

ORDINANCE NO. 22-06-16-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF LAGO VISTA, TEXAS, AMENDING VARIOUS SECTIONS OF ARTICLE 3.800 OF CHAPTER 3 OF THE LAGO VISTA CODE OF ORDINANCES TO UPDATE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR OUTDOOR OR EXTERIOR LIGHTING TO ACHIEVE ADDED CONSISTENCY WITH THE MOST RECENT MODEL ORDINANCE RECOMMENDED BY THE TEXAS CHAPTER OF THE INTERNATIONAL DARK SKY ASSOCIATION; AND PROVIDING FOR RELATED MATTERS.

WHEREAS, the City of Lago Vista, Texas is a Home Rule City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Lago Vista has previously established provisions within Chapter 3 of the Code of Ordinances that regulate the use of outdoor or exterior lighting that when adopted were consistent with the recommendations of the Texas Chapter of the International Dark Sky Association; and

WHEREAS, the Council, staff and members of the Building and Standards Commission were made informed by a local advocacy group that the standards and guidelines of the International Dark Sky Association had been updated since the adoption of the current outdoor or exterior lighting provisions; and

WHEREAS, an updated and recent version of the model outdoor lighting ordinance recommended by the Texas Chapter of the International Dark Sky Association was subsequently located by the staff to serve as a resource for any potential changes to the existing ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Building and Standards Commission has undertaken an extensive review of the existing regulations and compared them to the updated version of those same provisions in model ordinance recommended by the Texas Chapter of the International Dark Sky Association; and

WHEREAS, that extensive review by the Building and Standards Commission led the members to conclude that many of the provisions within the updated model ordinance recommended by the Texas Chapter of the International Dark Sky Association are preferable to the current language within Article 3.800 of Chapter 3 of the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, the Building and Standards Commission of the City of Lago Vista has forwarded a recommendation to the City Council to amend various sections within Article 3.800 of Chapter 3 of the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances to achieve added consistency with the most recent model ordinance recommended by the Texas Chapter of the International Dark Sky Association; and

WHEREAS, the City Council at its public hearing to consider this ordinance amendment held on May 5, 2022, reviewed the recommendation, and found the changes to be warranted.

WHEREAS, the City Council desires to amend the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances as described below.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LAGO VISTA, TEXAS, THAT:

Section 1. Findings. All of the above and foregoing recitals are hereby found to be true and correct legislative findings of the City and are incorporated herein as findings of fact.

Section 2. Amendment. The City Council of the City of Lago Vista, Texas, does hereby amend Section 3.802, Section 3.803, and Sections 3.805 through Section 3.808 of Article 3.800 of Chapter 3 of the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances as shown in **Exhibit "A."**

Section 3. Repealer. All ordinances, orders or resolutions heretofore passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Lago Vista, Texas, are hereby repealed to the extent said ordinances, orders or resolutions or parts thereof are in conflict herewith.

Section 4. Severability. If any section, subsection, article, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word in this Ordinance is for any reason held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance, and the City Council hereby declares it would have passed such remaining portions of this Ordinance despite such invalidity, which remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 5. Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions or terms of this Ordinance or of the Code of Ordinances as amended hereby, shall be subject to the same penalty as provided for in the Code of Ordinances, Section 1.109 General Penalty for Violations of Code; Continuing Violations of the City of Lago Vista, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed Two Thousand Dollars (\$2,000.00) for each offense.

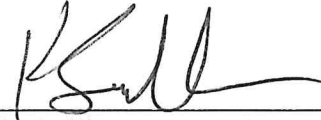
Section 6. Publication and Codification. The City Secretary is hereby directed to publish the caption of this ordinance, including the penalty, in accordance with City Charter Section 3.17 and record the attached regulation in the City's Code of Ordinances as authorized in Section 52.001 of the *Texas Local Government Code*.

Section 7. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and publication in accordance with the provisions of the *Texas Local Government Code*.

Section 8. Open Meetings. It is hereby officially found and determined that the meeting at which this ordinance is passed was open to the public as required and that public notice of the time, place, and purpose of said meeting was given as required by the Open Meetings Act, Chapter 551 of the *Texas Local Government Code*.

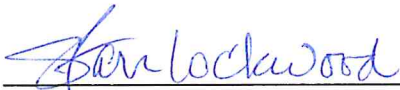
AND, IT IS SO ORDERED.

PASSED AND APPROVED this 16th day of June 2022.



Kevin Sullivan, Mayor Pro Tem

ATTEST:



Starr Lockwood, Assistant City Secretary

On a motion by Councilmember Paul Roberts, seconded by Councilmember Paul Prince, the above and foregoing ordinance was passed and approved.

