

1 **ORDINANCE NO. 2020-XX**

2 **AN ORDINANCE OF IVINS CITY, UTAH, UPDATING**
3 **REGULATIONS FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING**

4
5 **WHEREAS**, the Ivins City Council desires to update the City’s Outdoor Lighting regulations by
6 consolidating, amending and renumbering the prior Outdoor Lighting regulations;

7 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF IVINS CITY, STATE**
8 **OF UTAH:**

9 **SECTION 1.** Chapter 9 of Title 14 of the Ivins City Code is hereby repealed.

10
11 **Title 14**

12 **BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION**

13 * * *

14 **CHAPTER 9**

15 **OUTDOOR LIGHTING**

16 Repealed. (Ord. 2020-XX, 2020)

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18 **SECTION 2.** Chapter 22 of Title 16 of the Ivins City Code is hereby amended to now be entitled
19 “LANDSCAPING” and sections 16.22.104 and 16.22.105 are hereby repealed.

20 **Title 16**

21 **ZONING REGULATIONS**

22 * * *

23 **CHAPTER 22**

24 **LANDSCAPING ~~AND OUTDOOR LIGHTING~~**

25 * * *

26 **16.22.104 Outdoor Site Lighting Requirements.** Repealed. (Ord. 2020-XX, 2020)

27 **16.22.105 Lighting of Drive-Through Facilities And Gas Island Canopies.** Repealed. (Ord.
28 2020- XX, 2020)

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30 **SECTION 3.** Amended and renumbered Outdoor Lighting regulations are now codified in Title 16,
31 Chapter 23 of the Ivins City Code as follows:

32 **Title 16**

33 **ZONING REGULATIONS**

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CHAPTER 23

OUTDOOR LIGHTING

16.23.101 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to encourage the quantity and level of lighting necessary for safety, security and the enjoyment of outdoor living. The type of lighting and the location of lighting fixtures are key components of effective lighting. It is the intent of this chapter to effectively light areas with lighting fixtures that limit glare and direct light onto the area to be lit.

The purpose of this chapter is to assist in implementing the Ivins City General Plan that includes the following Vision Statement:

“Ivins is a City that values and preserves its scenic beauty and provides a variety of intellectual, educational, cultural, recreational, historic and economic opportunities to its diverse population and visitors. Ivins is a vibrant community that preserves a high quality of life for residents while promoting a resort character.”

Effective outdoor lighting enhances the City’s character and identity, provides safety and security for persons and property, promotes a pleasant and soft ambiance, and protects astronomical observations, ~~and provides safety and security for persons and property. Excessive light, or light pollution, can be annoying, cause safety problems, reduce privacy, and waste energy resources.~~

Outdoor lighting has a number of functions, it must promise immediate good vision and orientation so that an area is usable and safe at night. By means of placement and intensity, lighting is also used to guide pedestrian and vehicular movement and highlight areas where traffic conflicts. Lighting is also used for architectural emphasis and effect, to attract business, and to give a site a particular “personality”. All area lighting has the ultimate purpose of providing visibility. Good visibility is achieved through the interaction of intensity, direction, and reflection of light so that an observer can immediately translate received light into terms of shapes, colors, surfaces, distance, and movement.

In order to effectively regulate these activities, communities are empowered to establish regulations and standards for all outdoor lighting. This chapter contains standards and guidelines to preserve, protect, and enhance the “night sky” in Ivins City.

This chapter, and any rules, regulations and specifications hereafter adopted, is initiated for the following purposes:

To promote safety and security for persons and property.

To promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare.

To preserve, protect, and enhance the natural beauty of the “night sky”.

To encourage and promote the conservation of energy resources.

~~To promote safety and security for persons and property.~~

To maintain and enhance property values.

To adopt clear standards for all outdoor lighting and to inform the public of those standards.

To implement the goals and objectives of the Ivins City General Plan.

74 To implement the goals and objectives of the Ivins City Design Guidelines and Standard
75 Specifications for Design and Construction.

