

**PLANNING AND ZONING
ORDINANCE
FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREAS
OF
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA**



**YAVAPAI COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
ORIGINAL ADOPTION FEBRUARY 5, 1968
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**WITH UPDATES THROUGH
JULY 18, 2025**

SECTION 603 OUTDOOR LIGHTING STANDARDS

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- A. **PURPOSE:** The purpose of this Section is to support the preservation of dark night skies which are enjoyed as an environmental quality by residents of the County. This Section establishes regulations that allow outdoor lighting for uses and activities consistent with the requirement for functionality and safety, while minimizing:

- A. Light escaping directly from fixtures, or indirectly after reflection from a surface projects into the atmosphere, causing increased artificial sky brightness;
- B. Glare arising directly from fixtures and from over-illuminated outdoor areas which interferes with effective vision;
- C. Energy waste which impacts the environment;
- D. Light trespass across property lines; and
- E. Potential disruption to nocturnal ecosystems including human health.

B. **COMPLIANCE WITH ZONING CODE**

All applicable building permits must be obtained prior to the installation, modification, or replacement of any outdoor light fixture as well as any permitting required by subsection 603.J (Permits).

- 1. Any modification of an existing outdoor light fixture must comply with Section 603 (Outdoor Lighting Standards).
- 2. All outdoor lighting must be installed in compliance with the provisions of this Section and applicable County Building, Electrical, and Energy Codes.
- 3. In the event of conflict between the regulations set forth in this Section and any other County standards, the more restrictive requirement will govern.

C. **APPLICABILITY**

- 1. **New Buildings, Developments, and Parking Areas.** The provisions of this Section apply to any new buildings and the development of a vacant lot or parcel and any installation of outdoor lighting to support that development, including parking areas and areas within an unenclosed parking garage.

2. **Light Fixtures.** All new or modified outdoor light fixtures must comply with the requirements of this Section. No modifications will be allowed to any light fixture unless approved by the manufacturer. Any new electrical service required for exterior lighting must be located underground.
3. **Total Light Output:** The total outdoor light output must not exceed the amount allowed by this Section, or the total legal nonconforming light output, whichever is greater.
4. **Additions, Modifications, Replacements, and Change of Use.** The provisions of this Section apply to all exterior building modifications or additions, building/structure replacements, or any Change of Use requiring a permit. All outdoor lighting associated with the subject building, structure, or premises must comply with the requirements of this Section.
5. All outdoor light fixtures on property or buildings that are owned and operated by Yavapai County must be fully shielded.

D. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. **Lighting Classes.** Three lighting classes are defined below. The total light output allowed for a lot or parcel (see Table 603-1) is cumulative of all lighting classes.
 - a. **Class 1 Lighting:** Lighting used for applications where color rendition is required to preserve the effectiveness of an activity. All Class 1 Lighting must have a correlated color temperature (CCT) of 2,700 kelvins (K), or less, and must be fully shielded. The following are approved applications of Class 1 Lighting:
 - i. Outdoor sales areas, including service station canopies;
 - ii. Primary customer building entry/exit areas of commercial and industrial uses (does not include service or emergency entry/exits);
 - iii. Outdoor eating areas at restaurants;
 - iv. Outdoor assembly or repair areas where assembly or repair work occurs at night as part of the normal business operations;
 - v. Outdoor recreational field/track/arena areas; and
 - vi. External and internal lighting for signs.
 - b. **Class 2 Lighting:** Lighting used for applications where general illumination for safety or security is the primary concern. Narrow-band amber LEDs (see subsection K definition) are required in all Class 2 Lighting applications. Class 2 Lighting must be fully shielded. The following are approved applications of Class 2 Lighting:
 - i. Entry/exit areas for all residential uses;
 - ii. Secondary non-customer entry/exit areas of commercial and industrial uses;
 - iii. Exterior garage lighting;
 - iv. Pedestrian walkways, driveways, and roadways;
 - v. Parking lots;
 - vi. Equipment yards; and
 - vii. Outdoor security.

- c. **Class 3 Lighting:** Outdoor lighting used for decorative purposes. All Class 3 Lighting may include technologies that allow for the color of the light to change so long as the colors change less than every two minutes. Class 3 Lighting may be partially shielded (see subsection K definition). The following are approved applications of Class 3 Lighting:
 - i. Architectural illumination used to enhance the design of buildings;
 - ii. Flag and monument lighting; and
 - iii. Landscape lighting and the illumination of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation.
 - d. Multi-class lighting must conform to standards for the strictest included class.
2. **Total Light Output.** The total outdoor light output for a lot or parcel must not exceed the amounts allowed in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.

Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards (Includes All Lighting Classes)	
<i>Land Use</i>	<i>Maximum Light Output</i>
Single-family Residential	5,000 initial lumens per lot.
Multi-family Residential	2,000 initial lumens per dwelling unit, averaged over the entire property, and not to exceed 10,000 total lumens per lot unless approved by the Development Services Director.
Commercial and Industrial	50,000 initial lumens per acre, averaged over the entire property, and not to exceed 200,000 total lumens per lot unless approved by the Development Services Director.

