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Division 20 Outdoor Lighting

Sec. 6.20.1 Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this division is to provide for effective and efficient nighttime lighting while minimizing light pollution, glare, and light trespass to conserve energy and resources while maintaining nighttime safety, utility, security, and productivity.

Sec. 6.20.2 Applicability.

- A. All outdoor lighting shall be installed according to the provisions of this division, and all state and local electrical and energy codes.
- B. All outdoor lighting installed after **the adoption of this code (date)** shall comply with requirements included herein, including but not limited to: new lighting, replacement lighting, or any other lighting whether attached to structures, poles, the earth, or any other location, including lighting installed by any third party. Exceptions to this division are:
 - (1) Lighting within a right-of-way or easement for the principal purpose of illuminating streets or roads. No exemption shall apply to any lighting within the right-of-way or easement when the purpose of the luminaire is to illuminate areas outside of the right-of-way or easement, unless regulated with a street lighting ordinance.
 - (2) Lighting for public monuments or statuary.
 - (3) Lighting solely for signs (**lighting for signs is/should be regulated by the Signs code; we should be discouraging up-lighting billboards**).
 - (4) Temporary lighting for theatrical, television, performance areas, and construction sites.
 - (5) Underwater lighting in swimming pools and other water features.
 - (6) Low voltage landscape lighting.
 - (7) Temporary lighting and seasonal lighting provided that individual lamps area less than 10 watts and 70 lumens.
 - (8) Lighting that is only used under emergency conditions, or for hazard warning required by federal, state, or local authorities.
- C. All lighting shall follow provisions of this division however, any special requirements for lighting listed below shall take precedence:
 - (1) Lighting specified or identified in a Special Use Permit.
 - (2) Lighting required by federal, state, or local law or regulations.

Sec. 6.20.3 Submittal requirements.

- A. Exterior lighting systems shall be designed by a landscape architect, professional engineer, or professional architect as authorized by the State of Florida.

- B. An exterior lighting plan which indicates the following is required for all development except single-family homes and duplexes:
 - (1) Signature and seal of the professional who prepared the plan;
 - (2) Locations of all proposed exterior lighting fixtures;
 - (3) Photometric data which covers the project site;
 - (4) Data table including:
 - (a) Mounting heights
 - (b) Fixture type
 - (c) Lamp technical specifications
 - (d) Description of lenses and optical systems

Sec. 6.20.4 Exterior lighting design standards.

- A. Outdoor lighting shall be achieved by using the lowest wattage of lamp as possible to provide the amount of light needed according to standards provided by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA).
- B. Lighting intensities for buildings, projects, or other uses not specifically regulated by this **Division** (for example, athletic fields, courts, and swimming pools), shall be designed according to the standards provided by the IESNA. All such uses shall comply with this **Division** for control of glare and light level at the property line by using hoods, visors, or similar shielding devices.
- C. To avoid conflicts, locations of all light poles and fixtures must be coordinated with the location of all trees and landscaping whether existing or proposed as shown on the landscape plan. Vegetation screens may not be employed to serve as the means for controlling glare. Glare control must be achieved through the use of shielding, fixture mounting height, wattage, aiming angle and fixture placement.
- D. Mercury vapor fixtures shall not be permitted.

Sec. 6.20.5 Lighting control requirements.

Controls shall be provided that automatically extinguish all outdoor lighting when sufficient daylight is available using a control device or system from a programmable lighting controller, building automation system, or lighting energy management system. All automatic systems shall have a battery or similar backup power or device.

Sec. 6.20.6 Lighting requirements for non-residential and agricultural developments, and residential common areas shall comply with the following:

- A. All lighting, regardless of location, shall be designed to prevent direct glare, light spillage and hazardous interference with automotive, bicycle, and pedestrian traffic on adjacent streets and properties.
- B. Maximum maintained illumination levels measured at finished grade on adjoining property within 25 feet of the property line of the project in question shall be no more than 1.0 footcandles if the adjoining property is zoned commercial and no more than 0.5 footcandles when the adjoining property is zoned residential or is an existing residential use within 100 feet of the property line.
- C. All luminaries shall employ IESNA cutoff or full cutoff light distribution designations and shall be fully shielded fixtures, or flat lenses to reduce glare or spillage, with the following exceptions:
 - (1) Luminaries that have a maximum output of 260 lumens per fixture (the approximate output of one 20 watt incandescent bulb), regardless of number of bulbs, may be left unshielded provided that fixture has an opaque top.
 - (2) Luminaries that have a maximum output of 1,000 lumens per fixture (the approximate output of one 60 watt incandescent bulb), regardless of number of bulbs, may be partially shielded, provided the bulb is not visible, and the fixture has an opaque top.

- D. Vehicular canopy lighting.
 - (1) Light fixtures mounted on the underside of a canopy must be recessed or shielded full cutoff type so that the light is restrained to 85 degrees or less from vertical.
 - (2) Lights may not be mounted on the top or sides (fascias) of the canopy.
 - (3) Canopy fascias may be illuminated from within only.
- E. Mounting heights.
 - (1) Mounting heights shall be measured from the adjacent grade to the bottom of the luminous opening of the luminaire.
 - (2) Except as otherwise noted in this **Division**, the height of an outdoor lighting fixture shall be a maximum of 16 feet.
 - (3) Mounting heights shall be in scale with the buildings on the project site; fixture heights shall not exceed the height of the building.
 - (4) In large parking areas (over one acre in size) and in vehicular use areas, mounting heights shall not exceed 30 feet in height.
 - (5) Lighting for recreation facilities such as, but not limited to, football fields, soccer fields, baseball fields, softball fields, and tennis courts, are exempt from the mounting height standards provided that all other applicable provisions are met.
- F. Building-mounted luminaries may only be attached to the building walls. The top of building-mounted luminaire fixtures may not exceed the height of the parapet, or the roof, or 25 feet above the adjacent finish grade, whichever is lower. All wall mounted fixtures shall be a full cutoff type fixture.

Sec. 6.20.7 For residential properties, including multi-family developments, all outdoor luminaires shall:

- A. Be fully shielded, and
- B. Not be aimed offsite.
- C. Exceptions to this section include:
 - (1) One partly shielded or unshielded luminaire at the main entry which has a maximum output of 1,000 lumens per fixture (the approximate output of one 60 watt incandescent bulb), regardless of number of bulbs.
 - (2) One yard post light which has a maximum output of 1,000 lumens per fixture (the approximate output of one 60 watt incandescent bulb), regardless of number of bulbs
 - (3) Shielded directional flood lighting aimed so that direct glare is not visible from adjacent properties.
 - (4) Open flame gas lamps.
 - (5) Lighting installed with a motion/vacancy sensor, where the sensor extinguishes the lights no more than 15 minutes after the area is vacated.

Sec. 6.20.8 Lighting maintenance.

- A. All new luminaries, including replacement of existing luminaries where housing structures and fixtures are replaced, must comply with the provisions and standards of this section.
- B. Exceptions to this section are as follows:
 - (1) Emergency lighting required for public safety and hazard warning required by local, state or federal authorities.
 - (2) Outdoor lighting fixtures producing light directly by combustion of fossil fuel.
 - (3) Holiday lighting consisting of low wattage bulb of no more than 8 watts each.
 - (4) Lighting for roads.