

AN ORDINANCE REPEALING AND REPLACING ARTICLE 3.12 *OUTDOOR LIGHTING* OF THE CITY OF GLEN ROSE CODE OF ORDINANCES; MODIFYING REGULATIONS FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING; IDENTIFYING VIOLATIONS AS A MISDEMEANOR OFFENSE; PROVIDING PENALTIES NOT TO EXCEED \$500.00 PER VIOLATION; ADOPTING SAVING/REPEALING, SEVERABILITY, CODIFICATION, PROPER NOTICE, MEETING, AND QUORUM, AND PUBLICATION CLAUSES; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Glen Rose (City) is a Type A general-law municipality located in Somervell County, created in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Texas Local Government Code and operating pursuant to enabling legislation of the State of Texas; and,

WHEREAS, on May 8, 2001, the City Council of the City of Glen Rose adopted Ordinance 340 regulating Outdoor Lighting; and,

WHEREAS, since that time, particularly with the introduction and proliferation of LED lighting fixtures and electronic message displays, new regulations are needed;

WHEREAS, the International Dark-Sky Association has provided a Model Lighting Ordinance to assist cities in developing outdoor lighting regulations; and,

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Glen Rose (the City Council) seeks to provide for updated regulation of lighting within the City's corporate limits; and

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to maintain the value of Glen Rose's scenic beauty and charm, which are the keystones of the City's quality of life, through a comprehensive regulatory program that includes restrictions on signs and lighting; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that unnecessary and improperly designed and installed light fixtures cause glare, light pollution, light trespass, and wasted resources, thereby constituting a nuisance; and

WHEREAS, glare and light pollution can result in hazardous circulation conditions for all modes of transportation; reduction in safety; the diminishing ability to view the night sky; and, unattractive townscape; and

WHEREAS, light trespass can eliminate the full use and enjoyment of property, causing substantial interference; and

WHEREAS, wasted resources can add to any strain that might be placed on the electric grid; and

WHEREAS, the people who live in and near the City value the natural environment, including the beauty and high quality of the night sky; and

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the general public and to protect the night sky that adds to the quality of life and economic well-being of the City; and

WHEREAS, these lighting regulations will not sacrifice the safety of our citizens or visitors or the security of property, but instead will result in safer, more efficient, and more cost-effective lighting; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code (TLGC) Section 217.002, the governing body of the municipality may (if it is a Type A general-law municipality):

- 1) abate and remove a nuisance and punish by fine the person responsible for the nuisance;
- 2) define and declare what constitutes a nuisance and authorize and direct the summary abatement of the nuisance; and
- 3) abate in any manner the governing body considers expedient any nuisance that may injure or affect the public health or comfort"; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to TLGC Section 51.001, the City has general authority to adopt an ordinance or police regulation that is for the good government, peace, or order of the City and is necessary or proper for carrying out a power granted by law to the City; and

WHEREAS, the proposed lighting ordinance is designed to benefit residents and businesses in the City of Glen Rose by constituting better nighttime visibility, public safety, energy efficiency, and preservation of the natural night environment to promote tourism; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that it is necessary and proper for the good government, peace, or order of the City of Glen Rose to repeal and replace Article 3.12 Outdoor Lighting of the City's Code of Ordinances.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GLEN ROSE, TEXAS:

SECTION 1 FINDINGS OF FACT

The foregoing recitals are incorporated into this Ordinance by reference as findings of fact as if expressly set forth herein.

SECTION 2 REPEAL AND REPLACEMENT ART. 3.12 OUTDOOR LIGHTING

Article 3.12 of the City of Glen Rose Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed in its entirety and replaced with the following:

ARTICLE 3.12 OUTDOOR LIGHTING

Sec. 3.12.001 - Title, purpose, and scope.

- a) This article shall be known and cited as the "Outdoor Lighting Ordinance."
- b) The purpose of this article is:

- 1) To reduce glare and improve nighttime visibility, which contributes to safer, more secure, and attractive outdoor living spaces;
- 2) To encourage efficient, controlled lighting that conserves energy;
- 3) To make our community a better place to live and work and a more inviting place for tourists to visit;
- 4) To protect properties from light trespass;
- 5) To restore and preserve our heritage of a clear, dark night sky;
- 6) To position the City to apply for the designation of International Dark Sky Community;
- 7) To have lights at night that are directed where light is wanted, are a warm color, and the appropriate amount of light; and,
- 8) To prevent light at night from being wasted offsite, off property, or into the night sky.

c) Scope

- 1) This article shall apply within the City limits, hereinafter referred to as "City."
- 2) Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing or limiting the City from applying this article within the surrounding areas where the City asserts powers of extraterritorial jurisdiction through agreements with property owners or as a term affixed to a conditional approval (such as a variance) or if authorized by the State of Texas.

Sec. 3.12.002. - Definitions.

For the purpose of this article, the following definitions shall apply unless the context clearly indicates or requires a different meaning:

Adaptive controls. Mechanical or electronic devices, when used in the context of outdoor lighting systems, intended to actively regulate the switching, duration, and/or intensity of light emitted by the outdoor lighting system. Examples of adaptive controls include timers, dimmers, and motion-sensing switches.

