

ORDINANCE NO. 851

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MORENO VALLEY, CALIFORNIA, APPROVING PA10-0022 TO AMEND TITLE 9 OF THE MORENO VALLEY MUNICIPAL CODE, CHAPTER 9.08, SECTION 9.08.100 "LIGHTING" AND SECTION 9.08.190 "STREET LIGHTING", CHAPTER 9.16, ARTICLE IV APPLICATIONS FOR HILLSIDE DEVELOPMENT SECTION 9.16.235 "HILLSIDE DESIGN GUIDELINES", ARTICLE VI "APPLICATIONS FOR LIGHTING", SECTION 9.16.280, "GENERAL REQUIREMENTS" AND CHAPTER 9.15, SECTION 9.15.030, "DEFINITIONS" RELATING TO MODIFICATIONS OF GENERAL SITE, STREET AND ATHLETIC FIELD/PARK LIGHTING WITH AN EMPHASIS ON DARK SKY STANDARDS CITYWIDE

The City Council of the City of Moreno Valley does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1: RECITALS

1.1 Pursuant to the provisions of law, public hearings were held before the City of Moreno Valley Planning Commission and the City Council.

1.2 The matter was fully discussed and the public and other agencies presented testimony and documentation.

1.3 The ordinance amendment is attached hereto and incorporated herein as Exhibits A through E.

1.4 The item was first heard as a public hearing by the City Council on July 12, 2011. At said meeting the item was continued to a study session meeting in March/April of 2012.

1.5 The item was discussed at City Council Study Session on April 3, 2012, with Council directing staff to place on an agenda for public hearing in August of 2012.

1.6 A second City Council public hearing was conducted for the project on August 28, 2012.

SECTION 2: FINDINGS

2.1 Based upon substantial evidence presented to this City Council during the above-referenced meeting on August 28, 2012, including written and oral staff reports, and the record from the public hearing, this City Council hereby specifically finds as follows:

1. **Conformance with General Plan Policies** – The proposed modifications to the Municipal Code are consistent with the General Plan, and its goals, objectives, policies and programs.

**FACT:** The citywide project consists of modifications to existing lighting standards established in the City of Moreno Valley Municipal Code. Numerous sections of the Code will be modified regarding lighting for general site, athletic field and street lighting to provide a further reduction of light spillover onto adjacent properties, a dark sky approach and a reduction of overall energy/electricity use. All of the proposed clarifications and modifications included within the Municipal Code amendment are consistent with, and do not conflict with the goals, objectives, policies, and programs established within the General Plan. Particularly, Objective 2.10.7 of the General Plan indicates that on-site lighting should not cause nuisance levels of light or glare on adjacent properties.

2. **Conformance with Zoning Regulations** – The proposed modifications to the Municipal Code comply with all applicable zoning and other regulations.

**FACT:** The primary purpose of modifying current lighting ordinance practices is to permit reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, and enjoyment while preserving the ambiance of the night, curtail and reverse any degradation of the nighttime visual environment and the night sky, minimize glare and obtrusive light by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary and conserve energy. The amendments to the Municipal Code are consistent with applicable zoning standards and all other regulations within the Code. The newly established language within the amendment are internally consistent and compatible with the purpose and intent of Title 9, and will refine the language within the existing lighting and design standards within the various sections of the Code. The amendments are also internally compatible with other regulations established within the Moreno Valley Development Code.

3. **Health, Safety and Welfare** – The proposed modifications to the Municipal Code will not be detrimental to the public health, safety or welfare or materially injurious to properties or improvements in the vicinity.

**FACT:** The modification and enhancement of existing Municipal Code general and design standards for on-site and street lighting with an emphasis on maintaining dark night skies creates a positive environment for the development of Moreno Valley's future and allows for the preservation of night skies and reduction of glare and light in more environmental sensitive land use areas such as residential hillside and open space areas.

Pursuant to Section 15061 of the CEQA Guidelines, the project meets requirements for project exemption as there is no possibility that the modification of existing light standards to further prevent light spillover into adjacent properties and into the night sky may have a significant effect on the environment, while the activity is not subject to CEQA requirements. The proposed amendment also does not have the potential to adversely affect the public health, safety or welfare of the population residing in the City of Moreno Valley or surrounding jurisdictions.