3. **Effective Shielding.** All outdoor light fixtures that are required to be fully shielded must be installed in such a manner that the shielding satisfies the definition of a fully shielded light fixture (see subsection K definition).
4. **Light Trespass Standard.**
- a. All outdoor light fixtures, including motion sensing lighting, must be located, aimed, and shielded so that the direct illumination from the fixture is confined to the property boundaries of the source.
 - b. Any privately or publicly owned outdoor light fixture with an output over 5,000 lumens located within 50 feet of any residential (including multi-family development) property or public right-of-way must utilize an internal or external shield, with the outdoor light fixture and shield oriented to prevent direct illumination over the adjacent property or right-of-way line. If an external shield is used, its surface must be painted black to minimize reflections (Figure 603-A).

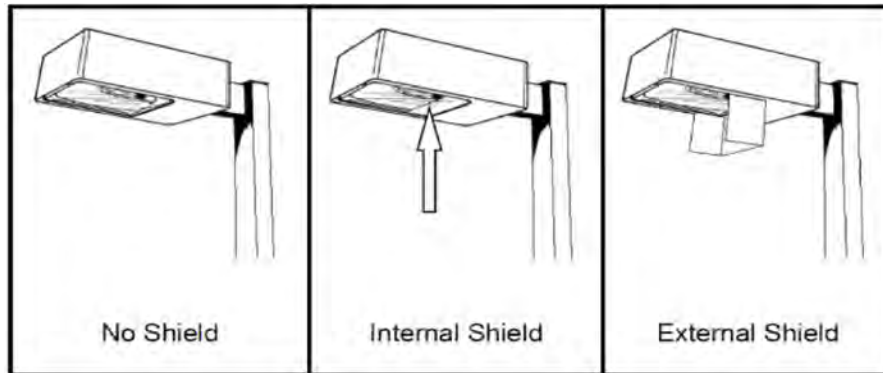


Figure 603-A: Shielding Configurations

5. **Motion Sensing Outdoor Light Fixtures.**
 - a. Motion sensing outdoor light fixtures must be fully shielded and must be programmed according to the manufacturer's instructions to turn off within five minutes after the detected motion ceases.
 - b. Motion sensing outdoor light fixtures can be turned to "constant on" for the purposes of illuminating yard areas for private recreational activities such as barbeques, parties, working with livestock or other similar gatherings without the need for a Temporary Lighting Permit provided they are returned to the automatic settings at the conclusion of the activity.
6. **Time Limits for Outdoor Lighting.** All outdoor Class 1 and Class 3 Lighting, and Class 2 Lighting for parking areas, must be turned off by 10:00 PM, when the area is no longer in active use, or 30 minutes after close of business, whichever is later. Lights must remain off until the business reopens or until activity resumes. Decorative holiday lights are exempt in accordance with subsection 603.G.4. Outdoor recreation facilities are subject to the time limits established in subsection 603.E.2.e.
7. **Sign Illumination.**
 - a. Externally Illuminated Signs:
 - i. All externally illuminated sign lighting is classified as Class 1 Lighting, and must be fully shielded.
 - ii. External sign lighting counts toward the total light output established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.
 - b. Internally Illuminated Signs:
 - i. All internally illuminated sign lighting is classified as Class 1 Lighting. Internally illuminated signs are exempt from shielding requirements and are not included in the total light output established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.
 - ii. Internally illuminated signs must be constructed to consist of either:
 - (a) An opaque background (such that the material will not transmit light from the internal illumination source) with translucent letters and symbols; or
 - (b) A translucent colored background (as determined acceptable by the Development Services Director) with translucent or opaque letters and symbols.
 - iii. There are no restrictions on the opaque colors used for sign backgrounds, letters, or symbols.

- c. All externally or internally illuminated signs must follow the time limit requirements in subsection D.6.
- 8. **Neon Building Lighting.** Neon building lighting is included in the total light output calculations for the site. Lumens for neon lighting are calculated on a per foot basis, rather than per fixture. Unshielded neon lighting is not allowed except when included on a sign.
- 9. **Canopies, Building Overhangs, and Roof Eave Lighting.** All outdoor light fixtures attached to or within a canopy, building overhang, or roof eave must be fully shielded and count toward the total light output established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards. Shielding must be provided by the fixture itself; shielding by surrounding structures such as canopy edges is not allowed.
- 10. **Outdoor String Lighting:**
 - a. Permanent exposed string lighting is prohibited, except as allowed below.
 - b. Outdoor string lighting for residential uses, outdoor dining and bar areas, interior courtyards, or event venues may be allowed subject to compliance with provisions of this Section if approved by the Development Services Director on a case-by-case basis, depending on location and time of use. Outdoor string lighting must not exceed 2,700 K, flash, blink, fade, or strobe and is included in the total outdoor lumen count for the property. Outdoor string lighting must be turned off after the use for which the lighting is intended ceases.
- 11. **Architectural/Landscape Lighting.** Architectural lighting used to illuminate a structure, or landscape lighting used to illuminate trees or other landscape elements, is allowed subject to the following:
 - a. Architectural and landscape lighting must be included in the total light output standards provided in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards; and
 - b. Architectural and landscape lighting that is directed upward into or onto a structure, tree, or other landscape feature is not allowed.
- 12. **Emergency Lighting.** Emergency lighting that is only turned on in the event of a power failure or when an alarm is activated is allowed and is excluded from the total light output standards provided in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.

