

19.24.240: Outdoor Lighting Standards

A. The purpose of this Section is to provide for adequate and appropriate site lighting that increases night time visibility, adds aesthetic quality, and improves safety. These standards are designed to enhance night vision while mitigating glare and light pollution. All exterior lighting shall be designed and located to minimize glare, light trespass, skyglow and energy waste.

B. DEFINITIONS: For the purpose of this chapter, certain words, phrases and terms used herein shall have the meanings assigned to them by this section:

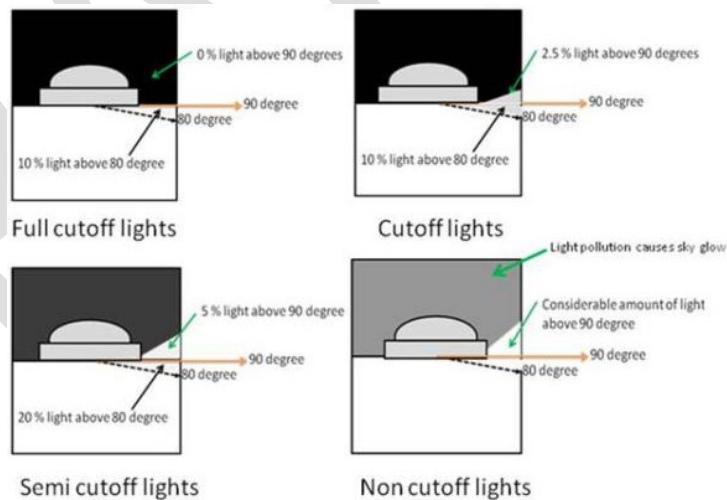
1. **ARCHITECTURAL LIGHTING:** Lighting of building surfaces, landscape features, statues and similar items for the purpose of decoration, accents, or ornamentation; or lighting that does not contribute to the safety or security of residents, guests, employees or customers on a property.
2. **DIRECT ILLUMINATION:** Illumination resulting from light emitted directly from a luminaire. This does not include light reflected from other surfaces, such as the ground or building faces.
3. **FLOODLIGHT:** A luminaire designed to "flood" an area with light; A specific form of luminaire designed to direct its output in a specific direction. Such luminaires are often designated by the manufacturer and are commonly used in residential outdoor lighting.

4. **FULL CUTOFF LUMINAIRE:** An outdoor luminaire designed so that the installed luminaire emits no light above the horizontal plane. Full cutoff luminaires must be shielded in and of themselves.

Surrounding structures, like

canopies, are not to be considered when determining if the luminaire is full cutoff. Full cutoff luminaires must be appropriately mounted so that the shielding prevents direct illumination from escaping above the horizontal and all direct illumination is directed downward.

5. **INTERNALLY ILLUMINATED:** As it relates to signs, any sign which has a light source entirely enclosed within the sign and not directly visible to the eye.
6. **LIGHT POLLUTION:** Any adverse effect of manmade light. Often used to denote "sky glow" from cities, but also includes glare, light trespass, visual clutter and other adverse effects of lighting.
7. **LIGHT SOURCE:** The part of a luminaire that produces light, e.g., the bulb.



8. **LIGHT TRESPASS:** Light falling where it is not wanted or needed. Spill light falling over property lines that illuminates adjacent grounds or buildings in an objectionable manner.
9. **LUMINAIRE:** A complete lighting unit consisting of a light source such as a lamp or lamps, together with the parts designed to position the light source and connect it to the power supply. It may also include parts to protect the light source or the ballast or to distribute the light. A lampholder itself is not a luminaire. Includes light fixtures, lamps, reflectors, and other similar devices.
10. **OUTDOOR LUMINAIRE:** A luminaire used for lighting the exterior of structures, parking lots, pathways, service canopies, recreational areas, signs or other similar outdoor lighting uses.
11. **RECREATIONAL LIGHTING:** Lighting used to illuminate sports fields, ball courts, playgrounds or similar outdoor recreational facilities.
12. **SECURITY LIGHTS:** Lighting designed to illuminate a property or grounds for the purpose of visual security.
13. **TOWER:** Any monopole, antenna or the like that exceeds eighteen feet (18') in height.
14. **UNSHIELDED LUMINAIRE:** A luminaire that allows direct illumination to be emitted above the horizontal either directly or indirectly from the luminaire; Any luminaire that is not a full cutoff luminaire.

C. Use of Luminaires.

1. All outdoor luminaires must be full cutoff luminaires unless otherwise specified within this section. No unshielded luminaires are permitted. All outdoor luminaires shall have the light source downcast and fully shielded from view with the following exceptions:
 - a. If the luminaires are less than one thousand (1,000) lumens per luminaire (equal to one sixty (60) watt incandescent lamp) provided the luminaire has an opaque top or is under a solid overhang;
 - b. Floodlights with external shielding of the light source and is angled down toward the ground at thirty (30) degrees or less;
 - c. Temporary lighting needed by emergency services;
 - d. Lighting for the United States of America and State of Utah flags;
 - e. The lighting of telecommunication towers to meet Federal Aviation Administration regulations;
 - f. Lighting associated with an approved and permitted exterior sign;
 - g. Luminaires used only for recreational lighting when all reasonable measures have been taken to minimize the lighting of surrounding properties. Any adjacent luminaires surrounding the recreational facility, such as lighting for sidewalks, are not exempt.
 - h. Exterior emergency exit lighting.
 - i. Motion sensing luminaires that are on for less than five minutes at a time, and are not used for extended lighting beyond the five-minute increments.

