

## ARTICLE 3.14 OUTDOOR LIGHTING

### Sec. 3.14.001 Purpose; applicability; creation of lighting districts

(a) Purpose and intent. The purpose of this article is to regulate the installation and use of outdoor night lighting fixtures in the town and improve nighttime public safety, utility and security by restricting the nighttime emission of light rays which are sources of light trespass and unnecessary glare and are detrimental to the safety and security of persons, property, and vehicular traffic. Unwanted nighttime light detracts from the traditional aesthetic values of the town; the town wishes to limit light pollution and preserve the naturally dark skies.

(b) Applicability.

(1) The provisions of this article shall apply to all outdoor lighting within the town regardless of purpose, except that active public safety operations of the town shall be exempted.

(2) Existing outdoor fixtures that are nonconforming but were legally installed prior to the effective date of this article are excluded for the duration of their useful lives. However, the owners and operators of such currently installed lighting shall shield or adjust their lighting to eliminate glare and prevent light trespass, where required by the shielding requirements, within a period of six months from the effective date of this article.

(3) A lighting plan shall be filed whenever a landscape plan is required as part of a plat. A landscape plan is required when any building, construction, or development requires platting or site plan approval.

(4) Outdoor lighting installations shall comply with all applicable [building] and electrical codes of the town, state, and federal government.

(c) Creation of lighting districts. The zoning districts established in these regulations are consolidated into lighting districts to allow for uniform lighting from one district to the other. The lighting districts are as follows:

(1) District 1: Includes the CPDD but excludes single-family residential, multifamily or town home subdivisions.

(2) District 2: Includes all areas outside of the CPDD and single-family residential, multifamily or town home subdivisions within the CPDD.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.01, adopted 10/5/06)

### Sec. 3.14.002 Definitions

Accent lighting. Lighting used to emphasize or draw attention to a special object or building.

Candela. A measure of luminous intensity in a certain direction. Useful in determining how much light is shining out of a fixture and in what direction.

Fixture. The assembly that holds the lamp in a lighting system. It includes the elements designed to give light output control, such as a reflector (mirror) or defractor (lens), the ballast, the housing and the attachment parts.

Floodlight. A luminaire designed to project or “flood” its light in a defined area. Floodlights are directional in character.

Footcandle. A measure of illuminance, i.e., visible light falling on a given surface. One footcandle (fc) is equal to one lumen per square foot. Illumination can be measured in footcandles both horizontally and vertically with an illumination photometer.

Full cutoff fixture. Outdoor light fixtures shielded or constructed so that light rays emitted by the fixture (either directly from the lamp or indirectly from the fixture) are projected below the horizontal plane passing through the lowest point on the fixture from which light is emitted.

Glare. The sensation produced by luminance within the visual field that is sufficiently greater than the luminance to which the eyes are adapted to cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss in visual performance and visibility. Note: The magnitude of the sensation of glare depends upon such factors as the size, position, and luminance of the source and the luminance to which the eyes are adapted.

IESNA. Illumination Engineering Society of North America, an association of professionals in the field of lighting and related professions.

Illuminance. Luminous flux incident on a surface per unit area. Illuminance is normally expressed in footcandles (lumens per square foot) or lux (lumens per square meter).

Installed. Set up and fixed in position for use.

Light pollution. Artificial light that causes a detrimental effect on the environment, or astronomical enjoyment of the night sky, or causes undesirable glare or unnecessary illumination of adjacent properties.

Light trespass. Light falling where it is not wanted or needed, generally light from one property that shines onto another property or onto the public right-of-way.

Lighting plan. A plan used for an approval process or construction indicating all site improvements and the number, location, type of fixture, and manufacturer’s data on all the proposed lighting, both pole- and building-mounted.

Lumen. A measure of visible light power or luminous flux generated by a light source.

Luminaire. A complete lighting unit, consisting of a lamp(s), reflector, refractor, lens, wiring, and sockets. Often referred to as a “fixture.”

Luminance. Luminance flux per unit solid angle. Luminance is normally expressed in candelas per square meter (lumens per square meter per steradian) or footlamberts (1/pi lumens per square foot per steradian). Luminance is composed of the light impinging on a scene and the light reflected back from all of the objects and surfaces in the scene.