SECTION 3: ADOPTION

Based on the foregoing recitals and findings, the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley does hereby adopt and approve the ordinance amendment attached hereto as Exhibit A.

SECTION 4: EFFECT OF ENACTMENT:

Except as specifically provided herein, nothing contained in this ordinance shall be deemed to modify or supersede any prior enactment of the City Council which addresses the same subject addressed herein.

SECTION 5: NOTICE OF ADOPTION:

Within fifteen days after the date of adoption hereof, the City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this ordinance and cause it to be posted in three public places within the city.

SECTION 6: EFFECTIVE DATE:

This ordinance shall take effect thirty days after the date of its adoption.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 11th day of September, 2012.

Richard A. Steiner  
Mayor

ATTEST:

Jane H. Hill  
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Bob A. Brown  
City Attorney

**ORDINANCE JURAT**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA    )  
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE    ) ss.  
CITY OF MORENO VALLEY )

I, Jane Halstead, City Clerk of the City of Moreno Valley, California, do hereby certify that Ordinance No. 851 had its first reading on August 28, 2012 and had its second reading on September 11, 2012, and was duly and regularly adopted by the City Council of the City of Moreno Valley at a regular meeting thereof held on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of September, 2012, by the following vote:

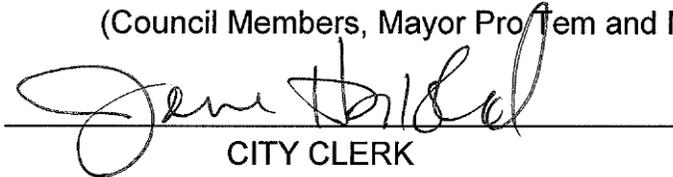
AYES:       Council Members Co, Hastings, Molina, Mayor Pro Tem Batey and  
              Mayor Stewart

NOES:       None

ABSENT:    None

ABSTAIN:   None

(Council Members, Mayor Pro Tem and Mayor)

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK

(SEAL)

**9.08.100 Lighting.**

A. Purpose and Intent. The purpose of this section is to establish regulations and standards for outdoor lighting which will reduce light pollution and trespass generated by residential and non-residential lighting fixtures and devices, while maintaining dark skies. It is also the intent of this section to encourage, through the regulation of the types, construction, installation and uses of outdoor illuminating devices, lighting practices and systems to conserve energy without decreasing safety, security and productivity.

B. Applicability. Lighting standards included in this chapter shall apply to:

1. All new development

2. Any existing development or parking area providing five or more spaces, which is enlarged, reconstructed, altered or changed from its previous configuration shall be subject to illumination requirements included in this chapter.

3. Existing land uses are exempt from specific lighting requirements included in this chapter, except that they are subject either to general lighting intensity standards (i.e. foot candle requirements) in place prior to the effective date of this ordinance or standards of a prior point by point or photometric lighting plan approved by the City. Any general modifications to existing on-site lighting structures or fixtures and/or intensity of lighting may be subject to the regulations provided in the entirety of this chapter as determined by the submittal and review of a new or revised photometric lighting plan.

C. Minimum Development and Performance Standards. All exterior lighting shall meet the following requirements:

1. Single Family Residential Uses.

a. In all single family residential areas, light should be shielded such that the lamp itself or the lamp image is not directly visible outside the property perimeter.

b. The maximum wattage for residential lighting shall be 100 watts incandescent or equivalent light intensity and 26 watts compact fluorescent or equivalent light intensity, except for recreational courts.

c. Lighting standards for recreational courts are subject to Section 9.09.190 "Swimming pools, spas and recreational courts", while approval of all recreational court lighting is subject to a point by point photometric lighting plan submittal.

