



**LDRAB Lighting Subcommittee
Wednesday December 8, 2004 AGENDA
100 Australian Avenue
Executive Conference Room, 3:00 p.m.**

- A. Establish Subcommittee Dates and Times

- B. Review Lighting Standards
 - 1. Proposed PBC Code Language – Attachment
 - 2. Security Lighting Standards - Attachment
 - 3. Delray Beach Lighting Standards - Attachment

- C. Discuss Next Meeting Agenda

- E. Adjourn

manner that the grading on the subject lot has been visually inspected and the grading and resultant drainage patterns are sufficient to ensure that any adjacent lots are not adversely affected by the drainage from the subject lot.

- B. Upon receiving certification by the licensed professional engineer, this Section 13.10.120 will be deemed satisfied by the Town and a copy of the certification will be placed in the permit file for the structure. (Ord. 3.01.17 § 1, 1996)

Section 13.10.130 Underdrains prohibited; administration of failed underdrains

- A. Underdrain defined. For the purposes of this Section 13.10.130, underdrain shall mean any foundation drainage system, or gravel or pipe underdrain placed in service or mainline trenches within the rights-of-way of the Town.
- B. Approval of underdrains. Underdrains shall not be constructed within the Town's rights-of-way unless the Public Works Director makes a written determination that such underdrains are necessary to remedy a specific drainage issue for which an underdrain will provide an effective remedy. If an underdrain is determined to be necessary, it shall be constructed in accordance with design and construction criteria approved in advance by the Public Works Director or his or her designee.
- C. Administration of failed underdrains. In those projects in which underdrains have already been constructed and installed within the Town rights-of-way, the failure of an underdrain, as determined by the Public Works Director, shall result in the following procedure for alleviating the underdrain failure:
 - 1. The failed underdrain system shall be eliminated as a vehicle for draining ground water from the adjacent property for which it was intended and to which it was installed.
 - 2. The adjacent property owner[s] shall be required, at their own cost, to install a sump pump to drain ground water, as a replacement and in lieu of the failed underdrain system. (Ord. 3.01.44 § 1, 1999; Ord. 3.01.24 § 1, 1997)

Section 13.10.140 Lighting standards

- A. Definitions. For the purpose of this Section, the terms listed below shall have the following meaning; provided, however, that in the event there is a conflict between the definitions set forth below and the definitions contained in Section 13.02.010, the definitions in this Section shall apply:
 - 1. Active storage area means a commercial site that remains open to the public after 5:00 p.m. and is used to store the personal property of various individuals.
 - 2. Decorative luminaire means the luminaires used for aesthetic or landscaping purposes that include Parker-style lights, ballards, carriage-style or other luminaires with less than fifteen hundred (1500) lumens.
 - 3. Fixture means the assembly that houses the lamp(s) and can include all or some of the following parts: a housing, a mounting bracket or pole socket, a ballast, a lamp, a reflector or mirror and/or a refractor lens.
 - 4. Floodlight or spotlight means a light fixture or lamp that incorporates a reflector to concentrate the light output into a directed beam in a particular direction.
 - 5. Foot-candle means a unit of light quantity or density when the foot is the unit of measure. One (1) foot-candle (fc) equals one (1) lumen per square foot of area. When metric units are used, lux is the

unit of light quantity. One (1) lux equals one (1) lumen per square meter of area. One (1) foot-candle equals ten and seventy-six hundredths (10.76) lux.

