



## Staff Report to the Ogden Valley Planning Commission

Weber County Planning Division

### Synopsis

#### Application Information

**Application Request:** To discuss and take public comment on a proposal to amend the following sections of Weber County Code: Definitions (§101-1-7), Ogden Valley Lighting (§108-16), and Ogden Valley Signs (§110-2) to provide clearer standards for outdoor light and outdoor lighting devices in the Ogden Valley in order to support dark sky-viewing, astrotourism, the Dark Sky accreditation of North Fork Park, and the Ogden Valley General Plan.

**Agenda Date:** Tuesday, January 03, 2017

**Staff Report Date:** Tuesday, December 27, 2016

**Applicant:** Weber County Planning Division

**File Number:** ZTA 2016-06

#### Staff Information

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**Report Reviewer:** RG

### Applicable Ordinances

§101-1-7: Definitions  
§108-16: Ogden Valley [Outdoor] Lighting  
§110-2: Ogden Valley Signs

### Legislative Decisions

Decision on this item is a legislative action. When the Planning Commission is acting on a legislative item it is acting as a recommending body to the County Commission. Legislative decisions have wide discretion. Examples of legislative actions are general plan, zoning map, and land use code amendments. Typically, the criterion for providing a recommendation on a legislative matter suggests a review for compatibility with the general plan and existing ordinances.

### Summary and Background

One of the significant recommendations found in the new 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan is a recommendation to enhance and support the Ogden Valley's dark skies.

Weber County has one of the first ever dark sky ordinances in the state, adopted it in 2000. Since then the Ogden Valley Starry Nights, a grass roots community committee, has been successful in getting the North Fork Park accredited by the International Dark Sky Association. This accreditation was made possible in some part due to the dark sky ordinance from 2000.

Changed and changing technology and emerging trends render many parts of the 2000 ordinance irrelevant or difficult to administer. Upon the direction from the new general plan, and after discussions with the Ogden Valley Starry Nights committee it has been determined that revisions to this ordinance merits a high priority in order for the North Fork Park to maintain its accreditation. This proposal strengthens the weaknesses in the current ordinance, simplifies some of the complicated lighting technology, and offers clearer standards and simpler administration and enforcement mechanisms for staff. A desired outcome of these changes is that night sky compliance will be simple to identify for both County employees and for the general public.

This proposal also addresses sign lighting. While the sign code is open for amendment it seemed prudent to address a few administrative edits and provisions that staff have noted needed addressing. The sign code was amended in 2013 to better address temporary signs, and in 2009 to address internal illumination. Staff would like the Planning Commission to now consider refinement of the 2013 and 2009 changes, and also address conservation easement property signs.

## Policy Analysis

Exhibit B tracks the changes between the version the Planning Commission reviewed on December 6<sup>th</sup> and the current proposal. A clean copy and the track change copy that is tracking the entirety of changes between the current code and the proposed code can be found on Miradi. Feel free to call if you would like either of those to be printed for you.

For the January 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, we feel it is appropriate to only host a hearing and then only entertain discussion. The ordinance is not likely ready for final recommendation to the County Commission yet.

### Policy Considerations:

*No residential mandate.* Based on feedback in the December 6<sup>th</sup> meeting and a re-review of the public comments from the last 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan open house, it may be prudent to consider not mandating the ordinance for residential uses. This new proposal presents possible language for the Planning Commission to consider. See Section 108-16-2. It suggests an educational effort, and offers a mechanism to track whether the educational effort adequately addresses the issue. If the Planning Commission is amenable to the idea, this section can be implemented for a period of time to see whether an educational campaign proves effective. If not, the Planning Commission can readdress it at a later time.

*Incentives.* Beyond the education and voluntary compliance for residential uses, it may also be prudent to consider incentives to encourage voluntary compliance. For example, consider this list of regulations and how they can be modified to incentivize compliance with outdoor lighting:

1. Side and rear yard setback reductions
2. Maximum height increases
3. Reduced design requirements for accessory buildings over 1000 square feet
4. Increased height for accessory building
5. Alternative access
6. Minor increases in density for PRUD's and Cluster Subdivisions when light restrictions are part of CC&R's.

These are a few simple brain-storming ideas for the Planning Commission to consider. They have not been introduced into the proposed ordinance at this time.

*Exemptions.* A few paragraphs of the exemptions section were modified. If the residential mandate is removed then the patio lighting exemption is no longer needed. In its place we inserted agricultural lighting into the exemptions.

*Nonconforming signs.* In the December 6<sup>th</sup> meeting the Planning Commission asked to see language regarding phasing-out nonconforming signage. This proposal offers that language. It is borrowed from the phase-out language in the proposed lighting code. It should be noted that phasing out nonconforming signage is different than phasing out nonconforming outdoor lighting. Retrofitting lighting or purchasing new lighting fixtures is typically less costly than replacing signage. This is a policy decision for the Planning Commission to consider. The language can be modified more if needed.

*Economics.* In the December 6<sup>th</sup> meeting the Planning Commission asked whether a more focused economic analysis of astrotourism can be offered for the Ogden Valley. Sara Toliver from the Ogden Convention and Visitors Bureau (Visit Ogden) has offered brief insight on this in the attached Exhibit F.

## Conformance to the General Plan

Generally, land use code changes should be vetted through the filter of policy recommendations of the applicable general plan. The new 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan offers us guidance on what the community desires:

The vision for the community character section of the general plan is as follows:

The rural character of Ogden Valley is defined by its open fields, agricultural lands, stands of trees, peace and quiet, *dark skies*, clean air and water, abundant wildlife, and small villages; by Pineview Reservoir; by historic Ogden Canyon and by the long views of the surrounding foothills and mountain background. The

Ogden Valley community desires physical development to complement, not overwhelm or compete with, the rural character of the Valley. In the Ogden Valley planning area, Weber County will promote and encourage unique and functional design in new developments, public spaces, and streetscapes to create a visible character distinct to Ogden Valley that enhances the Valley's character [italics added].<sup>1</sup>

The community's desire to maintain an identity and character of being a dark sky destination is specifically written into this vision. Further, the general plan provides the following:

Dark Sky Preservation: Ogden Valley residents have expressed a strong desire to preserve their legacy dark skies. In 2000, dark-sky lighting and sign ordinances were passed, and in spring 2015, North Fork Park became the world's 21st International Dark Sky Park, constituting a northern anchor for the national parks in Utah that have also been accredited. Astrotourism (a natural companion to agritourism) is an accelerating trend that not only can support the local economy but also can honor Ogden Valley's rural heritage and distinct natural beauty.<sup>2</sup>

This suggests that there is a desire to not only enhance the character of the valley by offering excellent visibility of the night sky, but to also take advantage of an emerging high value tourism trend for economic development purposes.

The plan recommends goals, principles, and implementation strategies to protect the nighttime sky:

Dark Sky Preservation Goal 1: A goal of Weber County is to protect the night sky in order to preserve the Valley's rural character and heritage.

Dark Sky Preservation Principle 1.1: Encourage programs for residential and agricultural dark-sky-lighting compliance.

Dark Sky Preservation Implementation 1.1.1: Review the current dark-sky lighting ordinance for consistency with dark-sky principle and current technology; identify possible updates. Consider amendments as necessary.

Dark Sky Preservation Principle 1.2: Promote the accreditation of North Fork Park as the world's 21st International Dark Sky Park, and encourage astro-, agri-, and ecotourism development.

Dark Sky Preservation Implementation 1.2.1: Evaluate current dark-sky sign ordinance for community character effectiveness and competitiveness with other Amenity West communities; identify possible updates.<sup>3</sup>

Commercial Development Goal 2: A goal of Weber County is to ensure that the design of retail and commercial development is consistent with Ogden Valley's rural character.

Commercial Development Principle 2.3: Ensure that all signage in Ogden Valley is compatible with the context of the sign's location and the rural character of Valley.

Commercial Development Principle 2.3: Ensure that all signage in Ogden Valley is compatible with the context of the sign's location and the rural character of Valley.<sup>4</sup>

The plan also references the need for better nighttime lighting ordinances in the Commercial Development Implementation strategy 2.1.1.

The Planning Commission can easily find support for the proposed ordinance in the 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan.

*General Plan public comment.* When considering the public sentiment regarding night sky protection, there was much support for it from the public that were present at the final general plan open house. However, it was not without a few critics. To evaluate the parts of the plan that the public liked and disliked, we asked participants to place a "smiley face" sticker next to the provisions they liked and to write constructive criticism next to the provisions they did not like. The results can be seen in this image:

<sup>1</sup> See 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan page 4.

<sup>2</sup> See 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan page 5.

<sup>3</sup> See 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan page 8.

<sup>4</sup> See 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan page 26.

Gateways and Viewsheds Implementation 1.1.1: Incorporate air and water quality protection considerations in the development review and approval process.

*-I like SK: rec'd lights*

**Dark Sky Preservation Goal 1: A goal of Weber County is to protect the night sky in order to preserve the Valley's rural character and heritage.** ●●●●●●●●●●

*Not everyone agrees with Dark Sky!*

**Dark Sky Preservation Principle 1.1:** Encourage programs for residential and agricultural dark-sky-lighting compliance.

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**Dark Sky Preservation Implementation 1.2.1:** Evaluate current dark-sky sign ordinance for community character effectiveness and competitiveness with other Amenity West<sup>1</sup> communities; identify possible updates.

*\*with consideration to safety - Be reasonable! Amen*

### Past Action on this Item

No action has occurred on this item. The Planning Commission has discussed the Ogden Valley Lighting ordinance in two work sessions and one regular meeting.

### Noticing Compliance

A hearing for this item before the Planning Commission has been posted for public notice in compliance with UCA §17-27a-205 and UCA §17-27a-502 in the following manners:

- Posted on the County's Official Website
- Posted on the Utah Public Notice Website
- Published in a local newspaper

### Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission consider the text included as Exhibit B and Exhibit C and offer staff critical feedback for additional amendments. At a time that the Planning Commission is comfortable with the proposal, it could be passed to the County Commission with the following findings:

1. The changes are supported by, and are part of the execution of, the 2016 Ogden Valley General Plan.
2. The changes are necessary to reduce conflicting provisions in the Land Use Code.
3. The changes are necessary to provide clarity in the Land Use Code.
4. The clarifications will provide for a more efficient administration of the Land Use Code.
5. The changes will enhance the general health and welfare of County residents.

### Exhibits

- A. Summary, List, and Key to Proposed Changes.
- B. Proposed Changes [Track-Changes only from the version the Planning Commission reviewed on December 6, 2016].
- C. Proposed Changes [Clean Copy] – Ogden Valley Outdoor Lighting Ordinance.
- D. Proposed Changes [Track-Change Copy] – Ogden Valley Outdoor Lighting Ordinance.
- E. Land Use Code Revision Process Flowchart.
- F. Letter From Visit Ogden.
- G. Letter From Ogden Valley Starry Nights.

## Exhibit A: Summary, list, and key to proposed changes

The following code changes are being proposed to clarify that the Planning Commission is not the only land use authority over projects with natural hazards, and to provide clarity, remove redundancies, and include process steps and appeal provisions for natural hazards reviews.

