 1 Projecting Sign affixed to the primary building wall.
- (b) The edge of a Projecting sign closest to the wall of the Building to which it is attached must be within 0.3m of that wall.
- (c) The maximum height of a Projecting Sign is 6.0m from grade when measured to the top of sign.
- (d) Despite subsection (c), the Development Authority may permit larger projecting signs for Hotel, Retail, and Consumer Service uses as noted in the Taza Design Guidelines.
- (e) The bottom of a Projecting Sign shall not be less than 2.4m above grade.

Compliance and Enforcement

27. General Offences

- (a) Any person who contravenes any provision of this Law by doing any act or thing which the person is prohibited from doing or by failing to do any act or thing the person is required to do is guilty of an offence.
- (b) A person is guilty of an offence where they make use of a Sign:
 - i. in a manner that is not in accordance with an approved Development Permit including any conditions forming part of that Development Permit; or
 - ii. without a Development Permit where one is required.
- (c) Any person who is convicted of an offence pursuant to this Law is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 per day of the offence and in default of payment of any fine imposed, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

28. Violation Tickets

- (a) Where the Development Authority believes that a person has contravened any provision of this Law, the Officer may commence proceedings against the person by issuing a violation ticket pursuant to the Tsuut'ina Nation Offences Procedure Bylaw, or any other applicable law.
- (b) Where there is a specified penalty listed for an offence in the list of Fees and Charges set by the Development Authority, that amount is the specified penalty for the offence.
- (c) Where there is a minimum penalty listed for an offence in Schedule 'A' to this Law, the minimum penalty amount shall for that offence shall apply.
- (d) If a person is convicted twice of the same provision of this Law within a 24 month period:
 - i. the specified penalty for the second conviction is twice the amount of the specified penalty for a first offence; and
 - ii. the minimum penalty for the second conviction is the amount of the specified penalty for a first offence.
- (e) If a person is convicted three or more times of the same provision of this Law within a 24 month period:
 - i. the specified penalty for the third and subsequent convictions is three times the amount of the specified penalty as set out in Schedule 'A' to this Law; and
 - ii. the minimum penalty for the third and subsequent convictions is twice the amount of the specified penalty for a first offence.
- (f) This section does not prevent any Officer from issuing a violation ticket requiring an appearance of the defendant at a court of competent jurisdiction, pursuant to the provisions of the Tsuut'ina Nation Offences Procedures Bylaw, or any other applicable law, or from laying an information in lieu of issuing a violation ticket.

29. Stop Orders

- (a) The Development Authority shall enforce this Law in accordance with the Development Approval Process Law.
- (b) On finding that a Sign does not comply with the terms of this Law, the provisions of the Taza Development Guidelines, or a Development Permit, the Development Authority may, by written notice, require the person in possession of the land or Building or the person responsible for the contravention, or any or all of them, to:
- i. stop the display of the Sign as directed by the notice;
 - ii. demolish, remove, or replace the Sign; or
 - iii. carry out any other actions required by the notice so that the Sign, use of the land or Building complies with this Sign Law, the provisions of the Taza Development Guidelines or Development Permit, as applicable,
- within the time set out in the notice.
- (c) The recipient of a stop order shall have recourse to appeal in accordance with the Development Approvals Procedures Law.

Amendments to this Law

30. Amendments

- (a) Amendments to this Law shall be made through the Tsuut'ina Legislative Process Act, as may be amended from time to time.

Schedule 'A' – Minimum and Specified Penalties

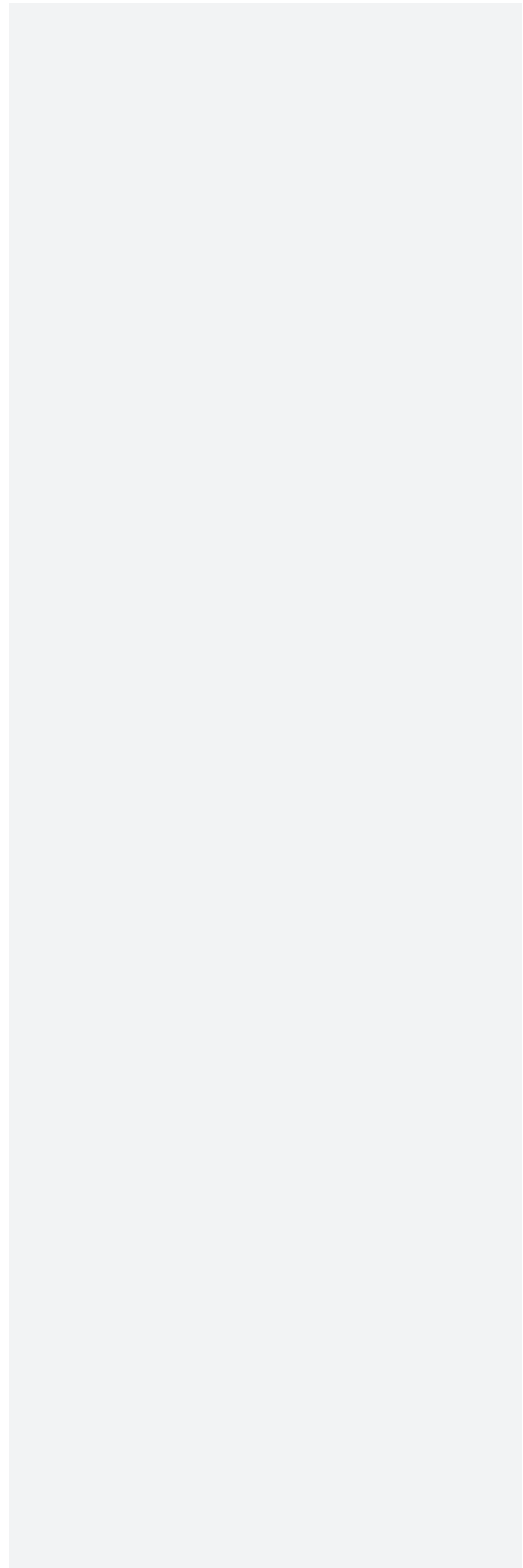
Section	Offence	Minimum Penalty First Offence	Specified Penalty First Offence
Sign Offences			
	Sign too close to curb	\$100	\$500
	Sign in corner visibility triangle	\$100	\$500
	Unauthorized projection over sidewalks or road rights-of-way	\$100	\$200
	Fail to comply with General Rules for Sign	\$100	\$200

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Title_Appendix



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Drafting History

Revision #:	Date:	Made By:	Revisions:

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Insert Name

Chief and Council Signatory Page

THIS [Act/Code/Law] IS HEREBY made at this duly convened meeting of the Chief and Council of the Tsuut'ina Nation this [] day of [Month, Year] by Nation Council Resolution.

Voting in favour of the Insert Name [Act/Code/Law], as evidenced by signatures, are the following members of the Chief and Council:

Tsuut'ina Nation Chief

Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council

Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council

Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council

Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council

Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council

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Member of Tsuut'ina Nation Council