Beam of a light fixture. The spatial distribution of the emitted light.

Correlated Color Temperature (CCT). A measure of the color properties of light emitted by lamps, being equal to the temperature, expressed in Kelvins (K). CCT values are typically provided on lighting manufacturer packaging or data sheets.

Decorative holiday lighting. Low-intensity string lights, whose luminous output does not exceed fifty (50) lumens per linear foot, and fully-shielded floodlights, whose luminous output does not exceed one thousand (1,000) lumens and which are aimed and oriented in such a way as to not create light trespass onto another property nor into the night sky, operated for a limited number of days per calendar year.

Electronic Message Display. Any illuminated sign of an informative or advertising nature, whether on or off-premise, and operable at night, whose content is made visible to the viewer by means of luminous elements under active electronic control and therefore subject to alteration in order to vary the content of the message. Electronic displays may be either static or dynamic in terms of light color and intensity.

Existing light fixtures. Those outdoor light fixtures already installed at the time this article was adopted.

Floodlight. A light fixture having a wide beam.

Fully Shielded. An outdoor luminaire constructed so that in its installed position, all of the light emitted from the light fixture is projected below the horizontal plane passing through the lowest light-emitting part of the fixture.

Glare. Visual discomfort or impairment caused by a bright source of light in a direction near one's line of sight.

Greenhouse. Any building that is constructed of glass, plastic, or other transparent material in which plants are grown under climate-controlled conditions and includes hoop houses and other similar structures.

Illuminance. The intensity of light in a specified direction measured at a specific point.

Light source. A light-emitting portion of the luminaire and any diffusing elements and surfaces intended to reflect or refract light emitted from the lamp individually or collectively, for example, a lamp, bulb, lens, highly reflective surface, or frosted glass.

Light pollution. The unintended, adverse, and /or obtrusive effect of the use of outdoor light at night.

Light trespass. Light emitted from fixtures designed or installed in a manner that unreasonably causes light to fall on a property other than the one where the light is installed, in a motor vehicle driver's eyes, or upwards toward the sky. If the light appears star-like from another property or the public roadway, the light is creating light trespass. It is expected that the illumination produced by a light source may be viewed from other properties, but the light source itself should not be visible from other properties. Exhibit 3 of Sec.3.21.008 is a sample educational illustration about light trespass.

Lumen. The unit of measurement used to quantify the amount of light produced by a bulb or emitted from a light source. Lumen values are typically provided on lighting manufacturer packaging or data sheets. For the purposes of this article, unless otherwise stated, the lumen output values shall be the initial lumen output ratings as defined by the manufacturer, multiplied by the lamp efficiency. Lamp efficiency of ninety-five percent (95%) shall be used for all solid-state lamps and eighty percent (80%) for all other lamps unless an alternate efficiency rating is supplied by the manufacturer.

Lumens per Net Acre. The total outdoor light output, as defined in this article, divided by the number of acres or part of an acre with outdoor illumination. Undeveloped, non-illuminated portions of the property may not be included in the net acreage calculation.

Luminaire. A complete lighting assembly or lighting fixture consisting of a lamp, housing, optic(s), and other structural elements, but not including any mounting pole or surface.

Luminance. A measure of light emitted by or from a surface.

Nit. The standard unit of measure of luminance used for internally illuminated signs, digital signs, or electronic message displays.

Outdoor Lighting. Temporary or permanent lighting that is installed, located, or used in such a manner to cause light rays to shine outdoors. Nonresidential fixtures that are installed indoors that cause light rays to shine outside are considered outdoor lighting for the intent of this article. See Exhibit 1 of

Sec.3.12.008 for an illustration of this type of situation. Residential fixtures installed indoors generating more than thirty-eight hundred (3,800) lumens (approximately equal to a three hundred [300] watt incandescent bulb) that cause light to shine outside are also considered outdoor lighting for the intent of this article. All of the lighting that illuminates the translucent portion of a greenhouse or solarium, including roofing material, is considered outdoor lighting for the intent of this article.

Private lighting. Outdoor light fixtures that are owned, leased, operated, maintained, or controlled by individual persons, including but not limited to families, partnerships, corporations, and other entities engaged in the conduct of business or other non-governmental activities.

Public lighting. Outdoor light fixtures that are owned, leased, operated, maintained, or controlled by the City or other governmental entity or entities completely or partially funded by grants obtained by the City or its agents from federal, state, or private sources. The light fixtures are generally located on but are not limited to, streets, highways, alleys, easements, parking lots, parks, playing fields, schools, institutions of higher learning, and meeting places.

Sag-lens or drop-lens fixture. A fixture, typically seen on older streetlights or parking lot lights, where the lens extends below the lowest opaque part of the fixture such that light is scattered above the horizontal plane.

Searchlight. A light fixture having a narrow beam intended to be seen in the sky.

Spotlight. A light fixture having a narrow beam.

Temporary lighting. Non-permanent lighting installations installed and operated for a duration not to exceed thirty (30) days.

Total outdoor light output. The total amount of light, measured in lumens, from all outdoor light fixtures within the illuminated area of a property. The lumen value to be used in the calculation is the lumen value as defined in this article. To compute the total, add the lumen outputs attributed to each light fixture together.

