

CITY OF JOHNSON CITY

ORDINANCE No. 17- 0601

LIGHTING ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE ENACTING REGULATIONS FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING AND PROVIDING FOR THE FOLLOWING: RULES; STANDARDS; PROCEDURES; CRIMINAL PENALTIES NOT TO EXCEED \$500 AND CIVIL FINES OF UP TO \$1000 PER VIOLATION; AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Johnson City (“City Council”) seeks to provide for the regulation of lighting within the city limits of the City of Johnson City (“City”), and where applicable, in the extraterritorial jurisdiction (ETJ); and

WHEREAS, the City Council seeks to maintain the value of Johnson City’s scenic beauty and rural charm through comprehensive regulations and restrictions on lighting; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that unnecessary and improperly designed light fixtures cause glare, light pollution and wasted resources which can result in hazardous circulation conditions for all modes of transportation, the diminishing ability to view the night sky, light trespass, and an unattractive townscape; and

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

WHEREAS, the City 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 lighting regulations will not sacrifice the safety of our citizens or visitors, or the security of property; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code Chapter 217, the City has specific authority to adopt an ordinance or police regulation declaring, prohibiting and abating public nuisances; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code Chapters 211 and 214, the City has general authority to adopt an ordinance or police regulation regarding the use of land, improvements upon land, and construction or building upon land; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Texas Local Government Code 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

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Johnson City, Texas:

ARTICLE I. FINDINGS OF FACT

The foregoing recitals are adopted as facts and incorporated fully herein.

ARTICLE II. ADOPTION AND ENACTMENT

The City of Johnson City hereby adopts the "City of Johnson City Outdoor Lighting Ordinance", to be known also as the "Lighting Ordinance", attached hereto as *Attachment A*, and incorporated fully herein for all intents and purposes.

ARTICLE III. REPEALER AND SEVERABILITY

REPEALER: All ordinances, or parts thereof, that are in conflict or inconsistent with any provision of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict, and the provisions of this Ordinance shall be and remain controlling as to the matters regulated, herein.

SEVERABILITY: Should any of the clauses, sentences, paragraphs, sections or parts of this Ordinance be deemed invalid, unconstitutional, or unenforceable by a court of law or administrative agency with jurisdiction over the matter, such action shall not be construed to affect any other valid portion of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE IV. CODIFICATION

The City Secretary is hereby directed to record and publish the Lighting Ordinance in the City's Code of Ordinances.

ARTICLE V. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall be effective immediately upon passage and publication in the city's official newspaper.

PASSED AND APPROVED this, the 1st day of June, 2017 by a vote of the City Council of Johnson City, Texas.

CITY OF JOHNSON CITY, TEXAS


Dawn Capra, Mayor

Attest: 
Anthony Holland, City Secretary



**CITY OF JOHNSON CITY
OUTDOOR LIGHTING ORDINANCE**

Section 1. Title

This Article shall be known as the “Lighting Ordinance”.

Section 2. Definitions

Words and phrases used in this Article shall have the meanings set forth in this section. Terms that are not defined below, but are defined elsewhere in the Code of Ordinances, shall be given the meanings set forth in the Code. Words and phrases not defined in the Code of Ordinances shall be given their common, ordinary meaning unless the context clearly requires otherwise. When not inconsistent with the context, words used in the present tense shall include the future tense; words in the plural number shall include the singular number (and *vice versa*); and words in the masculine gender shall include the feminine gender (and *vice versa*). The word "shall" is always mandatory, while the word "may" is merely directory. Headings and captions are for reference purposes only.

Applicant: a person or entity who submits to the City an application for an approval required by the Code of Ordinances. The term does not include anyone other than the Property Owner(s), tenant(s), or a duly authorized agent and representative of the Property Owner. As to enforcement, the Property Owner(s) shall have ultimate liability for violations of this Ordinance.

City: the City of Johnson City.

City Limits: The incorporated municipal boundary of the City, as may be expanded by annexation.

ETJ: the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City.

Full Cut-off Fixtures: fixtures, as installed, that are designed or shielded in such a manner that all light rays emitted by the fixture, either directly from the lamps or indirectly from the fixture, are projected below a horizontal plane running through the lowest point on the fixture where light is emitted.

Holiday Lighting: lighting used for a specific celebration which may be one of the following types:
(1) Festoon type low-output lamps, limited to small individual bulbs on a string.
(2) Low-output lamps used to internally illuminate yard art.
(3) Flood or spot lights producing less than 2000 lumens each, whose light source is not visible from any other property, and which are used only as temporary lighting.