This change addresses the following code sections:

§ 101-1-7. Definitions

§ 102-1: General provisions

§ 104-27: Natural hazards overlay districts

§ 108-7: Supplementary and qualifying regulations

§ 108-14: Hillside development review procedures and standards

Key to reading track changes:

Three periods (...) indicates that there are codes sections that have been left out of the proposed changes. These code sections will remain unchanged.

Language that has been added is shown in blue underline

~~Language that has been moved to a new location is shown in green double strikeout~~

~~Language that has been deleted is shown in red strikeout~~

Language that has been moved from an old location is shown in green double underline

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**Sec. 101-1-7. - Definitions.**

When used in this Code, the following words and phrases have the meaning ascribed to them in this section, unless the context indicates a different meaning:

...

*Custom exempt meat cutting.* The term "custom exempt meat cutting" means the cutting, wrapping, and preparation of meat for human consumption; provided, however, that the source of meat shall be limited to animals that are part of one or more livestock operation(s) in Weber County, and/or wild game.

*Dark sky.* The term "dark sky" means a night-time sky that is substantially free of interference from artificial light.

*Dairy.* The term "dairy" means a commercial establishment for the manufacture or processing of dairy products.

...

*Glamorous camping (glamping), agri-tourism.* The term "agri-tourism glamorous camping (glamping)" means an agri-tourism use/activity that provides the opportunity for agri-tourists to rent, on a nightly basis, fully furnished tents and/or rustic cabin sites that are characterized by furnishings, amenities, and comforts offered by that of a luxury hotel room. Furnishings, amenities, and comforts may include but not be limited to, luxurious decor, beds, linens, baths, veranda, spa services, concierge, dining, and chef.

*Glare.* The term "glare" means light, originating from a direct artificial light source, or any light reflected off a reflective surface, that causes visual discomfort or reduced visibility.

*Grade, natural/existing (adjacent ground elevation).* The term "grade, natural/existing (adjacent ground elevation)" means the lowest point of elevation of the finished surface of the natural ground, paving or sidewalk within the area between the building and the property line or, when the property line is more than five feet from the building, between the building or structure and a line five feet from the building or structure.

...

*Landscape plan.* The term "landscape plan" means:

- (1) Detailed plans depicting the layout and design for landscaping, including, but not limited to location, height and materials of walls, fences, hedges and screen plantings;
- (2) Ground cover plantings or other surfacing to break monotony of building materials, concrete and asphalt;
- (3) Number, type and mature and planted size of all landscape plantings; method of irrigation, location of water meter, piping, pumps, timers, point of connection and any blow-out or winterizing system; location, type and size of any existing trees over four-inch caliper;
- (4) Location, type and size of any existing landscaping not planned for removal; location, type and size of any decorative lighting systems.

*Light, direct artificial.* The term "direct artificial light" means any light cast directly to an illuminated area from an artificial light source, as defined by this section, or from any surface on or within the artificial light source's luminaire that is intended to reflect, refract, or diffuse light from the artificial light source. This does not include light reflected, refracted, or diffused from other surfaces such as nonreflective surfaces on or within the luminaire, or the ground or adjacent walls, provided those surfaces are not primarily intended for the reflection, refraction, or diffusion of the artificial light source. See also [Section 108-16-9](#) for a graphic depiction.

*Light pollution.* The term "light pollution" means any artificial light that is emitted either directly or indirectly by reflection that alters the appearance of the night-time sky; interferes with astronomical observations; interferes with the natural functioning of native wildlife, or disrupts the community character as defined in the applicable general plan for the area.

**Comment [c1]:** Check reference



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47 *Light source, artificial.* The term "artificial light source" means the part of a lighting device that  
48 produces light. See also Section 108-16-9 for a graphic depiction.

Comment [c2]: Check reference

49 *Light trespass.* The term "light trespass" means the projection of any light from a direct artificial light  
50 outside the lot or parcel boundary or street right-of-way where the artificial light source is located, unless  
51 the projection outside the lot or parcel boundary or street right-of-way is intended, wanted, and lawfully  
52 permitted. See also Section 108-16-11 for a graphic depiction.

Comment [c3]: Check reference

Comment [c4]: Check reference

53 *Lighting, outdoor.* The term "outdoor lighting" means the illumination of an outdoor area or object by  
54 any outdoor artificial light source. Outdoor lighting also includes the illumination of an outdoor area or  
55 object by direct artificial light projected from an indoor artificial light source through a window, door, or  
56 similar opening.

Comment [c5]: See standards/exemptions in  
108-16-5

57 *Lighting, recreation facility.* The term "recreation facility lighting" means outdoor lighting used to  
58 illuminate the recreation activity area of a stadium, sports field or court, rink, ski area, swimming pool,  
59 theater, amphitheater, arena, or any similar use intended for recreational activity. See also Section 108-  
60 16-15 for a graphic depiction.

Comment [c6]: Check reference

Comment [c7]: Check reference

61 *Livestock feed yard.* The term "livestock feed yard" means a commercial operation on a parcel of  
62 land where livestock are kept in corrals or yards for extended periods of time at a density which permits  
63 little movement and where all feed is provided for the purpose of fattening or maintaining the condition of  
64 livestock prior to their shipment to a stockyard for sale, etc.

65 ...

66 *Qualified professional.* The term "qualified professional" means a professionally trained person with  
67 the requisite academic degree, experience and professional certification or license in the field or fields  
68 relating to the subject matter being studied or analyzed.

69 ...

70 *Sign area.* The term "sign area" means the area of a sign that is used for display purposes, including  
71 the minimum frame and supports. In computing sign area, only one side of back to back signs covering  
72 the same subject shall be computed when the signs are parallel or diverge from a common edge by an  
73 angle of not more than 45 degrees. In relation to signs that do not have a frame or a separate  
74 background, sign area shall be computed on the basis of the least rectangle, triangle or circle large  
75 enough to frame the display.

Comment [c8]: Corrected and moved to here.

76 *Sign face.* The term "sign face" means the area of a sign that is designed to present or convey a  
77 message or attract attention, exclusive of structural support members.

78 ...

79 *Sign.* The term "sign" means any object, device, display, or structure, or part thereof that is used to  
80 advertise, identify, display, direct or attract attention to an object, person, institution, organization,  
81 business, product, service, event, or location by any means, including, but not limited to words, letters,  
82 figures, designs, symbols, fixtures, colors, illumination, or projected images.

83 *Sign, advertising.* The term "advertising sign" means an off-premises sign 20 square feet or less in  
84 area.

85 *Sign, animated.* The term "animated sign" means a sign employing actual motion, the illusion of  
86 motion or light and/or color changes achieved through mechanical, electrical or electronic means.

87 *Sign, athletic field scoreboard.* The term "athletic field scoreboard sign" means a sign which is  
88 erected at a public or private park or public or private school for the purpose of providing game scores or  
89 other information about the game in progress. Advertising by the sign donor shall be limited to 50 percent  
90 of the total sign area.

91 ...

92 *Sign, conservation property.* The term "conservation property sign" means a sign that is placed on a  
93 parcel with a minimum area of ten acres that is encumbered by a conservation easement held by an  
94 organization or government entity as authorized by UCA §57-18-3.

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95 ...

96 *Sign, development.* The term "development sign" means a temporary business sign identifying a  
97 construction project or subdivision development. The sign may contain the name of the project, name and  
98 an address of the construction firms, architect and developer.

99 ...

100 *Sign, freestanding (pole sign).* The term "freestanding sign " or "pole sign" means any sign supported  
101 by one or more poles or a support that is placed on or anchored in the ground and that is independent,  
102 unattached, or not braced from any building or other structure.

103 ...

104 *Sign, illuminated.* The term "illuminated sign" means a sign which has characters, letters, figures,  
105 designs, or outline illuminated by electric lights or luminous tubes as a part of the sign.

106 ...

107 *Sign, pole.* See sign, freestanding.

108 ...

## 109 CHAPTER 16. - OGDEN VALLEY OUTDOOR LIGHTING

### 110 Sec. 108-16-1. - Purpose and intent.

111 The purpose and intent of this chapter is to promote the community character of the Ogden Valley,  
112 as provided for in the Ogden Valley General Plan, by providing regulations and encouragement for the  
113 preservation of a dark sky. This chapter is also intended to promote the health, safety, and general  
114 welfare of Ogden Valley residents and visitors by:

- 115 (1) Reducing, eliminating, or preventing light trespass;
- 116 (2) Reducing, eliminating, or preventing unnecessary or inappropriate outdoor lighting;
- 117 (3) Reducing, eliminating, or preventing the effects of outdoor lighting on wildlife;
- 118 (4) Preventing unsightly and unsafe glare;
- 119 (5) Promoting energy conservation;
- 120 (6) Maintaining nighttime safety, utility, and security;
- 121 (7) Encouraging a minimal light footprint of land uses in order to reduce light pollution; and
- 122 (8) Promoting and supporting astrotourism and recreation, including the pursuit or retention of  
123 accreditation of local parks by the International Dark Sky association.

### 124 Sec. 108-16-2. - Applicability.

125 (a) *New outdoor lighting.* ~~All~~ Except as provided in subsection (c) below, all outdoor lighting installed  
126 after ~~January~~ March 1, 2017, shall conform to the requirements established by this chapter. This  
127 chapter does not apply to indoor lighting except as defined by "outdoor lighting" in Section 101-1-7.

128 (b) *Existing outdoor lighting.* ~~All~~ Except as provided in subsection (c) below, all existing outdoor lighting  
129 that does not meet the requirements of this chapter and is not exempted by this chapter shall be  
130 considered a nonconforming use and as such shall be phased out as outlined in Section ~~108-16-7~~ of  
131 this chapter.

132 ~~(e)-(c)~~ Lighting for residential use. The lighting standards of this section are not mandatory for a single-  
133 family, two-family, or three-family dwelling. The county may employ educational methods to  
134 encourage voluntary compliance for these residential uses. For the purpose of facilitating education  
135 and for tracking the effect of not applying a mandate, the county may require submittal of final  
136 lighting plans for these residential uses pursuant to 108-16-6(b)(1); if required, final lighting plans

Comment [c9]: New definition in 101-1-7.

Comment [c10]: Check reference.

Comment [c11]: Looking for thoughts about this...



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shall be submitted either at the time of application submittal or prior to certificate of occupancy, at the Planning Director's determination. The county may also require the applicant to sign an acknowledgement of review of educational materials.

Comment [c12]: Thoughts?

(d) *Conflict.* Should this chapter be found to be in conflict with other sections of this code, the more restrictive shall apply.

#### Sec. 108-16-3. - General standards.

(a) *Light shielding and direction.* Unless specifically exempted in Section 108-16-5, all outdoor lighting shall be fully shielded and downward directed in compliance with the following, examples of which are graphically depicted in Section 108-16-10:

- (1) No artificial light source shall project direct artificial light into the night-time sky;
- (2) No artificial light source shall be placed at a location, angle, or height that creates a light trespass, as defined in Section 101-1-7 and graphically depicted in Section 108-16-11.
- (3) The shielding shall be made of completely opaque material such that light escapes only through the bottom. Shielding that is translucent, transparent, has perforations or slits of any kind, or allows light to escape through it in any other manner is not permitted.
- (4) Shielding may be attained by light fixture design, building design, or other site design features such as fencing, walls, landscaping, or other screening, provided it is in strict compliance with (1) through (3) of this subsection.