CHAPTER 3

BUILDING REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 3.800 OUTDOOR OR EXTERIOR LIGHTING

Section 3.802 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 therein. Words and phrases not defined in the Code of Ordinances shall be given their common, ordinary meaning unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

Adaptive controls mean mechanical or electronic devices used with 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.

Applicant means a person or entity who seeks a required approval. To be qualified as an applicant, the person or entity must have sufficiently documented legal authority or proprietary interests in the land to commence and maintain proceedings. To avoid confusion, the term will 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 between tenant(s) and property owner(s) of a particular piece of property, the property owner(s) shall have ultimate liability for violations of this article.

City means the City of Lago Vista, an incorporated municipality located in Travis County, Texas.

Correlated Color Temperature (CCT) means 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.

Full cut-off fixture or *Fully shielded fixture* means a fixture, as installed, that is designed or shielded in such a manner that all light emitted by the fixture, either directly from the luminaires or indirectly from the fixture, is prevented above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point on the fixture where light is emitted.

Holiday lighting means temporary lighting used for a specific celebration of one of the following types: festoon type low-output lamps, limited to small individual bulbs on a string; low-output lamps used to internally illuminate yard art; or flood or spotlights producing less than 2,000 lumens each whose light source is not visible from any other property.

Initial lamp lumen means the product of the initial number of lumens produced by the light emitting elements of an individual luminaire, multiplied by the luminaire efficiency. If the efficiency is not known, assume 70 percent for a single-family or two-family residential luminaire and 100 percent for a multifamily or nonresidential luminaire.

Lamp or bulb means the light-producing source installed in a luminaire.

Light Pollution means any adverse impact of artificial light including, but not limited to: light trespass, uplighting, uncomfortable distractions to the eye, or any artificial light that diminishes the ability to view the night sky. The term is often used to denote urban sky glow.

Light trespass means light emitted from fixtures that causes light to be cast on a property other than the one where it is installed, upwards toward the sky or any other undesirable location.

Lighting means any source of light other than natural light emitted from celestial objects or fire. It includes any type of lighting, fixed or movable, and designed or used for illumination of buildings or homes, including but not limited to: streetlights, canopies, searchlights, on or within signs, and luminous elements and fixtures attached to buildings, structures, poles, ground mounted or any other location.

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

Lumen means a unit of measurement that quantifies the amount of light produced by a lamp or bulb or emitted from a fixture (as distinct from "watt," a measure of power consumption). The lumen rating associated with a given lamp is typically indicated on its packaging or available from the manufacturer.

Lumens per acre means the total number of initial lamp lumens produced by all fixtures utilized in outdoor lighting on a property divided by the total area of the property in acres, or part of an acre.

Luminaire means the complete lighting unit, including the lamp, the fixture and other parts or components.

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

Outdoor or Exterior lighting means temporary or permanent lighting that is installed, located or used in such a manner to cause light to be cast outdoors. Any multifamily or nonresidential fixture that is installed indoors but causes light to shine outside is considered outdoor lighting for the purpose of administering these regulations (See figure A).

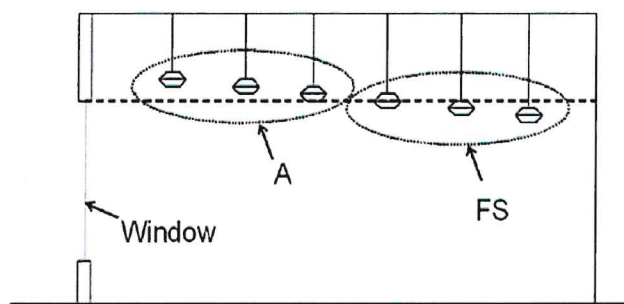


Figure A: Elevation view showing an application of indoor lighting, labeled 'FS,' which is subject to these requirements and indoor lighting, labeled 'A,' which is installed so that it is typically not subject to these requirements. However, if the structure is elevated such that the luminaries labeled 'A' are visible from another property then, they are also subject to these requirements.

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

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

Spotlight means a light fixture having a narrow beam.

Temporary lighting means lighting intended for uses of a limited duration; such as holiday decorations, civic events, or construction projects.

Total outdoor light output means the total amount of light, as determined by the sum of the initial lamp lumens attributed to each outdoor or exterior light fixture located on the property.

Up-lighting means lighting that causes light rays to project above a horizontal plane running through the lowest point on the fixture where light is emitted.

Section 3.803 Scope and Applicability

All outdoor or exterior lighting shall be installed in conformance with the provisions of this article, applicable electrical codes, energy codes, and building codes, except as provided herein.