2. Multiple Family Residential Uses.

a. All outdoor lighting associated with residential uses shall be fully shielded and directed away from adjacent residential properties. Such lighting shall not exceed one-quarter (0.25) foot candle minimum maintained lighting measured from within five (5) feet of any property line, and shall not blink, flash, oscillate or be of unusually high intensity or brightness.

b. All lighting installations shall be designed and installed with full cutoff and be fully shielded to reduce glare and light trespass.

c. The maximum wattage for residential lighting shall be 100 watts incandescent or equivalent light intensity and 26 watts compact fluorescent or equivalent light intensity, except as allowed for parking lot lighting and recreational courts.

d. Parking lot lighting for designated multiple family residential parking areas shall meet the requirements included in item (4) (a-c) below.

3. Non-Residential Uses.

a. All outdoor lighting associated with nonresidential uses shall be fully shielded and directed away from surrounding residential uses. Such lighting shall not exceed one quarter (0.25) foot candle minimum maintained lighting measured from within five feet of any property line, and shall not blink, flash, oscillate or be of unusually high intensity or brightness;

b. All lighting installations shall be designed and installed with full cutoff and be fully shielded to reduce glare and light trespass;

c. The maximum wattage for non residential uses shall be 250 watts or equivalent light intensity of high intensity discharge (HID) lighting.

4. Off-Street Parking.

a. All parking lots or structures providing more than five spaces for use by the general public and their pedestrian links shall be provided with a minimum coverage of one (1) foot candle of light with a maximum of eight (8) foot candles on the parking or walkway surface, unless otherwise approved, for visibility and security. Such lighting shall not exceed one quarter (0.25) foot candle minimum maintained lighting measured from within five (5) feet of any property line, and shall not blink, flash, oscillate or be of unusually high intensity or brightness. All wiring shall be underground;

b. All lighting installations shall be designed and installed with full cutoff and be fully shielded to reduce glare and light trespass;

c. The maximum wattage for parking lot lighting shall be 250 watts or equivalent light intensity of high intensity discharge (HID) lighting;

#### 5. Public Parks, Trails and Athletic Field Lighting.

a. The illumination of outdoor public recreational (sports) facilities, unless a specific recreational activity requiring the lighting is already in progress is prohibited between midnight and dawn. Lighting shall be provided as specified in this chapter. All lighting shall be designed and installed in compliance with the Parks and Community Services document titled "LIGHTING STANDARDS FOR PARKS AND RELATED PUBLIC FACILITIES".

b. Public Parks: New lighting designs and retrofit fixtures shall contain horizontal cutoff to reduce vertical lighting above the fixture. New lighting for parks and related facilities should have a maximum of twenty-five one-hundredths (.25) foot-candles at five (5) feet from property line\*. Due to geographic difficulties or areas that require higher lighting levels for security, a maximum output of five-tenths (0.5) foot-candles of light at ground level at property line may be utilized.

c. Trails: New lighting designs and retrofit fixtures shall contain horizontal cutoff to reduce vertical lighting above the fixture. Lighted trails not incorporated in the roadway shall be illuminated with a minimum maintained twenty-five one-hundredths (0.25) foot-candles of light at ground level during the hours of darkness. New lighting for trails should have a maximum of twenty-five one-hundredths (.25) foot-candles at five (5) feet from property line\*. Due to geographic difficulties or areas that require higher lighting levels for security, a maximum output of five-tenths (0.5) foot-candles of light at ground level at property line may be utilized.

d. Athletic Field Lighting: New lighting designs and retrofit fixtures shall contain horizontal cutoff to reduce vertical lighting above the fixture. The maximum lighting value that shall be used in lighting recreational athletic fields shall be an average maintained 50 foot candles. Minimum lighting values shall be per Parks and Community Services Standards. New lighting for athletic fields should have a maximum of twenty-five one-hundredths (.25) foot-candles at five (5) feet from property line\*. Due to geographic difficulties or areas that require higher lighting levels for security, a maximum output of five-tenths (0.5) foot-candles of light at ground level at property line may be utilized.

\*Where the adjacent property line is another City facility, the foot-candles may exceed the maximum requirements.