6. Full-cutoff luminaire means a luminaire that allows no light emission above a horizontal plane through its lower light-emitting part.
 7. Glare means light emitted without a lens or through a clear lens from a luminaire with an intensity great enough to reduce a person's ability to see, and in extreme cases to cause momentary blindness.
 8. High activity parking lot means a facility adjacent to a high pedestrian or vehicular traffic area such as a fast food restaurant, recreation center, mall or other shopping center.
 9. Horizontal plane means an imaginary line drawn across the bottom of a light fixture above which no light shall be emitted.
 10. Inactive material storage area means a commercial site that is not open to the public after 5:00 p.m. and is generally used to store the merchandise or equipment that belongs to the business.
 11. Light trespass means the shining of more than one (1) foot-candle of light produced by a luminaire which shines beyond the boundaries of the property on which the fixture is located.
 12. Lumen means a unit of luminous flux. One (1) foot-candle is one (1) lumen per square foot.
 13. Luminaire means the complete lighting system, which includes the lamp(s) and fixtures.
 14. Luminaire height means the measurement from a paved or landscaped surface at ground level directly under the fixture to the top of the luminaire.
 15. Medium activity parking lot means a facility adjacent to a pedestrian or vehicular traffic area such as a park-n-ride, a sit-down restaurant, Town facility or office building.
 16. Shielded-fully luminaire means a light fixture with cutoff optics that allows no direct light emissions above a vertical cutoff angle of ninety degrees (90°) for street lighting and of eighty degrees (80°) for all other lighting through the luminaire's lowest component that emits light.
 17. Shielded-partially luminaire means luminaires that are shielded or constructed so that no more than ten percent (10%) of the light rays are emitted by the installed fixture at angles above the horizontal plane.
 18. Uniformity ratio relates to how evenly light is distributed on any given site. A uniformity ratio is usually expressed in average foot-candles of illuminance on a paved area to the foot-candles at the point of maximum or minimum illuminance on the same site. For example, an average to minimum uniformity ratio of 6:1 requires that the average foot-candle level of the luminaire is not greater than six (6) times the minimum level. In other words, the minimum cannot be less than one-sixth (1/6) the average. If the average is twelve (12) foot-candles, the minimum should be no less than two (2).
- B. Intent. To provide for the safety of citizens by providing adequate lighting in public areas, to minimize light pollution by focusing lights in desired directions and to establish a uniformity of lighting used within various districts to minimize the need for the eye to adjust to different levels of light.

C. General standards

1. Outdoor lighting shall not be used in any manner that could interfere with the safe movement of motor vehicles on public thoroughfares, including:
 - a. Any fixed light not designed for roadway illumination that produces direct or reflected light that could be disturbing to the operator of a motor vehicle.

- b. Any light that may be confused with or construed as a traffic control device except as authorized by a state, federal or Town government.
 - c. Any blinking, flashing or changing intensity lights.
- ~~2. Searchlights and rotating beacons are not permitted.~~
3. 2.The maximum height of any luminaire shall not exceed thirty (30) feet.
- ~~4. Luminaires installed along collector streets shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height.~~
5. 3.Luminaires installed along trails or pedestrian areas shall not exceed fifteen (15) feet in height.
- ~~6. Luminaires installed along collector streets shall not exceed the equivalent of thirty-five thousand (35,000) lumens.~~
- ~~7. A maximum of one (1) foot-candle is allowed at the lot line of any site.~~
8. 4. All stadium and all other exterior sports arena lights used for the purpose of illumination of the playing areas shall be extinguished by 10:00 p.m. or immediately after the conclusion of the final event of the day. The remainder of the facility lighting, except for reasons of security, must be extinguished at 10:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour after the event, whichever is later, and remain extinguished until one (1) hour prior to the commencement of the next event. For reasons of security, however, a maximum average level of five (5) foot-candles at an entrance and one (1) foot-candle on the rest of the structure is permitted.
- ~~9. 5. A photometric site plan and cut sheets for all proposed exterior fixtures shall be included with the application requirements of subdivision of land or a site plan. The photometric plan shall provide computer printout information that shows the proposed feature meets the requirements of the Code and shall include, but not be limited to, the following: average maintained illuminance, uniformity ratio (average as compared to the minimum) and maximum and minimum illuminance **submitted at time of building permit.**~~
10. 6. Classifications and details regarding light types for a luminaire, spotlight and decorative fixture are located in the Town of Parker Design Criteria Manual and are made a part of this Section by reference.
11. 7. Luminaires exceeding the equivalent of fifteen thousand (15,000) lumens shall be shielded. The following table lists the types of lamps and shielding required for their use.

<u>Fixture Lamp Type</u>	<u>Shielding in Residential Areas</u>	<u>Shielding in Nonresidential Areas</u>
Low Pressure Sodium	Must be partially shielded	Must be partially shielded
High Pressure Sodium	Must be partially shielded	Lamp type only allowed on arterial streets. Full shielding is required
Metal Halide	Must be partially shielded	Full shielding is required
Fluorescent	Full shielding is required	Full shielding is required
Quartz	Must be partially shielded	Full shielding is required
Incandescent (>100 watt)	Full shielding is required	Full shielding is required

Incandescent watt)	(<100	None required		None required
Any light source watt	<100	None required		None required
Neon, argon or krypton filled fixtures		Requires Commission approval	Planning	Requires approval Commission
Other sources		Requires Department approval	Planning	Requires approval Department

12.8. It is the responsibility of the property owner to maintain all exterior luminaries to keep them in good working order.