Comment [c13]: Check reference

(b) *Light color.* Unless otherwise specified in this chapter, the color of any outdoor lighting artificial light source shall be equal to or less than 3000K, in accordance with the standard Kelvin temperature chart, as graphically depicted in Section 108-16-12.

Comment [c14]: Check reference

#### Sec. 108-16-4. - Specific standards.

In addition to the general standards of Section 108-16-3, The following are specific standards that apply to all commercial, industrial, manufacturing, public and quasi public, institutional, multifamily, recreation, and resort uses:

- (1) *Light curfew.* Unless exempt in Section 108-16-5, and except for residential uses, all outdoor lighting shall be turned off by 10:00pm, or, if applicable, within one hour after the close of business, whichever is later, except the following:
  - a. Lighting to illuminate the entrance of the building;
  - b. Safety lighting of parking lots and pedestrian areas;
  - c. Lighting necessary for after-hours business.
- (2) *Flashing or flickering light.* No flickering or flashing lights shall be permitted.
- (3) *Canopy lighting.* All direct artificial light sources shall be sufficiently recessed so as not to project direct light greater than five feet from the outside perimeter of the canopy, and shall not produce more than a ratio of 8 lumens per square foot of canopy area. This ratio shall be calculated by combining the total lumen output of each artificial light source and dividing by the square footage of the canopy. See Section 108-16-13 for a graphic depiction.
- (4) *Parking lot lighting.* All artificial light sources in open-air parking lots shall not exceed a ratio of two lumens per square foot of parking lot area. This ratio shall be calculated by combining the total lumen output of each artificial light source divided by the square footage of the parking lot area. See Section 108-16-14 for a graphic depiction.
- (5) *Recreation facility lighting.* Recreation facility lighting, as defined in Section 101-1-7, shall comply with the following:

Comment [c15]: Measurable

Comment [c16]: Measurable.

The rough equivalent of "rural light" from the IDA model code.

Comment [c17]: Check reference

Comment [c18]: Check reference

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- 180 a. The lighting for the recreation activity area shall only be directed onto the area where  
181 the recreation activities are occurring. It shall not be allowed to illuminate surfaces that  
182 are not essential to the function of the recreation activity.
- 183 b. The lighting shall not exceed a ratio of 10 lumens per square foot of recreation activity  
184 area. This ratio shall be calculated by combining the total lumen output of each artificial  
185 light source divided by the square footage of the recreation activity area. See Section  
186 108-16-15 for a graphic depiction.
- 187 c. The recreation activity area shall be lit only when it is in use.
- 188 d. The light color standard of 108-16-3 does not apply to lighting for the recreation activity  
189 area.

**Comment [c19]:** This is typical of non-professional/non-semi-professional courts/fields/etc.

**Comment [c20]:** Discussed standard with ski areas. It is more than enough for their purposes.

**Comment [c21]:** Check reference

- 190 (6) *Sign lighting.* Sign lighting shall comply with the requirements of 110-2-12.

191 **Sec. 108-16-5. - Exemptions.**

192 The following artificial light sources are exempt from the requirements of this chapter:

- 193 (1) ~~Covered-deck and patio~~*Agricultural* lighting.- Lighting for agricultural uses.
- 194 (2) *Federal and state flag lighting.* The outdoor lighting of a United States or State of Utah official  
195 flag, provided it is in compliance with the following:
- 196 a. The light shall be downward directed from the top of the flag pole;
- 197 b. The light shall be as narrow a beam as possible and aimed and shielded to illuminate, to  
198 the best effort practicable, only the area which the flag occupies in all wind conditions; and
- 199 c. The light level shall be minimized to create the least amount of impact on the dark sky,  
200 while still offering noticeable illumination of the flag;
- 201 (3) *Federal and state facilities lighting.* Federal and state facilities are exempt from the  
202 requirements of this chapter. However, they are encouraged to cooperate and to coordinate  
203 with the County the construction of their facilities in compliance with this chapter;
- 204 (4) *Fossil fuel lighting.* Fossil fuel light, produced directly by the combustion of natural gas or other  
205 utility-type fossil fuels;
- 206 ~~(5) Historic antique lighting. Outdoor lighting devices designed to preserve the historic nature of a  
207 site, based on historically accurate recreations of antique light devices, provided the light output  
208 of each artificial light source is equal to or less than nine hundred lumens;~~
- 209 (5) *Holiday or festive lighting.* Holiday or festive outdoor lighting for residential uses, provided it is in  
210 compliance with the following:
- 211 a. That the lighting shall not create a hazard or glare nuisance; and
- 212 b. That the lighting shall be temporary in nature and not permanently installed. It shall be  
213 removed within a reasonable time after the end of the holiday or festive event, but at least  
214 once per year.;
- 215 (6) *Low output light source.* An artificial light source having an output equal to or less than one  
216 hundred five lumens, provided that the cumulative lumen output of all low output light sources  
217 shall not exceed a ratio of one and a half lumens per square foot of cumulative area intended to  
218 be illuminated. This ratio shall be calculated by combining the total lumen output of each low  
219 output light source divided by the square footage of the area intended to be illuminated. *Each  
220 low output light source shall be distributed across the area intended to be illuminated and not  
221 organized in a focused location;*
- 222 (6) *Mobile lighting.* Lighting affixed to a vehicle, provided the lighting is not intended for the  
223 stationary illumination of an area;

**Comment [c22]:** Measurable

**Comment [c23]:** Measurable

**Comment [c24]:** 7 watts incandescent bulbs

This will allow some flexibility for pathway lights and string lighting.

**Comment [c25]:** Measurable

**Comment [c26]:** Measurable

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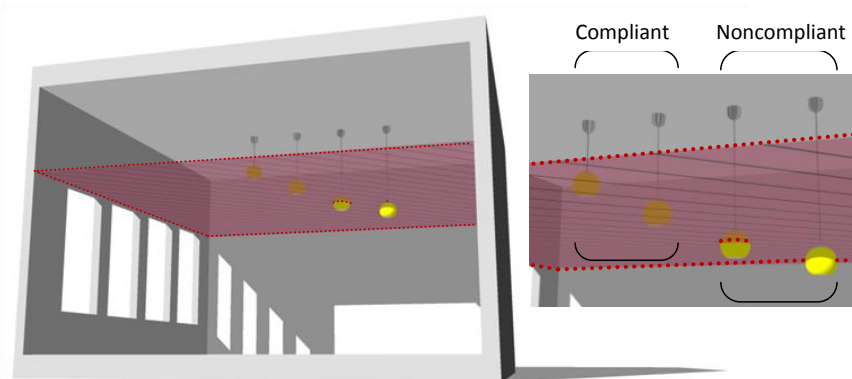
(78) *Motion sensor controlled light source.* An artificial light source that has a light output equal to or less than ~~nine hundred lumens~~ and is controlled by a motion sensor, provided it is in compliance with the following:

- a. That the motion sensor is set to turn the artificial light source off ~~10 minutes~~ after the last detection of motion; and
- b. That the artificial light source is sufficiently shielded in a manner that prevents glare on adjacent properties or roadways;

~~(8) *Outdoor lighting projected from indoors.* An artificial light source that is projected from indoors to outdoors through windows, doors, or similar openings, for:~~

- ~~a. *Residential and agricultural uses; and*~~
- ~~b. *All other uses, provided that this exemption only applies to direct artificial light when it passes through a cumulative area of those windows, doors, or similar openings that is equal to or less than 50 percent of the face of the building, excluding roof area, on which those windows, door, or similar openings are located.*~~

(9) *Outdoor lighting projected from indoors.* An artificial light source that is projected from indoors to outdoors through windows, doors, or similar openings, provided that this exemption only applies to direct artificial light when it is positioned above an imaginary line that extends horizontally from the top of any window, door, or similar opening. Light-blocking shades, blinds, or similar coverings may be used to satisfy this standard. In the following example the two pendant lights on the left are above the horizontal, while the two pendant lights to the right extend below the horizontal and are not permitted:



(10) *Safety or security lighting.* For the sole purpose of mitigating legitimate and verifiable safety or security hazards, the Land Use Authority may exempt an artificial light source if it is shown to be necessary. The Land Use Authority may apply reasonable conditions to ensure optimal compliance with the purpose and intent of this chapter. Evidence demonstrating that it is necessary shall be one or both of the following:

- a. Submitted proof of lighting requirements from a property insurance company that demonstrates that compliance with this chapter will render the property uninsurable. The minimum amount of lighting required by the property insurance company shall be considered the maximum for the purposes of this chapter; or

Comment [c27]: 60 watt incandescent

Comment [c28]: Measurable

Comment [c29]: Measurable

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b. Submitted reasonable research findings, from a qualified professional, as defined by Section 101-1-7, that offer a compelling argument for the need for the exemption. However, if the Land Use Authority is aware of other research findings that refute what is submitted, then the Land Use Authority must determine which research findings are more persuasive under the circumstances. If the Land Use Authority grants the exemption, then the minimum amount of lighting necessary to ensure appropriate safety or security, as recommended by the qualified professional, shall be considered the maximum for the purposes of this chapter;

~~(10) Special~~ (11) Occasional event lighting. Outdoor lighting intended for an ~~an special occasional~~ event, such as a wedding, party, social gathering, or other similar event that occurs on an occasional basis, provided it is in compliance with the following:

a. Occasional event lighting shall be turned off by 10:30pm and any remaining lighting shall comply with this chapter; and

Comment [c30]: Measurable

b. Occasional events shall not occur more than twice per month;

Comment [c31]: Measurable

(12) Underwater lighting. Underwater lighting in a swimming pool or other water feature provided it is not intended to illuminate features above water;

~~(42)13~~ Temporary public agency lighting. Temporary outdoor lighting in use by law enforcement or a government agency or at their direction;

~~(43)14~~ Tower lighting. Tower lighting required by the FAA or the FCC, provided that it shall not exceed the minimum requirements of those agencies. Collision markers shall have a dual mode for day and night to minimize impact to the night sky and migrating birds; and

~~(44)15~~ Traffic control devices. Traffic control devices and signals.

#### Sec. 108-16-6. - Procedures for compliance.

(a) *Applications*. Any application for a permit or approval required by this Land Use Code shall contain evidence that the proposed work complies with this chapter.

(b) *Contents of application or submittal*.

(1) In addition to the specific application requirements elsewhere in this Land Use Code, the application submittal shall contain the following:

a. Plans indicating the location of all artificial light sources on the premises, including their height above the ground.

b. Description of each artificial light source device, and supporting structure. This description may include, but is not limited to, device specifications from the manufacturer, drawings, details, and cross sections, when available.

(2) The required plans and descriptions set forth in subsection (b)(1) of this section shall be complete and shall be presented in a manner that clearly demonstrates compliance with this chapter. The Land Use Authority may require the applicant to submit photometric schematics and attestation from a qualified professional that the submittal complies with this chapter.