#### 6. Street Lighting

a. Purpose. The purpose of this section is to establish a set of guidelines with which to regulate the installation, operation and maintenance of overhead street lighting in the City. The City seeks to make provisions for street lighting that will be

beneficial to City residents, and to provide for this lighting in an orderly, efficient and equitable manner. This section serves to establish a uniform standard for location of lights and illumination levels within the City, and clarifies responsibilities for payment of the various costs involved.

b. General Requirements. Unless otherwise waived by the public works director/city engineer for developments within the OS, HR, RR and R1 districts, the provision of streetlights shall be a requirement of all development proposals. Prior to acceptance and approval of a final map, a developer shall construct or enter into an agreement to construct a street lighting system. The following specifications apply to all street lighting in the City, on all public and private roadways. The City has adopted the Southern California Edison (SCE) scheduled rates LS-1, LS-2 and LS-3 or comparable Moreno Valley Utility (MVU) rate standards. Prior to any planning, design, or installation of street lighting, the developer shall confirm the applicable rate schedule with the City. Installation of street lighting shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 9.14 for underground utility installation and shall be in accordance with the specifications of and plans approved by either SCE or MVU and the public works director/city engineer. (Ord. 359 (part), 1992). The developer will pay all costs related to the installation of the street lighting and establish a method for the payment of maintenance and operations. All street lighting installed shall be solely for the purpose of illuminating the public way and shall conform to the city street lighting standards.

c. Luminaire and Lamp Requirements.

1. All street lighting in residential areas shall not exceed 9,500 lumen (one hundred watt), high pressure sodium vapor (HPS) lamps, or equivalent, unless otherwise approved by the public works director/city engineer.

2. All street lighting in nonresidential areas shall not exceed 9,500 lumen (one hundred watt), high pressure sodium vapor (HPS) lamps, or equivalent, unless otherwise approved by the public works director/city engineer.

3. All street lighting for arterial roadways shall not exceed 22,000 lumen (two hundred watt), high pressure sodium vapor (HPS) lamps, or equivalent, unless otherwise approved by the public works director/city engineer.

4. All street lighting shall utilize full-cutoff luminaires and be fully shielded.

5. All street lighting shall meet the current City street lighting standards, unless otherwise approved by the public works director/city engineer.

d. Specific Warrants for Lighting Locations.

The City street lighting standards shall be used to determine locations for all street lighting, unless otherwise approved by the public works director/city engineer.

D. Lighting Height Limits

1. Hillside Residential Areas – Outdoor on-site lighting on hillside residential properties, except for street lighting, shall be mounted on a post with full cutoff not to exceed eight (8) feet above finished grade, or on a building wall or structure not to exceed eight (8) feet above finished grade and fully shielded. Such lighting shall be designed to project downward and shall not create glare on adjacent properties. Lighting attached to a single family residential structure shall not exceed the height of the roof eave.

2. All Other Residential Areas – Outdoor on-site lighting within all other residential areas, except for street lighting, shall be on poles or other supports not exceeding twelve (12) feet in height and fully shielded. Such lighting shall be designed to project downward and shall not create glare on adjacent properties. Lighting attached to all residential structures shall not exceed the height of the roof eave.

3. Non-Residential Areas – Outdoor on-site lighting on commercial and industrial properties, except for street lighting, shall be mounted on a post and fully shielded not to exceed a maximum height of thirty (30) feet, except within 100 feet of a residential use, where the post shall not exceed a maximum height of twenty (20) feet. Posts shall be appropriately scaled for small buildings and lots. All lighting fixtures shall be in scale with the proposed building height. Lighting attached to a building shall not exceed the height of the roof eave or twenty feet, whichever is less.

4. Walkway and Courtyard Lighting - Outdoor on-site lighting for all residential and non-residential walkway and courtyard lighting shall be directed downward and mounted on a post or adjacent structure not to exceed a maximum height of twelve (12) feet or the height of the eaves, whichever is less.

E. Light Trespass Standards. Light trespass shall be minimized by complying with the following standards:

1. Light spillover or trespass for all multiple family residential and non-residential properties shall not exceed one-quarter (0.25) foot candle minimum maintained of illumination measured from within five (5) feet of any property line.