Luminous flux. Visible light power or light energy per unit of time. The unit of measure is lumens.

Mounting height. The vertical distance between the ground and the bottom of a light source.

Outdoor light fixtures. Outdoor lighting or reflective surfaces, lamps, and similar devices, either portable or permanently installed in an open air environment and not within an enclosed structure, which are used for illumination or advertisement. Such devices shall include but are not limited to search, spot, and flood lights for:

- (1) Buildings and structures.
- (2) Parking lot lighting.
- (3) Billboards and other signs.
- (4) Product display area lighting.
- (5) Recreational areas.
- (6) Landscape lighting.
- (7) Street lighting.
- (8) Building overhangs and open canopies.
- (9) Security.

Pole light. An outdoor light mounted on a wooden or metal pole 12 or more feet in height, for the purpose of illuminating a yard or other open area.

Shielded. The light source is equipped with internal and/or external shields and louvers to prevent glare from emitted light at normal viewing angles.

Sunset. The time of day that the sun sets below the horizon.

Uniformity ratio. The ratio of average illuminance on a surface to the minimum illuminance.

Watt. A measure of power, most often electric power.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.02, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.003 Penalty**

Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this article shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Code of Ordinances of the town, as heretofore amended, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed the sum of \$500.00 for each offense, and every day such violation shall continue shall be deemed to constitute a separate offense. (Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.14, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.004 Prohibited lighting**

(a) The installation of any unshielded non-cutoff mercury vapor fixture or lamp, low-intensity neon, krypton, or argon discharge tubes for use as outdoor lighting is prohibited. Such lamps or tubes may be used as indirect lighting sources for signs constructed and lighted in accordance with [article 3.13](#) of the town code.

(b) The use of a laser source light or any similar high-intensity light (such as a strobe light) is prohibited.

(c) The operation of searchlights is prohibited.

(d) The use of general floodlighting fixtures shall be prohibited unless they meet the shielding requirements of this article.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.09, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.005 Exemptions generally**

(a) The following are exempt from the provisions of this article:

(1) Seasonal displays using multiple low-wattage bulbs provided that they do not constitute a fire hazard or create a nuisance and are maintained in a safe and orderly condition.

(2) Vehicular lights and all temporary emergency lighting needed by the police department, fire department or other emergency services.

(3) All temporary lighting used for the construction or repair of roadways, utilities or other public infrastructure.

(4) All lighting required by local, county, state or federal governmental agencies.

(b) The code enforcement officer of the town may authorize additional property-specific exemptions when proposed outdoor lighting does not conflict with the purposes of this article. An application for such an exemption must be made in writing and include an outdoor lighting plan pursuant to [section 3.14.006](#). Temporary lighting for special events shall be reviewed in this manner.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.10, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.006 Temporary exemptions**

(a) Application. Any person may submit a written request, on a form prepared by the jurisdiction, to the town's building official for a temporary exemption from the requirements of this article. The request for temporary exemption shall contain the following information:

- (1) Specific exemption or exemptions requested;
- (2) Type and use of outdoor fixture involved;
- (3) Duration of time for the requested exemption;
- (4) Total wattage of lamp or lamps;
- (5) Proposed location on the premises (if any) and addresses of premises thereunder;
- (6) Physical size of outdoor light fixture(s) and type of shielding provided;
- (7) Such other data and information as may be required by the building official.

(b) Approval; duration. The town's code enforcement officer shall have five business days from the date of submission of the request for temporary exemption to act in writing on the request. If approved, the exemption shall be valid for not more than 30 days from the date of issuance of the approval. The approval shall be renewable at the discretion of the town's building official upon a consideration of all the circumstances. Each such renewed exemption shall be valid for not more than 30 days.

(c) Appeals. If the request for temporary exemption is disapproved, the person making the request will have the appeal rights provided in [section 3.14.007](#).

