

**PART 6.10.00
EXTERIOR LIGHTING**

Sec. 6.10.01 Generally

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Part is to provide standards for outdoor lighting to conserve energy while ensuring safe lighting for the public and restricting or avoiding the creation of glare, obtrusive light, light pollution and light trespass.

B. Applicability

Except as provided below, the provisions of this Part shall apply to all properties developed or to be developed with non-residential or multi-family uses. For expansions to existing developments meeting the above criteria, these regulations shall apply only to the area of expansion. Additionally, when 50 percent or more of any component (e.g., luminaries, poles) of the exterior lighting system is upgraded, changed, or replaced (not including regular maintenance), such component for the remainder of the exterior lighting shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this Part. Outdoor recreational facilities (public or private), such as, but not limited to football fields, soccer fields, baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, auto race-tracks, horse race-tracks or show arenas shall be subject only to the provisions of Section 6.10.01.D and 6.10.03.G below. Parking areas within outdoor recreational facilities shall be subject to all provisions of this Part. Lighting within a community plan area or overlay district with development standards shall comply with any specified requirements found in Article III for that community plan area or overlay district in addition to the regulations of this Part. Where in any provision of this Part is in conflict with the regulations of a community plan area or overlay district, the more restrictive shall prevail.

C. Exemptions

Except as provided in 6.10.01.D below, projects with unexpired construction plan approval at the time of the effective date of this Part shall be exempt from the provisions contained herein. Additionally, temporary lighting needed for the performance of emergency safety repairs shall be exempt from the provisions of this Part.

D. Procedures

At the time of construction plan submittal, an exterior lighting plan including a photometric plan for the project containing pole, fixture, and lamp cut sheets, and descriptions of lenses, time controls and appropriate data tables, for new development and expansions of existing developments shall be provided. For existing developments, when 50 percent or more of any component (e.g., luminaries, poles) of the exterior lighting system is upgraded, changed, or replaced (not including regular maintenance), said plan shall be provided at the time of submittal of a permit application.

Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy for new development or approval of the final permit release for renovation or expansion of an existing development, a licensed professional engineer shall provide certification stating that the exterior lighting as installed complies with the provision of this Part. For existing developments

upgrading, changing or replacing 50 percent or more of any component, said certification shall be provided prior to final electrical inspection.

Sec. 6.10.02 General Standards

- A. Foot-candle (f.c.) intensities specified in this Part shall be maintained values calculated using a maintenance factor (m.f.) not lower than 0.72.
- B. All light fixtures, including security lighting and lighting for externally illuminated signs shall be full cutoff fixtures. Luminaries shall not be tilted. Lighting of or on buildings shall be limited to wall washer type fixtures or up-lights, which do not produce spill light or glare. Sag lenses, convex lenses, and drop lenses shall be prohibited. Lighting of a building or project shall not be comprised in whole or part of any floodlights, except floodlights may be permitted with an industrial use, provided the floodlights are full cutoff fixtures. Signs may externally illuminated with floodlights, provided the floodlights are full cutoff fixtures.
- C. Illumination levels at the property line of a project shall not be more than 0.5 f.c. at any point when the project is located next to any residential use or residentially zoned property. The illumination levels at the property line of a project adjacent to any other use shall not be more than 1.0 f.c. To avoid glare or spill light from encroaching onto adjacent properties, illumination shall be installed with house side shields and reflectors, and shall be maintained in such a manner as to confine light rays to the premises of the project.
- D. Lighting shall be installed with time controls such that light levels are reduced not later than one hour after the close of customer operations to the minimum levels recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) to ensure safety and security (approximately a 50 percent reduction).

Sec. 6.10.03 Specific Standards

- A. Except as otherwise provided below and with the exception of outdoor recreational facilities such as, but not limited to football fields, soccer fields, baseball/softball fields, tennis courts, race tracks and show arenas, the height of an outdoor lighting fixture (inclusive of the pole and light source/luminare) shall be a maximum of 30 feet within a parking lot, and a maximum of 15 feet within a non-vehicular pedestrian area. Height shall be measured from the finished grade to the top of the light fixture.
- B. Off-street surface parking areas/lots shall comply with the following requirements:
 - 1. The lamp source shall be metal halide, compact fluorescent, or a light source that produces a Color Rendering Index (CRI) of 65 or higher. Wattage shall not exceed 400 watts per bulb.
 - 2. Illumination levels outside the radius of any light pole (with radius equaling the height of the pole, not to exceed 30 feet, but no less than 20 feet) shall range between a minimum of 0.6 f.c. and a maximum of 3.6 f.c. However, overflow lighting in a transition zone around a canopied area shall be, as described in Section 6.10.03.D below, permissible in the parking area surrounding the canopied area. The 30-foot or lesser radius shall be shown on the photometric

plan. The spacing between poles shall be no closer than 2 1/2 times the pole height.