- (a) New Construction. All outdoor or exterior lighting associated with newly constructed residential and nonresidential structures permitted after the effective date of this article shall comply with these requirements and other applicable regulations unless otherwise exempted.
- (b) Renovations and Repairs. All residential and nonresidential renovations or repairs requiring a permit after the effective date of this article shall comply with these requirements and other applicable regulations unless otherwise exempted. All renovations or repairs that include installation or replacement of exterior or outdoor lighting in excess of 6,200 lumens within any 90 day period shall require a permit.
- (c) Nonconforming Existing Lighting. All existing outdoor or exterior lighting that was legally permitted or installed before the effective date of this article but does not conform to the standards imposed shall be considered nonconforming. Nonconforming outdoor or exterior lighting is allowed to remain except as described below.
 - (1) Residential and Nonresidential Property. All existing outdoor or exterior lighting located on a property that is ~~the subject of any land use application (zoning, conditional use, special exception, etc.), a sign permit or impacted by improvements authorized by a building permit for an addition or renovation~~ is required to comply with these requirements within 90 days as a condition of the approval. Without regard to previous permits, all residential property shall comply with these requirements no later than June 21, 2028.

(2) Multifamily and Nonresidential Property.

- (A) All nonconforming existing outdoor or exterior lighting that becomes damaged or inoperable and is subsequently repaired, replaced or improved, shall comply with the requirements for new construction.
- (B) If a nonconforming use or structure has been abandoned for more than twelve months all outdoor or exterior lighting on the property must be brought into compliance as a condition of reoccupation or reuse.
- (C) Occupied multifamily and nonresidential property shall be brought into compliance with outdoor or exterior lighting requirements ~~within five (5) years from the effective date of this article~~ no later than June 21, 2023. A new property owner may request a three-year extension to come into compliance if the purchase occurred within this timeframe whenever renovations, repairs or exterior or outdoor lighting replacement requires a permit in accordance with the provisions above.

- (3) Street Lighting. Non-conforming streetlights shall be allowed to remain until replacement is otherwise required. Replacement fixtures and lamps shall comply with the requirements of this article as specified below.

(d) Exemptions and Exceptions.

- (1) Outdoor or exterior lighting fixtures, including landscape lighting with a maximum output (regardless of the number of lamps) of 800 lumens per fixture for shielded fixtures, and 450 lumens per fixture for unshielded fixtures, provided that the lamp is not visible from any other property. However, the collective output from these fixtures shall be included in the total output limitation when applicable.
- (2) ~~Lighting produced directly or indirectly by the combustion of natural gas, liquid propane or other fossil fuels.~~ 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, 6,200 lumens. These lights must be rated at or below 2,700 Kelvin.
- (3) Existing nonconforming ~~sports recreation facility lighting prior to 11:00 p.m. or later if required to complete an event in progress prior to that time~~ subject to curfews described herein.
- (4) ~~Flag or flag pole lighting.~~ Decorative holiday lighting for no more than 60 days of any calendar year during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. each day, except that flashing holiday lights are prohibited on nonresidential properties. ~~Holiday lights may be illuminated one additional seven (7) day period per calendar year.~~
- (5) ~~Holiday lights from November 15th to January 15th between 6:00 a.m. and midnight, except that flashing holiday lights are prohibited on nonresidential properties and discouraged on residential properties.~~ Underwater lighting of swimming pools and similar water features.

- (6) ~~Temporary lighting for events or construction areas provided the lights do not present a traffic hazard, the source of the illumination is shielded from any other property and does not project or reflect above structures or trees on the property.~~ Lighting required by law to be installed on surface vehicles and aircraft.
- (7) ~~Traffic control signals or devices and specialized or temporary lighting needed for safety, during emergency repairs or by law enforcement, fire and emergency services.~~ Airport lighting required by law.
- (8) ~~Lighting required by federal or state laws or regulations, including those required to be installed on motor vehicles or for the safe operation of aircraft.~~ Lighting required by federal or state laws or regulations.
- (9) Temporary emergency lighting needed by law enforcement, fire, and other emergency services as well as building egress lighting whose electric power is provided by either battery or generator.
- (10) 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 or highway or residence.
- (11) Temporary lighting at construction projects provided such lighting is deployed, positioned, and aimed such that the resulting glare is not directed toward any roadway or highway or residence.
- (12) Temporary lighting, permitted in this article, for theatrical, television, performance areas, or special events provided the need for temporary lighting is referenced in the required permit, lights are positioned safely, and do not result in light trespass.

Section 3.805 Lamps, Fixtures, Shielding and Output Limits

(a) **Government-Owned** Streetlights.