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.11, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.007 Appeals**

Any person substantially aggrieved by any decision of the town's building official made in administration of this article has the right and responsibility to appeal to the town manager.  
(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.12, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.008 General standards**

The following standards apply to all nonexempt or otherwise approved outdoor lighting fixtures and applications:

(1) Nuisance prevention. All outdoor lighting fixtures shall be designed, located, installed, aimed downward or toward structures, retrofitted if necessary, and maintained in order to prevent glare, light trespass and light pollution. Avoiding nuisance lighting means using “neighbor friendly” lighting which avoids the use of outdoor lights which shine or reflect light onto or into a neighboring residence or other facility so as to annoy or disturb the persons occupying the residence or facility.

(2) Maintenance. Fixtures and lighting systems shall be in good working order and maintained in a manner that serves the original intent of the lighting system.

(3) Lighting levels. Outdoor lighting installations shall be designed to avoid harsh contrasts in lighting levels between the project site and the adjacent properties.

(4) Lamp types. Metal halide, high-pressure sodium or low-pressure sodium may be used for all new commercial and industrial area lighting (parking lots and yard lights), security lights and street lighting installed after the effective date of this article. Low-wattage incandescent, compact fluorescent and fully shielded mercury vapor lamps may be used for residential lighting, entrance lighting and landscape lighting. (Unless grandfathered, mercury vapor lighting may not be used for security, driveway or street lighting in any application.)

(5) Fixture types. All new outdoor lighting shall use full cutoff luminaires with the light source downcast and fully shielded with no light emitted above the horizontal plane, with the following exceptions:

(A) Fixtures that have a maximum output of 1000 lumens (equivalent to one highly efficient 40-watt incandescent lamp) or less, regardless of the number of bulbs, may be left unshielded provided that they have an opaque top to prevent the light from shining directly upward. However, partial (e.g., obscured glass) or full shielding is preferred to control light output in all situations.

(B) Fixtures that have a maximum output of 1500 lumens (equivalent to one highly efficient 60-watt incandescent lamp) may be partially shielded using a semitransparent barrier, provided that the lamp does not cause light trespass, no direct glare is produced and the fixture has an opaque top to keep light from shining directly upward.

(C) Floodlights that do not meet the definition of full cutoff may be used if permanently directed downward, if no light is projected above the horizontal plane and if fitted with external shielding to prevent glare and off-site trespass. Unshielded floodlights are prohibited.

(D) Fixtures that are specifically approved by the planning and zoning commission and town council submitted as part of a lighting plan for a project development.

(E) Fixtures that may be required for municipal or public safety purposes.

(6) Accent lighting. Architectural features may be illuminated by up-lighting, provided that the light is effectively contained by the structure, the lamps are low intensity to produce a subdued lighting effect, and no glare or light trespass is produced. For flags, statues, public art or other objects of interest that cannot be illuminated with down-lighting, upward lighting may only be used in the form of one narrow cone spotlight that confines the illumination to the object of interest.

(7) Equivalent applications. The provisions of this article are not intended to prevent the use of any design, material or method of installation or operation not specifically described herein, provided that the town has approved such alternative applications. An alternative proposal may be approved if it provides at least approximate equivalence to the applicable specific requirements of this article or if it is otherwise satisfactory and complies with the intent of this article.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.03, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.009 Lighting plan**

(a) When the outdoor lighting installation or replacement is part of a development proposal for which a site plan or plat is required under these regulations, the planning and zoning commission shall review and recommend approval or disapproval to the town council for the lighting installation as part of its site plan or platting process. All exterior lighting installations or replacements shall be required to comply with the requirements of this article.

(b) Exterior lighting fixtures, whether attached to a building and/or freestanding, shall be of harmonious design.

(c) The applicant shall submit to the town sufficient information, in the form of an overall exterior lighting plan, to enable the town to determine that the applicable provisions will be satisfied. The lighting plan shall include subsections (1) through (5) below and also conform to subsections (6) through (14) below:

(1) A site plan, drawn to a scale of one inch equaling 20 feet, showing buildings, landscaping, parking area, and all proposed exterior fixtures including lamps, supports, reflectors and other devices.

(2) Specifications for all proposed lighting fixtures including photometric data, designation as IESNA full cutoff fixtures where required, and other descriptive information on the fixtures.

