



Teton County Exterior Lighting Reference Sheet

(For Commercial and Residential)

Why do we have Exterior Lighting Requirements?

Excessive or poorly designed exterior lighting contributes to Light Pollution, which has negative consequences for our community. These consequences include:

- **Hazards for public safety.** Lights that are very bright or not properly directed create glare and shadows that make it more difficult to see at night. Both glare and shadows obscure hazards such as wildlife moving across a road or trespassers - animal or human - on private property.
- **Impacts to public health.** Excessive lighting at night disrupts our sleep patterns and thereby contributes to other chronic diseases.
- **Nuisance.** Bright lights shining onto neighboring properties is a common complaint in our community. Light shining into areas where it is not wanted is called light trespass. Light trespass is a nuisance that can disrupt the sleep of neighbors and reduce a sense of privacy.
- **Impacts on the natural environment.** Bright, exterior lights have impacts on the ecological functions of wildlife, changing feeding patterns, reproductive patterns, migratory patterns, and other life cycles.

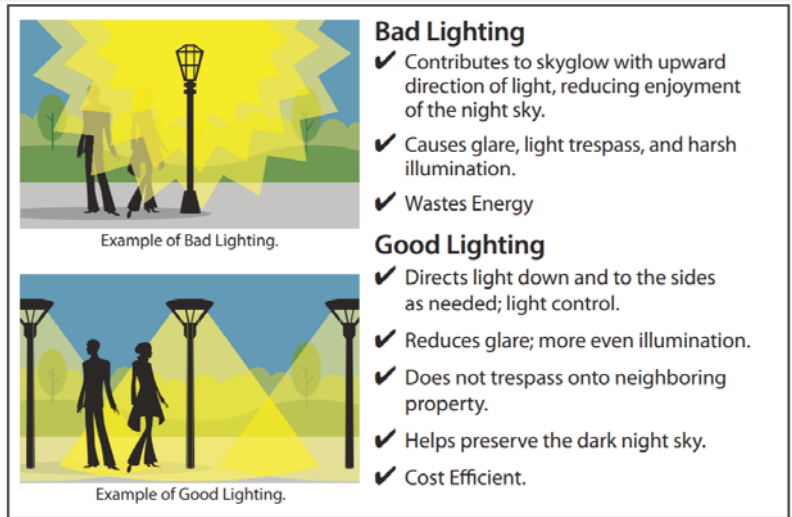


Image Credit: Boulder County. Used with permission.

Exterior Lighting Requirements (Sec. 5.3.1 of the Land Development Regulations)

Summary of Exterior Lighting Requirements:

- ✓ **Shielding.** All lights over 600 lumen must be shielded so that light is directed downward (see picture on reverse side). A lumen measures the brightness of a light and is indicated on lighting packaging. A standard 60 watt light bulb is roughly 800 lumens.
- ✓ **Illumination per sq ft limits.** Illumination is limited by how much existing or proposed site development (pavement, building footprint, decks, gravel, etc) you have on your property. See reverse for example.
- ✓ **Light Color.** All lights must be below 3000 K. Correlated color temperature refers to the 'color' of the light emitted. It is indicated on lighting packaging.
- ✓ **Light trespass.** Don't shine light into your neighbor's yard.
- ✓ **Pole Height:** Lights mounted on a standalone pole cannot be greater than 15 ft in height.
- ✓ **Prohibited Lights.** No flickering or flashing lights, no searchlights or laser lights, no strings of lights (unless between Nov 15 and Jan 10), or singular lights having 20,000 lumens or more.
- ✓ **Controls & Lighting Reduction.** All *nonresidential* properties shall use automatic lighting controls to extinguish lighting or reduce total exterior lighting by 30% by 12:00 am. Lights should be extinguished during the day when there is sufficient daylight.



Exterior Lighting Information to Include with Building Permit

- ✓ Number of lighting fixtures, light shielding, light color, lumens per fixture, and total lumens
- ✓ Site plan showing location of lighting
- ✓ Manufacturer's spec sheet for each type of fixture and description of automatic controls if applicable

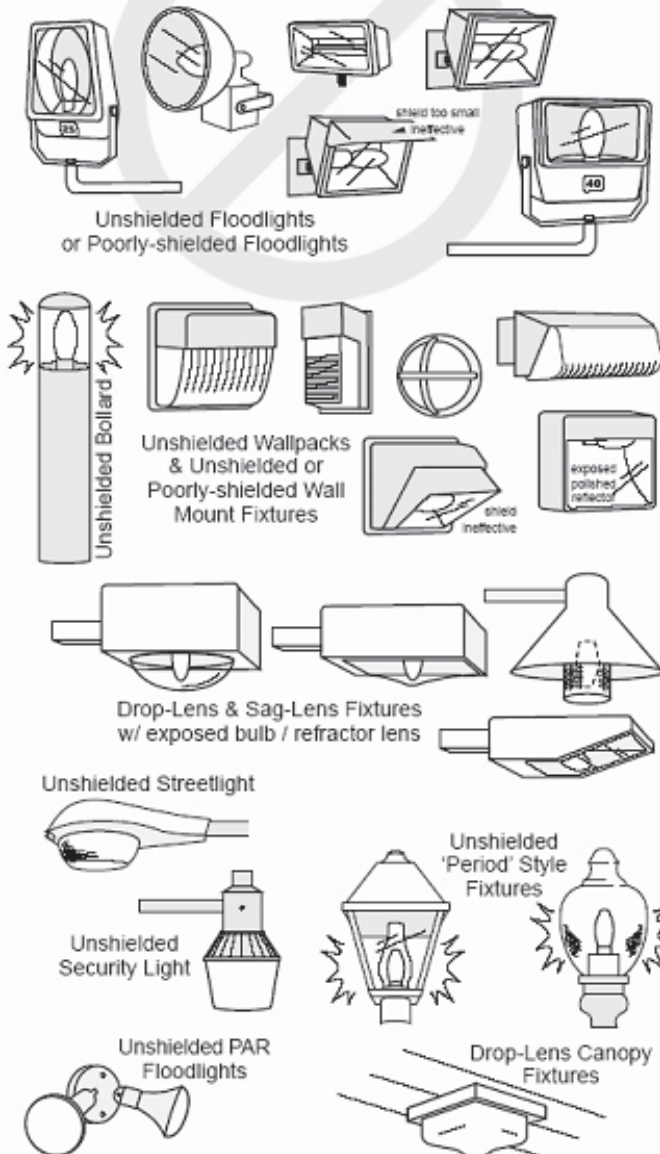
Illumination Limits:

Zone	Lumens/sq ft	Example
AC-TC, AR-TC, WC, OP-TC, BP-TC, BC-TC, MHP-TC, P/SP-TC, P-TC	3	A commercial property with 32,395 sq ft of site development is allowed 97,185 lumens (32,395 X 3)
R-1, R-2, R-3, NC-TC, S-TC, R-TC	1.5	A property with 5,500 sq ft of site development is allowed 8,250 lumens (1.5 X 5,500)

Examples of Unshielded and Shielded Fixtures:

Examples of Unacceptable Fixtures

Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass



Examples of Acceptable Fixtures

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