2. All exterior lighting shall be full-cutoff type and fully shielded to prevent spillover onto adjacent properties.

3. All wall pack lighting shall be full-cutoff type and non-adjustable, with light directed away from surrounding properties. Wall packs shall incorporate internal house (wall) side shields, baffles or reflectors to minimize wall brightness.

F. General Guidelines

1. All exterior commercial doors during the hours of darkness shall be illuminated with one (1) to a maximum of three (3) foot candles of maintained lighting.

2. Aisles and passageways related to and within a building complex, during the hours of darkness, shall be illuminated with a maximum of one-half (0.50) to one (1) foot candles of maintained lighting.

3. All lighting shall be enclosed in vandal-resistant fixtures.

4. Lighting shall be adequate to help ensure a safe environment, but not to cause excessive glare or intense light.

5. For safety, identification and convenience, the entrances of building and parking areas shall be illuminated.

6. In multifamily developments, laundry rooms shall be well-lit at all times as they are intended for tenant use. Lights shall be placed on photo cell or automatic timers, and no switches shall be available to tenants to turn the lights off.

#### G. Lighting Curfew

1. Except as specified elsewhere in this Section, outdoor lighting systems in non-residential areas shall be turned off or reduced by at least fifty percent (50%) beginning at 10:00 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, until dawn or the start of business, whichever is earlier. The reduction of lighting shall be determined as an overall average for the parcel. When possible, the lighting system shall be turned off rather than reduced in lighting levels. Lighting shall be equipped with controls for photocell on and timer off.

2. All walkway, security and street lighting may remain on all night.

#### H. Lighting Prohibitions

1. Overhead roof lighting is prohibited.

2. The installation of mercury vapor outdoor lighting fixtures is prohibited.

3. Adjustable outdoor lighting fixture mounts are prohibited. All fixtures shall be permanently installed so as to maintain shielding requirements, except that landscape and ornamental lighting may use flexible or adjustable mounting systems.

4. Lighting fixtures mounted in such a way as to aim only towards a property line are prohibited.

5. Lighting which interferes with the safe operation of a motor vehicle as determined by the Police Chief or City Engineer is prohibited.

6. Billboard lighting which is pointed upward is prohibited.

- I. Lighting Exemptions. The following lighting is exempt from this Chapter:
1. Swimming pool lighting
  2. Lighting for exit signs and other illumination required by the building code
  3. Lighting for exterior stairs and ramps, as required by the building code
  4. Decorative lighting, as approved by the Community and Economic Development Director
  5. Holiday and temporary lighting
  6. Low voltage landscape lighting
  7. Lights used for the illumination of flags as required by law.
  8. Portable temporary lighting used by law enforcement or emergency services personnel to protect life or property.
  9. Motion detector lighting fixtures are exempt provided that there is no light trespass onto adjacent residential properties.
  10. Exposed string outdoor lighting is exempt provided that:
    - a. Lighting shall consist exclusively of white light with a clear bulb;
    - b. Installation of such lighting shall be limited to the lighting of living landscape features (shrubs and trees) in outside dining areas or within parking areas of a commercial center or plaza.

J. Lighting plans and evidence of lighting compliance. The application for any required city approval involving residential and non-residential nonexempt outdoor light fixtures shall include evidence that the proposed work will comply with this chapter. The submission shall contain the following:

1. The location of the site where the outdoor light fixtures will be installed;
2. Plans showing the location and type of all fixtures, both existing and proposed, on the premises, including point by point photometric lighting levels;
3. A description of the outdoor light fixtures including, but not limited to manufacturer's catalog cuts, photometric reports with candela distribution, drawings, and shielding information;

4. Submittal drawings shall be signed by a licensed professional engineer or by the licensed electrical contractor that is performing the work. This engineer or contractor shall be held responsible for the content and accuracy of the submittal design. Submittals must contain the name of the company that prepared the drawings and the name, title, and telephone number of the person that performed the design work.

5. All plans resubmitted for approval shall include a written description of all changes and comments attached to the plan check comments.