- (3) Proposed mounting height of all exterior mounting fixtures.
- (4) Luminance level point by point diagrams showing that the proposed installation conforms to the footcandle lighting level standards in this article.
- (5) Drawings of all relevant building elevations showing the fixtures, the portions of the walls to be illuminated, the illuminance levels of the walls, and the aiming points for any remote light fixtures.
- (6) All exterior floodlights, pole lights, and carriage lights should be designed or retrofitted with shielding in a manner such that all of the luminous flux falls upon either the surface of the structure to be illuminated or on the ground wholly within the property on which it is installed.
- (7) All new lighting installations shall include timers, dimmers, and/or sensors to reduce overall energy consumption and eliminate unneeded lighting when required by the planning and zoning commission and town council.
- (8) When an outdoor lighting installation is being modified, extended, expanded, or added to, the entire outdoor lighting installation shall be subject to the requirements of this section, and shall be reviewed by the town manager or his or her designee.
- (9) Expansions, additions, or replacements to outdoor lighting installations shall be designed to avoid harsh contrasts in color and/or lighting levels.
- (10) Electrical service to outdoor lighting fixtures shall be underground.
- (11) Proposed lighting installations that are not covered by the special provisions in this article may be approved only if the planning and [zoning] commission and town council find they are designed to minimize glare, do not direct light beyond the boundaries of the area being illuminated or onto adjacent properties or streets, and do not result in excessive lighting levels.
- (12) In the case of flags, statues, or other top-of-pole mounted objects which cannot be illuminated with down-lighting, upward lighting may be used only in the form of one narrow-cone spotlight which confines the illumination to the object of interest.
- (13) Shielding requirements. Full cutoff shielding is required on undirected light sources of 1800 lumens or greater, and for directed or focused light sources with a spot output of 900 lumens or greater.
- (14) Light trespass. The amount of stray light from fixtures within a property on the vertical planes at a point 1.5 meters (4.88 feet) inside of a residential property line adjacent to the property shall be limited to a maximum of 0.21 lux.

(d) Usage of temporary lighting shall conform to the following requirements:



(1) Strings of lamps/bulbs are prohibited except from November 22nd through January 15th. When used, such lighting must not create dangerous glare on adjacent streets or property. Spot illumination is allowed during the above dates for illumination of holiday lighting.

(2) Lighting (including strings of lamps/bulbs) for parties, celebrations, and other social gatherings is allowed, provided that the overall requirements of the article are met. This type of lighting is restricted to a duration of three days or fewer and can be used no more than four times per year.

(e) Lighting plans written according to the requirements listed in subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this section shall contain descriptive data sufficiently complete to enable the plans' examiners to readily determine whether compliance with this article has been met. If such plans do not enable this ready determination by reason of the nature or configuration of the proposed devices, fixtures or lamps, the applicant may be required to submit analyses and data performed and certified by a recognized testing laboratory as evidence of compliance.

(f) Should any outdoor light fixtures or the type of light source therein be changed after the plan has been filed and approved, a change request must be submitted to the town for approval. The lighting plan change request must be received by the town prior to the change and it must contain adequate information to assure compliance with this article.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.04, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.010 Street lighting**

(a) If any platting or site plan process proposes to have installed street/road lighting or other common, private, or public area outdoor lighting, the final plat or site plan shall contain a statement certifying that the applicable provisions of this article shall be obeyed. Also, during the platting or site plan process, the style of the light fixtures/posts must be presented to and approved by the planning and zoning commission and town council. The designers must use light fixtures with distributions suitable to the roadway; illumination of street lighting should not spill over the right-of-way of the road. Design levels should correspond as closely as possible to the IES (Illuminating Engineering Society) minimum requirements. It is not necessary to apply an arbitrary "safety factor" and over-light an area.

(b) After the effective date of this article, unless a different kind of fixture is specifically approved by town council as part of a site plan approval process, only full cutoff outdoor lighting fixtures may be newly installed to provide illumination for streets/roads, whether public or private.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.05(A), adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.011 Parking lot lighting**

(a) Parking lot lighting shall be designed to provide the minimum lighting necessary to ensure adequate vision, security and comfort in parking areas, and to not cause glare or direct illumination onto adjacent properties or streets.

(b) Unless a different kind of fixture is specifically approved by the town council as part of a development site plan approval process, all lighting fixtures serving parking lots shall have total shielding of the light source at a cutoff angle of less than 90 degrees and be located so that the bare lightbulb, lamp or light source is completely shielded from the direct view of an observer five feet above the ground at the point at which the cutoff angle intersects the ground.