D. Residential lighting standards

1. All lamps contained within any freestanding luminaire on a public or private street shall conform to the uniformity ratios included below.

<u>Residential Area</u>	Uniformity Ratio (Average to <u>Minimum</u>)	Uniformity Ratio (Maximum to <u>Minimum</u>)
Roadways, local	6:1	10:1
Walkways and bikeways	3:1	6:1
Parking lots	4:1	6:1

E. Nonresidential lighting standards

- ~~1. Internal lighting shall be screened so that lamps are not visible from adjacent properties or public roads.~~
- ~~2. Internal lighting shall not exceed five (5) foot-candles when measured ten (10) feet from the outside perimeter of the building with all outdoor fixtures turned off.~~

3.1. Parking lots

- a. All freestanding luminaires within a parking lot shall be the same height unless the development contains two (2) or more buildings of different heights. The height of the luminaire shall match the height of each of the buildings, and shall not exceed thirty (30) feet without ~~Planning Commission~~ **BCC** approval.
- b. The lamp contained within any freestanding luminaire within a parking lot or on a site shall not exceed fifty thousand (50,000) lumens and shall conform to the uniformity ratios included below.

<u>Nonresidential Area</u>	<u>Min. FC</u>	<u>Max. FC</u>	Uniformity Ratio (Average to <u>Minimum</u>)	Uniformity Ratio (Maximum to <u>Minimum</u>)
Roadways, local			6:1	10:1 12:1
Parking lots with vehicular				

traffic, medium activity	3:1	10:1 <u>12:1</u>
Pedestrian safety and orientation, medium activity lots		
lots	3:1	10:1 <u>12:1</u>
Pedestrian safety and orientation, high activity lots		
lots	3:1	10:1 <u>12:1</u>
Material storage areas, active	6:1	10:1 <u>12:1</u>
Material storage areas, inactive	10:1	20:1 <u>12:1</u>

- c. All parking lot lights, except those required for security as provided herein, shall be extinguished within one (1) hour after the end of business hours and remain extinguished until one (1) hour prior to the commencement of business hours. For reasons of security, a maximum of thirty percent (30%) of the total lights used for parking lot illumination may remain in operation during such period.
- d. The setbacks from the property line shall be at least equal to the total height of the luminaire.

4. 2.Floodlights

- a. All floodlights shall be designed or retrofitted with shielding to focus the light so that it falls upon either the surface of the structure to be illuminated, on a freestanding sign, or on the ground.
- b. All floodlights, except those required for security, shall remain extinguished until one (1) hour prior to the commencement of business hours. For reasons of security, however, a maximum average level of five (5) foot-candles at entrances and loading docks and one (1) foot-candle on the rest of the structure is permitted.
- c. The maximum intensity for floodlights shall not exceed the equivalent of thirty-five thousand (35,000) lumens.

~~F. Decorative lighting~~

- ~~1. The Parker-style streetlight shall be one of the predominant lighting fixture used in the Downtown Business District and along the Parker Road corridor. A graphic depiction can be found in the Design Review Criteria Manual.~~
 - ~~a. The lights are most appropriate for pedestrian areas or small scale sites.~~
 - ~~b. Decorative lighting placed at the entrance to property or buildings shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission during the site plan process.~~
- ~~2. Lamps are limited to fifteen thousand (15,000) lumens.~~

G. F.Exemptions

- 1. Luminaires in residential areas which have a lamp of one hundred (100) watts or less.
- 2. Traffic control devices and luminaires on these devices installed by the Town or other governmental entity.

3. Temporary decorations or displays shall be allowed for a maximum of forty-five (45) days when such are clearly associated with any national, local or religious holiday or celebration.

H. G. Nonconforming lights

1. A nonconforming light may be continued and shall be maintained in good condition, but shall not be:
 - a. Changed to another nonconforming light;
 - b. Structurally altered;
 - c. Altered so as to increase the degree of nonconformity of the light;
 - d. Expanded or enlarged.