76 To eliminate light trespass onto abutting properties.

77 To promote appropriate business.

78 To allow flexibility for creative lighting.

79 To avoid duplicate lighting sources.

80 To enhance community personality.

81 To comply with adopted state energy codes. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

82 **16.23.102 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY.** This chapter, together with the Ivins City General
83 Plan, Ivins City Zoning Ordinance, Ivins City Subdivision Ordinance, Ivins City Design
84 Guidelines, and Ivins City Standard Specifications for Design and Construction shall guide
85 outdoor lighting within the municipal boundaries of the City. This chapter does not apply to
86 indoor lighting. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

87 **16.23.103 INTERPRETATION.**

88 (1) Greater Restrictions Prevail. In their interpretation and application, the provisions of this
89 chapter shall be considered as minimum requirements. Where the provisions of this chapter
90 impose greater restrictions than any statute, other regulations, ordinance or covenant, the
91 provisions of this chapter shall prevail- [wherever legally allowed](#). Where the provisions of any
92 statute, other regulation, ordinance, or covenant impose greater restrictions than the provision of
93 this chapter, the provisions of such statute, other regulation, ordinance, or covenant shall prevail.

94 (2) Definitions. Whenever any word or phrase used in this chapter is not defined herein but is
95 defined in related sections of the Utah Code or in the Ivins Municipal Code, such definition is
96 incorporated herein and shall apply as though set forth herein in full, unless the context clearly
97 indicates a contrary intention. Unless a contrary intention clearly appears, words used in the
98 present tense include the future, the singular includes the plural, the term “shall” is always
99 mandatory and the term “may” is permissive.

100 (3) Severability of Parts. The various sections, subparagraphs, sentences, phrases, and clauses of
101 this chapter are hereby declared to be severable. If any such part of this chapter is declared to be
102 invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction or is amended or deleted by the City Council, all
103 remaining parts shall remain valid and in force.

104 **16.23.104 DEFINITIONS.** Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions shall
105 be used in the interpretation and construction of this chapter. Words used in the present tense
106 include the future; the singular includes the plural; the word “shall” is mandatory and not
107 directory; the word “may” is permissive. Words used in this chapter, but not defined herein, shall
108 have the meaning first as defined in any other ordinance adopted by the City and then its
109 common, ordinary meaning.

110 ***Bollard.*** A post-shaped light fixture that is useful along pathways, garden borders and other areas
111 that require definition at night. These fixtures cast light downward in a full 360-degree pattern or
112 have half lenses that confine illumination to 180 degrees. Bollards shall use cut-off optics.

113 **Cut-off Fixture.** The IESNA definition of a shielded luminaire where less than 2.5% of the light
114 is emitted above 90 degrees above horizontal, for purposes of this chapter. Also see definition for
115 full cut-off fixture.

116 **Design Guidelines.** The document adopted by the City Council to direct and guide the aesthetics
117 of development in Ivins City.

118 [Electronic Message Boards. Includes, but is not limited to, digital signage, LED sign message](#)
119 [boards, scrolling LED sign, and programmable electronic message signs.](#)

120 **Existing Outdoor Lighting.** All existing outdoor lighting located on a subject property that is
121 part of a land use application or building permit.

122 **Floodlight.** A fixture designed to “flood” a well-defined area with light.

123 **Fluorescent Lamp.** A Long Arc lamp that uses the fluorescence of a phosphor to produce visible
124 light.

125 **Foot-candle (fc).** A standard unit of measure used to specify illuminance; how much light is
126 falling per square foot onto a surface. One foot-candle of illumination arises when one lumen is
127 spread onto one square foot of surface. The amount of light striking a surface, measured by a
128 light meter.

129 **Full Cut-off Fixture.** The IESNA definition of a shielded luminaire where none of the light is
130 emitted above 90 degrees above horizontal, for purposes of this chapter. Additionally this
131 requires the luminaire to have a flat lens and may not be angled more than 1 degree from
132 horizontal. Also see definition for cut-off fixture.

133 **Fully Shielded Fixture.** A fixture with an opaque housing or attachment which prevents a line of
134 sight to the bulb when viewed from another property and which prevents a line of sight to any
135 part of the light source at or above a horizontal plane running through the lowest portion of the
136 fixture.

137 **General Plan.** The document that sets forth general guidelines for proposed future development
138 of the land within the municipality that includes what is also commonly referred to as a “Master
139 Plan”.

140 **Glare.** Light emitting from a luminaire with an intensity great enough to reduce a viewer’s
141 ability to see, and in extreme cases causing momentary blindness.

142 **Height of Luminaire.** The (mounting) height of a luminaire shall be measured as the vertical
143 distance from the ground directly below the centerline of the luminaire to the lowest direct light
144 emitting part of the luminaire.

145 **High-Intensity Discharge (HID) Lamp.** Family of bulb type that produces illumination by
146 passing an electric current through a gas, also referred to as a “gas discharge lamp”. HID
147 includes low and high-pressure sodium, mercury vapor, and metal halide.

148 **High-Pressure Sodium (HPS) Lamp.** An HID lamp where light is produced from a mixture of
149 mercury and sodium at high pressure. The lamp produces a yellow or amber effect.