Lighting: any source of light that does not include natural light emitted from celestial

objects or fire. The term includes any type of lighting, fixed or movable, designed or used for outdoor illumination of buildings or homes, including lighting for billboards, streetlights, canopies, gasoline station islands, searchlights used for advertising purposes, externally or internally illuminated on- or off-premises advertising signs, and area-type lighting. The term includes luminous elements or lighting attached to structures, poles, the earth, or any other location.

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.

Logo: a representation or symbol adopted by a business, organization, or an individual used to promote instant public recognition.

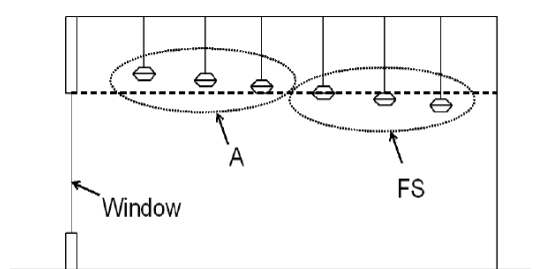
Luminous Elements (of a Light Fixture): the lamp (light bulb), any diffusing elements, and surfaces intended to reflect or refract light emitted from the lamp individually or collectively comprise the luminous elements of a light fixture (luminaire).

Major Addition: enlargement of twenty-five percent (25%) or more of the building's gross floor area, seating capacity, or parking spaces, either with a single construction project or cumulative series of construction projects, after the enactment of this Article. The term also includes replacement of twenty-five percent (25%) or more of installed outdoor lighting.

Non-Residential: property designated as Non-Residential under the City's Zoning Ordinance.

Outdoor Lighting: temporary or permanent lighting that is installed, located or used in such a manner to cause light rays to shine outdoors. Non-residential fixtures that are installed indoors that cause light to shine outside are considered outdoor lighting under this Article (depicted in Figure A, following). Residential fixtures installed indoors that cause light to shine outside are also considered outdoor lighting.

Figure A.



Elevation view showing a non-residential application of indoor lighting, labeled FS, subject to this ordinance, and indoor lighting, labeled A, installed and not subject to this Article.

Person: a human individual, corporation, agency, unincorporated association, partnership, or sole proprietorship.

Residential: property designated as Residential under the City's Zoning Ordinance.

Temporary Lighting: lighting intended for uses which by their nature are of limited duration such as holiday decorations, civic events, or construction projects.

Uplighting: lighting that is directed in such a manner as to shine light rays above the horizontal plane.

Section 3. General

(a) Scope.

- (1) This Article applies within the City Limits.
- (2) The City may apply this Article to the ETJ through agreements with property owners of tracts in the ETJ.

(b) Exemptions. The following are exempt from the application of the regulations of this Article:

- (1) lighting equipment required by law to be installed on motor vehicles; or
- (2) lighting required for the safe take-off and landing of aircraft.

(c) Prohibitions. It is an offense to:

- (1) install outdoor lighting in violation of this Article;
- (2) fail to comply with any terms or conditions set forth in a permit issued under this Article.

Section 4. New Lighting

(a) General. All outdoor lighting shall be installed in conformance with the provisions of this Article, applicable Electrical Codes, Energy Codes, and Building Codes.

(b) Non-Residential. All outdoor lighting installed on Non-Residential properties shall conform to the standards by this Article.

(c) Residential. All outdoor lighting installed on Residential properties that is affixed to a construction project for which a building permit is required under the Code of Ordinances shall conform to the standards established by this Article.

Section 5. Nonconforming Existing Lighting

(a) All existing outdoor lighting that was legally installed before the enactment of this Article and that does not conform to the standards specified and imposed by this Article shall be considered nonconforming. Nonconforming outdoor lighting is allowed to remain until replacement.

(b) If more than fifty percent (50%) of the total value of a lighting structure has been destroyed, the nonconforming status expires and the structure's previously nonconforming outdoor

lighting is removed. Replacement lighting is allowed only in accordance with the standards of this Article.

(c) Nonconforming outdoor lighting shall be brought into conformance with this Article as follows:

(1) Non-Residential-Major Addition. 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.

(3) Abandonment of Nonconforming. A nonconforming 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 lighting 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.

Section 6. Shielding

(a) All outdoor lighting, except government owned street lights, shall be shielded so that the luminous elements of the fixture are not visible from any other property. See Figures B and C.



Figure B.



Mounting height or proximity to property lines may cause the luminous elements of a light fixture to need additional shielding, such as the examples pictured here.