Sec. 3.12.003. – Nonconforming existing outdoor light fixtures.

- a) All existing outdoor lighting that was legally installed before the enactment of this article that does not conform with the standards specified by this article shall be considered nonconforming. Nonconforming outdoor lighting is allowed to remain until required to be replaced pursuant to the terms of this article.
- b) If more than fifty percent (50%) of the total appraised value of a structure (as determined from the records of the county's appraisal district) has been destroyed, the nonconforming status expires, and the structure's previously nonconforming outdoor lighting must be removed and may only be replaced in conformity with the standards of this article.
- c) Nonconforming outdoor lighting shall be brought into conformance with this article as follows:

- 1) Nonresidential Application. All existing outdoor lighting located on a subject property that is part of an application for a rezoning application, conditional use permit, subdivision approval, or a building permit for a major addition is required to be brought into conformance with this article before final inspection, issuance of a certificate of occupancy, or final plat recordation, when applicable. For the following permits issued by the City, the applicant shall have a maximum of ninety (90) days from date of permit issuance to bring the lighting into conformance: site development permit, sign permit for an externally or internally illuminated outdoor sign, initial alcoholic beverage permit, initial food establishment permit, and on-site sewage facility permit.
 - 2) Residential addition or remodel. Nothing herein shall be construed to terminate a residential property's nonconforming status as a result of an addition or remodel. However, all outdoor residential lighting affixed to a construction project requiring a building permit is required to conform to the standards established by this ordinance.
 - 3) Abandonment of non-conforming. A non-conforming structure shall be deemed abandoned if the structure remains vacant for a continuous period of six (6) months. In that instance, the nonconforming status expires, and the structure's previously nonconforming outdoor lighting must be removed and may only be replaced in conformity with the standards of this article.
- d) It is unlawful to expand, repair or replace outdoor lighting that was previously nonconforming, but for which the prior nonconforming status has expired, been forfeited, or otherwise abandoned.
 - e) Outdoor lighting on any property that does not conform with this article shall be brought into conformance with this article within five (5) years from the date of adoption of this article. All new construction and/or new luminaires installed (including replacements for existing fixtures) shall comply after the adoption of this article.
 - f) Amortization Extension. Residential property owners may request from the City an amortization extension of up to a maximum of ten (10) years from the date a nonconforming fixture was installed, provided that the fixture was compliant with existing City ordinances at the time it was installed and that date of installation can be substantiated via documents, date stamped photographs, etc. or, at the prerogative of the City Administrator, corroborative written statements.
 - 1) Amortization extensions to the date at which outdoor lighting shall conform with this article shall be on a per-fixture basis with the following requirements:
 - i. The light fixture must be documented to cost at least one hundred dollars (\$100) when originally purchased;
 - ii. The fixture cannot be brought into compliance by changing the bulb or lighting element or installing shielding;
 - iii. If the bulbs or other lighting elements of the fixture require replacement during the amortization period, the replacement bulbs or lighting elements shall not be rated in excess of twenty-seven hundred (2700) Kelvin.

Sec.3.12.004. - General Provisions

a) Shielding and Light Output.

- 1) Unless exempted elsewhere in this article, all outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded so that the light source shall not be visible from any other property.
- 2) Luminaire mounting height or topography or proximity to other properties may cause public or private outdoor light fixtures to require three-hundred-sixty-degree shielding to hide the source of the light to prevent glare, light trespass, or an unsafe condition on properties other than the one on which it is installed.
- 3) Public or private outdoor street or area lights shall utilize a minimum output consistent with the safety of vehicular traffic and/or pedestrians by following the lighting level recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society.
- 4) All lighting that illuminates the translucent portion of a greenhouse or solarium must be shielded so that no direct light shines outside of the structure and no more than four percent (4%) of the reflected or refracted illumination is allowed to escape outside the structure.
- 5) Outdoor light fixtures with a maximum output of two hundred (200) lumens per fixture, regardless of the number of bulbs, may be left unshielded, provided the fixture conforms to all other stipulations of this article. The output from these fixtures shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the lumens per net acre allowed by this article.

b) Light Trespass. Light trespass is prohibited. No luminaire installed within the City limits, except streetlights that are government-owned or governmental approved to be installed in the right-of-way, shall create conditions of light trespass.

c) Outdoor Sports Facilities.

- 1) Lighting at public and private outdoor sports facilities, including but not limited to playing fields, arenas, tracks, and swimming pools, will be shielded to the greatest practical extent to reduce glare, safety hazards, light trespass, and light pollution;
- 2) Will provide levels of illuminance that are adjustable according to task, allowing for illumination levels not to exceed nationally recognized Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) standards according to the appropriate class of play, as well as for lower output during other times, such as when field maintenance is being actively performed; and
- 3) Shall be provided exclusively for illumination of the surface of play and adjacent viewing stands and not for any other application, such as lighting a parking lot; and
- 4) Must be extinguished by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of active play. The outdoor sports facility lighting shall be fitted with mechanical or electronic timers to prevent lights from being left on accidentally overnight.
- 5) Outdoor sports facility lighting will be exempted from the other regulations of this article if its design and installation, as certified by a professional engineer (PE) licensed in the state of Texas, adheres to the version of the International Dark-Sky Association's Criteria for Community-Friendly Outdoor Sports Lighting operative at the time when the construction permit is submitted to the City for review.