150 [Home Accent Lighting. Lighting of building surfaces, landscape features, status and similar](#)
151 [items for the purpose of decoration and ornamentation and that does not have as its primary](#)
152 [function the safety and security of persons or property.](#)

153 **IESNA.** The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, the ANSI accredited standards
154 writing body for lighting definitions and recommended practices cited in this chapter.

155 **Illuminance.** The intensity of light per unit of area.

156 **Incandescent Lamp.** A lamp in which the light is produced by a filament of conducting material
157 contained in a vacuum and heated by an electric current.

158 **Initial Lumens.** The amount of light emitted by a lamp after 100 hours of operation.

159 [Kelvin. The measurement of color temperature of light appearance provided by a light bulb. It is](#)
160 [measured in degrees on a scale from 1000 to 10,000. The higher the degrees Kelvin, the whiter](#)
161 [the color temperature.](#)

162 **Lamp.** The electric bulb or tube within a luminaire that produces the actual light.

163 **Laser Source Light.** A device containing a substance the majority of whose atoms or molecules
164 can be put into an excited energy state, allowing the substance to emit coherent light in an
165 intense narrow beam.

166 [LED Lamp. The LED light bulb is an electric light for use in light fixtures that produces light](#)
167 [using one or more light emitting diodes. The lamp color can be manufactured in a broader](#)
168 [spectrum.](#)

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

172 **Light Source.** The lamp and lens, diffuser, or reflective enclosure, also known as a luminaire.

173 **Light Pollution.** Occurs when night lighting is emitted upwards and obstructs the view of the
174 night sky.

175 **Light Trespass.** Occurs when outdoor night lighting encroaches onto adjacent properties and/or
176 adjacent public properties. See also Spill Light.

177 **Low-Pressure Sodium (LPS) Lamp.** An HID lamp where the light is produced by radiation from
178 sodium vapor at a relatively low pressure. The lamp produces a yellowish light.

179 **Lumen.** The standard unit used to measure the brightness of the illumination exiting a lamp,
180 provided by the manufacturer.

181 **Luminaire.** A structure that holds an electric lamp and its socket, wiring, and auxiliaries, such as
182 ballasts, reflectors, lenses and attachment parts.

183 **Mean Lumens.** The amount of light emitted by a lamp at the end of useful life. Used for
184 calculation of illuminance demonstrating compliance with these requirements, unless noted
185 differently.

186 **Mercury Vapor Lamp.** An HID lamp where the light is produced by radiation from mercury
187 vapor. The lamp produces a blue/green light.

188 **Metal-Halide Lamp.** An HID lamp where the light is produced by radiation from metal-halide
189 vapors. The lamp produces a crystal white light. Lamp may be coated or uncoated by a phosphor.

190 **Neon Lamp.** A discharge tube filled with luminous gas (neon, argon, xenon or other gasses).
191 Tubes are often formed into text, symbols or decorative elements and produce lights of various
192 colors. Replaceable fluorescent lamps are not included in this definition.

193 **Non-conforming Luminaires.** Luminaires that do not conform to this chapter but existed at the
194 time of the adoption of this chapter.

195 **Outdoor Lighting.** The nighttime illumination of an outside area or object by any handmade
196 device located outdoors that produces light by any means.

197 **Photometrics.** A branch of Science that deals with the measurement of the intensity of light or of
198 relative illuminating power in terms of perceived brightness to the human eye. Photometric
199 measurements are crucial in the quality control and development of any lighting that is to be
200 utilized in a human environment.

201 **Plasma Lamp.** High-efficiency Plasma (HEP): High efficiency plasma lighting is the class of
202 plasma lamps that have system efficiencies of 90 lumens per watt or more. Lamp in this class are
203 potentially the most energy-efficient light source for outdoor, commercial, and industrial
204 lighting. Explanation: Many modern plasma lamps have very small light sources – far smaller
205 than HID bulbs or fluorescent tubes- leading to much higher luminaire efficiencies also. High
206 intensity discharge lamps have typical luminaire efficiencies of 55% and fluorescent lamps of
207 70%. Plasma lamps typically have luminaire efficiencies exceeding 90%.

208 **Safety Lighting.** Low-level lighting used to illuminate vehicular and pedestrian circulation.

209 **Security Lighting.** Lighting designed to illuminate a property or grounds for the purpose of
210 visual security. This includes fully shielded lighting designed to remain on during nighttime
211 hours in the absence of business activity as well as motion sensing lighting fixtures.