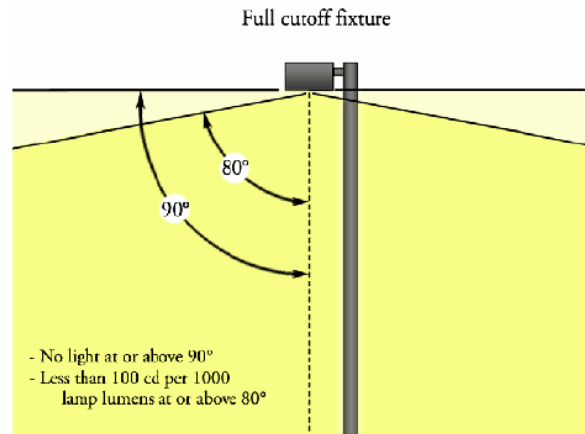
Figure C.



The lights on the left are non-conforming. Those on the right can be used in most cases. Depending on the mounting height and proximity to the property line, additional shielding may be necessary to prevent the luminous elements from being visible from any other property.

- (b) Government owned street lights shall meet the qualifications to be full cut-off fixtures in order to limit light trespass. See Figure D below.

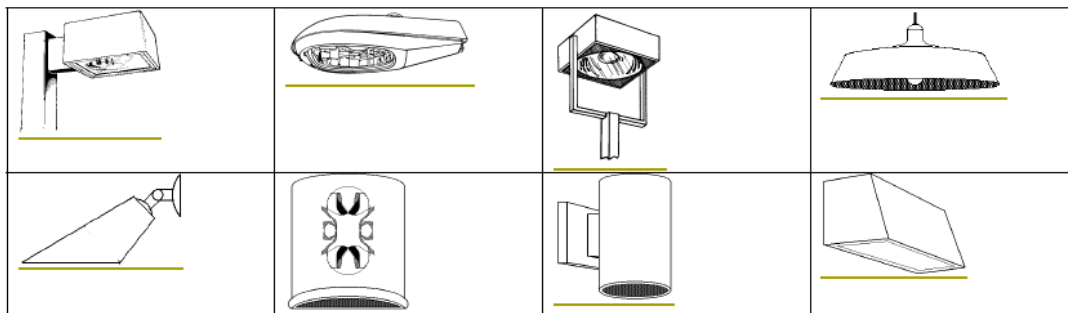
Figure D.



Full cutoff fixtures do not allow any light to be emitted above the fixture. The fixture controls glare by limiting the light output at 10 degrees below the horizontal.

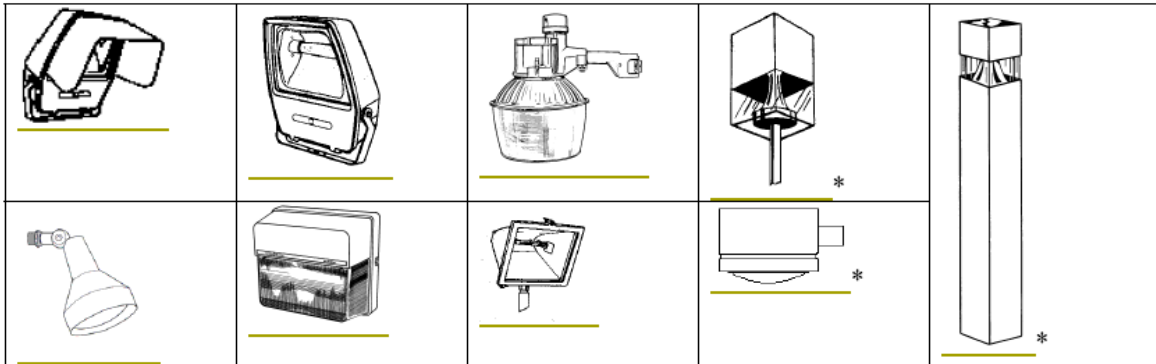
- (c) Outdoor uplighting is prohibited, except in cases where the fixture is shielded by a roof overhang or similar structural shield.
- (d) Outdoor lighting fixtures, except uplighting covered in Section 6, subsection (c) above, are not allowed to have light escape above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point of the luminous elements. See Figures E and F, following.

Figure E.



This figure shows examples of fixtures that will conform to the provision to not allow light to escape above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point of the luminous elements if they are closed on top and mounted such that the bottom opening is horizontal. Note that the mounting height and proximity to the property line may cause them to need additional shielding to prevent the luminous elements from being visible from any other property.

Figure F.