E. SPECIAL USES

- 1. **Outdoor Display Lots.**
 - a. Lighting Class: Class 1 Lighting may be used to illuminate outdoor display lots.
 - b. Shielding: All light fixtures used in outdoor display lots must be fully shielded and be aimed so that the direct illumination must be confined to the property boundaries of the source.
 - c. Total Lumens: Lighting used to illuminate outdoor display lots must be included toward the total light output standards in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.
 - d. Time Limits: All Class 1 outdoor display lighting must be turned off no later than 30 minutes after the close of business. Only lighting meeting Class 2 Lighting standards may be used to illuminate an outdoor display area 30 minutes or later after the close of business.

- e. Certification: Lighting systems for outdoor display lots shall be designed and certified by an engineer registered in Arizona as conforming to all applicable restrictions of this code before construction commences. Further, after installation is complete, the system shall be again certified by a registered engineer to verify that the installation is consistent with the certified design.
2. **Outdoor Recreation Facilities.**
- a. Lighting Class: Lighting for field/track/arena areas and similar recreation facilities is considered Class 1 Lighting.
 - b. Shielding: Fixtures used for outdoor recreation facilities must be fully shielded.
 - c. Total Lumens: Lighting for outdoor recreation facilities may exceed the maximum total outdoor light per acre limit established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards if approved by the Development Services Director.
 - d. Illumination levels for outdoor recreation facilities must be designed to be no higher than recommended for Class IV play, as defined by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America publication ANSI/IES RP-6-20, as amended.
 - e. Time Limits: Outdoor recreation facilities must not be illuminated later than 10:00 PM except to conclude a scheduled recreational or sporting event in progress prior to the time limitation.
 - f. Certification: Lighting systems for outdoor recreation facilities shall be designed and certified by an engineer registered in Arizona as conforming to all applicable restrictions of this code before construction commences. Further, after installation is complete, the system shall be again certified by a registered engineer to verify that the installation is consistent with the certified design.
3. **Parking Facilities.**
- a. Surface Parking Lots.
 - i. Lighting Class: Outdoor lighting for surface parking lots is considered Class 2 Lighting.
 - ii. Shielding: All light fixtures used must be fully shielded.
 - iii. Total Lumens: Outdoor lighting for surface parking lots counts toward the total light output established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards.
 - iv. Light poles must not exceed 18 feet above adjacent grade within 50 feet.
 - b. Parking Garages.
 - i. Lighting Class: Lighting installed for general illumination of parking areas within parking garages, where the parking areas are open to the outside, is considered Class 2 Lighting.
 - ii. Shielding: All light fixtures used on or within open parking garages, including those mounted to the ceilings over the parking decks, must be fully shielded.
 - iii. Total Lumens: The lumen output of light fixtures associated with an open parking garage are included toward the total light output established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards according to the standards in Figure 603-B below.

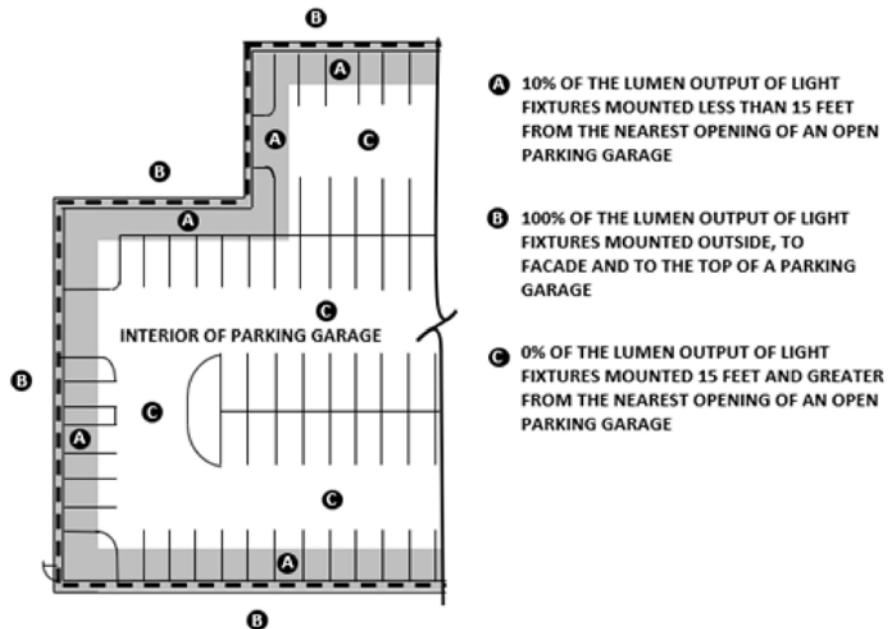


Figure 603-B: Calculation of Total Lumens of Light Fixtures Located Inside of a Parking Garage

4. **Pedestrian Walkways.**

- a. Lighting Class: Lighting for pedestrian walkways is considered Class 2 Lighting.
- b. Shielding: Fixtures used for pedestrian walkways must be fully shielded.
- c. Total Lumens: Lighting for pedestrian walkways may exceed the maximum total outdoor light limits established in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards if approved by the Development Services Director.
- d. Lamps: Lighting used for pedestrian walkways must use shatterproof lamp coverings.