#### Sec. 108-16-7. – Required replacement of nonconforming outdoor lighting.

After the effect of this chapter, which is March 1, 2017, all outdoor lighting that does not comply with the requirements of this chapter shall be considered nonconforming outdoor lighting. All nonconforming outdoor lighting shall be phased out in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) *Lighting conversion*. Any nonconforming outdoor artificial light source shall be terminated, replaced, or retrofitted to conform to the requirements of this chapter within seven years after the effect of this chapter;

Comment [c32]: Measurable

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- 300 (2) *Lighting replacement.* The replacement of any nonconforming outdoor artificial light source shall  
301 comply with the requirements of this chapter;
- 302 (3) *Building exterior modification.* When the replacement of a building's exterior materials exceeds  
303 25 percent of the building's exterior area, excluding roof area, whether by a single modification  
304 project or by an accumulation of separate modification projects, all nonconforming outdoor  
305 lighting on or within 25 feet of the building shall be brought into compliance with the  
306 requirements of this chapter. This shall not include repainting or re-roofing,
- 307 (4) *Building expansion.* When a building's expansion exceeds the threshold established in this  
308 subsection, whether by a single expansion project or by an accumulation of separate expansion  
309 projects, all nonconforming outdoor lighting on or within 25 feet of the building shall be brought  
310 into compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The established threshold of expansion  
311 shall be the smaller of the following:
- 312 a. 25 percent of the total area of the building as it exists on March 1, 2017; or  
313 b. 2,500 square feet; and
- 314 (5) *Site improvements.* When a site improvement which requires a land use permit, conditional use  
315 permit, or design review approval, modifies an area that exceeds the threshold established in  
316 this subsection, whether by a single modification project or by an accumulation of separate  
317 modification projects, all nonconforming outdoor lighting on the premises shall be brought into  
318 compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The established threshold of modification  
319 shall be the smaller of the following:
- 320 a. 25 percent of the site area; or  
321 b. 20,000 square feet.

Comment [c33]: Measurable

Comment [c34]: Measurable

Comment [c35]: Measurable

Comment [c36]: Measurable

Comment [c37]: Measurable

Comment [c38]: Measurable

Comment [c39]: Measurable

322 **Sec. 108-16-8. – Violations and enforcement.**

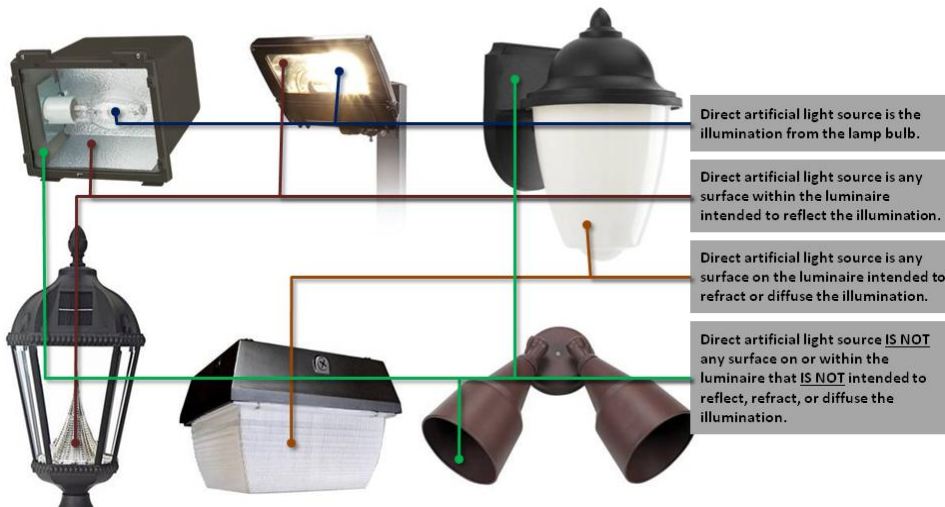
- 323 (a) *Violations.* The following constitute violations of this chapter:
- 324 (1) The installation, maintenance, or operation of any outdoor artificial light source not in  
325 compliance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 326 (2) The alteration of any outdoor artificial light source after a certificate of occupancy has been  
327 issued without the review and approval of the Land Use Authority when such alteration does not  
328 conform to the provisions of this chapter.
- 329 (3) Failure to shield, correct, or remove lighting that is installed, operated, maintained or altered as  
330 required by this chapter.
- 331 (b) *Enforcement.* Violations of this chapter are subject to enforcement and penalties as outlined in this  
332 Land Use Code, Section 101-1-13. Unless the violation constitutes a safety hazard, enforcement of a  
333 violation of this chapter shall first be addressed as follows:
- 334 (1) A courtesy letter shall be sent to the land owner that suggests that there may be noncompliant  
335 outdoor lighting on the premises. A second and third courtesy letter shall be sent at least 20  
336 calendar days after the previous courtesy letter if a previous courtesy letter does not either  
337 cause the resolution of the violation or cause the landowner to initiate resolution with the  
338 County. Educational information about how to appropriately comply with this chapter shall also  
339 be sent and a method of contacting the county for discussion shall be provided in each courtesy  
340 letter. The third courtesy letter shall state that it is the last courtesy letter, and future contact will  
341 be in the form of a notice to comply.
- 342 (2) No sooner than 30 days after the third courtesy letter is sent, if it did not either cause the  
343 resolution of the violation or cause the landowner to initiate resolution with the County, a notice  
344 to comply shall be sent to the land owner. The notice shall include, with specificity, the violation,  
345 and shall give the landowner at least 30 days to bring the property into compliance. The notice  
346 shall also include educational information about how to appropriately comply with this chapter.

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(3) If a landowner initiates resolution of a violation of this chapter with the County, the County shall give the landowner at least six months to comply with this chapter provided, however, that it is clearly demonstrated that good faith efforts to resolve the violation can be implemented within the six month period.

(4) If, after steps 1-3 of this subsection have been satisfied, a landowner fails to initiate resolution of a violation of this chapter, or fails to comply within six months after a resolution has been initiated, typical enforcement measures shall be employed. Additionally, the final approval of current or future plans, the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, or the acceptance of new applications authorized by this Land Use Code may be withheld until compliance with this chapter is demonstrated.

#### Sec. 108-16-9. – Examples of direct artificial light.

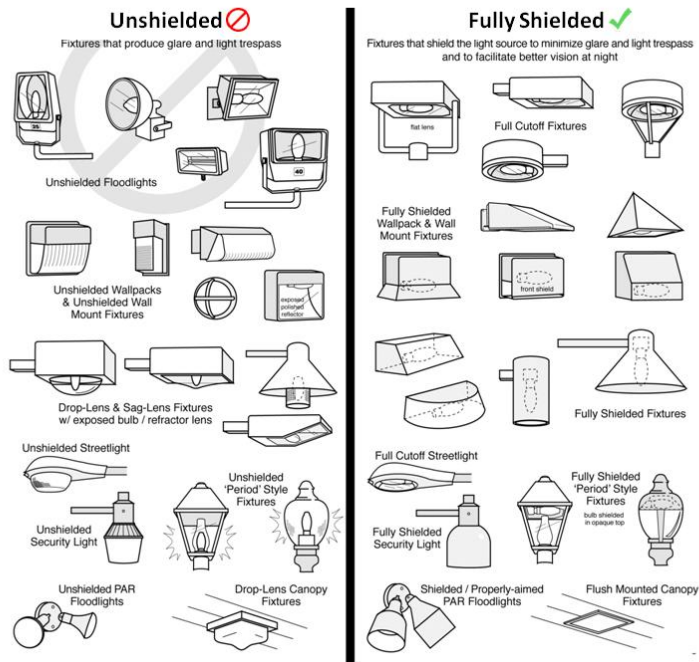


#### Sec. 108-16-10. – Examples of unshielded and shielded light sources.

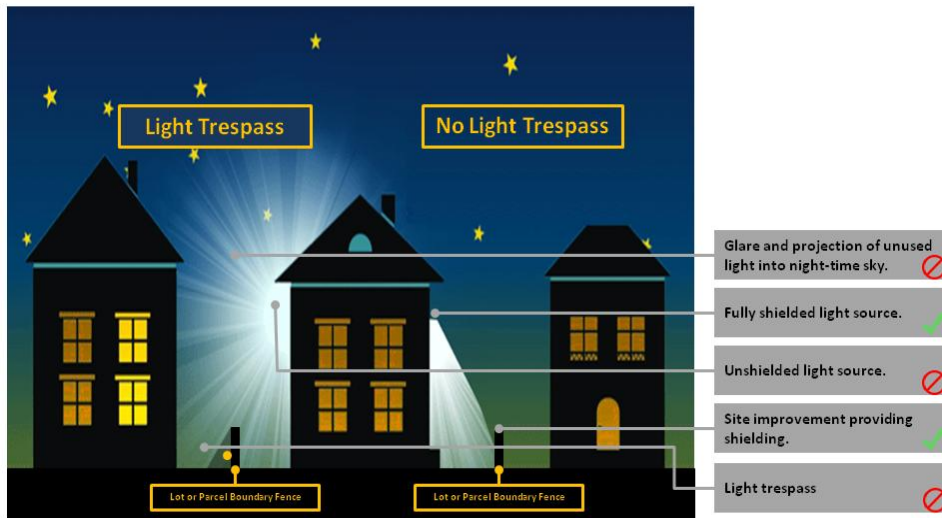




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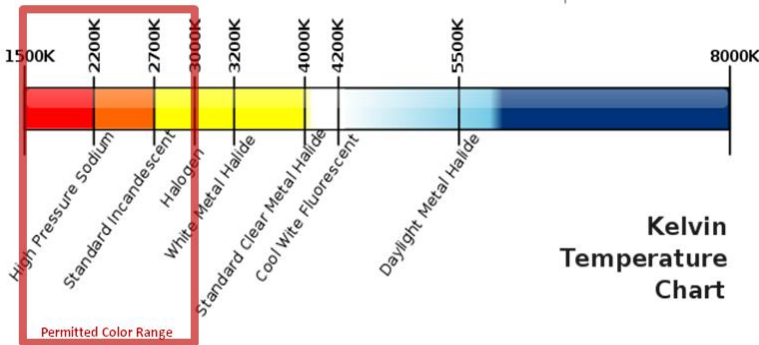


Sec. 108-16-11. – Example of light trespass.



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364    **Sec. 108-16-12. – Standard Kelvin temperature chart.**



365    **Sec. 108-16-13. – Example of canopy lighting.**  
366

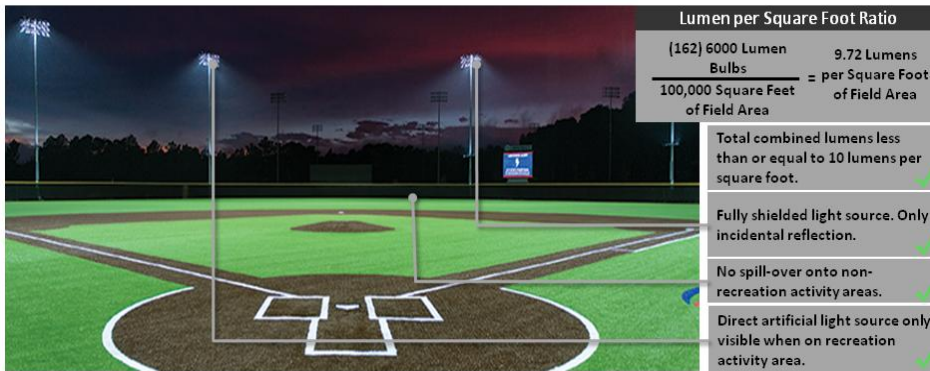


367  
368    **Sec. 108-16-14. – Example of parking lot lighting.**



369  
370    **Sec. 108-16-15. – Example of recreation facility lighting.**

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## CHAPTER 2. - OGDEN VALLEY SIGNS

### Sec. 110-2-2. - Applicability.

(a) *Permit required.* No person shall erect, alter or relocate any sign without first obtaining a land use permit, and meeting the standards set forth in this section. Signs conforming to the requirements of this section which identify seasonal business may be removed for the seasons during which the business is not in operation, and may be reinstalled without a new permit. All applications for land use permits shall be accompanied by plans, designs, specifications and drawings stating specifically all dimensions, lighting (see also Section 108-16-6), colors and plan of installation stating clearances and setbacks. Land use permits expire six months after issuance if the sign is not erected or altered pursuant to the permit.

