MAG Dark Skies Stakeholders Group

Efforts toward an updated Pattern Outdoor Lighting Code



Light Pollution at Mt.Graham from LBT dome March 10 2008

Rolf Jansen (Arizona State University, SESE)

East Valley Astronomy Club — Apr 15, 2011



Dan Brocious, F.L. Whipple Observatory / International Dark Sky Association

Christian Luginbuhl, US Naval Observatory, Flagstaff Station

Elizabeth Alvarez, Kitt Peak National Observatory

Richard Green, Large Binocular Telescope Observatory

Nathan Pryor & Heidi Bickart, Maricopa Association of Governments

Tab Bommarito, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Yuma

Jodi Shi, Stanford University, Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering

Outline

The end of the dark night sky?

The importance of dark skies for Arizona astronomy

- Dark skies... not just for astronomy!
- The importance of astronomy for Arizona (\$\$\$)
- The Maricopa County Association of Governments (MAG)
- Toward an updated Pattern Outdoor Lighting Code
- How you can help in your local municipal government
- On misinformation & derailing of the process





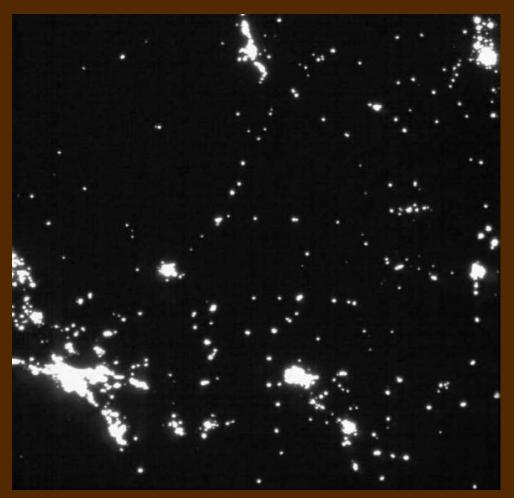
C. Mayhew & R. Simmon (NASA/GSFC), NOAA/NGDC, DMSP Digital Archive



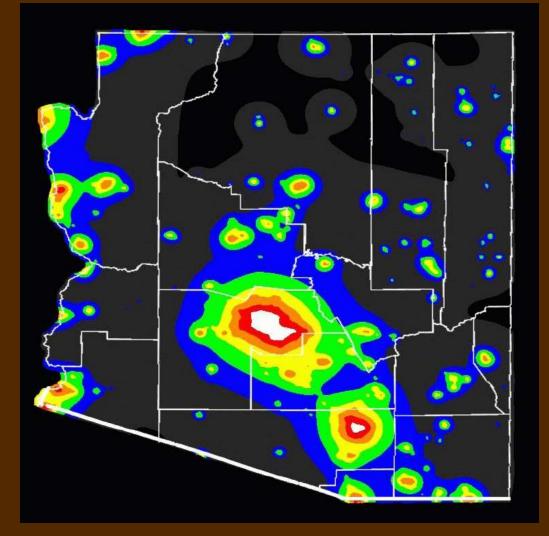


Lights as seen from above (e.g., from the ISS) looking down. The landscape outside of the cities looks dark. But this is misleading...

When looking *up*, light pollution spreads to far from the cities. You can be 50 or 100 miles from the Phoenix metropolitan area and still see the effects of city lights...