- (1) ~~Government-owned streetlights~~ Streetlights shall be full cut-off fixtures in order to limit light trespass (see Figure B). To the extent ~~government-owned~~ that public streetlights are replaced or repaired with a light emitting diode (LED) luminaire, the LED luminaire shall have a correlated color temperature (CCT) not to exceed ~~3,000~~ 2,700 Kelvin. ~~Streetlights~~ New private streetlights or streetlights associated with new development shall comply with additional requirements contained in Chapter 10 and have a correlated color temperature (CCT) not to exceed 2,700 Kelvin.

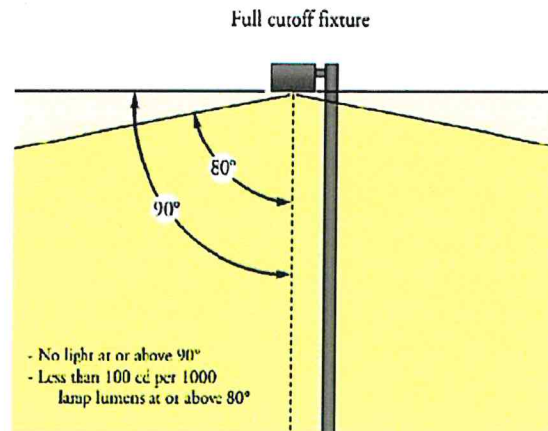


Figure B: Full cutoff fixtures do not allow any light to be emitted above the fixture.

(2) Additional Public Streetlight Requests

- (A) Any person that desires a streetlight be installed on any public street must obtain the written permission of all residents residing within 500 feet of the proposed location for the streetlight. Such written permission must be on a petition signed by the residents living within 500 feet of the proposed location. The petition shall provide for the name(s) of the resident, the lot number, the telephone number and whether or not the resident supports installing the streetlight at the proposed location. Signatures are not required from owners of vacant lots within 500 feet of the proposed streetlight location. The petition shall be attached to a streetlight request form approved by the City Manager.
- (B) After the signatures have been obtained, the petition shall be given to the City Manager for review. The City Manager shall verify that the appropriate signatures have been obtained and that all residents within 500 feet of the proposed location agree to the installation of the streetlight. The City Manager shall then determine whether or not the streetlight is in the city's best interest and, if so, shall make a request to the city's electric provider that a streetlight be installed.
- (C) The City Manager shall inform the city's electric provider that no streetlights are to be installed unless requested by the City Manager. After providing ten (10) days' notice to the offending party that they are in violation of this article, the City Manager may order the streetlight to be removed.

(b) Shielding.

- (1) All outdoor lighting fixtures, except existing public ~~governmental-owned~~ streetlights, shall be full cut-off ~~shielded~~ fixtures so that the luminous elements of the fixture are not visible from any other property (see Figures C and D).

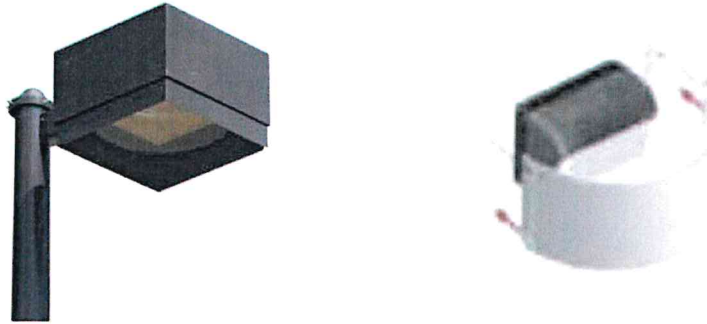


Figure C: Mounting height or proximity to property lines may cause the luminous elements of a light fixture to require additional shielding. Above are two examples of shielding.