### Sec. 110-2-4. - Nonconforming signs.

~~A sign may be reinstalled which duplicates the original nonconforming sign in dimensions and location. Any changes in size or location shall require conformance to this chapter and the current lighting ordinance. After the effect of this chapter, which is March 1, 2017, any sign that does not comply with the requirements of this chapter shall be considered a nonconforming sign. A nonconforming sign that is not defined as a billboard under UCA 17-27a-103 shall be phased out in accordance with the following schedule:~~

- (1) Sign conversion. Any nonconforming sign shall be terminated, replaced, or retrofitted to conform to the requirements of this chapter within seven years after the effect of this chapter;
- (2) Sign replacement. The replacement of any nonconforming sign shall comply with the requirements of this chapter;
- (3) Building exterior modification. When the replacement of a building's exterior materials exceeds 25 percent of the building's exterior area, excluding roof area, whether by a single modification project or by an accumulation of separate modification projects, all nonconforming signs on or within 25 feet of the building shall be brought into compliance with the requirements of this chapter. This shall not include repainting or re-roofing.

**Comment [c40]:** This is all borrowed from the phase-out in the proposed lighting chapter.

**Comment [c41]:** Measurable

**Comment [c42]:** Is the seven-year phase out desired for signage? Maybe just paragraphs 2-5 will do the trick?

**Comment [c43]:** Measurable

**Comment [c44]:** Measurable

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401      (4) *Building expansion.* When a building's expansion exceeds the threshold established in this  
402      subsection, whether by a single expansion project or by an accumulation of separate expansion  
403      projects, all nonconforming signs on or within 25 feet of the building shall be brought into  
404      compliance with the requirements of this chapter. The established threshold of expansion shall  
405      be the smaller of the following:

Comment [c45]: Measurable

406      a. 25 percent of the total area of the building as it exists on March 1, 2017; or

Comment [c46]: Measurable

407      b. 2,500 square feet; and

Comment [c47]: Measurable

408      (5) *Site improvements.* When a site improvement which requires a land use permit, conditional use  
409      permit, or design review approval, modifies an area that exceeds the threshold established in  
410      this subsection, whether by a single modification project or by an accumulation of separate  
411      modification projects, all nonconforming signs on the premises shall be brought into compliance  
412      with the requirements of this chapter. The established threshold of modification shall be the  
413      smaller of the following:

414      a. 25 percent of the site area; or

Comment [c48]: Measurable

415      b. 20,000 square feet.

Comment [c49]: Measurable

416      ...

417      **Sec. 110-2-8. - Prohibited signs.**

418      ...

419      (7) Changeable copy signs. Electronic changeable copy signs, ~~except as permitted in 110-2-~~  
420      ~~9(b)(13).~~ Manual changeable copy signs except as permitted in section 110-2-10, ~~Special~~  
421      ~~purpose signs.~~

422      ...

423      **Sec. 110-2-9. - Other signs.**

424      ~~In addition to being regulated by other ordinances and state or federal law, the following signs are only~~  
425      ~~regulated in the following manner:~~

426      (a) The following signs are allowed in any zone:

427      (1) *Conservation property sign.* A conservation property sign, as defined in Section 101-1-7, may  
428      be erected on any property complying with the minimum provisions of the definition. The sign  
429      shall either be a monument sign or a freestanding sign (pole sign) in compliance with the  
430      following:

431      a. *Monument sign.* For a monument sign the width shall be no greater than ten feet and the  
432      height shall be no greater than eight feet, with a sign face no greater than 24 square feet.

433      b. *Freestanding sign (pole sign).* For a freestanding sign (pole sign) the width shall be no  
434      greater than eight feet and the height shall be no greater than ten feet with a sign face no  
435      greater than 24 square feet. The sign face shall be mounted between the sign poles, which  
436      shall be constructed of timbers that measure at least eight inches by eight inches and  
437      extend from the ground to the top of the sign face. The top of the sign face and the bottom  
438      of the sign face shall be completely bounded by timbers that have a minimum vertical  
439      height of eight inches.

440      c. *Example.* The following images are examples of each:

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(2) Gate or arch sign. A gate or arch sign situated over the primary entry of a lot or parcel of land, provided that the sign face does not exceed 30 square feet and that the sign provides a vertical clearance of at least 14.5 feet from the driving surface, not to exceed 18 feet in height and a minimum passable width of 20 feet, not to exceed 30 feet pole to pole. Depth of the Arch shall not exceed two feet. A land use permit, to verify compliance with applicable standards, and a building permit to verify proper installation of footings and to ensure wind tolerance, is required.

Comment [c50]: Moved from list below

(3) Subdivision entry signs. An approved, recorded subdivision may locate one sign at each entrance. The sign shall be a ground or monument sign, and shall meet all specifications/requirements for monument signs in Section 110-2-5. In the event the location of the subdivision entry sign is in a zone not governed by Section 110-2-5, the dimensions of the sign shall be no greater than allowed in the AV-3 zone. The planning commission shall approve location and design style. A double entry sign may be approved by the planning commission where there is a divided center island entry street.

Comment [c51]: Moved from list below

(b) The following signs are allowed in any zone and are exempt from the standards of Section 110-2-12(a):

- (1) Addressing numbers. Addressing numbers shall be no more than 12 inches in height. An addressing number sign is also exempt Section 110-2-12(b)(8).
- (2) Athletic field scoreboard signs. An athletic field scoreboard sign shall n~~ot to~~ exceed 120 square feet in any zone. An athletic field scoreboard sign is also exempt from Section 110-2-12(b)(3). The planning commission shall approve the location of all scoreboard signs in all zones except commercial and manufacturing zones.
- (3) Business signs. No more than one "Open/Closed" and one "Vacancy/No Vacancy" sign, one "Hours of Operation" sign, and one "Credit Card Acceptance" sign, not to exceed a total of four square feet in area, displayed for each business.

~~(4) Gate or arch sign. A gate or arch sign situated over the primary entry of a lot or parcel of land, provided that the sign face does not exceed 30 square feet and that the sign provides a vertical clearance of at least 14.5 feet from the driving surface, not to exceed 18 feet in height and a minimum passable width of 20 feet, not to exceed 30 feet pole to pole. Depth of the Arch shall not exceed two feet. A land use permit, to assure standards are in compliance, and a building permit for proper installation of footings and to ensure wind tolerance, are required.~~

(4) Governmental flags. Official governmental flags of the United States, the State of Utah or Weber County, and which are properly displayed, and provided they are not mounted on a roof or atop other signs. One corporate flag may be displayed along with a proper display of any or all of the official flags listed in this subsection. Flagpole height may not exceed the maximum height allowed in the zone for which it is being placed. If over the height allowed in the zone, the flagpole shall have a conditional use permit approved by the planning commission.

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478            Governmental uses, such as libraries and schools, shall be exempt from height requirements of  
479            this sub-section.

480            (56) *Grand opening signs.* On a one-time basis, a business establishment shall be permitted one  
481            banner not to exceed 12 square feet, to be displayed for a period of not more than 30 days.

482            (67) *Guidance signs.* Guidance and other informational signs authorized by the Utah Department of  
483            Transportation or other governmental agency. A guidance sign is exempt from all of the  
484            standards of Section 110-2-12.

485            (78) *Historical signs.* Historical name signs for sites and/or structures designated by the board of  
486            county commissioners as having historical significance to the county (and as identified in the  
487            Ogden Valley Master Plan).

488            (89) *Murals.* Murals, when depicted on the sides or rear of a building or storefront, provided that the  
489            mural has no connection or advertising context to any business conducted or any product or  
490            service offered therein.

491            (409) *Nameplate signs.* Nameplate signs not to exceed four square feet that identify the  
492            occupants/owners and/or home occupation of a residential property. ~~Larger residential signs~~  
493            ~~shall comply with the provisions of this Land Use Code.~~

494            (1410) *Private warning signs.* Private warning signs, provided they do not exceed four square  
495            feet.

496            (4211) *Signs on vehicles.* Signs for business identification which may include name, address,  
497            and telephone number, not to exceed two feet by three feet upon the side door of a vehicle.

498            (4312) *Statuary and sculptures.* Freestanding statuary and sculptures which are considered to  
499            be works of art and which are placed on private property clearly for the benefit and interest of  
500            the general public.

501            ~~(14) Subdivision entry signs. An approved, recorded subdivision may locate one entry sign at each~~  
502            ~~entrance. The sign shall be of the monument type and meet all specifications/requirements for~~  
503            ~~monument signs in section 110-2-5, Allowable signs by zoning district. The name of the~~  
504            ~~subdivision shall be the only text included on said sign. The planning commission shall approve~~  
505            ~~location and design style. A double entry sign may be approved by the planning commission~~  
506            ~~where there is a divided center island entry street.~~

507            (4513) *Traffic signs.* All signs erected in or adjacent to a public right-of-way by a public agency  
508            or in a private road right-of-way for the purpose of controlling or directing traffic. A traffic sign is  
509            exempt from all of the standards of Section 110-2-12.

510            ...

511            Sec. 110-2-11. - Temporary sign usage.

512            ...