When looking up — Light pollution in Arizona





Cinzano, Falchi, & Elvidge 2001

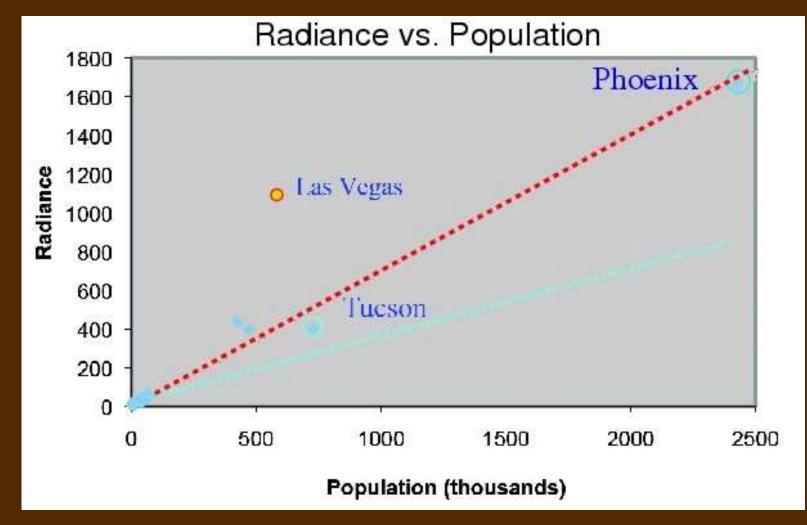


Phoenix at night as seen from the International Space Station

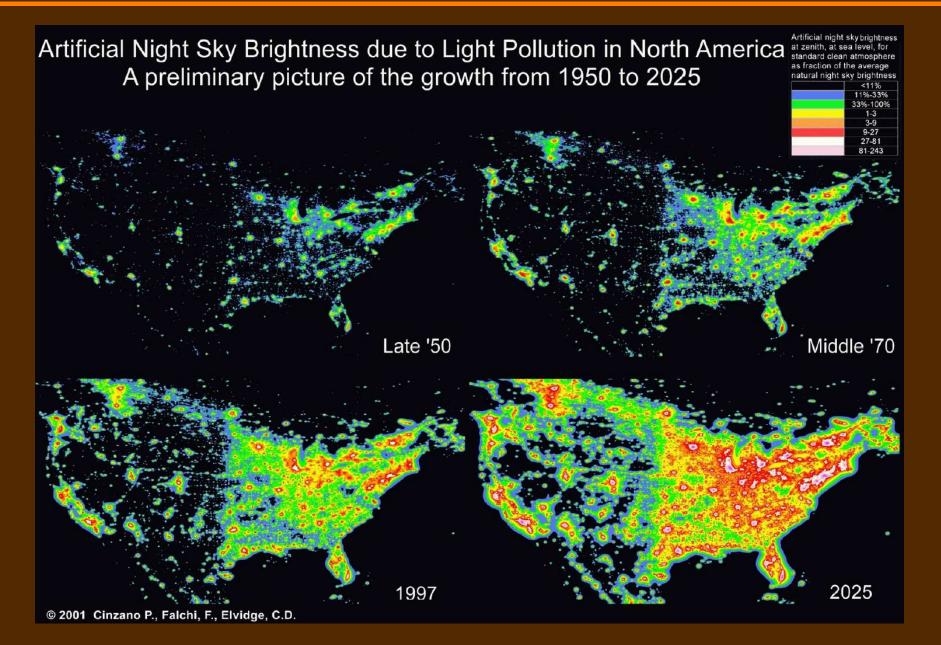


NASA, ISS CEO project; ISS's altitude is \sim 220 miles.

Population growth in SW means *increased* scattered light (airglow)



C. Luginbuhl



Page 10

One century of population growth near Mt. Wilson, CA



Views of Los Angeles and Pasadena from Mt. Wilson, CA, in 1908 (total population 350,000) and in

2008 (nearly 5 million).

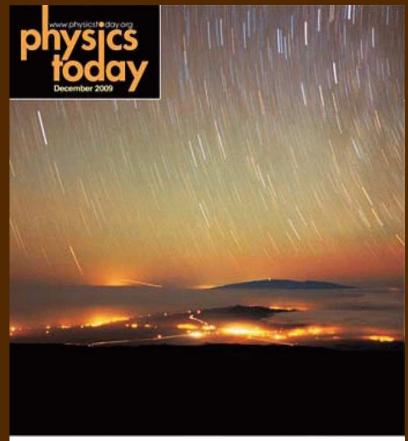
In the US, 2 out of 3 people can only see the Milky Way with their naked eyes in the event of a massive power outage!