212 **Spill Light.** Undesired light falling beyond the desired and allowable target. See Light Trespass.

213 **Sport Lighting** Lighting designed for active recreation, whether publicly or privately owned,
214 including but not limited to, parks, baseball, and softball diamonds, soccer and football fields,
215 2020- XX Outdoor lighting update page 6 of 14 golf courses, tennis courts, roping/equestrian
216 activities and swimming pools. Requires special construction permit.

217 **Spotlight.** Any lamp that incorporates a reflector or a refractor to concentrate the light output into
218 a directed beam of less than 25 degrees in a particular direction.

219 **Standard Specifications for Design and Construction.** The standards and construction
220 requirements for improvements as published by Ivins City, most recent edition.

221 **Street Lighting.** Lighting installed by or at the direction of a governmental agency to illuminate
222 public roadways and adjacent walking surfaces.

223 **Subdivision Ordinance.** The Ivins City Subdivision Ordinance as presently adopted and as
224 amended hereafter by the City Council.

225 **Up-lighting.** Direct light emitted above the horizontal. See Light Pollution.

226 **Watt.** The standard unit used for measuring the amount of electrical energy used.

227 **Zoning Administrator.** Ivins City Staff that is designated by the City Manager to administer
228 provisions of this chapter.

229 **Zoning Ordinance.** The City Zoning Ordinance as presently adopted and as amended hereafter
230 by the City Council.

231 **16.23.105 GENERAL STANDARDS AND CRITERIA.** Listed herein are standards and
232 criteria for lighting. It is important to note that the intent of this section is to effectively regulate
233 lighting, and it is not the intent of this section to limit creative lighting solutions. Creative

234 approaches to lighting are encouraged and viable alternatives to these standards and guidelines
235 may be substituted if the alternatives can be demonstrated to meet the intent of this chapter and
236 do not otherwise violate this chapter.

237 (1) Type of Lights Recommended.

238 (a) Incandescent or Tungsten Halogen Lamps. Allowed for some landscape lighting or
239 residential safety lighting, generally less than 60 watts, 20-watt limitation for landscape
240 lighting.

241 (b) Compact Fluorescent Lamps. Allowed for some landscape lighting or residential safety
242 lighting, generally less than 40 watts, 26-watt limitation for landscape lighting.

243 ~~(c) Metal Halide Lamps. Generally permitted for sports lighting and specifically approved~~
244 ~~outdoor merchandising.~~

245 ~~(d) High Pressure Sodium Lamps. Preferred for streetlighting, in limited wattages and~~
246 ~~mounting heights.~~

247 ~~(e) Low Pressure Sodium Lamps. Permitted for streetlighting, in limited wattages and~~
248 ~~mounting heights.~~

249 (c) LED Lamps.

250 (2) Conformance with Applicable Codes. All outdoor electrically powered illuminating devices
251 shall be installed in conformance with the provisions of this chapter, Building Codes, the
252 Electrical Code, and Sign Ordinance, with appropriate permits and inspection. Reference
253 applicable IESNA publications.

254 (3) Color/Temperature: ~~Warm lighting colors are required and blue-white colors are generally~~
255 ~~prohibited. In this regard, all outdoor light shall meet the following:~~

256 ~~(a) For non-residential properties, private streets and parking lot lighting:~~ The correlated color
257 temperature (CCT) of outdoor lamps shall be no more than 34,000 degrees Kelvin ~~plus or minus~~
258 200 degrees and ~~must be covered with an amber filter that reduces the CCT to approximately~~
259 2,200 degrees.

260 ~~(i) The amber filter shall be ACRYLITE® cast acrylic sheeting 1/8 to 1/4 inch thick. The~~
261 ~~color of the filter is “Transparent Amber—86%”. Equal alternative shall only be~~
262 ~~considered with testing by the City.~~

263 ~~(b) For residential properties, the correlated color temperature (CCT) of outdoor lamps shall~~
264 ~~not exceed 2,700 degrees Kelvin, except that parking lot lights, bollards, entry lights, signage~~
265 ~~lighting, and any other freestanding outdoor lights (except low-voltage landscape lighting~~
266 ~~mounted no higher than 18” off the ground) are required to meet the color temperature~~
267 ~~requirements for all non-residential properties as described above. (Ord. 2018-18, 2019).~~

268 (4) Light Trespass. All light fixtures, including security lighting, shall be aimed and shielded so that
269 the direct illumination shall be confined to the property boundaries of the light source. Direct
270 illumination shall not fall onto or across any public or private street or road. No spill lighting is
271 permitted.