5. **Service Station Canopy Lighting.**

- a. Lighting Class: Lighting for service station canopies is considered Class 1 Lighting.
- b. Shielding: All outdoor light fixtures mounted on or recessed into the lower surface of service station canopies must be fully shielded. The shielding must be provided by the fixture itself; shielding by surrounding structures such as canopy edges is not allowed.
- c. Total Under-Canopy Output: The total light output used under service station canopies, defined as the sum of all under-canopy light fixtures, must not exceed 30 lumens per square foot of canopy.
- d. Total Lumens: All lighting mounted under the canopy or recessed into the lower surface of the canopy (but not including illuminated information panels mounted within fuel pumps) must be included in the total light output for the site and is subject to the standards in Figure 603-C.

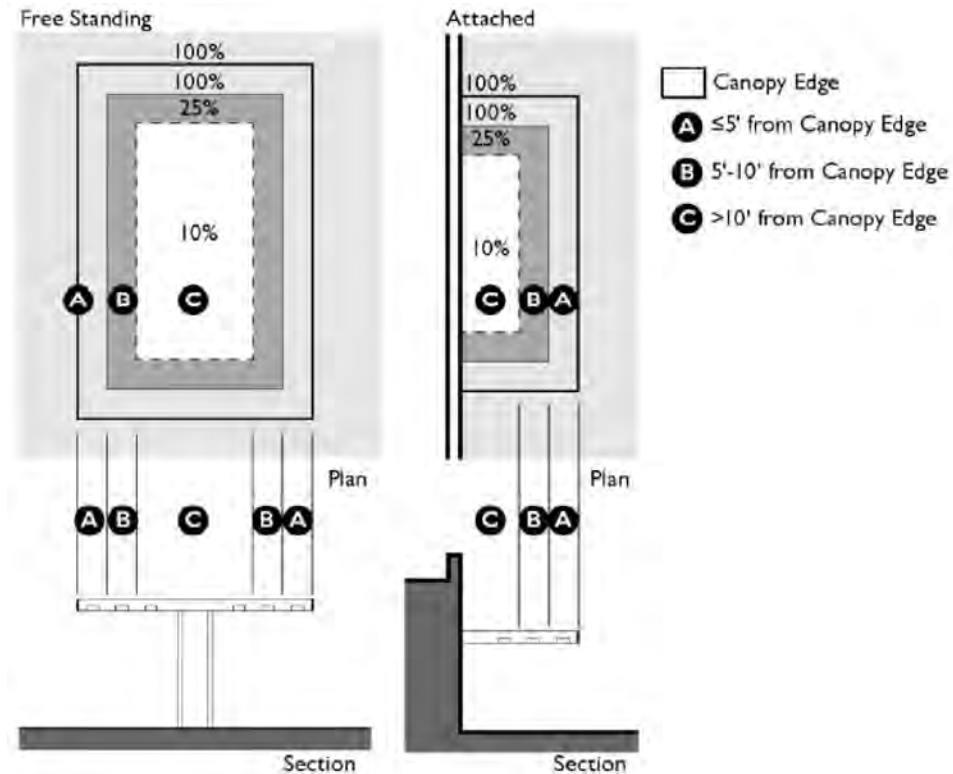


Figure 603-C: Plan and Section Views of a Freestanding and Attached Canopy or Overhang, Showing Fixture Location and the Initial Lamp Output Percentage Counted Toward Total Light Output

6. **Street Lighting.**
 - a. Streetlights are not allowed in any new subdivision developments where street rights-of-way will be dedicated to the County. Where there is a recommendation by the County Engineer and the Board of Supervisors determines that street lighting is necessary in public rights-of-way for the safety of pedestrians, bicyclists, and/or motorists, street lighting may be permitted. All streetlights must be installed in accordance with applicable standards as approved by the County Engineer, and must be fully shielded, make use of appropriate adaptive controls, and be subject to any curfew as directed by the Board of Supervisors.
 - b. Street lighting installed on private streets or easements must be installed in accordance with applicable standards as approved by the County Engineer.
7. **Temporary Lighting.** Temporary lighting which does not conform to the provisions of Section 603 may be approved by the Development Services Director subject to the approval of a Temporary Lighting Permit in accordance with the provisions of subsection 603.J.3. Temporary lighting is intended for uses which by their nature are of limited duration, such as civic events or construction projects.

F. **PROHIBITED OUTDOOR LIGHTING.**

The following types of outdoor lighting are prohibited:

1. Outdoor floodlighting with light projected above a horizontal plane, i.e., is not fully shielded.
2. Search lights, floodlights, spotlights, laser source lights, or any similar high intensity light, except in emergencies by police, fire or medical personnel or at their direction.

3. Any lighting device located on the exterior of a building or on the inside of a window which is visible beyond the boundaries of the lot or parcel with intermittent fading, flashing, blinking, rotating or strobe light illumination.
4. **Mercury Vapor Outdoor Light Fixtures.** No mercury vapor outdoor light fixtures are allowed within Yavapai County except for mercury vapor outdoor lighting systems erected prior to 1950.

