

# City of Campbell

## 21.18.090 - Lighting design standards.

- A. Exterior lighting. Exterior lighting shall be:
  - 1. Architecturally integrated with the character of the structure(s);
  - 2. Energy-efficient, and fully shielded or recessed; and
  - 3. Completely turned off or significantly dimmed at the close of business hours when the exterior lighting is not essential for security and safety, when located on parcels within nonresidential zoning districts.
- B. Permanent lighting. Permanently installed lighting shall not blink, flash, or be of unusually high intensity or brightness. Lighting fixtures shall be appropriate in height, intensity, and scale to the use they are serving.
- C. Shielding requirements. Outdoor lighting fixtures shall be designed and installed so that light rays are not emitted across property lines, to the extent possible. Fixtures like the "shoe box" design are capable of providing accurate light patterns and can be used for lighting parking lots without spilling onto the neighboring property.

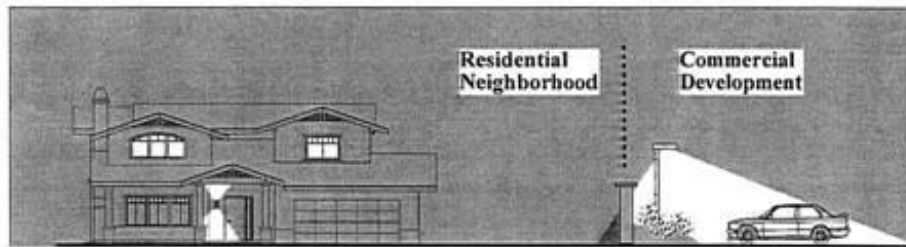


Figure 3-4

- D. Design criteria.
  - 1. External light fixtures, poles, and their foundation should be simple in design and compatible with and complimentary to the style of surrounding development. Historical-themed fixtures are not appropriate for a contemporary building design and modern fixtures are not appropriate for a structure with a significant historical design theme. Simple and functional designs are considered to be appropriate in most environments. Lighting standards should be of a scale that is compatible with their surroundings. Pedestrian-style lighting (three to five feet high) should be installed in areas where foot traffic is prevalent. Lighting fixtures for parking lots and private roadways should not be installed at a height greater than twenty feet.
  - 2. Color-corrected lamps of appropriate intensity should be used in exterior lighting. High-efficiency lamps that alter the colors of objects at night are discouraged. Incandescent, fluorescent, color-corrected sodium vapor and mercury lamps should be used because they provide light with an appropriate color spectrum.
  - 3. Lighting intensity should be the minimum required to serve the tasks for which the fixtures are intended.
  - 4. Exterior lighting should be considerate of both the neighbors and the community as a whole. Each new lighting scheme should actively strive to reduce negative light impacts.

# City of Cupertino

**Table 19.40.060: Building Development Regulations (Residential Hillside (RHS) Zones)**

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3. Outdoor Lighting	All outdoor lighting shall be identified on the site development plan.
a. Tennis Court and Other Recreational Purposes	High-intensity lights not permitted.
b. Motion-activated Security Lights	1. Shall not exceed 100 watts and 2. Must be shielded to avoid all off-site intrusion.
c. Other lighting	Must be directed to meet the particular need.

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**Table 19.60.060: Development Standards (General Commercial (CG) Zones)**

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E. Lighting – New lighting fixtures for any new site construction or building improvements:	
1. Exterior Lighting	Shall be a white type light either metal halide or a comparable color corrected light unless otherwise approved as part of a development plan.
2. Off-site Glare	Light fixtures shall be oriented and designed to preclude any light and direct glare to adjacent residential properties. No direct off-site glare from a light source shall be visible above three feet at a public right-of-way.
3. Parking Lots, Sidewalks and other areas accessible to pedestrians and automobiles	Shall be illuminated with a uniform and adequate intensity. Typical standards to achieve uniform and adequate intensity are:
a. Average horizontal maintained illumination	Should be between one and three foot-candles
b. Maximum to Minimum Ratio	Should be between 6:1 and 10:1
4. Critical Area Illumination	Such as stairways, ramps and main walkways may have a higher illumination
5. Areas around Automatic Teller Machines	Shall meet minimum standards required by the State of California Business and Professions Code.

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**Table 19.124.040 - Regulations for Off-Street Parking**

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Q.	Parking Lot Lighting	Applicable to new lighting fixtures for any new site construction shall meet the following requirements:
1.	Exterior Light Color	All exterior lighting shall be a white type light either metal halide or a comparable color corrected light unless otherwise approved as part of a development plan for uniformity, not allowing any dark areas in the parking lot.
2.	Lighting Glare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The light fixtures shall be oriented and designed to preclude any light and direct glare to adjacent residential properties.</li> <li>ii. No direct off-site glare from a light source shall be visible above three feet at a public right-of-way.</li> </ul>
3.	Lighting Intensity	Parking lots, sidewalks and other areas accessible to pedestrians and automobiles shall be illuminated with a uniform and adequate intensity. Typical standards to achieve uniform and adequate intensity are:
a.	Average Horizontal Maintained Illumination	Between one and three foot-candles
b.	Average Maximum to Minimum Ratio	Should be generally between six and ten to one
c.	Minimum Intensity above Parking Lot Surface	Minimum three foot-candles vertically above the parking lot surface shall be maintained.