272 (5) Fully Shielded Fixtures. All outdoor lighting, emitting more than 2000 initial lumens, shall be
273 full cut-off fixtures fully shielded with fixtures installed and aimed in such a way so that no light is
274 emitted above the horizontal. For luminaires under 1800 lumens the bulb must be frosted glass or

275 installed behind a translucent cover. Shielding may be accomplished by: full cut-off fixtures; design;
276 shielding; visors; louvers; or other devices.

277 (6) Spotlights. Spotlights shall be aimed or directed toward the ground and no light shall be aimed at
278 neighboring property or create direct glare for motorists.

279 (7) Searchlights, Floodlights, etc. Searchlights, floodlights, laser source lights, strobe, or flashing
280 lights, illusion lights, or any similar high intensity light shall not be permitted except in emergencies
281 by public safety personnel or at their direction.

282 (8) Site Shielding. In certain cases, additional shielding may be required to mitigate glare or light
283 trespass. The need for additional shielding shall be considered as part of the development review
284 process described in the Ivins City Subdivision Ordinance.

285 (9) Up-lighting. Up-lighting (light pollution) is prohibited unless the light is shielded in a manner
286 that confines the light to the surface of a building façade or other object of illumination, without spill
287 light.

288 (10) Light Curfews.

289 (a) Commercial and industrial lighting shall be turned off within thirty (30) minutes of close
290 of business, except that lighting within forty (40) feet of a building, outside display areas, or
291 other areas requiring security lighting shall not exceed two (2) initial lumens per square foot.

292 (b) Lighting for signage, except monument signs, shall be turned off thirty (30) minutes after
293 the close of business.

294 (c) Sports lighting shall be turned off by 11:00 P.M., except to conclude a specific sporting
295 event that is underway.

296 (11) Landscape Lighting. The primary function of landscape lighting is to provide illumination for
297 pathways, steps, and entrances to buildings.

298 (a) Pathway Lighting. The intent of pathway lights is to provide pools of light to help direct
299 pedestrians along the path, not to fully illuminate the path. Steps and path intersections
300 should be illuminated for safety. The maximum average foot-candle permitted on the ground
301 is an average of one (1) horizontal foot- candle or less. Two types of lights may be selected:
302 three and one half (3'6") foot bollards with louvers or ten (10) foot pole mounted down
303 directed luminaires. Lights must be shielded.

304 (b) Highlighting, Backlighting. Only low voltage systems are permitted. Lights must be
305 partially shielded and light must not be directed off the property being lighted. A maximum
306 foot-candle permitted at ten (10) feet is 0.6 horizontal foot-candles from the light source. Up-
307 lighting is prohibited except where demonstrated to be non-polluting at a power density of ~~20~~
308 watts250 lumens per 10 square ft. of landscape area.

309 (c) The lighting of vegetation and other landscape features shall comply with the regulations
310 established in this chapter.

311 (d) The regulations contained in this Section 16.23.105(11) shall apply to Home Accent
312 Lighting.

313 (12) Lighting of Flags.

314 (a) U.S. Code states that:

315 *“It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and*
316 *flagstaffs in the open. However, when a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed*
317 *twenty-four hours a day if properly illuminated during the hours of darkness.”*

318 (b) The lighting of Federal or State flags shall be permitted provided that the light is a narrow
319 beam spotlight rather than a floodlight, carefully aimed to avoid creating a source of glare
320 (maximum lumen output of ~~6000~~1500 lumens per flag).

321 (13) Security Lighting. Appropriate security lighting is allowed in compliance with the general
322 provisions of this chapter including shielding, direction, color, and measurement.

323 (a) Commercial. Security lighting is permitted within forty (40) feet of a building, in outside
324 display areas, or other areas requiring such lighting. Security lighting may remain on after the
325 close of business for security purposes, reduced to defined illuminance levels.

326 (b) Residential. All security lighting shall be fully shielded and shall be set on a timer or
327 motion detector. Infrared sensor spotlights are the recommended light type for security.

328 (14) Roadway/Streetlights/Trails. All streetlights shall be in accordance with Ivins City Standard
329 Specifications except as indicated below for non-standard lighting.

330 (a) Full Cut-off Fixtures. All new lighting for streets or highways shall be full cut-off
331 fixtures.

332 (b) Light Source. Streetlights shall preferably use ~~high-pressure sodium~~LED lighting or
333 Plasma Lamps.

334 (c) Height. Streetlights shall not exceed twenty-five (25) feet in height.