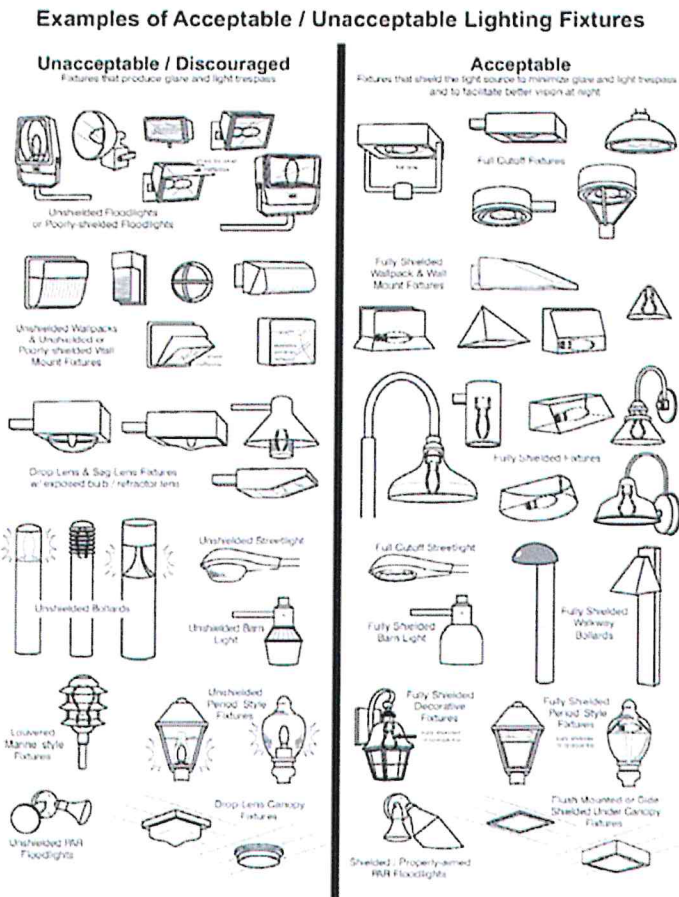


Figure D: The lights on the left are nonconforming due to inadequate shielding. Those on the right can be used in most cases; however, the mounting height and proximity to the property line may require additional shielding to prevent the luminous elements from being visible from other property.

- (2) All outdoor lighting fixtures shall be full cutoff fixtures, except as otherwise specifically permitted by this article (see Figures E and F).

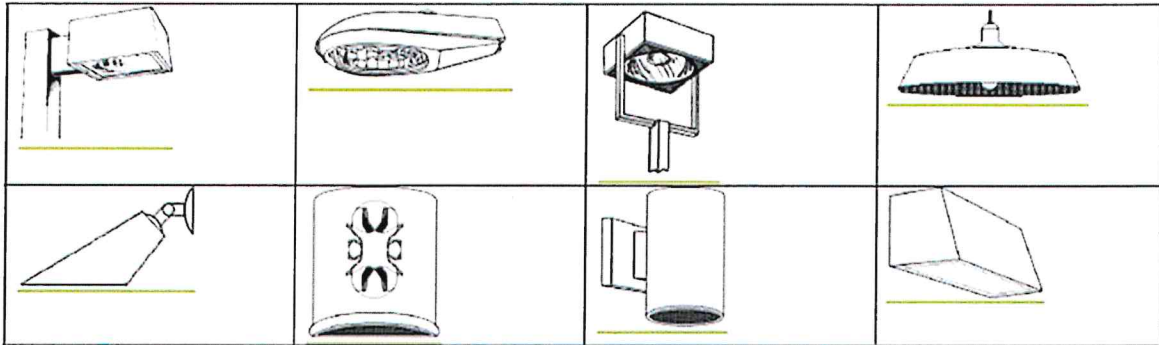


Figure E: This figure shows examples of full cutoff fixtures because they are closed on top and mounted such that the bottom opening is horizontal. Note that the mounting height and proximity to the property line may require additional shielding to prevent the luminous elements from being visible from any other property. A practical way to determine if a light fixture is a full cutoff fixture is that the lamp or tube, any reflective surface or lens cover (clear or prismatic) must NOT be visible when viewed from above or the side.