d) Towers. No lighting of towers and associated facilities is allowed except by permit or as required by the Federal Aviation Administration or other federal or state agencies. In coordination with the applicable federal or state agency, the applicant shall determine the maximum height of the tower that would not require lighting. If a proposed tower

would require lighting, the applicant shall demonstrate that a tower height that requires lighting is necessary. Such justification shall include documentation showing the following:

- 1) Coverage limitations;
- 2) Type of system (e.g., cellular, radio, television);
- 3) Technical and engineering details of the lighting to be installed; and
- 4) Requirements of federal, state, and local agencies.

If a tower height that requires lighting is justified, slowly blinking red lights must be used at night. White strobe lights at night are prohibited.

e) Color Temperature.

- 1) The correlated color temperature (CCT) of street and/or area lights may not exceed twenty-seven hundred (2700) Kelvins.
- 2) The correlated color temperature (CCT) of all other outdoor luminaries shall not exceed three thousand (3000) Kelvins except that luminaries directed down onto a fuel pump or luminaries approved through the International Dark-Sky Association's Community-Friendly Outdoor Sports Lighting program may be rated up to four thousand (4000) Kelvin.
- 3) Luminaries rated below twenty-five hundred (2500) Kelvin are encouraged for better nighttime visibility.

f) Service Station Canopies and other building overhangs. All luminaires mounted on or recessed into the lower surface of service station canopies or other overhangs shall be fully shielded and utilize only flat lenses or windows. Shielding must be provided by the luminaire itself and not by surrounding structures such as canopy edges. Light directed on service station pumps may be angled to illuminate the pump to the level of federal standards and to shield the light from normal view.

g) General curfew.

- 1) In all nonresidential zones,
 - i. All privately owned exterior lighting not adaptively controlled shall be extinguished by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of regular business hours, whichever occurs later.
 - ii. Exterior lighting with adaptive controls shall reduce lighting to twenty-five percent (25%) or less of the total outdoor light output allowed by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of regular business hours, whichever occurs later. Adaptive controls may be used to activate lights and resume normal light output when motion is detected and be reduced back to twenty-five percent (25%) or less of total outdoor light output allowed within five (5) minutes after activation has ceased, and the light shall not be triggered by activity off property.
 - iii. Businesses whose regular operating hours are (24) twenty-four hours per day are exempt from this provision.
- 2) All publicly owned lighting not adaptively controlled must be fully extinguished by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of occupancy of the structure or area to be lit, whichever is later.

- 3) All outdoor lighting is encouraged to be turned off when no one is present to use the light.
- h) Lumen Caps. The lumen per net acre values are an upper limit and not a design goal; design goals should be the lowest levels that meet the requirement of the task. Lumen per net acre values exclude governmental-owned street lights used for illumination of public rights-of-way and outdoor recreation facilities.
 - 1) Nonresidential Property. Total outdoor light output installed on any nonresidential property shall not exceed one hundred thousand (100,000) lumens per net acre in any contiguous illuminated area;
 - 2) Residential Property. Total outdoor light output installed on any residential property shall not exceed twenty-five thousand (25,000) lumens per net acre in any contiguous illuminated area.
 - 3) The lumen output of a fixture directed onto a highly reflective surface such as water, polished metal, or any surface with a high gloss finish is encouraged to be the lowest level of light required to accommodate the purpose. The lumen output attributed to a fixture so directed onto a highly reflective surface shall be double the amount defined in this article for the purpose of calculating the lumens per net acre.
- i) Adaptive Controls. All new publicly owned lights, including streetlights, will incorporate adaptive controls (e.g., timers, motion-sensors, and light-sensitive switches) to actively regulate the emission of light from light fixtures such that the lighting of areas is restricted to times, places, and amounts required for safe occupancy.
- j) Flagpoles. Property owners are encouraged not to illuminate flagpoles at night but rather to hoist flags after dawn and lower flags before sunset. If flags are illuminated at night, lighting of up to a total of two (2) flags per property is permitted with the following conditions:
 - 1) Flagpoles with a height greater than twenty (20) feet above ground level shall be illuminated only from above. This may be achieved by utilizing a luminaire attached to the top of the flagpole or a luminaire mounted above the top of the flagpole on a structure within fifteen (15) feet of the flagpole and must comply with all sections of this article. The total light output from any luminaire mounted on top of or above a flagpole shall not exceed eight hundred (800) lumens.
 - 2) Flagpoles with a height equal to or less than twenty (20) feet above ground level may be illuminated from below. If ground-level illumination is used, flagpoles may be illuminated with up to two (2) spotlight-type luminaires, utilizing shields or diffusers to reduce glare, whose maximum combined lumen output is seventy-five (75) lumens per linear foot of pole height, measured from the level of the luminaire above grade to the top of the flagpole. Luminaires are to be mounted so that their lenses are perpendicular to the flagpole and the light output points directly toward the flag(s).
- k) Maximum, average, and minimum levels of illuminance for different facilities are listed below in horizontal footcandles. Unless otherwise specified, minimum levels shall be the lowest consistent with safety and security.
 - 1) Parking lots and parking areas: Average 2.0 fc; minimum 0.5 fc;
 - 2) Entry areas and parking areas near a building: Maximum 5.0 fc;

