

EXTERIOR LIGHTING EXAMPLES

Examples of compliant and non-compliant lighting.

- Private residences on lots after February 1, 2000 need to comply.
- Fixtures with “caps” and that are heavily frosted so the bulbs are not visible are code compliant.
- If the light can not be seen from another building or unit then it only needs to be downward-directed. This applies to single-family residential areas, as well—if the fixture is not visible from another property, it only needs to be downward-directed.
- New development triggers the requirement. If you remodel the exterior of a building you may reinstall the existing noncompliant light fixture, however, if a new light fixture is purchased it must comply with current Estes Valley Development Code standards.
- A fifteen-foot (15’) height limit applies to free-standing lighting only.



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast



Not code compliant—bulb is visible



Not code compliant—bulb is not cut off and optics are designed to reflect light outward



Not code compliant—bulb is visible



Not code compliant—bulb is visible



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast



Not code compliant—bulb is visible



Code compliant—bulb is shielded and downcast

Code compliant, provided the top of the light is covered. If it is under an eave just above the light fixture, the fixture is code compliant. If the eave is two floors up, it is not code compliant.