*A practical way to determine if a light fixture will conform to the provision to not allow light to escape above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point of the luminous elements: the lamp or tube, any reflective surface or lens cover (clear or prismatic) must NOT be visible when viewed from above or the side. This figure illustrates examples of fixtures that do NOT conform to the provision to not allow light to escape above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point of the luminous elements. *Note: Even though the lamps in these fixtures are shielded from direct view when viewed from the side or above, reflective surfaces within the fixtures and or lens covers are directly visible from the side.*

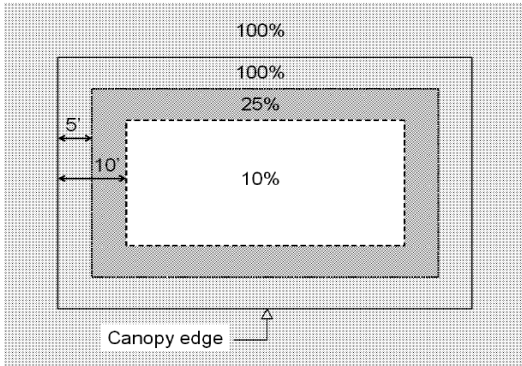
Section 7. Lighting for Outdoor Signs and Panels

Outdoor externally-illuminated signs shall conform to all provisions of this Article and the City's Sign Ordinance.

Section 8. Lighting Under Canopies, Building Overhangs, or Roof Eaves

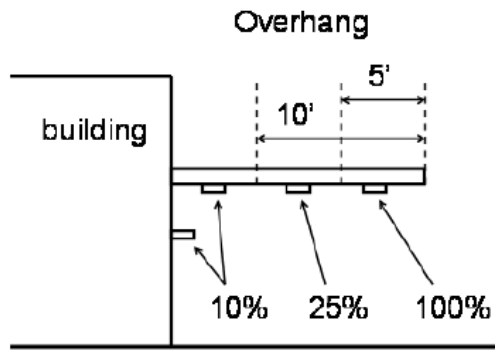
- (a) All Outdoor light fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves must conform to all provisions of this Article.
- (b) The center of the lamp or luminaire of outdoor light fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves shall be located at five feet (5'), but no less than ten feet (10') from the nearest edge of the canopy or overhang as depicted in Figures G and H following:

Figure G.



Plan view of a canopy, showing fixture location and initial lamp output percentage.

Figure H.



Elevation view of a canopy or overhang attached to a building, showing shielded fixture location and initial lamp output percentage.

- (c) Lighting from outdoor light fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves where the center of the lamp or luminaire is located ten (10) or more feet from the nearest edge of a canopy, building overhang, or eave shall not break the horizontal plane and shall be shielded as per Section 6(a).

Section 9. Flag Poles

Lighting of up to two (2) government flags per property is permitted with the following restrictions:

- (1) Flag poles illuminated from below are limited to a height of twenty-five feet (25') above ground level. They are to be illuminated with a single spot type fixture mounted so that the lens is perpendicular to the flag pole.
- (2) Flag poles illuminated from above may utilize a light fixture attached to the top of the flag pole or a fixture mounted above the top of the flag pole on a structure within fifteen feet (15') of the flag pole and must comply with Section 6, subsections (a) and (b), except for lights such as the ones as shown in Figure I.

Figure I.



Section 10. Lighting Prohibitions

- (a) The installation of any mercury vapor fixture or lamp for use as outdoor lighting is prohibited.
- (b) The installation of any wall pack style fixture for use as outdoor lighting is prohibited unless the fixture is rated by the manufacturer as full cut-off. Examples of acceptable wall packs, when mounted with light directed downward only are shown in Figure J.

Figure J.



Examples of acceptable wall packs.

- (c) The installation of any barn-light style fixture for use as outdoor lighting is prohibited unless the fixture includes a full opaque reflector instead of the standard translucent lens. An example of barn-light style with and without the required opaque reflector is shown in Figure K, following.

Figure K.



Acceptable shielding of barn-style light fixtures.

- (d) The operation of searchlights for advertising purposes is prohibited.

Section 11. Submission of Plans and Evidence of Compliance

- (a) All commercial building permit applications must include an outdoor lighting plan which includes the following information:
 - (1) The location of all existing and proposed light fixtures (may be included on site plan).
 - (2) Specification sheets for all existing and proposed light fixtures.
 - (3) Acknowledgement that the Applicant has received notification of this Article.

- (b) Upon receipt of residential building permit applications, City Staff shall provide the home builder and/or Applicant with educational materials about this Article. The City's submission of educational materials shall be *prima facie* evidence that the Applicant has received notification of the provisions of this Article.
- (c) Verification that a residential or commercial construction project requiring a building permit application has complied with the provisions of this Article shall occur during the final electrical inspection by the City Building Inspector.