- 3) Service stations and other fueling facilities: Maximum 10 fc in the area surrounding pump islands; parking areas and entry areas shall be lighted as required in subsections (k)(1) and (k)(2) above; drop-lens fixtures are prohibited, whether mounted under canopies or on poles; and
 - 4) Sales lots where merchandise, including automobiles, is displayed at night: Maximum 20 fc.
 - 5) ATM, maximum 20 fc horizontal/ 10 fc vertical;
 - 6) Stairs, maximum 5 fc;
 - 7) Building facades, maximum 2 fc;
 - 8) Building service areas, maximum 2 fc;
 - 9) Building general exterior for safety, maximum 1 fc;
 - 10) Landscaping, maximum 1.0 fc;
 - 11) Driveway, maximum 1.5 fc; and.
 - 12) For locations and facilities not specified herein, the Building Official shall set acceptable levels of illuminance upon request based on guidelines established by the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America.
- l) Prohibitions. The use of the following types of outdoor lighting are prohibited except as specifically exempted here or elsewhere in this article.
- 1) Sag-lens or drop lens fixtures.
 - 2) Any luminaire that uses mercury vapor lamps.
 - 3) Searchlights, sky beams, and similar lighting, except as required by response personnel during emergency conditions.
 - 4) Any light that dynamically varies its output by intermittently fading, flashing, blinking, or rotating. This type of lighting includes strobe lighting.
- m) Warranting. New installations of outdoor lighting will only be installed on public properties and right-of-way upon determination by the City Administrator that a public safety hazard exists in the area to be lit and that the hazard can only be effectively mitigated through the use of outdoor lighting and not through some other passive means, such as reflectorized roadway paint or markers.

Art. 3.12.005. - Sign illumination.

- a) All permanent signs may be non-illuminated, illuminated by internal, internal indirect (halo), or lit by external indirect illumination, unless otherwise specified. All illuminated signs shall be extinguished at 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of regular business hours, whichever occurs later. All sign illumination must comply with the correlated color temperature (CCT) requirements of this article.
- b) Top-down lighting. Externally illuminated signs shall be lit only from the top of the sign, with fully shielded luminaires designed and installed to prevent light from spilling beyond the physical edges of the sign.
- c) Outdoor internally illuminated signs (whether free-standing or building-mounted) shall be subject to all the following requirements:

- 1) The sign must be constructed with an opaque background and translucent letters and symbols or with a dark-colored background and lighter letters and symbols. (See Exhibit 5 of Sec. 3.12.008 for examples).
 - 2) The internally illuminated portion of the sign cannot be white, cream, off-white, light tan, yellow, or any light color unless it is part of a registered logo that does not have an alternate version with dark tones. Light tone colors such as white, cream, off-white, light tan, yellow, or any light color are permitted in the logo only, provided that such colors in the logo shall represent not more than thirty-three percent (33%) of the total sign area permitted.
 - 3) The internal illumination between sunset and sunrise is to be the lowest intensity needed to allow the sign to be visible for up to one-half (1/2) mile from its installation and shall not exceed one hundred (100) nits.
 - 4) Size limit. The luminous surface area of an individual sign shall not exceed two hundred (200) square feet.
 - 5) Permitted location. Off-premise signs shall not be placed within one thousand (1,000) feet of another off-premise sign on the same side of an arterial street or highway, regardless of face orientation, or within one thousand (1,000) feet of a residential area.
- d) Electronic Message Displays.
- 1) Electronic Message Center displays are prohibited within or adjacent to sensitive areas. These may include but are not limited to: natural areas, beaches, wetlands, state and national parks, wildlife refuges, residential areas, observatories, and military training grounds.
 - 2) The total number of EMCs on any given mile of roadway is limited to two, and the total square footage within any given mile is limited to eight hundred (800) square feet.
 - 3) Messages appearing on electronic message center displays shall not be displayed for less than thirty (30) seconds and shall require no longer than one-fourth (1/4) second to transition from one message to another. Moving and/or flashing text or images are prohibited.
 - 4) Electronic message displays are to be gradually dimmed between day and night mode from sunset to one hour after sunset to provide the proper contrast ratio with the ambient illumination level, and similarly before sunrise. Within one hour after sunset, luminance levels shall not exceed the following:
 - i. In areas with low ambient lighting where lighting might adversely affect flora and fauna or disturb the character of the area, such as rural and low-density residential areas, the maximum nighttime luminance is not to exceed twenty (20) candelas per square meter of signage.
 - ii. In areas with moderate ambient lighting where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderate light levels, such as light commercial business areas and high-density or mixed-use residential areas, the maximum nighttime luminance is not to exceed forty (40) candelas per square meter of signage.
 - iii. In areas with moderately high ambient lighting where the vision of human residents and users is adapted to moderately high light levels, the maximum nighttime luminance is not to exceed eighty (80) candelas per square meter of signage.