G. EXCEPTIONS.

1. **Airport Lighting.** Required navigational lighting systems at public airports for the safe and efficient movement of aircraft during flight, takeoff, landing, and taxiing are exempt from the provisions of this Section. Lighting used for illumination of aircraft loading, unloading, and servicing areas is exempt from the lumens per acre limits provided in Table 603-1: Total Light Output Standards, although it must conform to all other requirements of this Section. All other outdoor lighting at public airport facilities must comply with the provisions of this Section. This provision does not apply to private helipads or landing strips.
2. **Infrared Security Lighting.** Lights emitting infrared radiation used for remote security surveillance systems are permitted for commercial or industrial applications with the following restrictions:
 - a. Fixed lights must be fully shielded; and
 - b. Movable lights, such as spotlights attached to infrared sensitive cameras, must be mounted so that the lights cannot be directed higher than 20 degrees below the horizontal, measured from the center of the light beam.
3. **Emergency Lighting by Emergency Services.** Searchlights, floodlights, spotlights, laser source lights, strobe or flashing lights, or any similar high intensity lights are permitted when used in emergencies by police, fire, medical, or utility personnel or at their direction.
4. **Holiday Decorations.** Low-lumen output holiday decorative lighting may be unshielded and remain on until 10:00 PM from October 15th to January 15th. No lights may be aimed in such a way that light is projected over or above the top of the roof, i.e., the highest parapet or roof eave.
5. **Solar-Powered Lighting.** Low-lumen output solar-powered lights used in residential landscaping applications and to illuminate walkways may use partially shielded fixtures and are exempt from the total lumen calculations for the site. Solar-powered lights are subject to all restrictions in this Section regarding light trespass onto adjacent properties.
6. **Construction and Renovation of Municipal Facilities.** All outdoor lighting used for construction or major renovation of County or other municipal buildings, structures, and facilities is exempt from the provisions of this Section.
7. **Lighting Required by the Federal Communications Commission.** Lighting required on telecommunication or other facilities by the Federal Communications Commission is exempt from the provisions of this Section.
8. **Underwater Lighting.** Underwater lighting used for the illumination of swimming pools and decorative water fountains is exempt from the provisions of this Section.
9. **Special Events.** Events for which a Special Event Permit has been issued are allowed temporary lighting for the duration of the event, provided the temporary lighting does not create glare or result in light trespass onto adjacent properties or roadways and complies with standards for temporary lighting found in subsection 603.J.3 (Temporary Lighting Permits).

H. NONCONFORMING OUTDOOR LIGHTING.

1. On the date when Section 603 (Outdoor Lighting Standards) goes into effect, any existing outdoor lighting which is being used in a manner or for a purpose which is otherwise lawful, but does not comply with the provisions of Section 603 (Outdoor Lighting Standards), it will be deemed legal but nonconforming, and will be allowed to continue.
2. No modification or replacement may be made to a nonconforming outdoor light fixture unless the fixture thereafter conforms to the provisions of Section 603 (Outdoor Lighting Standards).
3. Whenever a nonconforming use, structure, or lot is abandoned for a period of 180 consecutive days and then changed to a new use according to the requirements of Section 202 (Nonconforming Uses and Structures), then any existing outdoor lighting shall be reviewed and brought into compliance as necessary for the entire building, structure, or premises.

I. VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT.

1. It shall be a civil violation to install or operate an outdoor light fixture in violation of this Section. Any property owner violating any provisions of this Section may be assessed a civil penalty.
2. The requirements of Section 603 shall be enforced in compliance with the enforcement provisions of Section 205 (Enforcement).

J. PERMITS.

1. Permits and Development Plan Reviews:
 - a. Whenever the following are required, the applicant shall submit sufficient information with the application to enable the Development Services Director to determine whether the proposed lighting will comply with the requirements of Section 603.
 - i. Building Permits;
 - ii. Electrical Permits;
 - iii. Use Permits; and
 - iv. Development Plans.
 - b. All applications must include the following:
 - i. A site plan indicating the location of all existing outdoor lighting fixtures and the proposed location of all new outdoor lighting fixtures, indicating which of the existing fixtures, if any, are to be retained and which, if any, removed;
 - ii. A description of each illuminating device, fixture, lamp, support, and shield. This description may include, but is not limited to, manufacturer's catalog cuts and drawings (including sections where required), lamp types, correlated color temperature (CCT), and lumen outputs. For existing lighting, photographs of the fixtures will be accepted if original manufacturer's information is not available; and
 - iii. Any other information as the Development Services Director may determine is necessary to ensure compliance with this Section.
 - c. If the Development Services Director determines that the proposed lighting does not comply with this Section, the permit will not be issued, or the plan will not be approved.

- d. Lighting on all single-family residential lots will be reviewed during the onsite building inspection, and compliance with this Section will be verified before issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy. An application for a Lighting Permit separate from the Building Permit is not required. The applicant must provide manufacturer's cut-sheet/catalog information detailing fixture shielding, location, proposed kelvins, and initial lumen output of lamps to be installed pursuant to subsection J.1.b. Where required by the Development Services Director, a drawing/illustration of the proposed shielded fixture must be provided.
 - e. Lamp or Fixture Substitution. Any proposed change to the type of light source after a permit has been issued requires submission of a change request for approval by the Development Services Director prior to substitution.
2. Approved Light Fixtures and Methods of Construction or Installation/Operation:
- a. The provisions of this Section are not intended to prevent the use of any light fixture, lighting design, or method of installation or operation not commercially available or specifically prescribed by this Section, provided that an alternate has been approved by the Development Services Director.
 - b. The Development Services Director may approve a proposed alternate provided the alternate:
 - i. Provides at least the equivalent compliance with the applicable specific requirements of this Section; and
 - ii. Otherwise satisfactorily complies with the intent of this Section.
- Note: The equivalent to Narrow-band Amber LED lighting is 2,200 K.*
3. Temporary Lighting Permits:
- a. The Development Services Director may grant a permit for temporary lighting if all the following criteria are found:
 - i. The purpose for which the lighting is proposed is not intended to extend beyond seven days;
 - ii. The proposed lighting will comply with the purpose of this Section; and
 - iii. The Permit will be in the public interest.
 - iv. The application for the Temporary Lighting Permit must include the following information:
 - (a) Name and address of applicant and property owner;
 - (b) Location of proposed fixtures;
 - (c) Type, color temperature in kelvins, and lumen output of lamp(s);
 - (d) Type and shielding of proposed fixtures;
 - (e) Intended use of the lighting;
 - (f) Duration of time for requested exemption;
 - (g) The nature of the exemption; and
 - (h) Any other information requested by the Development Services Director.