I. ~~Violations~~

- ~~1. Any person, firm or corporation, whether as principal, agent, employee or otherwise, who violates any of the provisions of this Section shall be fined an amount not to exceed four hundred ninety-nine dollars (\$499.00) for each such violation, such fine to inure to the Town. Each day of the documented existence of any situation held to be a violation shall be deemed an equal and separate offense.~~
- ~~2. The Town may withhold certificates of occupancy, temporary or otherwise, for any use that installs luminaires that do not comply with this Section. (Ord. 3.01.49 § 4, 2000; Ord. 3.122 § 1, 1998)~~

Section 13.10.150 Submittal of a foundation location certificate

A. Definitions

1. Foundation location certificate shall be a certificate in the same form as an improvement location certificate, bearing the signature and seal of a licensed professional surveyor, which contains setbacks dimensioned on each lot from all property lines to the location the foundation forms are set, to ensure that the improvement being constructed meets setback requirements, is consistent with the approved plot plan and does not encroach on any easements.

throw. (See N.F.P.A. 101 for exceptions.) Hinges which are exposed to the exterior shall be equipped with nonremovable hinge pins or a mechanical interlock to prevent removal of the door from the exterior by removing the hinge pins. Door jambs shall be solidly shimmed, extending not less than six (6) inches above and below the strike plate. Door jambs and frames shall be installed in accordance with manufacturing specifications. Strike plates shall be attached to wood with not less than No. 8 by two-inch screws. Strike plates when attached to metal shall be attached with not less than two (2) No. 8 machine screws. All strike plates of doors in pairs shall be installed as tested.

(b) The active leaf in pairs of swinging doors shall have locks as required for single swinging doors or be provided with multiple-point locks which contain inserts, each with one-inch minimum throw bolts and a cylinder lock. The inactive leaf in pairs of swinging doors shall be provided with threshold and header bolts that penetrate a strike with a minimum five-eighths-inch throw and one-half-inch minimum engagement. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(4), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-340. Sliding doors.

Sliding doors shall be equipped with a secondary locking device operable from the inside without the use of separate tools or key. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(5), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-341. Jalousie or louvered doors.

Doors with jalousie or louvered panels shall have those panels protected by approved metal bars, security screens or grills. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(6), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-342. Garage doors.

Garage doors shall be equipped with a key operated exterior locking device or other device that when activated will resist unlawful entry. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(7), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-343. Windows.

Jalousie or louvered windows shall be protected by approved metal bars, security screens or grills. Sliding windows shall be equipped with a second-

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ary locking device operable from the inside without the use of separate tools or key. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(8), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-344. Fixed glazing or glazing set into doors.

It is recommended that fixed glazing larger than six (6) inches in any direction located in a door, or within forty-two (42) inches of the door's locking device, be of burglar resistant material, have security screening, or other auxiliary security device. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(9), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-345. Exterior identification and numbering.

All active entry and rear entry doors shall be identified with six-inch lettering, numerals or combination in a conspicuous manner and of diverse coloration. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(10), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-346. Parking identification.

Assigned parking spaces shall not be identified to coincide with room number, name, or unit address. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 6(11), 10-27-87)

Secs. 7-347—7-350. Reserved.

DIVISION 4. LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 7-351. Scope.

The provisions of this division shall apply to the various occupancy classifications as listed in Table 500 with the exception of one- and two-family dwellings and are intended to increase security without causing unwarranted light pollution. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(1), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-352. Certification.

Inspecting and testing the initial installation of the lighting security system shall be performed by the design professional who will issue certification attesting to functional compliance with this article. This certification will be required by the authority having jurisdiction prior to issuing a certificate of occupancy for the structure the lighting security system serves. (Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(5), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-353. Illumination levels.

The minimum-maintained illumination levels in Table 500 expressed in footcandles shall not exceed a twelve to one (12:1) maximum to minimum uniformity ratio.
(Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(2), 10-27-87)

emit no more than one-third footcandle of light at the property line of the adjacently zoned parcel measured horizontally six (6) feet above grade level.
(Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(3), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-354. Overspill.

Outdoor lighting fixtures providing light to any parcel of land adjacent to any residentially zoned parcel of land, whether adjoining or not, shall

Sec. 7-355. Permitted lighting sources.

All lighting sources shall be energy efficient whenever possible, utilizing a light source that allows for the general distinguishing of colors.
(Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(4), 10-27-87)

Sec. 7-356. Table 500, exterior security lighting requirements.