- j. Lighting for private or public outdoor events. Lighting must be turned off by 12:00 p.m. and property may not have lighting on more than twice a week. Lighting for private or public outdoor events must comply with all other standards set forth in any other applicable section of this or any other chapter.

D. Standards.

1. Height and Location.

- a. Luminaire height and location shall be designed to illuminate the site only. Light cut-offs are required to prevent spillover of direct light.
- b. Luminaires and supporting structures shall be placed on the same property as intended to light.
- c. Parking areas and exterior freestanding luminaires shall be no taller than thirty-two (32) feet, including the pole and base. When a parking area is adjacent to a residential zone, freestanding luminaires on the perimeter closest to the residential zone shall be no taller than eighteen (18) feet.
- d. Freestanding luminaires on private property in residential zones shall be no taller than twelve (12) feet.
- e. Luminaires for public street lights and recreational lighting are exempt from height regulations.
- f. Soffit and canopy luminaires shall be recessed or flush mounted to the bottom surface of the structure.
- g. Luminaires for lighting streets shall be mounted between eight (8') to sixteen (16') feet above grade to provide continuous illumination of all street sidewalks and shall reflect the architectural design and characteristics of the surrounding area.
- h. Exterior building luminaires affixed to buildings on street-front elevations shall be mounted between 6' and 14' above adjacent grade.

2. Visual Characteristics.

- a. All public areas shall be lighted with average minimum and maximum levels as follows:
 - i. Minimum (for low or non-pedestrian and vehicular traffic areas) of 0.5 foot candles;
 - ii. Moderate (for moderate or high volume pedestrian areas) of 1-2 foot candles; and
 - iii. Maximum (for high volume pedestrian areas and building entries) of 4 foot candles.
- b. Lighting shall be provided at consistent levels, with gradual transitions between maximum and minimum levels of lighting and between lit areas and unlit areas. Highly contrasting pools of light and dark areas shall be avoided.

- c. Architectural lighting is not permitted, except as approved through design review for highlighting signature landscape features, signs or building elements. Architectural lighting shall be designed to only light the feature, shall not trespass onto any adjacent property, and shall be limited in use from 7:00 a.m.- to 12:00 a.m.
- d. HID or fluorescent tube lights (except compact fluorescent bulbs) are not permitted as exterior building lights.

E. New Structures

- 1. Commercial, Neighborhood Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial buildings must submit a lighting plan with their building permit application with sufficient detail to determine compliance with lighting standards.
 - a. Details needed include lighting information for parking lots, signs, walkways, luminaires over doorways, or architectural lighting.
- 2. All new residential structures must comply with standards within this chapter

F. Compliance of Existing Nonconforming Luminaires.

- 1. Compliance: All outdoor luminaires on or for properties within the Firefly Park 500ft buffer zone (See Annex 1) need to be in compliance before January 1, 2023. All outdoor luminaires installed after the effective date hereof in all zones in the city shall conform to the requirements established by this chapter. This chapter does not apply to indoor lighting. However, light trespass from interior lighting that negatively impacts adjacent properties is also prohibited.
- 2. Nonconforming Uses: All existing outdoor luminaires that do not meet the requirements of this chapter and are not exempted by this chapter shall be considered a nonconforming use. The city will encourage property owners to voluntarily bring nonconforming luminaires into compliance with this chapter. Where appropriate, the city may also provide assistance and expertise to homeowners in bringing their outdoor luminaires into compliance with this chapter.
- 3. Modifications; Compliance Through Building Permit Process: The city may require outdoor luminaires to be brought into compliance through the building permit process if substantial modifications are made to the exterior of the building or if the footprint of the structure is enlarged.
- 4. Conflicts: Should this chapter be found to conflict with other ordinances of the city, the more restrictive shall apply.

G. VIOLATIONS:

1. The following constitute violations of this chapter:
 - a. The installation, maintenance or operation of any luminaire not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter if such luminaire is installed after this chapter is formally adopted.
 - b. The alteration of outdoor luminaires after a certificate of occupancy has been issued without the review and approval of the planning commission when such alteration does not conform to the provisions of this chapter.
 - c. Failure to shield, correct or remove lighting that is installed, operated, maintained or altered in violation of this chapter.

H. PENALTIES:

1. Violations and Legal actions. If, after investigation, the City Planner finds that any provision of this chapter is being violated, the City Planner or designee shall give notice by hand delivery or by certified mail, return receipt requested, of such violation to the owner and/or occupant of such premises, demanding that the violation be abated within 30 days of the date of hand delivery or of the date of mailing of the notice. The planning department staff shall be available to assist in working with the violator to correct said violation. If the violation is not abated within the 30-day period, the City Planner or designee may institute actions and proceedings, either legal or equitable, to enjoin, restrain or abate any violations of this chapter and to collect penalties for such violations.
2. Penalties. A violation of this chapter, or any provision thereof, shall be punishable by a Infractions as defined in NCC 1.08, and each day of violation after the expiration of the 30-day period shall constitute a separate offense for the purpose of calculating the fine.