- e) On-premises electronic message displays are to be switched off completely after twenty-three hundred (2300) hours or thirty (30) minutes after the close of business, whichever is later, and remain off until one (1) hour before sunrise.
- f) Electronic Message Centers intended for traffic and safety information may operate without curfew but must follow all other requirements.

Sec. 3.12.006. - Plan Submission and Compliance Review.

- a) Any individual applying for a compliance review or building permit under this article intending to install new outdoor lighting or update existing outdoor lighting shall file a lighting plan with the City. A lighting plan shall be filed at the same time as any other plans required by the City. The individual may obtain from City staff a document that lists all of the items that comprise a proper and complete outdoor lighting submittal. The submittal shall contain, but shall not necessarily be limited to, the following:
 - 1) Plans indicating the number and location on the premises of proposed and existing light fixtures, the type of light fixture (the manufacturer's order number), the lamp type, Kelvin rating, initial lumens produced, the mounting height for each fixture, adaptive controls, building elevations for any structure whose interior lighting is defined as outdoor lighting per this article and the manufacturer's specification sheet for each light fixture.
 - 2) The number of acres or part of an acre that is to be illuminated contiguously, the square footage of the footprint for each structure within the area to be illuminated; and
 - 3) Any other evidence that the proposed installation will comply with this ordinance.
- b) The lighting plan shall be reviewed by the City building official to determine compliance with this article, taking into account all factors, including but not limited to levels of illuminance, luminance, glare, safety hazards, light trespass, and light pollution. The building official may seek input from community members knowledgeable about outdoor lighting during the review process. The building official shall approve or reject the plan within thirty (30) days of submission, returning it to the applicant with an explanation. The applicant shall not move forward with the outdoor lighting project until the lighting plan is approved. After the lighting plan is approved, no substitutions may be made for approved light fixtures without re-submitting the plan for review with the substitutions.

Sec.3.12.007. - Exemptions, temporary permitting, amendments, enforcement, civil remedies, and public nuisance.

- a) This article shall not apply to the following:
 - a. Decorative holiday lighting energized for no more than sixty (60) days per calendar year, with illumination only during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. each day, and with the provision that flashing holiday lights are prohibited on nonresidential properties;
 - b. String, festoon, bistro, and similar lighting, provided that the emission of no individual lamp exceeds fifty (50) lumens and no installation of such lighting exceeds, in the aggregate, six thousand (6,000) lumens on any one property, and the lights must be rated at or below twenty-seven hundred (2700) Kelvin;
 - c. Underwater lighting of swimming pools and similar water features;
 - d. Lighting required by law to be installed on surface vehicles and aircraft;

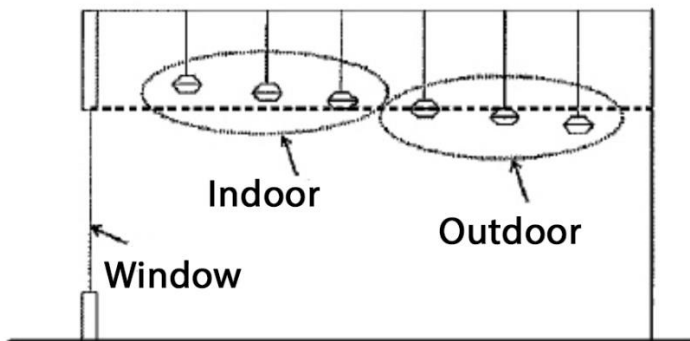
- e. Airport lighting required by law;
 - f. Lighting required by federal or state laws or regulations;
 - g. Temporary emergency lighting needed by law enforcement, fire, and other emergency services, as well as temporary building egress lighting whose electric power is provided by either battery or generator;
 - h. Lighting employed during emergency repairs of roads and utilities provided such lighting is deployed, positioned, and aimed such that the resulting glare is not directed toward any roadway, highway, or residence;
 - i. Temporary lighting at construction projects provided such lighting is deployed, positioned, and aimed such that the resulting glare is not directed toward any roadway, highway, or residence;
 - j. Temporary lighting, permitted in this article, for theatrical, television, performance areas, or events provided the lights are positioned safely and do not create issues of light trespass.
 - k. Governmental facilities where compelling needs for safety and security are demonstrated.
- b) Temporary Permitting
- a. Lighting such as that needed for theatrical, television, performance areas, or events may be allowed by a temporary exemption. Temporary lighting that does not conform to the provisions of this article may be approved at the discretion City Council or the City Administrator subject to submission of an acceptable Temporary Outdoor Lighting Permit.
 - b. Permit term and renewal. Permits issued shall be valid for no more than seven (7) calendar days and subject to no more than one renewal at the discretion of the City Council or the City Administrator for an additional seven (7) calendar days.
 - c. Conversion to a permanent status. Any lighting allowed by the Temporary Outdoor Lighting Permit that remains installed after fourteen (14) calendar days from the issue date of the permit is declared permanent and is immediately subject to all of the provisions of this article.
 - d. Permit contents. A request for a Temporary Outdoor Lighting Permit for a temporary exemption to any provision of this article must list the specific exemption requested and the start and end date of the exemption. Searchlights, sky beams, and similar lighting will not be allowed. The City may ask for additional information that would enable a reasonable evaluation of the request for temporary exemption.
- c) Amendment. This article may be amended from time to time as local conditions change and as changes occur in the recommendations of nationally recognized organizations, such as the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America and the International Dark-Sky Association if the council wishes to do so.
- d) Enforcement.
- a. It will be the responsibility of the City to publish the caption of this Ordinance in the newspaper of record in accordance with state law.
 - b. The Building Official is authorized to promulgate one or more interpretive documents to aid in the administration of and compliance with this article.
 - c. It shall be unlawful to install or operate or allow to be operated any outdoor lighting luminaire in violation of any provision of this Article. Any person who violates or causes