The following is Table 500 and may be cited as such:

TABLE 500
EXTERIOR SECURITY LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS (Fc)

Occupancy category (Group)	Open parking areas	Parking areas within or under buildings	Active entrances to building	Access to building or parking areas
A - Assembly	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^b
B - Business	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^b
E - Educational	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^b
F - Factory Industrial	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^b
H - Hazardous	1/3 ^b	1 ^c	1 ^a	1 ^b
I - Institutional	1/3 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c
M - Mercantile	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^c
R - Residential	1/3 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^d	1 ^c
S - Storage	1/3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^a	1 ^b

Conversion Factors:

1 Lux - .0929 footcandles
1 Footcandle - 10.76 Lux

NOTES TO TABLE 500

General. The figures in Table 500 are average minimum maintained illumination levels expressed in footcandles. (fc).

1 *Mixed occupancies.* In the event that more than one (1) occupancy category applies in a given situation the requirements of the more restrictive shall apply.

- a. Security illumination shall be protected by vandal-resistant globes, and activated from dusk until dawn.
- b. Minimum-maintained lighting shall be provided from dusk until thirty (30) minutes after the termination of business each operating day.
- c. Minimum-maintained lighting shall be provided from dusk until dawn.
- d. Minimum-maintained lighting shall be maintained at common active entrances from dusk until dawn.

(Ord. No. 87-26, § 7(3), 10-27-87)

Secs. 7-357—7-369. Reserved.

ARTICLE XI. CONGREGATE LIVING FACILITY CONSTRUCTION CODE*

Sec. 7-370. Adopted.

There is hereby adopted the "Palm Beach County Congregate Living Facility Construction Code."
(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1, 12-8-87)

Sec. 7-371. Title.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the "Palm Beach County Congregate Living Facility (CLF) Construction Code."
(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1(1), 12-8-87)

Sec. 7-372. Legislative intent.

It is the intent of this code to provide for the public health, safety and welfare by establishing

*Editor's note—Ord. No. 87-33, adopted Dec. 8, 1987, effective Dec. 21, 1987, amended this Code by adding provisions designated by the editor as ch. 7, art. XI, §§ 7-370—7-381.

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minimum standards for the construction and future conversion of congregate living facilities within the unincorporated area of the county.

It is also the intent of this code to establish reasonable standards to ensure that a congregate living facility which is multifamily in character (CLF type 3) shall be able to meet restrictions on residential density established by the comprehensive plan and the zoning code if it is ever converted to conventional residential development. This is accomplished in part by assuring that the structure is physically designed and constructed in a way that it can be altered at minimal expense to the property owner.
(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1(2), 12-8-87)

Sec. 7-373. Definitions.

Congregate living facility, congregare living facility type 1, congregare living facility type 2, and congregare living facility type 3 shall mean a building or structure in which is established the residential land uses defined in the zoning code, section 500.37, "Congregate Living Facilities," subsection, C, "Supplemental Definitions."
(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1(3), 12-8-87)

Sec. 7-374. Applicability.

(a) This code shall apply to all congregare living facilities within the unincorporated area of the county.

(b) This code shall apply to any construction for which a county building permit is now or hereafter required pursuant to the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Palm Beach County, the laws and regulations of the State of Florida, or otherwise by law.

(c) In the event of a conflict between the provisions of this code and any other requirement of law, the more restrictive provision shall apply.
(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1(4), 12-8-87)

Sec. 7-375. Minimum floor area requirement.

The minimum floor area of a congregare living facility shall be as set forth in the county housing code, chapter 14, article III, division 6, "Minimum Dwelling Space Requirements," section 14-141 et seq.

(Ord. No. 87-33, § 1(5), 12-8-87)

SECTION 4.6.8

Section 4.6.8 Lighting: Artificial lighting used to illuminate premises shall be directed away from adjacent properties. In addition, the following standards shall be adhered to:

(A) General Requirements:

(1) **Fixture Height:** No lighting fixtures on private property shall exceed twenty-five feet (25') in height.

(2) **Cutoff Luminaire Required:** When necessary to keep lighting confined to the site sharp cutoff luminaire shall be used.

(3) **Illumination Standards:** When measured ten feet within the property upon which the fixture is located, the illumination shall not exceed:

- * One-hundred foot-candles within display or storage areas;
- * Forty foot-candles within all other areas.

(4) **Night Hours Reduction:** After 11:00 p.m., the illumination within display and storage areas shall not exceed fifty foot-candles.