(c) All parking lots which are used after dark shall be illuminated beginning not later than one-half hour after sunset, continuing to provide lighting throughout the hours of normal business operation.

(d) Parking area lighting standards in the various lighting districts are as shown in table 1.

TABLE 1. PARKING LIGHTING STANDARDS

	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>
Maximum mounting height*		
Attached to a building	20 ft.	20 ft.
Freestanding	35 ft.	20 ft.
Maximum permitted maintained average horizontal illumination at ground level	4.0 fc	2.0 fc

\*Mounting height is the vertical distance between the ground and the bottom of the lighting fixture.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.05(B), adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.012 Outdoor performance facilities and recreational activities**

(a) Generally. Outdoor nighttime performance events and recreational activities (concerts, athletic contests, driving ranges, etc.) have unique lighting needs. Illumination levels vary, depending on the nature of the event. The regulations in this section are intended to allow adequate lighting for such events while minimizing sky glow, reducing glare and unwanted illumination of surrounding streets and properties, and reducing energy consumption.

(b) Design plan. A lighting design shall be submitted which shows in detail the proposed lighting installation. The design plan shall include a discussion of the lighting requirements of various areas and how those requirements will be met.

(c) Dual system. The main lighting of the event (spotlighting or floodlighting, etc.) shall be turned off no more than 30 minutes after the end of the event. A low-level lighting system shall be installed to facilitate patrons leaving the facility, cleanup, nighttime maintenance, etc. The low-level lighting system shall provide an average horizontal illumination level, at grade level, of no more than 3.0 footcandles.

(d) Primary playing areas. Where playing fields or other special activity areas are to be illuminated, lighting fixtures shall be specified, mounted, and aimed so that their beams fall within the primary playing area and immediate surroundings, and so that no direct illumination is directed off of the site.

(e) Parking areas. Lighting for parking areas shall meet the requirements suggested elsewhere in this article.

(f) Pedestrian areas. Areas intended solely for pedestrian circulation shall be provided with a minimum level of no less than 0.1 footcandles and no more than 0.2 footcandles. A uniformity ratio of average illumination to minimum illumination shall not exceed 4:1.

(g) Security lighting. Security lighting shall meet the requirements elsewhere in this article.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.05(C), adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.013 Security lighting**

(a) Definition. For the purposes of this section, security lighting is defined as exterior lighting other than road/street, parking lot or recreational activity/facility lighting which is provided for the following purposes:

(1) Lighting intended to reduce risk (real or perceived) of personal attack.

(2) Lighting intended to discourage intruders, vandals, or burglars, and to protect property.

(b) Standards for all lighting districts.

(1) All security lighting fixtures shall be shielded and aimed so that illumination is directed only within the owner's property boundaries and not cast on other areas. In no case shall lighting be directed above a horizontal plane through the top of the lighting fixture, and the fixture shall include shields that prevent the light source or lens from being visible from adjacent properties and roadways. The use of general floodlighting fixtures shall be prohibited unless they meet the shielding requirements of this article.

(2) Security lighting may illuminate vertical surfaces (e.g., building facades and walls) up to a level eight feet above grade or eight feet above the bottoms of doorways or entries, whichever is greater.

(3) Security lighting fixtures may be mounted on poles located no less than ten feet from the perimeter of the property boundary.

(4) Security lights intended to illuminate a perimeter (such as a fence line) shall include motion sensors and be designed to be off unless triggered by an intruder located within five feet of the perimeter. The zone of activation sensors must be within the property boundaries of the property wishing to be illuminated.

(5) Security lights shall combine timers with dusk-to-dawn photocells to ensure lights are on only when it is dark.

(6) Security lighting standards in the various lighting districts are as shown in table 2.

(7) In addition to the application materials set forth in the general provisions of this article, applications for security lighting installations shall include a written description of the need for and purposes of the security lighting, a site plan showing the area to be secured and the location of all security lighting fixtures, specifications of all fixtures, the horizontal and vertical angles in which light will be directed, and adequate cross-sections showing how light will be directed only onto the area to be secured.