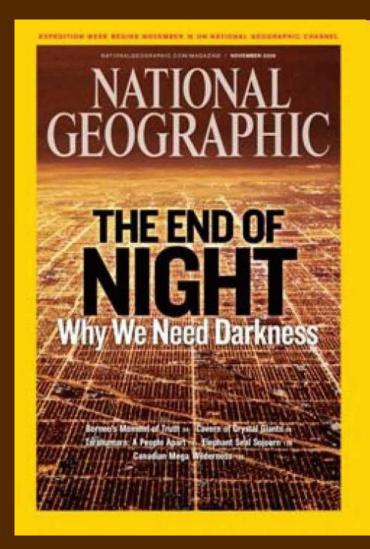
©2003 Todd Carlson

The dangers of an artificially bright night are becoming apparent

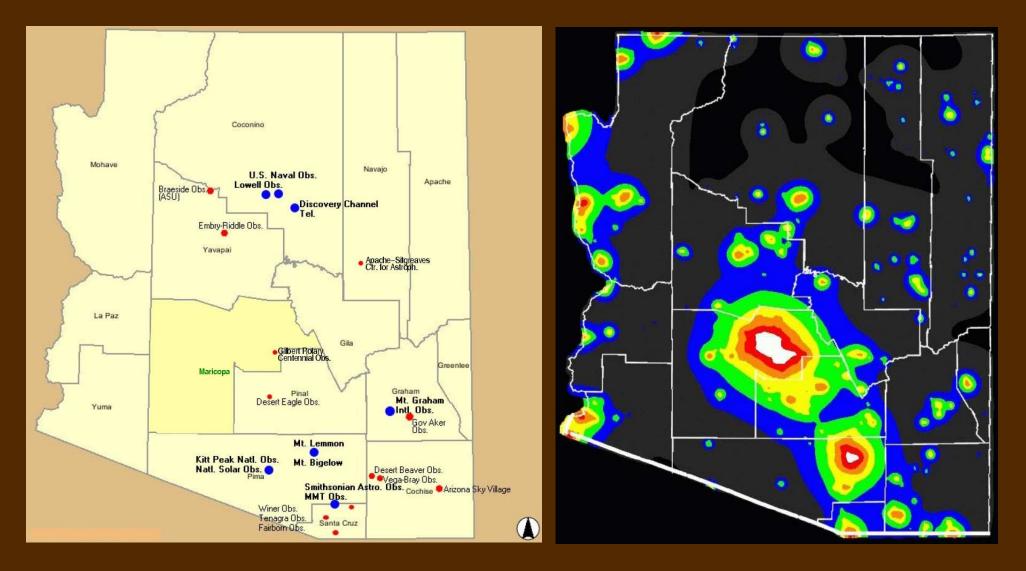


Starlight versus our light

publication of the American Institute of Physics



The Importance of dark skies for Arizona astronomy



= professional observatories with large-aperture telescopes.



Sites particularly impacted by Maricopa County light pollution:

- Lowell Observatory
- US Naval Observatory
- Discovery Channel Telescope
- Mt. Graham Observatory (LBT+VATT)

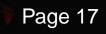
... but Kitt Peak National Observatory is affected too



Site protection is a regional issue



Phoenix/Casa Grande sky glow as seen from Kitt Peak National Observatory on March 28, 2008. (KPNO photo by J. Glaspey)



Site protection is a regional issue



• ISS pass over Kitt Peak at \sim 8 p.m. on April 11, 2007. The orange glow is **not** twilight but from Phoenix and Casa Grande city lights! (photo by J. Scotti, LPL)

Site protection is a regional issue



Someone paid for all that wasted light — I'll bet it's us!