513            (3) *Additional standards.* The following table applies to temporary sign use:



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	General Standards in all Zones			Specific Standards for the Agricultural, Forest and Residential Zones			Specific Standards for the Commercial, Manufacturing and Resort Zones		
Sign Type	Display Period	Removal Required 3 Days After	Land Use Permit or Special Event Permit Required	Maximum Area per Sign Face	Maximum Height of Freestanding Signs (includes support structure)	Number of Signs Permitted per Sign Type	Maximum Area per Sign Face	Maximum Height of Freestanding Signs	Number of Signs Permitted per Sign Type
<b>Occasional Signs:</b>									
Campaign signs	60 days prior to the election	Completion of the election	N	32 square feet	6 feet	No limit	32 square feet	8 feet	No limit
Construction signs	Duration of construction	Completion of construction	N	32 square feet	6 feet	1 per street frontage	64 square feet	12 feet	1 per street frontage
Property/real estate sign	Duration of listing	Closing/lease commencement date	N	8 square feet	6 feet	1 per street frontage	64 square feet	12 feet	1 per street frontage
Short-term vendors § 108-13-3	120 days	End of event	Y/LUP	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	16 square feet	6 feet if set in the ground or anywhere on the building	2 total per frontage, either a ground sign or on vendor trailer, mobile store, tent, or kiosk
Temporary outdoor sales § 108-13-4	Per state code if applicable or 30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/LUP	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	16 feet	6 feet if set in the ground or anywhere on the building	2 per street frontage
Temporary real estate sales office	Duration of construction	Completion of construction	Y/LUP	32 square feet	6 feet	1 per street frontage	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Temporary real estate sales office wall sign	Duration of construction	Completion of construction	Y/LUP	20 square feet	N/A	1 sign attached to the office	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

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Continued...	General Standards in all Zones			Specific Standards for the Agricultural, Forest and Residential Zones			Specific Standards for the Commercial, Manufacturing and Resort Zones		
<b>Seasonal Signs:</b>									
Farmer's markets § 108-13-5	June through October	End of event	Y/LUP	32 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage	32 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage
Fruit and vegetable stand § 104-5-3 (8)	June through October	End of event	Y/LUP	16 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage	32 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage
Political sign	No limit	No limit	N	16 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage	32 square feet	10 feet	1 per street frontage
<b>Event Signs:</b>									
Public event sign	30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	4 square feet	3 feet	1 per street frontage	4 square feet	3 feet	1 per street frontage
Public event banner (on public property, over public streets or sidewalks)	30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	12 square feet	N/A	1 per street frontage	12 feet	N/A	1 per street frontage
Public event directional sign	30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	8 square feet	4 feet	No limit off- premises directional signs	8 square feet	4 feet	No limit off- premises directional signs
Special event sign	60 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	16 square feet on-site	6 feet	No limit onsite signs, either ground or banner signs	16 square feet onsite	6 feet	No limit on- site signs, either ground or banner signs
Special event banner (on public property)	30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	12 square feet	N/A	1 per street frontage	12 square feet	N/A	1 per street frontage
Special event directional sign	1 day prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	8 square feet offsite	4 feet	No limit off- premises directional signs	8 square feet offsite	4 feet	No limit off- premises directional signs
Special event off-site sign	30 days prior to the event	End of event	Y/SEP	32 square feet	10 feet	2 offsite per event either a ground sign or banner	32 square feet	10 feet	2 offsite per event either a ground sign or banner

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514 **Sec. 110-2-12. - Sign materials and display standards.**

515 | ...

516 (a) Sign materials. All materials used to construct signs, supports or fasteners shall conform to the  
517 following standards:

518 (1) Signs may be constructed of painted, stained, sandblasted or carved wood, brick, stone,  
519 textured concrete or similar material. Glass (including plexi-glass), metal, or metallic leaf, which  
520 is painted, anodized, or otherwise treated to prevent reflective glare may also be used. Copper, brass,  
521 brass, wrought iron, and other metals may remain untreated and allowed to develop a natural  
522 patina.

523 (2) Support structures may be constructed of painted, stained, sandblasted or carved wood, brick,  
524 stone, textured concrete or similar material. Glass, metal, or metallic leaf, which is painted,  
525 anodized, or otherwise treated to prevent reflective glare may also be used. Copper, brass,  
526 wrought iron, and other metals may remain untreated and allowed to develop a natural patina.  
527 Support structures shall use natural, muted earth-tone colors including browns, black, grays,  
528 rusts, etc. White shall not be used as a predominant color, but may be used as an accent.

529 (b) *Display standards.* The display of all signs regulated by this Land Use Code shall conform to the  
530 standards of this section.

531 (1) *No obstruction permitted.* No sign shall obstruct a clear view to and from traffic along any street  
532 right-of-way, entrance or exit.

533 (2) *No projection within right-of-way.* No signs, except traffic signs and similar regulatory notices  
534 shall be allowed to project or be located within a public right-of-way.

535 (3) *Illumination.* An illuminated sign, as defined in Section 101-1-7, shall comply with the  
536 requirements of Chapter 108-16 and the following provisions, examples of which are graphically  
537 depicted in Section 110-2-15.

538 a. Unless otherwise specified in this subsection, all exterior lighting of a sign shall be  
539 downward directed from the top of the sign, and oriented so as to illuminate only the sign  
540 area, as defined in Section 101-1-7, excluding the supports.

541 b. No direct artificial light, as defined in Section 101-1-7, shall be projected from the sign area  
542 or beyond the sign area, including by means of diffusion or refraction through a translucent  
543 or transparent surface. However, direct artificial light, excluding diffused or refracted light,  
544 for a sign area that does not have a frame or separate background, as in the case of a logo  
545 or individual lettering mounted to a wall without a defined sign perimeter, may illuminate or  
546 reflect onto a background surface, such as a wall, beyond the exterior perimeter of the sign  
547 area, provided that:

548 1. It shall not exceed **six inches** beyond the sign area,

549 2. It shall be shielded so as not to project light onto any other surface.

550 d. Exterior lighting of a sign shall not exceed a ratio of **50 lumens** per square foot of sign area.  
551 This ratio shall be calculated by combining the total lumen output of each artificial light  
552 source divided by the square footage of the sign area. See Section 110-2-15 for a graphic  
553 depiction.

554 e. The Land Use Authority may require the applicant to submit photometric schematics and  
555 attestation from a qualified professional that the submittal complies with this chapter.

556 (4) *Wall signs mounted on parapets.* A wall sign mounted on a parapet wall shall be mounted six  
557 inches or more below the top of the parapet wall.

558 (5) *No imitation of traffic signs.* Signs shall not resemble, imitate or approximate the shape, size,  
559 form or color of traffic signs, signals or devices. Signs shall not obstruct or interfere with the

Comment [c52]: Check reference

Comment [c53]: Measurable

Comment [c54]: Measurable.

Comment [c55]: Check reference

DRAFT 12/27/16

- 560 effectiveness of traffic signs, signals or devices, not be lighted in a way that can cause glare or  
561 impair driver visibility upon roads.
- 562 (6) *No prevention of ingress/egress.* Signs shall not be erected, relocated or maintained in such a  
563 way that prevents free ingress or egress from any door, window or fire escape, and no sign  
564 shall be attached to a standpipe or fire escape.
- 565 (7) *No mounting on natural features.* No signs shall be painted or mounted on trees. No land-form  
566 or naturally occurring land feature (rocks, cliff faces, etc.) shall be defaced for purposes of  
567 displaying a sign.
- 568 (8) *Clearance.* The clearance of a projecting, canopy or wall sign shall be measured from the  
569 lowest edge of the overhang eight feet to the driving or walking surface below.
- 570 (9) *Sign setbacks.*
- 571 a. *Monument and/or ground signs.* Any monument sign or ground sign shall be set back a  
572 minimum of ten feet from any property line. Signs fronting on state highways shall be set  
573 back ten feet from the right-of-way.
- 574 b. *Projections into public right-of-way.* Projections into the public right-of-way are not allowed,  
575 except for signs set by public agencies for safety purposes, such as the state department  
576 of transportation.
- 577 c. *Clear view triangle.* Signs shall not be placed within the clear view triangle as defined in  
578 title 108, chapter 7 of the Weber County Land Use Code.
- 579 (10) *Landscaping.* The ground area around the base of all ground/monument signs shall be  
580 landscaped in accordance with the requirements of applicable chapters of the Weber County  
581 Land Use Code. The planning commission may exempt some monument/ground signs from this  
582 standard where it is demonstrated, by the owner/developer, that the landscaping would unduly  
583 interfere with pedestrian or vehicular traffic, interfere with traffic visibility or for other reasons be  
584 impractical.
- 585 (11) *No street frontage.* When a freestanding building, complex or storefront does not face a public  
586 street or approved private road, and is accessed via a pedestrian area or common parking and  
587 driveway area, the linear footage of building or storefront facing the pedestrian area or common  
588 parking area shall substitute for purposes of determining allowable signage.
- 589 (12) *Sign area.* The area of a sign shall be measured as provided in the definition of "sign area" as  
590 provided in Section 101-1-7.
- 591 ...
- 592 **Sec. 110-2-15. – Examples of sign illumination.**

DRAFT 12/27/16



- Unacceptable color temperature.
- Fully shielded artificial light source. No visible direct artificial light.
- Light buffers no more than six inches around perimeter of sign area.



- Acceptable color temperature.
- Direct artificial light source projected by means of diffusion through translucent surface.
- Light buffers no more than six inches around perimeter of sign area.



- | Lumen per Square Foot Ratio |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1650 Lumen Bulb             | 50 Lumens per            |
| 33 Square Feet of Sign Area | Square Foot of Sign Area |
| $\frac{1650}{33} = 50$      |                          |
- Total combined lumens less than or equal to 50 lumens per square foot.
  - Acceptable color temperature.
  - Light only illuminates sign area.
  - No visible direct artificial light.



2438 Washington Blvd.  
Ogden, UT 84401  
p: 1-801-778-6250  
www.visitogden.com

December 22, 2016

Ogden Valley Planning Commission,

The Dark Skies initiative has been such an incredible force to watch take shape in our community. The passion of those involved, coupled with the product we have to offer has led to a quick entry into the astro-tourism market.

Tourism in Weber County is an economic development engine that not only spurs visitation, but as such drives economic growth and provides economic impact. More than 1100 hotel rooms are booked each night and more than 9000 jobs are generated by travel spending in our community. In 2015, the direct annual travel spending in the county was \$244.3 million, which generated \$7.3 million in total tax revenue for Weber County. The revenues generated from tourism efforts translates to \$1300 in tax relief per household.

The economic impact generated by group business booked by Visit Ogden alone generated more than \$10 million in local economic impact. This does not take into account business that booked without our assistance, or the thousands of leisure travelers that come to take advantage of our trails, our history, our ski resorts, our downtown, or any of our numerous other amenities and attractions.

The promotion of our Dark Skies Park in North Fork continues to be a part of our strategic plan for 2017. As we find it increasingly necessary to diversify our product offerings to continue the growth and development of our tourism product, the Dark Skies Park has given us yet another avenue to promote our wondrous and beautiful landscape.

As the Utah Office of Tourism also continues to support and increasingly promote the dark skies opportunities in our state, we have received requests to host groups and media in the park. In February, we will be hosting journalists who have written for respected publications including Conde Nast, Outside, National Geographic, Women's Health, Robb Report, and Shape among others.

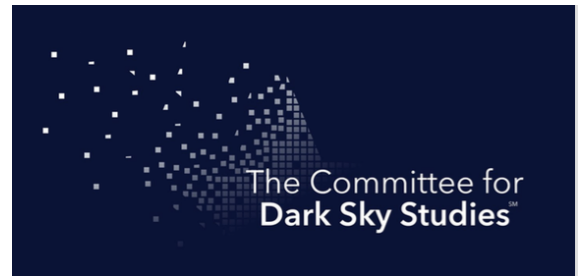
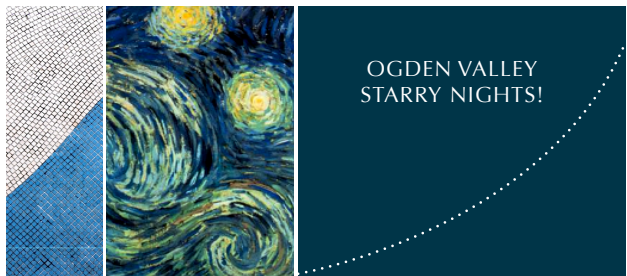
We understand and appreciate the delicate balance between government ordinance and property owners, but hope that you will encourage the residents of Ogden Valley to follow proper lighting techniques so we are able to keep our Dark Skies accreditation and provide another amazing opportunity for residents and visitors alike.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sara Toliver". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sara Toliver  
President/CEO





To: Ogden Valley Planning Commission

From: Janet Muir

Date: January 3, 2017

Re: Proposed Dark Sky Exterior Lighting Ordinance: Community Character and Private Property Rights

.....  
We would like to take this opportunity to add some perspective to the decision now before the Planning Commission and to have this document included in the meeting packet.