- b. The Development Services Director will make a determination on the application within 10 business days from the date of submission of the request and notify the applicant in writing of the decision. The Development Services Director may grant one renewal of the Permit for an additional seven days if it is found that, because of an unanticipated change in circumstances, a renewal would be in the public interest. The Development Services Director shall not grant more than one Temporary Lighting Permit and one renewal of a Temporary Lighting Permit for the same property within one calendar year. A denial by the Development Services Director may be appealed to the Planning and Zoning Commission within 30 days of the issuance of the decision.

K. **DEFINITIONS:**

See Section 301 (Definitions) for other general terms defined in this Ordinance.

Adaptive Controls: Hardware and/or electronics, used in conjunction with outdoor light fixtures, intended to dynamically alter or adjust the operation of those fixtures. Examples of adaptive controls include, but are not limited to, motion/occupancy sensors, dusk-to-dawn (“astronomical”) timers, and photocells.

Correlated Color Temperature (CCT): A measure in kelvin units (K) of the relative warmth or coolness of light. Lamps with a CCT of less than 2,700 K are considered “warm” sources. Regulations are based on the equivalent kelvin temperature by number, not by color, coolness, or warmth.

Direct Illumination: Illumination resulting from light emitted directly from a lamp, luminaire, or reflector; not light diffused through translucent signs, or reflected from other surfaces such as the ground or building faces.

Electrical Engineer: A professional electrical engineer registered in the state of Arizona.

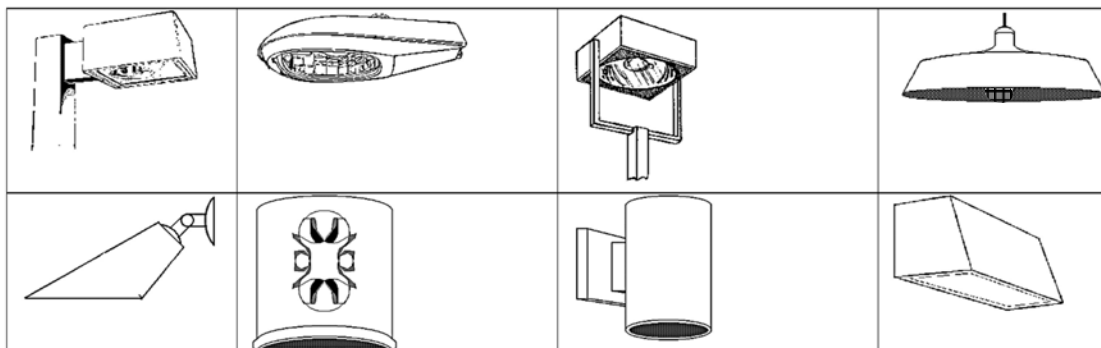
Exterior Building Modifications: Structural changes that alter the footprint of a residence or commercial building, accessory structures attached to or abutting a residence or commercial building, detached accessory structures over 400 square feet, or detached lighting poles or fixtures.

Externally Illuminated Sign: An external light source directed to illuminate the exterior surface of a sign.

Fluorescent Light: A lamp or tube containing low-pressure mercury vapor, other gas, or mixture that uses fluorescence to produce visible light.

Fully Shielded Fixture: A light fixture constructed and mounted so that all light emitted must be projected below the horizontal plane while covering the light source and any reflection or diffusion elements of the fixture. To be fully shielded, these fixtures must be closed on top and mounted such that the bottom opening is horizontal. If the light source, any reflective surface, or lens cover (clear or prismatic) is visible when viewed from above or directly from the side, from any angle around the fixture, the fixture is not fully shielded.

Examples of fully shielded fixtures include, but are not limited to, those illustrated below:



Glare: The sensation produced by a bright source within the visual field that is sufficiently brighter than the level to which the eyes are adapted and can cause annoyance, discomfort, or loss of visual performance and visibility; blinding light. Glare and blinding light may be dangerous to the public health and safety, as they may contribute to vehicular or other accidents. The magnitude of glare depends on such factors as the size, position, brightness of the source, and the brightness level to which the eye is adapted.

Initial Lumens: The lumen rating for a brand-new light bulb. Initial lumens are listed in the manufacturer's specifications for lamps. For the purposes of determining compliance with this Section, initial (not "maintained" or "mean") lumen outputs of lamps (not fixtures) are the only value to be considered.

Installed: Attached, or fixed in place, whether or not connected to a power source.

Internally Illuminated Sign: A sign illuminated by an internal light source, fully enclosed within the sign and not directly visible, which is diffused through a translucent material.