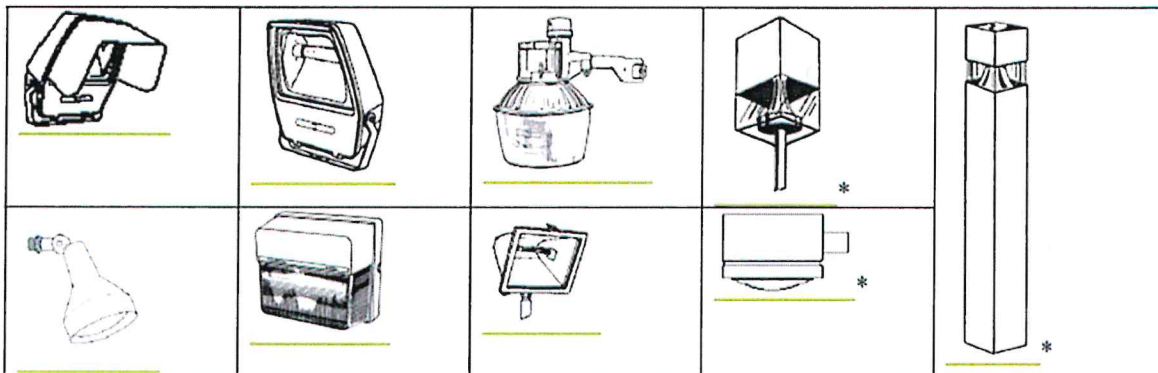


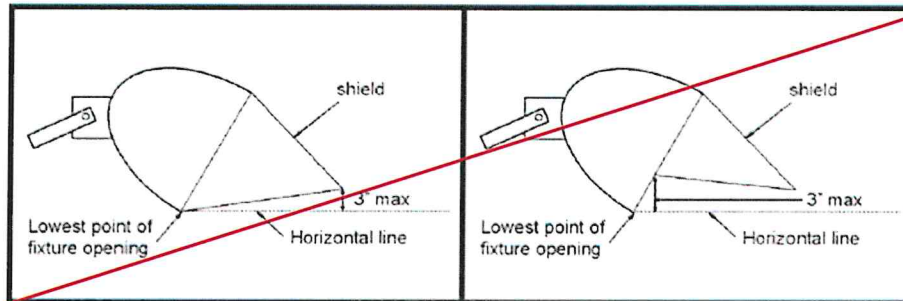
Figure F: This figure illustrates examples of fixtures that are NOT full cutoff fixtures. *Note: Even though the lamps in these fixtures are shielded when viewed from the side or above, reflective surfaces within the fixtures or lens covers are directly visible from the side.

(c) Output Limits.

- (1) Total outdoor light output (excluding governmental owned streetlights used for illumination of public rights-of-way and outdoor recreation facilities) of any nonresidential property shall not exceed 100,000 lumens per acre in any contiguous illuminated area. This lumen per acre limitation is an upper limit and not a design goal; design goals should be the lowest levels that meet the requirement of the task.
- (2) Total outdoor light output (excluding governmental owned streetlights used for illumination of public rights-of-way and outdoor recreation facilities) of any residential property shall not exceed 25,000 lumens per acre in any contiguous illuminated area.
- (3) The correlated color temperature (CCT) of outdoor lighting must not exceed 2,700 Kelvin.

- (4) Outdoor lighting that illuminates highly reflective surfaces like water, white surfaces or mirrors shall be calculated at twice the rated value when determining compliance with total lumen output limits.

- (d) Outdoor Recreation Sports Facilities. ~~Outdoor recreation facilities constructed after the effective date of this article are subject to the shielding requirements. Where fully shielded are not available, lighting fixtures using external louvers or shields that, in the final installed configuration, extend to within three inches on the lowest portion of the light fixture opening are required (see Figure G). The fixtures shall be installed and maintained with aiming angles that permit no greater than one percent of the light emitted by each fixture to project above the horizontal.~~



~~Figure G: Sports lighting where fully shielded fixtures are not available.~~

- (1) Except as specifically exempted herein, lighting at public and private outdoor sports facilities, including but not limited to playing fields, arenas, tracks, swimming pools, and associated parking lots and walkways will be shielded to the greatest practical extent to reduce glare, safety hazards, light trespass, and light pollution in accordance with all of the following requirements:
- (A) All lighting shall provide levels of illuminance that are adjustable according to task, allowing for illuminating 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
 - (B) All light 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.
- (2) 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.

- (e) Prohibitions.

- (1) Outdoor up-lighting is prohibited, except in cases where the fixture is shielded by a roof overhang or similar structural shield and a licensed architect or engineer has certified and

stamped a prepared lighting plan that ensures that the light fixtures will not cause light to extend beyond the structural shield, except as otherwise specifically permitted elsewhere herein.

- (2) The installation of any mercury vapor fixture or lamp for use as outdoor lighting is prohibited.
- (3) The operation of searchlights for advertising purposes is prohibited.
- (4) 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 and otherwise complies with the shielding requirements of this article. Examples of acceptable wall packs, when mounted with light directed downward only are shown in Figure H.

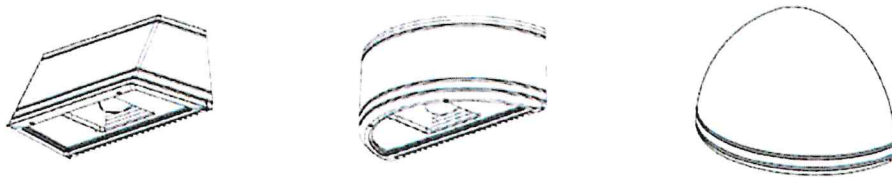


Figure H: Examples of acceptable wall packs.

- (5) 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 and otherwise complies with the shielding requirements of this article. An example of barn-light style with and without the required opaque reflector is shown in Figure I.