335 (d) Non-Standard Poles. Metal poles that are used to mount light fixtures shall be painted
336 black, brown, or other colors that blend with the surrounding terrain. Fiberglass poles shall
337 be likewise painted or intrinsically colored. Wooden poles shall be naturally stained or
338 painted in colors that blend with the surrounding terrain.

339 (e) Non-complying Streetlights. Existing street and highway lights that do not meet the
340 requirements of this chapter shall be brought into compliance as part of the Ivins City Capital
341 Facilities Improvements Plan as funds become available.

342 (f) Location. Roadway and streetlights, as a minimum, should be placed:

343 (i) At intersections and crosswalks on major collector streets and arterials unless within 125
344 feet of an adjacent streetlight.

345 (ii) At intersections and crosswalks on minor collector or residential collector streets unless
346 within 250 feet of an adjacent streetlight.

347 (g) Exceptions: Exceptions may be made by the City Engineer or Public Works Director if
348 crosswalks and street signs along collector and arterial streets are provided with alternative
349 lighting as proposed by a developer.

350 (15) Trails. Trails lighting shall be low-level bollards (below eye level where possible), shielded, and
351 designed to meet all requirements established in this chapter and in accordance with the Standard
352 Specifications for Design and Construction. Bollards shall not be necessary where trail is within 100
353 feet of a streetlight. Other low-level lighting alternatives shall be considered during the development
354 process on a case by case basis.

355 (16) Project Entrance Lighting. The design of the fixtures shall blend with the general theme of the
356 project, project signage, and should be integrated into entry landscaping as approved by the
357 development process.

358 (17) Parking Lots

359 (a) Full cut-off fixtures. All lighting shall be full cut-off fixtures as defined by The
360 Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA).

361 (b) Appropriate location. Entrances, exits, and barriers should be emphasized.

362 (c) Integrate with landscaping. All parking lot lighting should be integrated into landscape
363 areas wherever possible.

364 (d) Height. Height of parking area light poles should be in proportion to the building mass
365 and height, and no more than fourteen (14) feet high.

366 (e) Maximum. A maximum of two (2) initial lumens per square foot of parking lot surface is
367 permitted.

368 (f) Spot or floodlighting prohibited. Spot or floodlighting of parking lots from a building or
369 other structure is not permitted.

370 (g) Compliance required. Parking lot lighting shall comply with all other requirements of this
371 chapter.

372 (h) Metal Poles. If metal poles are used to mount light fixtures they shall be painted black,
373 brown, or other colors that blend with the surrounding terrain.

374 (i) Wooden Poles. Wooden poles shall be naturally stained or painted in earth tones.

375 (18) Sports Facility Lighting.

376 (a) All sports lighting shall be fully shielded, or be designed or provided with sharp, cut-off
377 capability, so as to minimize up-light, spill light, and glare.

378 (b) All sports lighting shall be turned off within thirty (30) minutes of the completion of the
379 last game, practice, or event. In no case shall recreational lighting occur after 11:00 P.M.
380 except to conclude a specific sporting event that is underway.

381 (c) IESNA Certificate. All new sports lighting fixtures shall not exceed the minimum
382 standard illumination levels for sports lighting as established by IESNA. All new sports
383 lighting shall require site specific computer calculations and a printout demonstrating that
384 such lighting meets IESNA standards and does not otherwise violate this chapter, including
385 required time of day and lighting curfew.

386 (d) Compliance. All sports lighting shall meet the requirements of this chapter.

387 (19) Residential Lighting.

388 (a) All exterior luminaires on porches, garages, and entryways shall be fully shielded to
389 prevent glare onto adjacent property or public right of ways and light pollution into the night
390 sky. Luminaires shall be directed at walkways or entries and shall not be directed upward.

391 (b) Compact fluorescent fixtures are permitted.

392 (c) Security lighting shall be fully shielded and shall be set on a time or motion detector.
393 Infrared sensor spotlights are the recommended light type for security.

394 (d) Private sport court facilities shall use fully shielded fixtures and shall not use the lights
395 after 11:00 P.M. Pole height for mounting fixtures should not exceed twenty (20) feet.

396 (e) All sports lighting poles shall be painted black, brown, or other colors that blend with the
397 surrounding terrain.

398 (20) Signs. Signs, including directional, project entrance, free standing, building, and monuments
399 signs shall comply with the following requirements:

400 (a) Shielded. All lighting fixtures shall be aimed and shielded so that light is directed only
401 onto the sign façade and not aimed at adjacent streets, roads, or properties.

402 (b) Mounting. Lighting fixtures shall be mounted so as to light only the sign. Lighting
403 fixtures producing more than 1800 initial lumens must, and all lighting is encouraged to, be
404 mounted above sign and directed downward towards sign.