TABLE 2. SECURITY LIGHTING STANDARDS

	<u>District 1</u>	<u>District 2</u>
Maximum mounting height*		
Attached to a building	20 ft.	20 ft.
Freestanding	35 ft.	20 ft.
Maximum permitted maintained average horizontal illumination level at ground level	not > 4.0 fc	not > 0.8 fc

\*Mounting height is the vertical distance between the ground and the bottom of the lighting fixture.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.05(D), adopted 10/5/06)

**Sec. 3.14.014 Lighting of building facades and landscaping**

When buildings having symbolic, historic or architectural significance are to be illuminated, a design for the illumination shall be approved as part of a lighting plan by the planning and zoning commission and town council and the following provisions shall be met:

(1) The maximum illumination on any vertical surface or angular roof surface shall not exceed 5.0 footcandles.

(2) Lighting fixtures shall be carefully located, aimed, and shielded so that no light is directed onto adjacent streets or roads.

(3) Lighting fixtures mounted on the building must be of harmonious design with the primary facade.

(4) To the extent practicable, lighting fixtures shall be directed downward (i.e., below the horizontal) rather than upward.

(5) When landscaping is to be illuminated in a new project development, the planning and zoning commission and town council shall approve a landscape lighting plan submitted as part of the project's site plan requirements that shows the location of all lighting fixtures and what landscaping is to be illuminated. The landscape lighting plan must demonstrate that the installation will not generate excessive light levels, cause glare, or direct light beyond the landscaping into the night sky.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.05(E), adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.015 Illuminated signs**

It is the intent of this section to allow illuminated signs but to ensure that they do not create glare or unduly illuminate the surrounding area. All signs must also comply with the requirements of the town's sign ordinance ([article 3.13](#) of this chapter). The applicant shall provide the planning and zoning commission and town council with sufficient technical and design information to demonstrate that the following provisions are met:

(1) Externally illuminated signs.

(A) The average level of illumination on the vertical surface of the sign shall not exceed 3.0 footcandles, and the uniformity ratio (the ratio of average to minimum illumination) shall not exceed 2:1.

(B) Lighting fixtures illuminating signs shall be carefully located, aimed, and shielded so that light is directed only onto the sign facade.

(C) Light fixtures illuminating signs shall be of a type such that the light source (bulb) is not directly visible from adjacent streets, roads, or properties.

(D) Fixtures used to illuminate externally illuminated signs shall be top mounted and directed downward (i.e., below the horizontal).

(2) Internally illuminated signs.

(A) Internally illuminated signs are prohibited within lighting district 2.

(B) Internally illuminated signs are allowed in district 1 when only the sign copy is illuminated and the sign background is totally opaque.

(C) Any illumination shall be located so as not to produce intense glare or direct illumination across the bounding property line.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.06, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.016 Walkways, bikeways, sidewalks and parks**

Where special lighting is to be provided for walkways, bikeways, sidewalks or parks, the following requirements shall apply.

(1) The walkway, pathway, sidewalk, or ground area shall be illuminated with bollards.

(2) Lighting fixtures shall be designed to direct light downward, and light sources shall have an initial output of no more than 900 lumens.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.07, adopted 10/5/06)

### **Sec. 3.14.017 Canopies and service islands**

(a) Lighting levels on service islands and under canopies (e.g., at vehicle fueling stations) shall be adequate to safely facilitate the activities taking place in such locations. Lighting of such areas shall not be used to attract attention to the businesses. Signs allowed under the appropriate section of these regulations shall be used for that purpose.

(b) Areas on the apron away from the service islands used for parking or vehicle storage shall be illuminated in accordance with the requirements for parking areas set forth elsewhere in the Code of Ordinances.

(c) Areas around the service islands and under canopies shall be illuminated so that the average maintained illuminance is not more than 20 footcandles.

(d) Light fixtures mounted on canopies shall be recessed so that the lens cover is recessed or flush with the bottom surface (ceiling) of the canopy.

(e) Lights shall not be mounted on top of a canopy, and the sides (fascias) of the canopy shall not be illuminated except for specifically illuminating only the signs or logos identifying the facility.

(Ordinance 2006-021, sec. 156.08, adopted 10/5/06)