or allows or permits another to violate any provision of this Article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00). Each occurrence of any such violation of this Article shall constitute a separate offense. Each day on which any such violation of this Ordinance occurs shall constitute a separate offense.

- d. In the event work is not being performed in accordance with the provisions of this Article, the City may issue a stop work order or seek other available legal remedies, and all work shall immediately cease. No further work shall be undertaken on the project as long as a stop work order is in effect.
 - e. By the passage of this Ordinance, no luminaires being operated in violation of the previous Outdoor Lighting Ordinance shall be deemed to have been legalized, and no offense committed, and no liability, penalty, or forfeiture, either civil or criminal, incurred prior to the time the existing sign ordinances or regulations were repealed by the adoption of this Ordinance shall be discharged or affected by such repeal. Prosecutions and suits for such offenses, liabilities, penalties, or forfeitures may be instituted or causes presently pending proceeded with, in all respects, as if such prior Ordinance or portion of such Ordinance had not been repealed.
- e) Civil remedies. Nothing in this article shall be construed as limiting the right of any person or entity to pursue legal action against any other person or entity under any applicable law, including the doctrine of light trespass.
- f) Public nuisance. Any violation of this article that results in light trespass or unreasonable interference with the common and usual use of any other property is hereby declared to be a public nuisance.

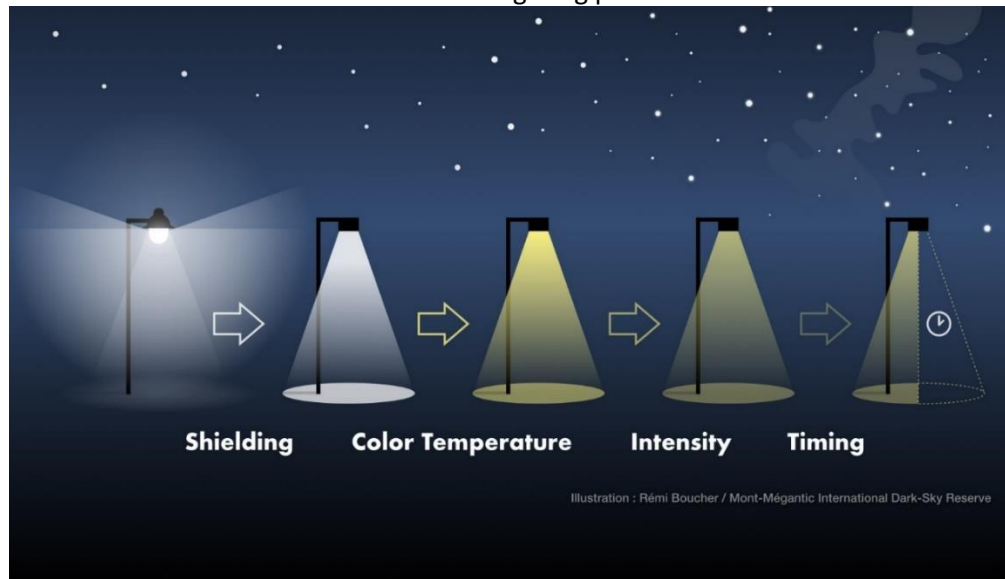
Sec.3.12.008 - Exhibits.

Exhibit 1. Indoor/outdoor lighting.



Elevation view showing an example of a nonresidential application of indoor lighting, labeled “Outdoor,” which will be subject to this article. The example presumes the structure in question is not elevated such that any of the luminaires labeled “Indoor” may be seen from any other property. If the structure is elevated such that the luminaires labeled “Indoor” are visible from another property, they are actually “outdoor lighting” and subject to this article. All luminaries under skylights or other translucent roofing materials are subject to this article, just as the fixtures behind the window are in this example.

Exhibit 2. An illustration of best outdoor lighting practices.



- 1) Use shielding to reclaim wasted light and direct it to the area to be lit.
- 2) Lower the correlated color temperature (CCT) from “cool” white light to “warm” white.
- 3) Lower the intensity to provide as much light as needed for the application, but no more.
- 4) Use adaptive controls, e.g., timers, half-night photocells, motion sensors, etc., to limit the hours the light is in use.