405 (c) Maximum. A maximum of forty (40) initial lumens per square foot of sign surface is
406 permitted. This figure is the total amount of initial lumens produced by all lamps used to
407 illuminate the sign, divided by the area of the sign.

408 (d) Signs in residential zones. Signs that abut residential zones shall be designed, placed, and
409 landscaped in such a manner so that the lighting does not trespass onto residential properties.

410 (e) Signs in commercial zones. Signs shall have no visible light source and only low
411 intensity lighting.

412 (21) Exempt Lighting. The following lighting shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter:

413 (a) Holiday lighting, as long as it does not create a hazard or nuisance from glare.

414 (b) Traffic control signals and devices.

415 (c) Temporary emergency lighting in use by law enforcement or government agencies or at
416 their direction.

417 (d) Temporary lighting, used for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days in any one (1) year
418 period for festivals, celebrations, or other public activities.

419 (e) Security lighting controlled by a motion sensor switch that remains on for no longer than
420 ten (10) minutes after activation but shall in all cases be shielded and directed to the areas
421 where such lighting is required.

422 (f) Temporary construction lighting used for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days in any
423 one (1) year period.

424 (22) Prohibited Lighting. The following lighting shall be prohibited:

425 (a) Unshielded lighting. Unshielded lighting for any purpose is prohibited.

426 (b) Flashing, blinking, intermittent lights. Flashing, blinking, intermittent lights or other
427 lights that move or give the impression of movement, ~~is~~are prohibited. ~~Holiday lighting is~~
428 ~~permitted except during holidays.~~

429 (c) Building mounted lights under most conditions. Spotlights may not be affixed to
430 buildings for the purpose of lighting parking lots or sales display lot areas. Fully shielded
431 fixtures may be attached to buildings to light walkways and parking lot spaces adjacent to
432 buildings.

- 433 (d) Laser lighting. All laser lighting is prohibited.
- 434 (e) Searchlights. All searchlights are prohibited.
- 435 (f) Neon. All neon lighting must be shielded.
- 436 (g) Linear fluorescent lamps. Generally, not allowed.
- 437 (h) Electronic Message Boards. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

438 **16.23.106 OUTDOOR SITE LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS.** Site and building lighting plans
439 shall be provided for all class II, class III, class IV and class V use applications identifying all
440 proposed site and building lighting and identifying the type, design, location, intensity, height
441 and direction of all site and building lighting. A photometric plan of the site, including all site
442 and building light, may be required by the land use authority, necessary to review compliance
443 with this section.

444 For guidance, the general provisions contained in chapter 19 of this title are provided for
445 reference. All class II, class III, class IV and class V use applications shall be found to comply
446 with the following:

447 ~~(1) To protect the night sky, all outside lighting shall be “downlighting” and no Exterior lighting~~
448 ~~shall be allowed at levels necessary for safety and security purposes. Lighting necessary for safety~~
449 ~~and security purposes that otherwise violates this chapter must incorporate motion sensors so as to~~
450 ~~be not on unless motion activated and to turn off no longer than 5 minutes after the motion ceases.~~
451 ~~Under no circumstances may any lighting exceed the Kelvin limitation expressed in Section~~
452 ~~16.23.105(3) above. The use of motion sensors and tiers is encouraged and may be required.~~
453 ~~to trespass, or spill onto, any adjoining properties.~~

454 (2) all exterior lighting should provide for the illumination of buildings and grounds for safety
455 purposes, but in an aesthetically pleasing manner.

456 ~~(3) Warm lighting colors are encouraged. Blue white colors of fluorescent and mercury vapor lamps~~
457 ~~are prohibited.~~

458 ~~(4) All exterior lighting shall be reduced to the minimum levels necessary for safety and security~~
459 ~~purposes. The use of motion sensors and tiers is encouraged and may be required.~~

460 ~~(5)~~(3) All walkway lighting should be provided below eye level to direct light downward onto
461 the walkway surface.

462 **[Figure 23-1 - Walkway Lighting]**

463 ~~(46)~~ No indoor lighting shall be provided or constructed to provide lighting for any outdoor
464 areas. (Ord. 2005-13, 2005)

465 **16.23.107 LIGHTING OF DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITIES AND GAS ISLAND**
466 **CANOPIES.** All lighting for drive-through facilities and canopies associated with gasoline pumps
467 shall be “down lighting” and provided so that all lighting fixtures are recessed so that no part of any
468 light fixture or any lens extends below the lower surface of any drive-through facility or canopy.