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## City of Saratoga

### 15-80.030 - Special rules for accessory uses and structures in residential districts.

The following special rules shall apply to certain accessory uses and structures in any A, R-1, HR, R-OS or R-M district:

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- (c) **Recreational courts.** Subject to approval by the Community Development Director, recreational courts may be allowed, provided that such recreational courts shall comply with all of the following restrictions, standards and requirements:

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(2) The recreational court shall not be illuminated by exterior lighting.

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(m) **Lighting fixtures.** Outdoor lighting fixtures shall be located, aimed, and shielded to prevent excessive glare or direct illumination onto adjacent properties and public street rights of way; notwithstanding the minimum lighting necessary to ensure adequate safety, night vision, and comfort.

## City of Palo Alto

### 18.10.040 Development Standards

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(g) Lighting in R-2 District

In the R-2 district, recreational and security lighting shall be permitted only so long as the lighting is shielded so that the direct light does not extend beyond the property where it is located. Free-standing recreational and security lighting installed on or later than March 11, 1991, shall be restricted to twelve feet (12') in height.

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### 18.12.040 Site Development Standards (R-1 Single Family Residential District)

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(k) Lighting

Recreational and security lighting shall be permitted only so long as the lighting is shielded so that the direct light does not extend beyond the property where it is located. Free-standing recreational and security lighting installed on or later than March 11, 1991 shall be restricted to twelve feet (12') in height. Direct light from outdoor fixtures shall only fall on the walls, eaves, and yard areas of the site on which it is located. Outdoor fixtures shall have lens covers or reflectors that direct the light away from the neighboring properties.

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### 18.23.030 Lighting (Performance Criteria for Multiple Family, Commercial, Manufacturing and Planned Community Districts)

(A) Purpose

To minimize the visual impacts of lighting on abutting or nearby residential sites and from adjacent roadways.

(B) Requirements

(i) Exterior lighting in parking areas, pathways and common open space shall be designed to achieve the following: (1) provide for safe and secure access on the site, (2) achieve maximum energy efficiency, and (3) reduce impacts or visual intrusions on abutting or nearby properties from spillover and architectural lighting that projects upward.

(ii) The use of high pressure sodium and metal halide are permitted light sources. Low pressure sodium is not allowed.

(iii) Exterior lighting fixtures shall be mounted less than or equal to 15 feet from grade to top of fixture in low activity or residential parking lots and 20 feet in medium or high activity parking lots.

- (iv) Where the light source is visible from outside the property boundaries, such lighting shall not exceed 0.5 foot-candle as measured at the abutting residential property line.
- (v) Interior lighting shall be designed to minimize nighttime glow visible from and/or intruding into nearby properties and shall be shielded to eliminate glare and light spillover beyond the perimeter property line of the development.
- (vi) Light fixtures shall not be located next to driveways or intersections, which obstruct clear sight distance triangles.
- (vii) Lighting of the building exterior, parking areas and pedestrian ways should be of the lowest intensity and energy use adequate for its purpose, and be designed to focus illumination downward to avoid excessive illumination above the light fixture.
- (viii) Pedestrian and security lighting fixtures should be directed downward. Architectural lighting that projects upward from the ground as used in landscaping, courtyards, or building accent should be directed so as not to affect abutting land uses.

(C) Guidelines

- (i) Unnecessary continued illumination, such as illuminated signs or back-lit awnings, should be avoided. Internal illumination of signs, where allowed, should be limited to letters and graphic elements, with the surrounding background opaque. Illumination should be by low intensity lamps.
- (ii) Timing devices should be considered for exterior and interior lights in order to minimize light glare at night without jeopardizing security of employees. At the time of project approval the project applicant must demonstrate how interior and exterior lighting sources will be reduced after operating hours or when the use of the facility is reduced.

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**18.54.050 Miscellaneous Design Standards**

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(f) Lighting

Lights provided to illuminate any parking facility or paved area shall, to the maximum extent feasible, be designed to reflect away from any residential use or any riparian corridor.

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**18.28.070 Additional OS District Regulations**

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(n) Light and Glare

Exterior lighting should be low-intensity and shielded from view so it is not directly visible from off-site. The light emitted from skylights shall be minimal during the night hours. Utilizing treatments such as translucent glass, shading systems, and interior light placement can reduce the night glare. Skylights shall not use white glass.

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