(B) Requirements for Outdoor Parking Areas and Commercial Sites:

(1) **Standards:** The complete installation of the area lighting system shall comply with applicable local codes and ordinances and meet the recommended illumination levels and uniformity ratios of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (I.E.S.), as set forth in this specification. The responsibility for performance to this specification, in its entirety, cannot be split up among individual suppliers of components comprising the system, but must be assumed solely by a single supplier.

(2) **Testing:** Upon completion of installation, the system shall be subject to inspection by the City Engineer, at his discretion, to determine compliance with criteria set forth herein. Computer verification shall be made available upon his request.

(3) Design Criteria:

(a) **General:** In determining a lighting design, consideration shall be given to the architectural and environmental aspects of the facility it is to serve. This consideration shall be instrumental in determining type of fixture (cutoff or non-cutoff luminaire), mounting height, and light source.

SECTION 4.6.8 (B) (3) (b)

(b) **Light Control and Spillage:** Cutoff luminaires, utilizing I.E.S. Type III distribution, or fixtures provided with cutoff "shielding", shall be used around the perimeter of a facility in order to limit glare and light spillage onto adjacent properties. All cutoff luminaires shall shield the light source at angles above 72 degrees from vertical, limiting effective light throw to 3 mounting heights. Lighting shall be directed away from residential properties bordering commercial areas that employ site lighting. Average illumination levels of exits, entrances, trafficway collector lanes, pedestrian walkways, and loading zones shall be approximately twice the illumination level of parking areas they are contiguous with, or approximately twice the illumination of any adjoining streets, whichever is greater.

(c) **Illumination Levels and Uniformity:** The following criteria shall be the minimum acceptable standards for the lighting of parking areas:

PARKING AREA FOR	I.E.S. ILLUM LEVELS	UNIFORMITY
Regional malls, major league athletic stadiums, museums, art galleries, convention centers, auditoriums.	2.0 Avg. Maint. F.C.	3:1 Avg. / Min. (.7 F.C. Min.) 12:1 Max. / Min. (8.0 F.C. Max.)
Area shopping centers, strip malls, fast food franchises, hospitals, airports, rail and bus terminals, apartment and condominium complexes.	1.0 Avg. Maint. F.C.	3:1 Avg. / Min. (.4 F.C. Min.) 12:1 Max. / Min. (4.0 F.C. Max.)
Local merchant or neighborhood shopping centers, schools.	0.5 Avg. Maint. F.C.	4:1 Avg. / Min. (.125 F.C. Min.) 15:1 Max. / Min. (2.5 F.C. Max.)

LDRAB/Lighting Subcommittee Meeting

December 8, 2004, 3:00 PM Executive Conference Room

Present:

Members

Wesley Blackman

Barbara Noble

Zoning Staff

Robert Buscemi, Principal Planner

William Cross, Senior Planner

David Garrard McGuire, Site Planner II

Izabela Aurelson, Planner I

Jamie Marcus, Student Para-Professional

Eric Wasser, Commercial Plan Review Supervisor

Robert Buscemi, Principal Planner opened the meeting with an overview of the issues related to outdoor lighting and pointed out the lack of standards in the present Unified Land Development Code that govern illumination. He also suggested that the subcommittee should consider formulating standards that might be either general or use specific, and possibly tier-driven. In addition, he observed that the regulations pertaining to similar uses adjacent to one another should be less stringent. Mr. Buscemi handed out supportive documentation that included a draft copy of lighting standards to use as a baseline and Delray Beach lighting standards to use as a reference.

After an in depth discussion and brainstorming session, the subcommittee recommended that the following issues related to outdoor lighting be researched:

1. Uses (including athletic fields and auto sales lots)
2. Direction of lighting
3. Hours of illumination
4. Types and height of lighting fixtures
5. Color of light
6. Parking areas
7. Aesthetic lighting
8. Regulations in other Codes
9. Dark Skies website
10. Illuminating Engineering Society of North America

In addition, the subcommittee concluded that a Master Lighting Plan should be a necessary component of any commercial development approval process and that the input of industry is needed to examine the issues in an equitable manner. Finally, Mr. Blackman offered to take pictures of desirable and non-desirable lighting elements in order to provide examples of both to the LDRAB and the subcommittee.

Next Subcommittee meeting date was set for January 12th, 2005 at 3:00 PM.

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