3. Decorative acorn-type fixtures shall not exceed 18 feet in height and 250 watts per bulb, and shall have a textured clear lens/globe, frosted/phosphor coated bulbs, and an internal louvered optical system. Refractor type glass globes that are full cut-off fixtures and are equipped with frosted/phosphor coated bulbs are permitted.

C. In pedestrian walkways or bikeways, the following requirements shall apply:

1. The lamp source shall be metal halide, or compact fluorescent, or a light source that produces a CRI of 65 or higher. Wattage shall not exceed 100 watts per bulb.
2. Illumination levels shall range between a minimum of 0.5 f.c. and a maximum of 2.5 f.c.

D. At canopied areas, such as those found at drive-through facilities at banks, service stations, convenience centers, and car-washes, lighting under the canopy, awning, portecochere, or similar structure, shall be either recessed or full cut-off fixtures. Additionally, the following requirements shall apply:

1. The lamp source shall be either metal halide, with wattage not to exceed 250 watts per bulb, or compact fluorescent, or a light source that produces a CRI of 65 or higher;
2. The maximum foot-candle level shall be 20 f.c. (average maintained maximum), with a maximum to minimum ratio of 2:1.

E. Display areas at outdoor dealerships for new and used products, including but not limited to automobiles, trucks, recreational vehicles, motorcycles, and boats, shall have a maximum foot-candle level of 24 f.c. for any row or tier of display that is adjacent to an external road or street (public or private), and a maximum level of 10 f.c. for all other rows or tiers of display. However, overflow lighting in a transition zone around a row or tier of display that is adjacent to an external road or street shall be permissible between such row or tier and the adjoining row or tier. Entrances and exits to and from the outdoor display area/dealership shall not exceed 10 f.c. All other areas (parking and storage) shall comply with the applicable requirements of this Part.

F. Lighting intensities at Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) shall be governed by applicable Florida Statutes. However, free standing ATMs shall not exceed 20 f.c. within a 5-foot radius from the ATM or 5 f.c. within a 30-foot radius. Additionally, ATMs shall be located such that the illumination levels at the property line of a project shall not be more than 0.5 f.c. when the project is located next to any residential use or residentially zoned property. The illumination levels shall not be more than 1.0 f.c. when located next to any other use.

G. Recreation Areas

Lighting of outdoor recreational facilities (public or private), such as, but not limited to football fields, soccer fields, baseball fields, softball fields, tennis courts, auto race-tracks, horse race-tracks or show arenas shall conform with the illumination standards

specified in Table 6.10-1 below. Illumination levels at the property line of a project shall not be more than 0.5 f.c at any point when the project is located next to any residential use, and shall not be more than 1.0 f.c. when located next to any other use.

**TABLE 6.10-1
OUTDOOR LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS**

FIXTURE TYPE	LAMP	SHIELDED	FILTERED
Low Pressure Sodium		No	No
High Pressure Sodium		Fully	No
Metal Halide		Fully	Yes
Fluorescent		Fully	Yes
Quartz		Fully	No
Incandescent,	Greater than 150W	Fully	No
Incandescent,	150W or Less	No	No
Glass Tubes filled with Neon, Argon, Krypton		No	No

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DEFINITIONS

Color Rendering Index (CRI): The scale used to compare the effect of the light source on the color appearance of its surroundings.

Foot-candle: A quantitative unit measuring the amount of light (illumination) falling onto a given point. One foot-candle equals one lumen per square foot.

Luminaries: Complete lighting units consisting of the lamp, the fixture and other components and less the support assembly designed to distribute light.

Lumen: A quantitative unit used to identify the amount of light emitted by a light source.

Maintenance Factor: A unit of measure accounting for dirt build-up and lamp output depreciation.