Kelvin: A measurement of temperature. The "K" number in lighting stands for the number of kelvin units. It is the scientific measurement for the color of the light itself. The higher the number of kelvins, the "cooler" (toward the bluish white range) the light will be. Bluish white light can simulate daylight and easily brightens the night sky.

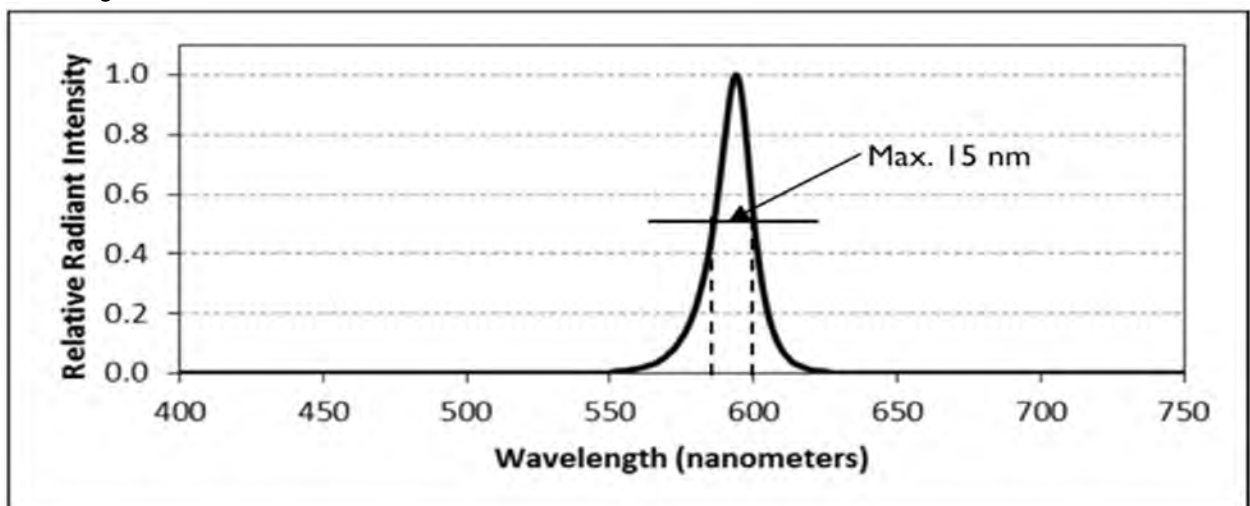
Light Trespass: Light falling across property boundaries on property not containing the originating light source.

Lumen: The unit used to measure the actual amount of visible light produced by a lamp, as defined by the manufacturer.

Luminaire: The complete lighting assembly, less the support assembly, of a light fixture.

Motion Sensing Lighting: A fixture designed, and properly adjusted, to illuminate an area by means of the automatic switching on of a lamp when motion is detected inside the area perimeter, and automatic switching off of the lamp when the detected motion ceases.

Narrow-Band Amber LED (NBA LED): A light-emitting diode (LED) with a spectrum similar to that shown in the graph below. To meet requirements of this Section, a Narrow-Band Amber LED must have a peak wavelength between 590 and 595 nm and a full width no greater than 15 nm when at 50 percent spectral intensity. Also called "narrow-spectrum amber", "limited-wavelength amber", and "590 nm amber". Note that the appearance of any of these terms in product literature is insufficient to confirm the spectrum characteristics described above; a graph of the spectrum is required to allow determination of the peak wavelength and full width standards described above.



Neon Lighting: Lighting that uses luminous gas filled tubes, often formed into text, symbols, or decorative elements. Neon Lighting includes tubes with typical diameters of 10 to 20 millimeters filled with neon, argon, xenon, or other gases and producing various colors of light. Neon lighting excludes replaceable fluorescent tubes.

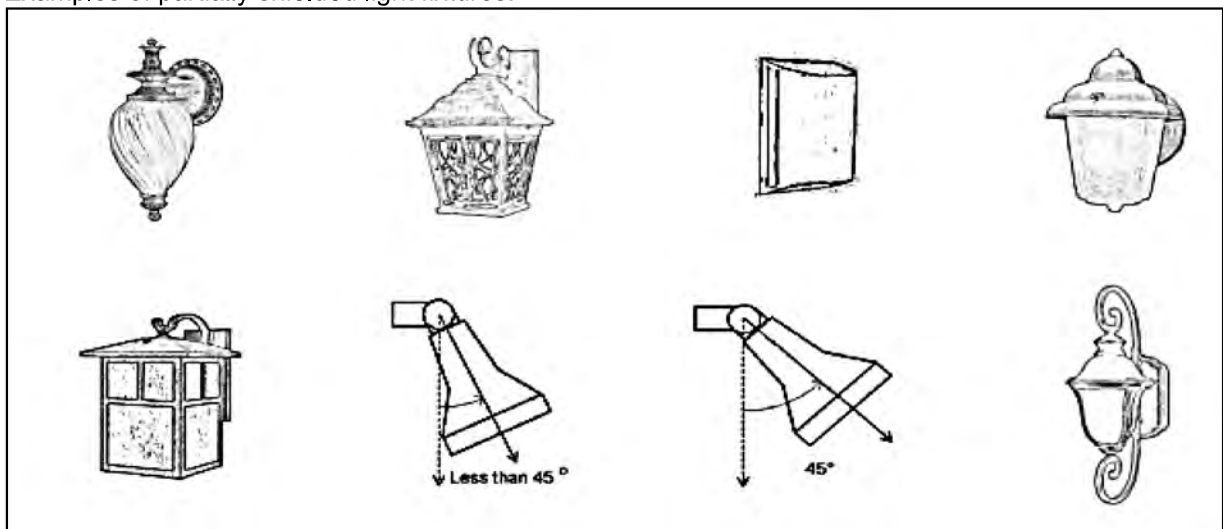
Opaque: Opaque means that the material must not transmit light from the internal illumination source.

