example, allowed power for sales lot frontage for a car lot would be determined by layering the hardscape, sales lot, and sales frontage allowances.

6.1.2 Scope and Application

The outdoor lighting applications that are addressed by the Standards are shown in the first two columns of Table 6-1. The first column is general site illumination applications, which allow for trade-offs. The second column is specific outdoor lighting applications. The lighting applications in the third column are not regulated. The Standards include control requirements as well as limits on installed lighting power.

A. Trade-offs

The Standards do not allow trade-offs between outdoor lighting power allowances and indoor lighting, sign lighting, HVAC, building envelope, or water heating [§147(a)].

Allowed lighting power determined according to §147(d)1 for general hardscape lighting may be traded to specific applications in §147(d)2, provided the luminaires used to determine the illuminated area are installed as designed. This means that if luminaires used to determine the total illuminated area are removed from the design, resulting in a smaller illuminated area, then the general hardscape lighting power allowance must also be reduced accordingly.

Allowed lighting power for specific applications shall not be traded between specific applications, or to hardscape lighting in §147(d)1. This means that for each and every specific application, the allowed lighting power is the smaller of the allowed power determined for that specific application according to §147(d)2, or the actual installed lighting power that is used in that specific application.

Allowed lighting power determined according to §147(d)3 for additional lighting power allowances for local ordinance shall not be traded to specific applications in §147(d)2 or to hardscape areas not covered by the local ordinance. These additional power allowances are “use-it or lose-it” allowances.

Trading off lighting power allowances between outdoor and indoor areas shall not be permitted.
### Table 6-1 – Scope of the Outdoor Lighting Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Hardscape (trade-offs permitted)</th>
<th>Specific Applications (trade-offs not permitted)</th>
<th>Lighting Applications Not Regulated (only as detailed in §147)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The general hardscape area of a site shall include parking lot(s), roadway(s), driveway(s), sidewalk(s), walkway(s), bikeway(s), plaza(s), and other improved area(s) that are illuminated.</td>
<td>Canopies: Sales and Non-sales Drive-Up Windows Emergency Vehicle Facilities. Entrances or Exits Facades Guard Stations Ornamental Lighting Outdoor Dining Primary Entrances for Senior Care Facilities, Police Stations, Hospitals, Fire Stations, and Emergency Vehicle Facilities Sales Frontage and Lots Special Security Lighting for Retail Parking and Pedestrian Hardscape Student Pick-up/Drop-off zone Vehicle Service Station: Canopies, Hardscape, and Uncovered Fuel Dispenser</td>
<td>Temporary Required &amp; regulated by FAA Required &amp; regulated by the Coast Guard. For public streets, roadways, highways, and traffic signage lighting, and occurring in the public right-of-way. For sports and athletic fields, and children’s playground. For industrial sites For AMT required by law For public monuments. Signs For water features subject to Article 680 of the California Electrical Code. For tunnels, bridges, stairs, wheelchair elevator lifts For ramps that are other than parking garage ramps. Landscape lighting. For themes and special effects. For theatrical and other outdoor live performances For qualified historic buildings</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other outdoor lighting applications that are not included in Standards Tables 147-A, 147-B or 147-C are assumed to be not regulated by these Standards. This includes decorative gas lighting and emergency lighting powered by an emergency source as defined by the California Electrical Code. The text in the above list of lighting applications that are not regulated has been shortened for brevity. Please see Section 6.1.2 B below for details about lighting applications not regulated.

### B. Outdoor Lighting Applications Not Regulated

When a luminaire is installed only to illuminate one or more of the following applications, the lighting power for that luminaire shall be exempt from §147(b). The Standards clarify that at least 50 percent of the light from the luminaire must fall on an application to qualify as being installed for that application.

- **A.** Temporary outdoor lighting. Temporary Lighting is defined in §101 as a lighting installation with plug-in connections that does not persist beyond 60 consecutive days or more than 120 days per year.

- **B.** Lighting required and regulated by the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Coast Guard.

- **C.** Lighting for public streets, roadways, highways, and traffic signage lighting, including lighting for driveway entrances occurring in the public right-of-way.

- **D.** Lighting for sports and athletic fields, and children’s playground.

- **E.** Lighting for industrial sites, including but not limited to, rail yards, maritime shipyards and docks, piers and marinas, chemical and petroleum processing plants, and aviation facilities.

- **F.** Lighting specifically for Automated Teller Machines as required by California Financial Code Section 13040, or required by law through a local ordinance.