**General Plan Mandate From Residents.**

The Ogden Valley General Plan incorporates the residents' repeatedly voiced wish to retain rural community character through commonsense dark sky controls. See below for excerpts from the General Plan.

.....

Community Character

a. Gateways and Viewsheds

Ogden Valley's natural setting provides opportunities for spectacular views of local agriculture, the mountains, Pineview Reservoir, and the stars in the night sky.

b. Dark Sky Preservation

Ogden Valley residents have expressed a strong desire to preserve their legacy dark skies. In 2000, dark-sky lighting and sign ordinances were passed, and in spring 2015, North Fork Park became the world's 21st International Dark Sky Park, constituting a northern anchor for the national parks in Utah that have also been accredited. Astrotourism (a natural companion to agritourism) is an accelerating trend that not only can support the local economy but also can honor Ogden Valley's rural heritage and distinct natural beauty.

- c. **Dark Sky Preservation Goal 1:** A goal of Weber County is to protect the night sky in order to preserve the Valley's rural character and heritage.

**Dark Sky Preservation Principle 1.1:** Encourage programs for residential and agricultural dark-sky-lighting compliance. **Dark Sky Preservation Implementation 1.1.1:** Review the current dark-sky lighting ordinance for consistency with dark-sky principle and current technology; identify possible updates. Consider amendments as necessary. **Dark Sky Preservation Principle 1.2:** Promote the accreditation of North Fork Park as the world's 21st International Dark Sky Park, and encourage astro-, agri-, and ecotourism development. **Dark Sky Preservation Implementation 1.2.1:** Evaluate current dark-sky sign ordinance for community character effectiveness and competitiveness with other Amenity West1 communities; identify possible updates.

- d. **Commercial Development Principle 2.3:** Ensure that all signage in Ogden Valley is compatible with the context of the sign's location and the rural character of Valley. **Commercial Development Implementation 2.3.1:** Evaluate and revise the commercial sign standards for Ogden Valley **to promote dark sky lighting and** a consistent design theme that is compatible with the rural character of the Valley.

.....

### **Dark Sky Lighting = Good Neighbor Lighting + Enhanced Security + Defense of Private Property Rights**

The ad below has been run multiple times by Ogden Valley Starry Nights in the *Ogden Valley News* to aid in public education. The fact that it is residential lighting growth that most threatens the accreditation of North Fork Park makes an educational lead-in for residential coverage important.

Additionally, dark sky standards for multi- and single-family residences reinforces the private property rights aspect of dark skies. Why should my neighbor be able to light-trespass on my property - especially when shielding and motion detecting are such inexpensive and commonsense approaches?

**Good Neighbor Lighting**

.....

- Commit no light trespass.
- Shield lights fully.
- Direct downward.
- Use timers and sensors.
- Avoid landscape uplighting.
- Place limits on string lighting.

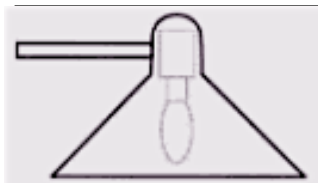
**Protects Dark Skies and Enhances Security**

.....

- ☒ Motion sensors alert residents to time and location of intrusion.
- ☒ Shielded, downward-directed lights illuminate most effectively.
- ☒ Standard floodlights produce glare that obscures unwanted activity.

For good neighbor, dark-sky, security-enhanced lighting see [www.starrynightsutah.org](http://www.starrynightsutah.org).

Fully Shielded Light Fixture



Attachment 1

※

Tyler Nordgren: New Artwork for North Fork Park (December 2016)



Attachment 2

※

Ogden Valley Dark Sky Mural Trail

Mural #1: Fuller Barn (across from Valley Elementary School)

Photo: Ron Gleason



## Attachment 3



### The Committee for Dark Sky Studies (in process to become formal academic center at the University of Utah)



#### Mission

.....  
The Committee for Dark Sky Studies (CDSS) is dedicated to the discovery, development, communication, and application of knowledge across a wide range of disciplines and professional fields pertaining to the quality of night skies, growing light pollution and the varied human, animal, and environmental responses to the "disappearing dark."  
.....

#### Location

The largest region of high quality dark skies in the developed world is that of the Interior West (Mountain States).<sup>1</sup> With vast tracts of public land and an unparalleled concentration of national parks and monuments, the area provides substantial night sky and environmental research opportunities, while providing significant astro-tourism dollars to its gateway communities and constituent states: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

#### Institutional Members

University of Utah (administrative base)  
Brigham Young University  
Dixie State University  
Salt Lake Community College  
Southern Utah University  
Utah State University  
Utah Valley University  
Weber State University  
Westminster College

#### Affiliate Members

Boise State University [Monica Hubbard, Assistant Professor, Department of Public Policy and Administration]  
Colorado Mesa University (Center for Natural Resources) [Tim Casey, Director]  
Northern Arizona University [Nadine Barlow, Professor, Department of Physics and Astronomy]  
Ohio Northern University [Bryan Boulanger, Chair and Associate Professor, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering]  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Lighting Research Center) [Mark Rea, Director]  
University of Wyoming (Berry Biodiversity Conservation Center) [Carlos Martinez del Rio, Director]

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<sup>1</sup> One of nine geographic divisions officially recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau

## Attachment 4

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### Great Western Starry Way

#### GREAT WESTERN STARRY WAY ★ INTERNATIONAL DARK SKY PLACES

Montana	Utah (continued)
Glacier National Park*	Deer Creek State Park*
	East Canyon State Park*
Wyoming	Fremont Indian State Park*
Yellowstone National Park*	Goblin Valley State Park
Grand Teton National Park*	Goosenecks State Park*
Devils Tower National Monument*	Gunlock State Park*
	Jordanelle State Park*
Colorado	Red Fleet State Park*
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park	Rockport State Park*
Canyon of the Ancients National Monument*	Steinaker State Park*
Salinas Pueblo Mission National Monument	Quail Creek State Park*
	County Park
Idaho	North Fork Park (Weber County)
Craters of the Moon National Monument*	
City of Ketchum Dark Sky Community*	Arizona
	Grand Canyon National Park (provisional)
Nevada	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Great Basin National Park	Kaibab Paiute Dark Sky Nation
	Pipe Organ Cactus National Monument
Utah	Flagstaff Area National Monument
Capitol Reef National Park	Kartchner Caverns State Park
Canyonlands National Park	Oracle State Park
Zion National Park*	Red Rock State Park
Cedar Breaks National Monument*	Big Park/Oak Creek Dark Sky Community
Dinosaur National Monument*	Flagstaff Dark Sky Community
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument*	Fountain Hills Dark Sky Community
Hovenweep National Monument	Sedona Dark Sky Community
Natural Bridges National Monument	
Timpanogos Cave National Monument*	New Mexico
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area*	Capulin Volcano National Monument
State Parks	Chaco Canyon National Historical Park
Antelope Island State Park*	Cosmic Campground
Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Park*	
Dead Horse Point State Park	* in accreditation process International Dark-Sky Association







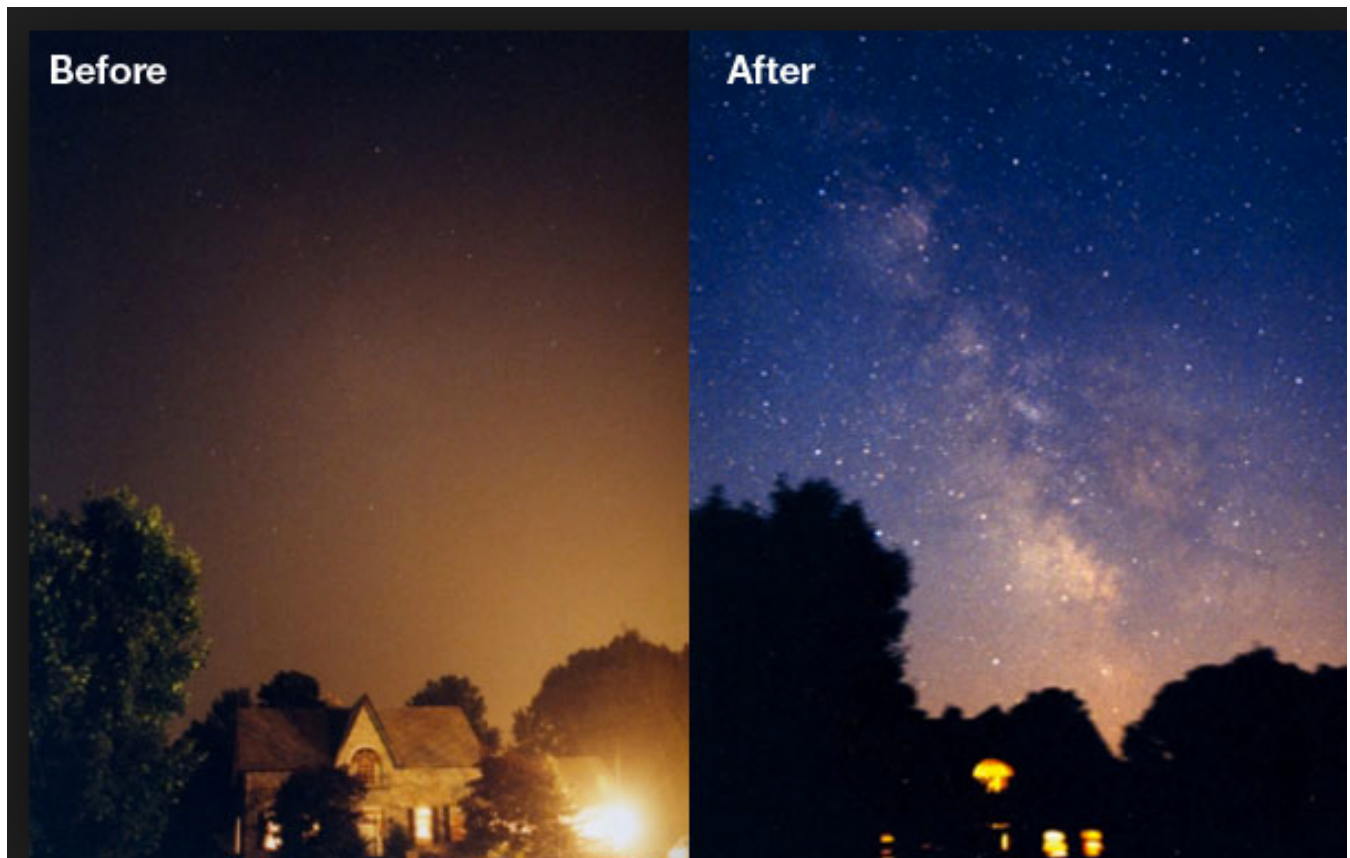
GLACIER-TO-GRAND CANYON AND BEYOND  
International Dark Sky Places and Communities [draft]

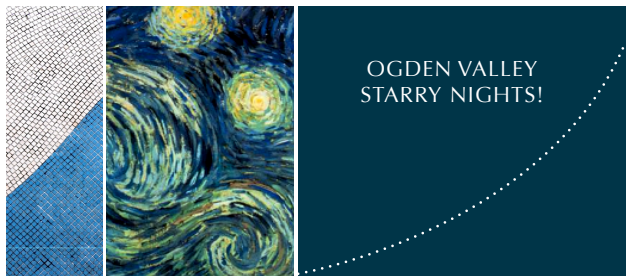


Attachment 5

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Before and After





To: Charlie Ewart, Weber County Planning Division

From: Janet Muir

Date: December 26, 2016

Re: Dark Sky Momentum and Economic Development

.....