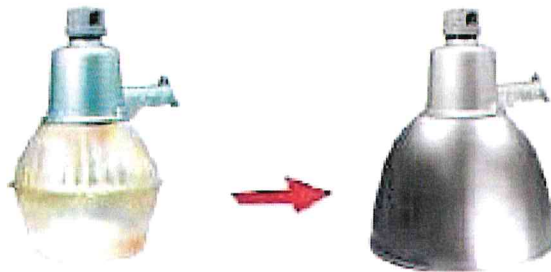


Figure I: Examples of unacceptable and acceptable barn-style light fixture shielding.

Section 3.806 Lighting under Canopies, Building Overhangs or Roof Eaves

~~All outdoor or exterior lighting fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves shall conform to all provisions of this article, including the following (see Figures J and K):~~

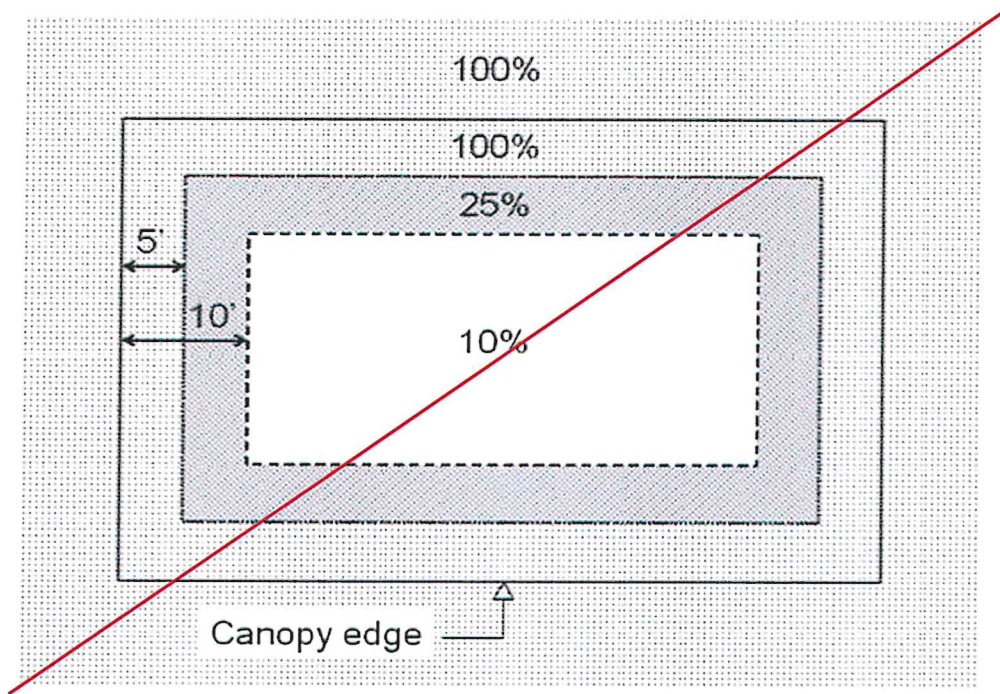


Figure J: Plan view of a canopy, showing fixture location and lumen lamp output percentage counted toward total lumens.

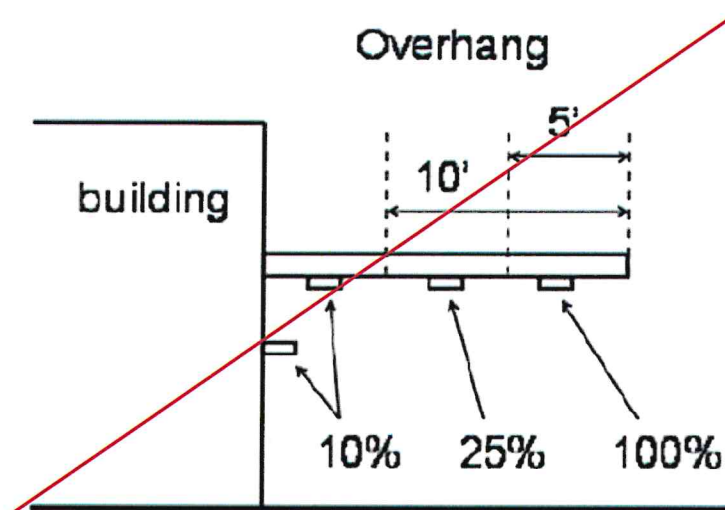


Figure K: Elevation view of a canopy or overhang attached to a building, showing location of shielded fixtures and the initial lamp output percentage to be used in calculating total output lumens.