Section 12. Exemptions

The following lighting instances are exempt from this Article:

- (1) Outdoor lighting for which light is produced directly by the combustion of fossil fuels.
- (2) Holiday lights are exempt from the requirements of this Article from November 15 to January 15 during the hours from 6:00 A.M. to midnight each day. Holiday lights may be illuminated one additional seven (7) day period per calendar year.
- (3) Lighting required by law to be installed on motor vehicles.
- (4) Lighting needed during activities of law enforcement, fire and other emergency services.
- (5) Lighting employed during emergency repairs of roads and utilities may be unshielded provided the lights are positioned so they do not shine in the eyes of passing drivers.
- (6) Lighting required for the safe operation of aircraft.
- (7) Temporary lighting required to save life or property from imminent peril provided the lights are positioned so they do not shine in the eyes of passing drivers.

Section 13. Materials and Methods of Installation

This Article is not intended to prohibit the use of any design, material or method of prescribed installation not specifically proscribed by this Article, provided such alternative meets the legislative intent of this Article.

Section 14. Compliance with Building Code

All lighting installations commenced in accordance with this Article must be in compliance with the International Building Code, as adopted by the City Council.

Section 15. Administrative Guidance

The City is authorized to promulgate one or more interpretive documents to aid in the administration of, and compliance with, this Article. Such interpretive documents shall be

educational only and shall not constitute regulations, amendments, or exceptions.

Section 16. Enforcement

- (a) In case any lighting fixture or structure is erected, constructed or reconstructed, altered, repaired or converted is found to be in violation of this ordinance, the Building Inspector or designated city official shall institute any appropriate action to put an end to such violation.
- (b) Right of Entry. Upon presentation of proper credentials at the request of the land occupier or owner, the Building Inspector or designated city official may enter upon any property, vacant lots, or premises in the City to perform any duty imposed by this Ordinance.
- (c) Stop Work. The Building Inspector or designated city official may issue a Stop Work Order to immediately halt work on a property that is in violation of this Ordinance. Such order may permit limited work to occur that is necessary to stabilize and secure the site.
- (d) Notice of Violation.
 - (1) If the Building Inspector or designated city official has reason to believe that any of the provisions of this Ordinance are being violated, he/she shall provide or send a written Notice of Violation to the person responsible for such violation(s). Such notice shall state the nature of the violation(s) and provide a thirty (30) day grace period to correct the violation(s).
 - (2) Notice of violation shall be given by certified mail addressed to the owner at the owner's address as recorded in the appraisal district records of the appraisal district in which the property is located. A notice returned "refused" or "unclaimed" does not affect the validity of the notice and notice is considered delivered.
- (e) If at the end of the 30 day grace period the violation has not, in the judgment of the Building Inspector or designated city official, been satisfactorily corrected, then civil and/or criminal penalties and other remedies available by law shall be sought.

Section 17. Violation

- (a) It shall be unlawful for a person to locate, erect, construct, reconstruct, enlarge, change, maintain, or use any light structure or fixture which emits light onto the property of another in violation of this Article.
- (b) Any violation of this Article is hereby declared to be a nuisance.
- (c) An offense under this Article is a misdemeanor.

Section 18. Penalties

- (a) Civil and criminal penalties. Any person violating this ordinance is subject to suit for injunctive relief as well as prosecution for civil and criminal violations.
 - (1) Criminal prosecution. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined a sum not exceeding \$500. Each day that a provision of this ordinance is violated shall constitute a separate offense.
 - (2) Civil remedies. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as a waiver of the city’s right to bring a civil action to enforce the provisions of this ordinance, and to seek remedies as allowed by law, including, but not limited to the following:
 - (A) Injunctive relief to prevent specific conduct that violates the ordinance or to require specific conduct that is necessary for compliance with the ordinance; and
 - (B) A civil penalty of up to \$500 a day or, up to \$1,000.00 a day when it is shown that the defendant was actually notified of the provisions of the ordinance and after receiving notice committed acts in violation of the ordinance or failed to take action necessary for compliance with the ordinance. Each day constitutes a separate offense and separate violation; and
 - (C) Other available relief.
- (b) Costs for Suit and Enforcement. In any civil action commenced by the City under this Ordinance, the City shall be entitled to recover from the defendant reasonable attorney's fees, costs of suit, and any other costs of enforcement, including but not limited to, inspection costs.