469 **[Figure 23-2 – Drive-Through and Gas Canopy Lighting]**

470 (Ord. 2005-13, 2005)

471 **16.23.108 REVIEW PROCEDURES.**

472 (1) Single-Family Residential. All single-family home outdoor lighting shall comply with this
473 chapter.

474 (2) Multi-Family Residential and Commercial. Lighting plans are required. All building plans,
475 commercial sign permit applications, conditional use permits, and subdivision applications shall
476 include a detailed lighting plan that shows evidence that the proposed lighting fixtures and light
477 sources comply with this chapter.

478 (a) Lighting plans shall include the following:

479 (i) Plans or drawings indicating the proposed location of lighting fixtures, height of lighting
480 fixtures, and type of illumination devices, lamps, supports, shielding, and reflectors used
481 along with installation and electrical details.

482 (ii) Illustrations, such as those contained in a manufacturer's catalog, of all proposed lighting
483 fixtures.

484 (iii) Photometric ~~data~~analysis, such as that furnished by luminaire manufacturers, showing
485 illumination levels in wattage and lumens per lamp and lighting fixture as it pertains to the
486 area being illuminated.

487 (iv) Total initial lumens for the developed area.

488 (v) Initial lumens for any specialized lighting.

489 (vi) Initial lumens per square foot of externally illuminated sign surface.

490 (vii) Site specific computer calculations for all parking lots, sports fields, and similar large-
491 scale lighted areas. Include assumptions, depreciation factors, complete calculation areas and
492 summary information.

493 (3) Evidence of Compliance with Codes. All lighting plans shall include certification by a licensed
494 electrical engineer that the lighting fixtures proposed by the plan conform to the requirements of this
495 chapter, Building and Electrical Codes. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

496 **16.23.109 APPROVAL PROCEDURE.**

497 (1) Small Scale Applications. Lighting plans for developments of one (1) acre or less shall be
498 approved by the Ivins City Zoning Administrator.

499 (2) New Development. New development applications shall include a detailed lighting plan that will
500 be approved as part of the development approval in compliance with the Ivins City Subdivision
501 Ordinance, the conditional use permit, or the building permit.

502 (3) Sign Applications. Sign applications shall include a detailed lighting plan that will be approved
503 as part of the sign application approval.

504 (4) Compliance with this chapter. All lighting approvals shall be granted only in compliance with
505 this chapter.

506 (5) Suspension, Revocation, or Modifications to the Lighting Plan. The Zoning Administrator may
507 suspend, revoke, or require modification of any lighting plan that is not in compliance with this
508 chapter.

509 (6) Lamp or Fixture Substitution. If any outdoor light fixture or the type of light source therein is
510 proposed to be changed after a lighting plan has been approved, a change request must be submitted
511 to the Zoning Administrator for approval. Adequate information to assure compliance with all codes

512 must be provided and the change request must be received prior to substitution. (Ord. 2007- 11,
513 2007)

514 **16.23.110 APPEAL PROCEDURE.** The applicant or any person aggrieved by a final decision,
515 determination, or requirement imposed regarding this chapter may appeal according to the
516 provisions set forth in Chapter 30 of the Ivins City Zoning Ordinance. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

517 **16.23.111 ENFORCEMENT.** The provisions of this chapter shall only apply prospectively from
518 the date they were adopted and not retroactively. Outdoor lighting that existed prior to the adoption
519 of a provision of this chapter shall be treated similarly to a legal nonconforming use that can be
520 maintained or replaced but not expanded. Where applicable, the Ivins City Zoning Administrator is
521 authorized as the enforcing officer for this chapter, and shall enforce all applicable provisions,
522 entering actions in court if necessary, and his failure to do so shall not legalize any violations of this
523 chapter. (Ord. 2007-11, 2007)

524

525 **Effective Date: This Ordinance shall become effective immediately upon passage and publication.**

526 **PASSED AND ADOPTED BY THE IVINS CITY COUNCIL, STATE OF UTAH, ON THIS**

527 **_____ DAY OF _____, 2020 BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:**

528

	AYE	NAY	ABSTAIN	ABSENT
529				
530 Dennis Mehr	_____	_____	_____	_____
531 Cheyne McDonald	_____	_____	_____	_____
532 Jenny Johnson	_____	_____	_____	_____
533 Sue Gordhammer	_____	_____	_____	_____
534 Derek Larsen	_____	_____	_____	_____

535

536

537

538 _____
Chris Hart, Mayor

539 ATTEST:

540

541 _____
542 Kari Jimenez, City Recorder