**Momentum.**

The issue of dark skies has exploded in the Interior West since the accreditation of North Fork Park (see new poster by astro-physicist/artist Tyler Nordgren in Attachment 1 - to be used in marketing the Park).

This time next year, from Glacier National Park to Grand Canyon National Park and farther south to the Mexican border, there will be **at least 50 International Dark Sky Parks** - the greatest concentration of certified dark skies *in the world*.

North Fork Park is **dead center** among what is now being called *The Great Western Starry Way* (see Attachment 2), a promotion to be discussed with the various state offices of tourism (Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico).

Many of these parks were assisted (or are now being assisted) in their accreditation efforts by Ogden Valley Starry Nights (nominator for Grand Staircase-Escalante NM, Cedar Breaks NM, Dinosaur NM, Craters of the Moon NM and most of the state parks) and, as part of the Committee for Dark Sky Studies (CDSS was founded as a direct result of North Fork Park's accreditation and is based at the University of Utah - see Attachment 3), for Grand Teton, Yellowstone, and Zion National Parks.

**Other Dark Sky Gateway Communities.**

We are also working, directly or indirectly, with a number of the gateway communities that are now adopting or strengthening dark sky ordinances: Springdale, Torrey, Kanab, Moab and Grand County, Bluff, Jackson (WY), Ketchum (ID), Page (AZ), among others.

Park City also has a dark sky ordinance. Municipal Code 15-5-1 provides:

It is also the intent of this section to encourage lighting practices and systems which will minimize light pollution, glare, and light trespass; conserve energy and resources while maintaining night time safety, utility, and security; and curtail the degradation of the night time visual environment. It is recognized that the topography, atmospheric conditions and resort

nature of Park City are unique and valuable to the community. The enjoyment of a starry night is an experience the community desires to preserve. The City of Park City, through the provisions herein contained, promotes the reduction of light pollution that interferes with enjoyment of the night sky.

### **Competition.**

Ogden Valley competes with all of the above communities for tourism and, more specifically, with the gateway ski resort ordinance leaders: Sun Valley City, Ketchum, Aspen, Vail, Telluride, Mammoth etc.

Ogden Valley is no longer in the dark sky forefront (except in dark sky public art where it is setting the pace with the dark sky mural trail) and must up its game to remain competitive.

### **Economic Development.**

Through the Utah Office of Tourism, we have been asked to support Brian Head Resort and Stein Ericksen Lodge (Deer Valley) in their dark sky promotions.

Additionally, Headlands, the only other dark sky county park (Northern Michigan) has experienced such an "economic boom" that the state added another 50 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline as a Dark Sky Coast [<http://www.midarkskypark.org/dark-sky-coast/>]

"As a part of the economic boom that the Dark Sky Park is creating, we can create an entire dark sky coast and have a number of viewing opportunities," said Tom Bailey, Little Traverse Conservancy director, last week during a meeting with county officials. "There are great opportunities to interpret native mythology and star lore here ... I can tell you as having been involved with the park service nationally and at the state level, there is a tremendous opportunity for interpretation here, there is a tremendous opportunity for visitation and tourism, and we are already seeing it." [[http://articles.petoskeynews.com/2012-01-27/international-dark-sky-park\\_30672357](http://articles.petoskeynews.com/2012-01-27/international-dark-sky-park_30672357)] (see Attachment 4)

A report commissioned by the NPS's Colorado Plateau Dark Sky Cooperative that was researched by Missouri State University economists found the the dark skies there would generate, over a ten year period, approximately \$2.5 billion in incremental revenue and over 50,000 incremental jobs. [see Attachment 5 for summary].

A major factor for the dollar impact of dark sky tourism is that, in most case, *an overnight stay and at least one meal* are required; simple "drive-through" tourism is generally not possible.

**Estimating the Potential Economic Value  
of the  
Night Skies  
Above the Colorado Plateau**

by

Dr. David Mitchell and Dr. Terrel Gallaway

Department of Economics  
Missouri State University  
Springfield, MO

**Anecdotal Evidence of Dark Sky Tourism and North Fork Park.**

Two of several recent emails received (another concerned a family reunion in North Fork Park with folks coming from Kentucky and several other states):

1. I am Miho Komura with JAMCA GLOBAL SERVICE, INC., the travel agency in Los Angeles. I found your contact through Dark Sky website.

My group would like to do astronomical observation at Weber County North Park and I have some questions.

Weber County North Park

Date: August 22, 2017

Time: at night / 1~2-hours

Count: 40-people

They will come to this place by large coach, after the bus arrived at parking space, how long should they walk to the observation point?

Is there enough space for 40 people?

Do you know if there is any event or any big group coming on Aug.22?

Are you able to be onsite and help them?

If there is any coordination fee, please let me know.

Thank you very much!

Miho Komura

2. Received by Jennifer Graham from Sydnie Furton Visit Ogden

I hope that this week is treating you well! I am working on a FAM with the Utah Office of Tourism showcasing night life in Utah. This "night owls" FAM trip will be visiting Ogden February 23-24. The UOT's big pitch was that Utah has the most IDSA-certified dark sky park's in the nation, and the only dark sky designation they are planning to visit on this trip will be North Fork Park.

Could you help me arrange a night time snowshoe tour for the group of journalists that are visiting for the night of February 23<sup>rd</sup>? Or do you know who the best person is for me to contact regarding this FAM? The group would be 9 individuals (5 national media, 1 local media, rep from UOT, rep from Turner PR and myself) I would like to ask that the snowshoe rentals would be comped for the group. Also, would there be an option to have a fire and smores after the tour, or in the middle of the tour?

This is the itinerary that we have in mind for this group while they are in Ogden.

Feb. 23: Arrivals

Afternoon: head to Ogden

Check in at Hotel

2 p.m. Fat Bike lessons at Powder Mountain

Stroll Historic 25th Street

6 p.m. Dinner at Tona sushi

8 p.m. Snowshoe to North Fork Dark Sky Park - bring Dark Sky Ranger

Overnight in Ogden

Feb. 24:

10 a.m. Breakfast in Ogden

11 a.m. Head to Ski City (1 hour)

Here are the journalists who have expressed interest:

Confirmed Interest & Availability

Danielle Page (Glamour, AskMen, Women's Health, Bustle, Greatist, Paste Magazine, Everup) awaiting media form

Ali Finney (Women's Health)

Macaela McKenzie (Condé Nast, Shape Magazine, Greatist) have media form

Janice O'Leary (Robb Report) awaiting media form

Other Target Media

Katherine LaGrave (CNT, Outside, Nat Geo, Vanity Fair, New York Times)

Stacie Stukin (New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Yoga Journal, Time, Elle Decor, Glamour, Self, Marie Claire)

Keith Flanagan (Condé Nast Traveler, USA Today, AFAR, Food Republic, Robb Report, Paste Magazine, Departures Magazine, amNewYork, Kinfolk, Town & Country)

Thank you for your help!

Best,

Sydney Furton

Marketing & Public Relations Manager

[VisitOgden.com](http://VisitOgden.com)



Attachment 1

✂

Tyler Nordgren Artwork for North Fork Park (Dec 2016)





Attachment 2



Great Western Starry Way

GREAT WESTERN STARRY WAY ★ INTERNATIONAL DARK SKY PLACES

Montana	Utah (continued)
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Dead Horse Point State Park	

\* in accreditation process International Dark-Sky Association





GLACIER-TO-GRAND CANYON AND BEYOND  
International Dark Sky Places and Communities [draft]



## Attachment 3



### The Committee for Dark Sky Studies

In process to become formal academic center at the University of Utah  
**and formed as a direct result of the accreditation of North Fork Park**



#### Mission

.....  
The Committee for Dark Sky Studies (CDSS) is dedicated to the discovery, development, communication, and application of knowledge across a wide range of disciplines and professional fields pertaining to the quality of night skies, growing light pollution and the varied human, animal, and environmental responses to the "disappearing dark."  
.....

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Northern Arizona University [Nadine Barlow, Professor; Department of Physics and Astronomy]  
Ohio Northern University [Bryan Boulanger, Chair and Associate Professor; Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering]  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (Lighting Research Center) [Mark Rea, Director]  
University of Wyoming (Berry Biodiversity Conservation Center) [Carlos Martinez del Rio, Director]

---

<sup>1</sup> One of nine geographic divisions officially recognized by the U.S. Census Bureau

Attachment 4

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The Headlands (the only other county park with International Dark Sky Park accreditation) has been so successful in generating visitor dollars, the State of Michigan designated 50 miles of Lake Michigan shoreline as a "Dark Sky Coast"



Attachment 5



Missouri State University: *Economic Impact of the Night Skies Above the Colorado Plateau*  
(Mitchell and Gallaway, 2016)  
Selected Sections Summary

- In the late 2000s, 65% of visitors to Colorado Plateau parks believed that dark skies were “important” or “very important” to their visit. (page 21)
- “The effect of dark skies on the state economies [in the Colorado Plateau] is quite large. Over the next 10 years, visitors will spend nearly \$2.5 Billion visiting NPS parks in the Dark Sky Cooperative trying to see a dark sky at night... This additional \$2.45 billion in spending creates \$1.68 billion in additional value added for the local state economies. The total effect of all of this additional spending is to create an additional 52,257 jobs that increase wages in the states by over \$1,094 million dollars.” (page 22)
- “The dark skies of the Colorado Plateau can be used, and promoted, as a magnet for tourism. Crucially, from an economic standpoint, the single most important thing about dark-sky tourism is that it necessitates one or more overnight stays. The NPS estimates that the average spending per party per day is about \$90 for non-local day trips. For parties staying overnight at an NPS lodge, this spending rises to over \$390, for those staying in motels outside the park, the amount is a little over \$270. In other words, inducing visitors to stay overnight can increase spending several fold.” (page 27)
- We would expect the economic impact of those who rate the night sky as important or very important but who stay overnight outside the park to dwarf the \$2.45 billion figure above and increase the total manifold. Importantly, these figures also do not include the impact of visitors to Forest Service or Bureau of Land Management lands.” (page 35)
- “The reported figures assume simply the continuation of existing trends, with no increase in efforts to promote night sky tourism... This presents the local communities and the parks in the Colorado Plateau with a unique opportunity for partnership.” (page 35)