Site protection is a regional issue



ight Pollution at Mt.Graham from LBT dome March 10 2008

At Mt. Graham, light domes from metro Tucson (70 miles, population 1 million) and metro Phoenix (130 miles, 4 million) dominate the western horizon (photo by Marco Pedani, LBTO)

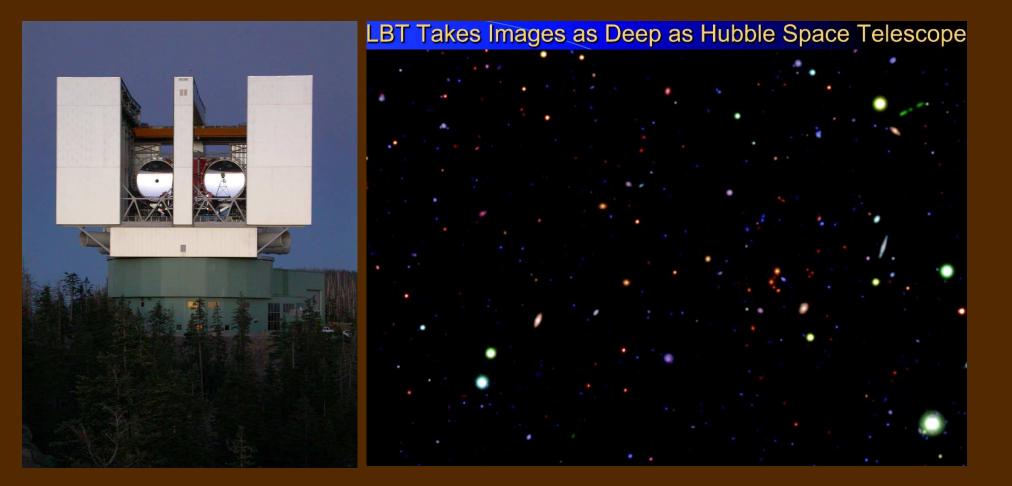
Site protection is a *regional* issue

- On a clear moonless night, the sky in the west at 45° above the horizon is 10% brighter than in the opposite (dark) direction
- When thin clouds are present, the increase due to scattered light from the cities toward the mountain is 50% over dark sky!
- Physical model of light scattering from metro Tucson and metro Phoenix predicts increases of 9.7% and 8.3%, respectively.
- Equal contributions, consistent with measurements (10% each).

The World's Largest Telescope is in SE Arizona

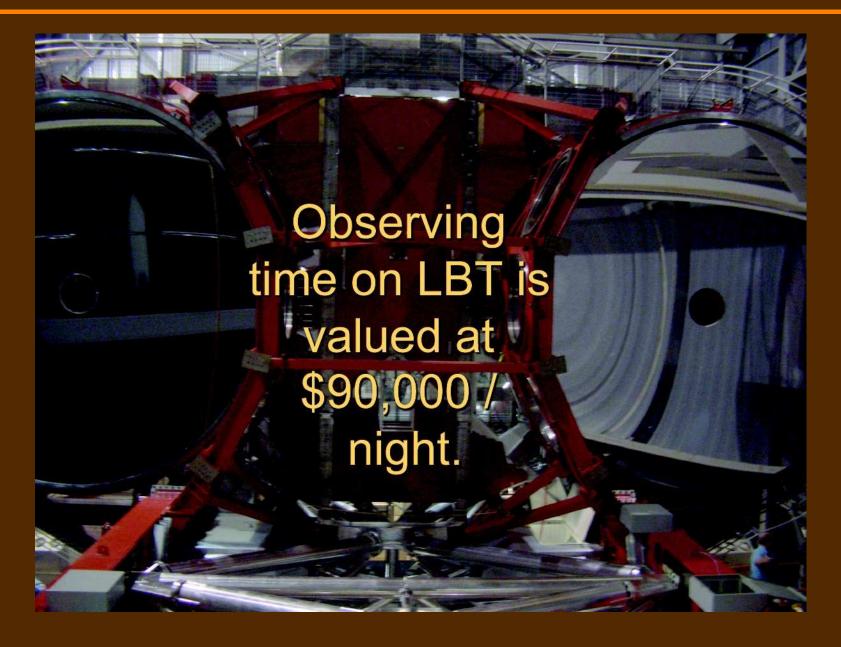


Large Binocular Telescope, Mt. Graham (AZ), with its twin 8.4 m (27.6 ft) primary mirrors (photo by M.-A. Besel & W. Rujopakarn)



(photo by A. Ceranski)

Page 23



Economic impact to LBT of light pollution

- For a 10% increase over natural night sky brightness, 20% more exposure time is needed to record the same level of information about any celestial object fainter than the natural sky glow.
- Light pollution from Phoenix and Tucson metro already costs the LBT international partnership the equivalent of \$18,000 per night.
- Equivalently, light pollution from Phoenix (and Tucson) metro degrades the capital value of the facility by \sim 40 million.