Outdoor Display Lot: An area designed for the outdoor merchandising of product where active nighttime sales activity may occur, and where accurate color perception by customers is required. Outdoor display lots include automobile sales, assembly lots, garden supplies, and areas for temporary and seasonal sales, or other uses as determined by the Development Services Director.

Outdoor Light Fixtures: All outdoor illuminating devices, reflective surfaces, lamps, and other devices, either permanently installed or portable, which are used for illumination or advertisement, including , but not limited to, searchlights, spotlights, and floodlights for buildings and structures, recreational areas, parking lot lighting, entry/exit lighting, landscape and architectural lighting, billboards and other signs (advertising or other), streetlighting, product display area lighting, building overhangs, roof eaves, and open canopies, security lighting, and pedestrian areas or walkways.

Partially Shielded Fixture: A light fixture constructed and mounted such that most light emitted by the fixture, either directly from the light source or a diffusing element, or indirectly by reflection or refraction from any part of the fixture, is projected below the horizontal. Light emitted sideways or upwards arises only from incidental decorative elements or diffusing materials such as "honeycomb grid" or strongly colored glass or plastic. Fixtures using spot lamps are considered partially shielded if the lamps are aimed no higher than 45 degrees above straight down (half-way between straight down and straight to the side).

Examples of partially shielded light fixtures:



Service Station Canopy: A permanent roofed structure open on all sides, except where attached to a service station building, and used to provide shelter for service station fuel pumps.

Street Lighting: Lighting installed by or at the direction of the County or other governmental agency to illuminate public roadways.

String Lighting: A series of small lights (bulbs, LEDs, or other light emitter) attached to a wire or cable, or inside of tubing, used for illumination or decorative purposes. Such lighting is not contained within a fixture and may be attached to or hung from surfaces or supported in any manner.

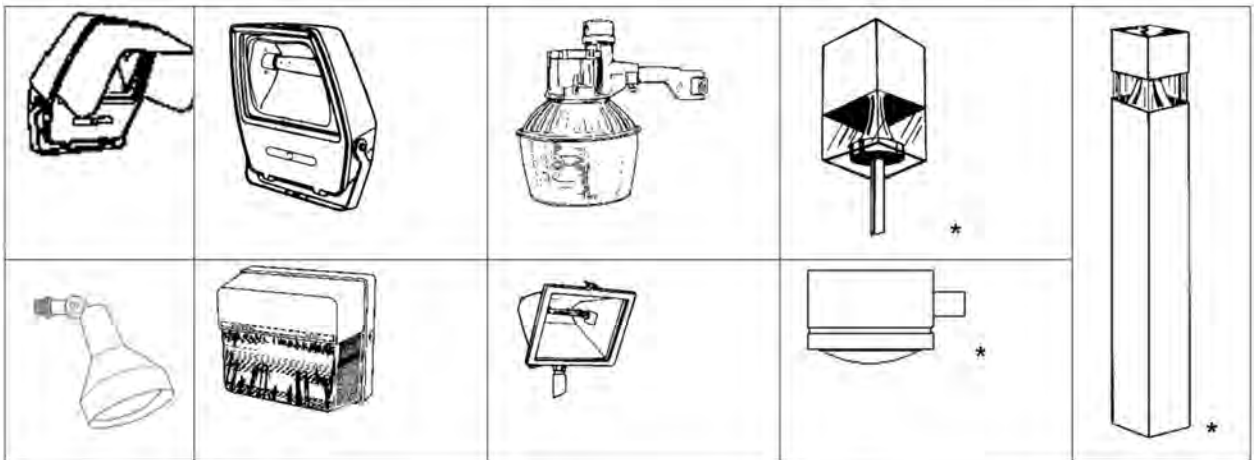
Temporary Lighting: Lighting which may not conform to the provisions of this Section, which is intended for uses which, by their nature, are of limited duration, such as business grand openings or special civic event.

Total-Light Output: The maximum total amount of light, measured in lumens, from all lamps used in outdoor light fixtures on a property. Includes lighting from all area lighting fixtures, external sign illumination and decorative (non-sign) neon tubes, but does not include lighting used for permitted internally illuminated signs.

Translucent: To be considered translucent, diffused light is transmitted through a material from an internal illumination source.

Unshielded Fixture: A light fixture that is not fully shielded or partially shielded. Examples of fixtures that are unshielded include, but are not limited to, those illustrated below:

(Note: even though the lamp in these fixtures may be shielded from direct view when viewed from the side or above, reflective surfaces and/or lens covers are directly visible from the side.)



Uplighting: Lighting placed or designed to throw illumination upward.

Watt: The unit used to measure the electrical power consumption (not the light output) of a lamp.