**9.08.190 Street lighting.**

~~\_\_\_\_\_ A. Unless otherwise waived by the public works director for developments within the OS, HR, RR and R1 districts, the provision of street lights shall be a requirement of all development proposals.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ B. Prior to acceptance and approval of a final map, a developer shall construct or enter into an agreement to construct a street lighting system of either:~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ 1. A utility owned ornamental system consisting of standard ornamental electroliers customarily furnished by the utility or other design approved by the utility and the public works director; or~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A municipally owned ornamental system consisting of reinforced concrete or steel standards with underground wiring or other design approved by the public works director.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ C. If a utility owned ornamental system is installed, the developer shall be liable for and shall pay all charges attributable to such installation.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ D. If a municipally owned underground ornamental system is installed, the developer shall be liable for and shall pay all costs incurred in installing the entire system.~~

~~\_\_\_\_\_ E. Installation of street lighting shall comply with the provisions of Chapter 9.14 for underground utility installation and shall be in accordance with the specifications of and plans approved by the utility owned system and the public works director. (Ord. 359 (part), 1992)~~

**9.16.235 Hillside design standards.**

A. Site Plan Design. Each structure shall be located in the most accessible, least visually prominent, most geologically stable portion or portions of the site, and at the lowest feasible elevation. Structures shall also be aligned with the natural contours of the site. Locating structures in the least prominent locations is particularly important on open hillsides where the high visibility of construction should be minimized by placing structures so that they will be screened by existing vegetation, depressions in topography, or other natural features. In addition, the following standards shall apply:

1. Significantly visible rock outcroppings should be preserved and incorporated into the site plan.
2. All pads and driveways shall, to the fullest extent practicable, follow and utilize the natural contours of the land to minimize disturbance and shall not be located on the crest of a natural ridgeline.
3. Clustering of development on flatter areas of the site is strongly encouraged.
4. Dwelling units and structures shall be sited in a manner that will:
  - a. Retain outward views from each unit;
  - b. Preserve or enhance vistas and ridgelines, particularly those seen from public places and rights-of-way in the valley below;
  - c. Preserve natural hydrology, native plant materials and areas of historic significance.
5. In areas adjacent to a ridgeline or in moderate slope areas, dwelling units and structures shall be sited to:
  - a. Use the natural ridgeline as a backdrop for structures;
  - b. Use landscape plant materials as a backdrop;
  - c. Use the structure to conceal cut slopes;
  - d. Retain major natural skyline profiles;
  - e. The topmost point of a proposed structure and all site grading shall be at least thirty (30) feet below the top of the nearest ridge or knoll.

6. Encourage smaller pad to lot size ratios for all dwelling units.
  7. Streets, both public and private, shall be developed below the crest of a natural ridgeline.
- B. Architectural Design. The following architectural design standards shall apply:
1. Building development color palettes, including roofing, fencing and exterior building materials, shall be “earth tones” compatible with the natural color of the terrain and vegetation, and shall be approved by the community development director.
  2. The design of the structure should give consideration to the lot’s size and configuration in order to avoid the appearance of overbuilding and to minimize the blocking of views.
  3. Large expanses of a single material on walls, roofs or paving areas should be avoided. Create interesting small scale patterns by breaking up building mass, varying building materials, etc. Building plans and elevations should be varied throughout a development to avoid a monotonous “cookie-cutter” look.
  4. Horizontal and vertical architecture detailing of building articulation, such as overhangs, projections, alcoves, varied roof-plains, building offsets, etc. should be used to avoid large expanses of a wall in a single plain and to create light and shadow.
  5. Brightly colored structures and roofs and reflective glass or building materials are expressly prohibited. Materials and colors shall blend with the natural hillside environment to the greatest degree feasible. Specific materials that are encouraged are those with natural colors and textures, including stone, wood, textured stucco and brick.
  6. Where it will not result in increased grading and landform alteration, the limitation of structures to a single story is strongly encouraged.
  7. The use of undulating walls that follow the land form are highly encouraged.
  8. Detaching the garage shall be encouraged, while retaining walls shall be integrated into the garage walls on sloping lots to reduce grading and minimize visibility of walls.
  9. Include architectural enrichments and variations in roof massing. Roofs should have low profiles to minimize their visual impact. On sloping land, the roof pitch should follow the slope of the hillside, instead of being perpendicular to the hillside or

opposing hillside slope. Upper stories should not be cantilevered out of the opposite direction of the hillside slope.