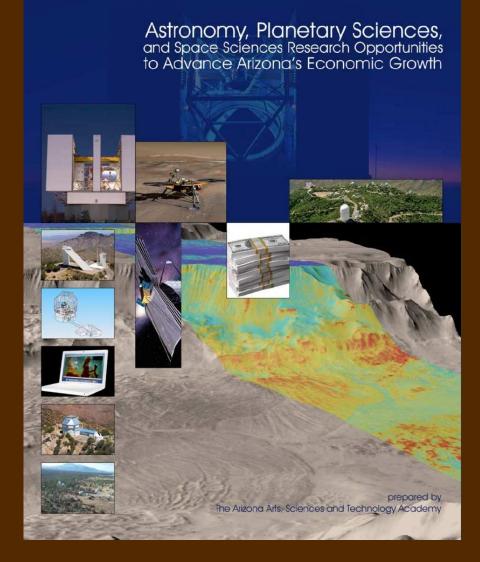
The importance of astronomy for Arizona (\$\$\$)



APSS research represents a substantial capital investment (in excess of \$1 billion) in, and economic return (more than a quarter of a billion dollars annually) for Arizona.

Stargazing nets \$250 million a year for Arizona economy

The Arizona Republic, January 17, 2008.



UofA, Eller College of Management, 2007

Astronomy is worth billions to Arizona

- Data also suggest untapped potential of these research fields to expand the State's economic base.
- Levels of active research funding well exceed other fields in the State, such as bioscience funding from the National Institutes of Health.

VERITAS – High Energy Gamma Ray Observatory F.L. Whipple Observatory, Mt. Hopkins, AZ

- \$20 million new observatory, April 2007
- International Partnership (not just AZ tax dollars!)
- Funded primarily by the Department of Energy and the National Science Foundation





This conceptual image of a eukaryote cell with a supernova exploding in its nucleus symbolizes the idea that the chemical elements that make up living things are produced in stars and stellar explosions, encapsulating the range of research in the project. Credit: Nahks Tr'Ehnl, School of Earth and Space Exploration

NASA picks ASU team to guide study of search for life

ASU News October 03, 2008



Humans have long pondered the possibility that life exists

beyond Earth. The quest for habitable worlds has focused on searching for water, but "following the water" turns out to be too general a criterion. The list of planets and satellites that possess liquid water is growing faster than can be explored. As one of the new NASA Astrobiology Institute teams, Arizona State University researchers intend to boost extraterrestrial exploration to the next stage by refining the criteria that guide the search for life.

NASA announced Oct. 2 that ASU's School of Earth and Space Exploration is one of 10 research teams from across the country to be awarded five-year grants, averaging \$7 million each. ASU previously operated as an NAI team and was a charter member of the NAI when the program was founded in 1998. The multidisciplinary field of astrobiology explores the origin, evolution, distribution, and future of life on Earth and in the universe. The need for experts in areas as diverse as Earth and planetary science, astrophysics, microbiology, cosmochemistry, and evolutionary biology, gave rise to the NASA Astrobiology Institute (NAI). ...