Exhibit 3. Light Trespass

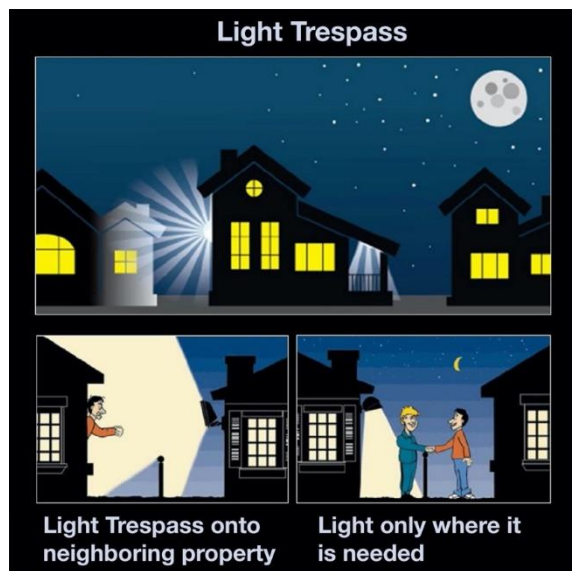
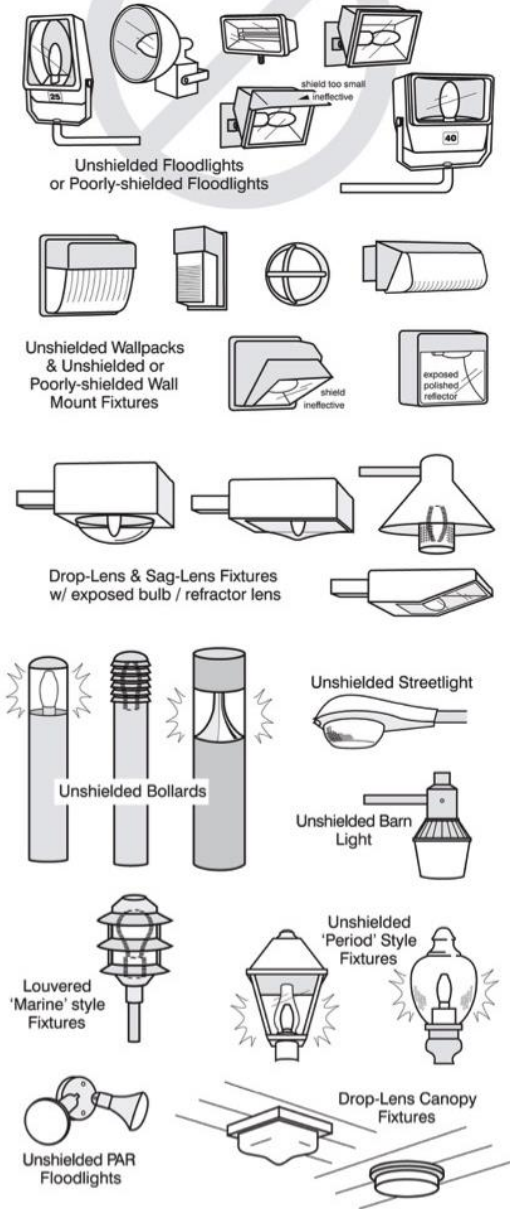


Exhibit 4. Unacceptable Fixtures and Acceptable Fixtures. This list is for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

Examples of Acceptable / Unacceptable Lighting Fixtures

Unacceptable / Discouraged

Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass



Acceptable

Fixtures that shield the light source to minimize glare and light trespass and to facilitate better vision at night



Illustrations by Bob Crelin© 2005. Rendered for the Town of Southampton, NY. Used with permission.

Exhibit 5. Internally Illuminated Signs.

Light Background <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Colored Background <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Opaque Background <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		
		

SECTION 3 SAVINGS/REPEALING CLAUSE

Article 3.12 of the City's Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed and replaced with the new Article 3.12. Chapter 3 of the City's Code of Ordinances shall remain in full force and effect, save and except as amended by this or any other ordinance. All provisions of any ordinance in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent they are in conflict. Any remaining portions of said ordinances shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 4 SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

Should any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this Ordinance be declared unconstitutional, illegal, or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, it is expressly provided that any and all remaining portions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect. Glen Rose hereby declares that it would have passed this Ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause, or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, and phrases be declared unconstitutional or invalid.

SECTION 5 CODIFICATION CLAUSE

The City Secretary is hereby directed to record and publish the attached rules, regulations, and policies in the City's Code of Ordinances as authorized by Section 52.001 of the Texas Local Government Code.

**SECTION 6
PROPER NOTICE, MEETING, AND QUORUM CLAUSE**

It is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this Ordinance was adopted by a majority vote of the City Council of the City of Glen Rose, Texas was open to the public; that public notice of the time, place, and purpose of the meeting was given as required by the Open Meetings Act, Texas Government Code, Chapter 551; and, that a quorum was present pursuant to Section 22.039 of the Texas Local Government Code.

**SECTION 7
PUBLICATION CLAUSE**

The City Secretary is hereby directed to publish this Ordinance's caption in the local newspaper pursuant to the requirements of Section 52.011 of the Texas Local Government Code.

**SECTION 8
EFFECTIVE DATE**

This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon passage and publication of its caption.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 10th day of January 2023.

Julia Douglas, Mayor

ATTEST:

Staci L. King, City Secretary