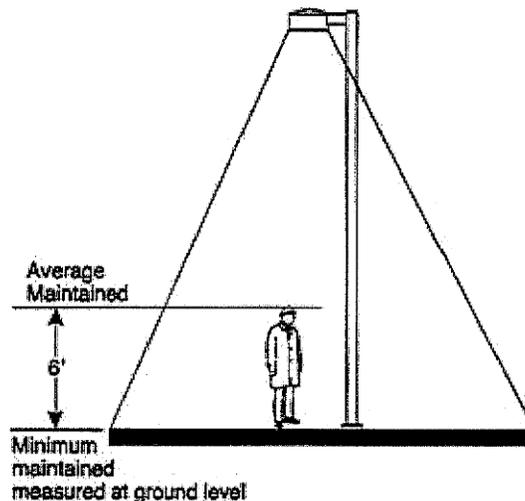
C. Lighting Design. The intent of lighting standards for designated hillside properties is to preserve the low light level conditions that are inherently characteristic of hillside areas. The following lighting design standards shall apply:

1. Lights shall not be located on the portion(s) of the site that has not been disturbed.
2. Lights mounted on dwellings, buildings or structures shall be fully shielded and directed away from adjacent developments.
3. All light fixtures should be directed downward and properly aimed on the targeted areas to maximize their effectiveness and minimize the total number of light fixtures.
4. All lighting shall be low scale and low intensity and directed downward and away from the view of others.
5. Road, driveway and walkway lights should be located on the “downhill” side and aimed toward the “uphill” side and should be fully shielded from below and only light the driveway surface.
6. Lighting fixtures on properties should be mounted on a post not to exceed a height of eight (8) feet above finished grade, or on a building wall not to exceed a height of eight (8) feet above finished grade and fully shielded, or on a structure not to exceed a height of eight (8) feet above finished grade and fully shielded for security lighting.
7. Street lighting shall be limited to the greatest degree feasible to maintain a “dark sky” environment. Typically, streetlights should be limited to street intersections or other locations where safety concerns predicate the need for illumination. (Ord. 773 § 3, 2008)

“Land use ordinance” means the city of Moreno Valley development code as amended.

Lighting (Minimum Maintained). “Minimum maintained lighting” means a method of measuring light at the ground level.

9.15.030



**Figure 9.15.030-10**

**Lighting (Minimum Maintained)**

“Light Trespass” means any artificial light or glare from a light fixture onto neighboring property that interferes with viewing of the night sky, or eliminates the ability to have darkness on the adjacent property, or shines into neighboring windows, properties or structures.

“Livestock” means and includes cows, bulls, calves and heifers, except pigs.

“Live/work unit” means a residential dwelling unit where there is one or more rooms containing working space located within, adjacent to, or near the residential unit, and one or more individuals living in the residential unit regularly use the working space to earn their livelihood, usually in professional or design related activities.

**9.16.280 General requirements.**

A. Purpose and Intent Lighting shall serve both safety and aesthetic purposes, while reducing unnecessary light pollution and maintaining dark skies. Effective lighting will highlight building features and add emphasis to important spaces and entryways, while limiting glare and light trespass onto adjacent properties. The intent of these guidelines is to encourage effective and innovative lighting as an integral design component of a project.

B. General Guidelines.

1. Exterior lighting should relate to the design of the project, highlighting architectural elements and details without deflecting unnecessary light and glare onto surrounding properties.

2. Lighting should improve the visual identification of residences and businesses.

3. Energy efficient lighting of buildings is encouraged.

4. High-intensity security lighting fixtures should be concealed by landscaping or building architectural elements.

5. The location, color and intensity of private lighting should relate to and complement public lighting.

6. Lighting fixture design should complement the overall design theme of the project in which they are located.

7. At hazardous locations such as changes of grade, low level supplemental lighting units should be used.

8. Where low level lighting (below five feet) is used, fixtures should be placed so that they do not produce glare.