- (a) Outdoor lighting fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves where the nearest edge of the lamp or fixture is located at five or more feet, but less than ten feet from the nearest edge of a canopy, overhang or eave are to be included in the

~~calculation of total outdoor light output as though they produced only one-quarter of the lamp's rated lumen output.~~

- ~~(b) Outdoor lighting fixtures located under canopies, under building overhangs, or under roof eaves where the nearest edge of the lamp or fixture is located ten or more feet from the nearest edge of a canopy, building overhang, or eave are to be included in the total outdoor light output as though they produce only one-tenth of the lamp's rated lumen output.~~
- ~~(c) The total light output used for illuminating under canopies or building overhangs, defined as the sum of all under canopy initial lamp lumen outputs, shall not exceed 20 lumens per square foot under the canopy area. All lighting mounted under the canopy, including but not limited to, lighting fixtures mounted on the lower surface of the canopy and auxiliary lighting within signage or illuminated panels under the canopy, is to be included in the total.~~

Section 3.8076 Lighting for Outdoor Signs and Decorative Lighting

- (a) Indirect Sign Lighting. Outdoor externally illuminated signs (indirect lighting or backlit signs) shall conform to all provisions of this article and the sign regulations contain in Article 4.800 of Chapter 4 of the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances. In particular, such lighting shall conform to the lamp source, shielding restrictions and be included in the output limit calculation. All upward-directed sign lighting is prohibited except as expressly stated otherwise elsewhere herein.
- (b) Internal Sign Lighting and Neon Signs.
- (1) Outdoor internally illuminated signs (direct lighting), whether freestanding or building-mounted, shall be constructed with an opaque background and translucent letters and symbols or with a colored background and lighter letters and symbols (see Figure L). The internally illuminated or backlit portion of the sign cannot be white, cream, off-white, or yellow unless it is part of a registered logo. White, cream, off-white or yellow are permitted in the logo only, provided that such colors in the logo shall represent not more than one-third of the total sign area permitted.







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

Figure L: Internally illuminated Signs

- (2) Lamps used for internal or external illumination shall not be included in the total outdoor light output calculation. Luminance levels for operation between sunset and sunrise shall not exceed 117 lumens per square foot (100 candelas per square meter). The illuminated area of an individual sign shall not exceed 200 square feet (18.6 square meters).
 - (3) Neon signs shall be treated as internally illuminated signs for the purposes of these regulations and shall not be included in the total outdoor light output calculation. However, neon lighting extending beyond the “sign area” as defined in Section 4.801 below, shall be considered “decorative” lighting.
- (c) Decorative (non-sign) Lighting. Other internally illuminated panels or decorations not considered signage by Article 4.800 of Chapter 4 of the Lago Vista Code of Ordinances (such as illuminated canopy margins or building panels), shall be considered decorative lighting, and shall be subject to the standards applicable to outdoor or exterior lighting, including but not limited to lamp source, shielding standards and total outdoor light output limits.
 - (d) Destination Wayfinding Sign Lighting. Lighting for destination wayfinding signs shall be with ground mounted fixtures directly in front of the sign faces, with light sources shielded from a public ~~right-of-ways~~ right-of-way and limited to arterial street locations. Destination wayfinding signs on other streets shall include reflective surfaces and may not be illuminated.

Section 3.8087 Lighting curfews

- (a) ~~Nonresidential outdoor or exterior lighting shall not be energized more than 30 minutes after closing or the completion of activities, unless reduced to 25% or less of the total light output allowed.~~ The following provisions shall apply to all property except one or two-family residences.
 - (1) ~~Motion sensor activation is allowed to cause the light to resume total outdoor light output but shall be reduced back to 25% or less of total outdoor light output allowed within 5 minutes after activation motion has ceased. Light output increases shall not be triggered by activity that occurs on other property.~~ All exterior lighting except streetlights that are not adaptively controlled shall be extinguished by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of normal business hours, whichever occurs later.
 - (2) ~~The required reduction in illumination may be accomplished by dimming, by turning off a certain number of light fixtures, by a combination of the two methods, or by any other action that yields the specified results.~~ Exterior lighting with adaptive controls shall reduce lighting to 25% or less of the total outdoor light output allowed by 11:00 p.m. or within one (1) hour of the end of normal 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 25% or less of total outdoor light output allowed within 5 minutes after activation has ceased, and the light shall not be triggered by activity off property.

- (3) Businesses whose normal operating hours are (24) twenty-four hours per day are exempt from this provision.
- (b) ~~Illumination for all advertising signs, both externally and internally illuminated, shall be turned off by the later of closing time or 10:00 p.m. Illumination for advertising signs may be energized prior to sunrise, but no more than one hour prior to opening.~~ All public 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.
- (c) ~~Street lighting, other than at the intersection of roadways, shall utilize half night photocells or timers to turn off the lights halfway between dusk and dawn.~~ All outdoor lighting is encouraged to be turned off when no one is present to use the light.