GENERAL DYNAMICS

SPACE TECHNOLOGIES



FERMI Gamma-Ray Space Telescope

- Assembled in Gilbert, Arizona
- Most recent of NASA's Space Observatories
- \$690 Million Dollar Observatory





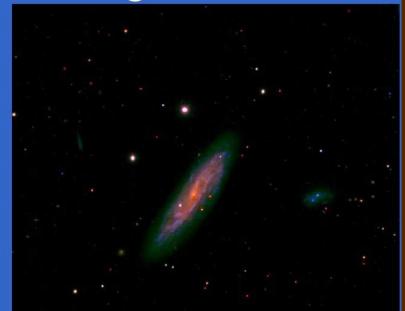




World's Largest Telescope Achieves First Binocular Light



The Large Binocular Telescope on Mount Graham, Ariz., has taken celestial images using its twin side-by-side, 8.4-meter (27.6 foot) primary mirrors together, achieving first "binocular" light. March 6, 2008



Spiral galaxy NGC 2770. This image is a composite of ultraviolet, green and deep red light and enhances the detailed structure of hot, moderate and cool stars in the galaxy.

(Credit: Large Binocular Camera team, Rome Observatory)





Steward Observatory Mirror Lab Awarded Contract for Large Synoptic Survey Telescope Mirror

The LSST Corporation has awarded a \$2.3 million contract to the University of Arizona Steward Observatory Mirror Lab to purchase the glass and begin engineering work for the 8.4-meter diameter main mirror for the Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST)...

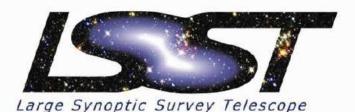
Acquiring the LSST primary mirror was made possible by a generous, private pledge from Arizona businessman Richard Caris.

January 2005



... and more \$\$\$ flow to Arizona from outside the state!

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE: January 3, 2008 RELEASE LSSTC-06 LSST Receives \$30 Million from Charles Simonyi and Bill Gates



The Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST) Project is pleased to announce receipt of two major gifts: \$20M from the Charles Simonyi Fund for Arts and Sciences and \$10M from Microsoft founder Bill Gates.

Under development since 2000, the LSST is a public-private partnership. This gift enables the construction of LSST's three large mirrors; these mirrors take over five years to manufacture. The first stages of production for the two largest mirrors are now beginning at the Mirror Laboratory at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Arizona. Other key elements of the LSST system will also be aided by this commitment...

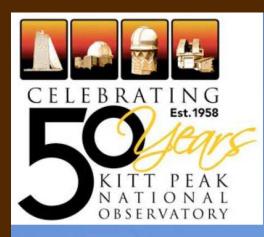
4.2 meter Discovery Channel Telescope under construction in Northern Arizona



Rendering of the DCT facility and dome

Forty miles southeast of Flagstaff, atop a cinder cone at a site known as Happy Jack, the 4.2 meter Discovery Channel Telescope is under construction. Developed by Lowell Observatory in partnership with Discovery Communications, Inc., the DCT will be operational in 2010. It will be a powerful tool for research areas including the search for Near Earth Objects (NEOs), extrasolar planets, and exploration of the newly discovered Kuiper Belt. It will also expand opportunities for public outreach and education in the exciting world of science and technology.

Importance of astronomy for Arizona



50th Anniversary of the National Observatory





Impacts of Artificial Night Lighting on Wildlife

- Disorientation or unnatural stimulus
- Disrupt reproduction for many species
- Increase and/or decrease competition between species
- Benefit some predators to the detriment of their prey species (and/or other predators)



Arizona Game and Fish Department

Mammals

Reduction in activity, movement, and food consumption of rodents (Vasquez 1994; Kramer & Birney 2001; Brillhart & Kaufman 1991; Clarke 1983; Falkenberg & Clarke 1998)

- Responded to 0.1 lux (half moon) and 0.3 lux (full moon)
- Roads use a minimum level of 3 lux
- Seed harvest in desert rodents declined 21% (Kotler 1984)
 - Illumination from 1 camping lantern





Ords kangaroo rat

Western harvest mouse



Mammals

- Mountain lions avoided urban glow (Beier 1995)
 - Resulted in movement through unfavorable topography and habitat
- Bats avoided illuminated areas (Stone et al. 2009)
 - Increased predation
 - Disrupts normal 24 hr pattern of light and dark

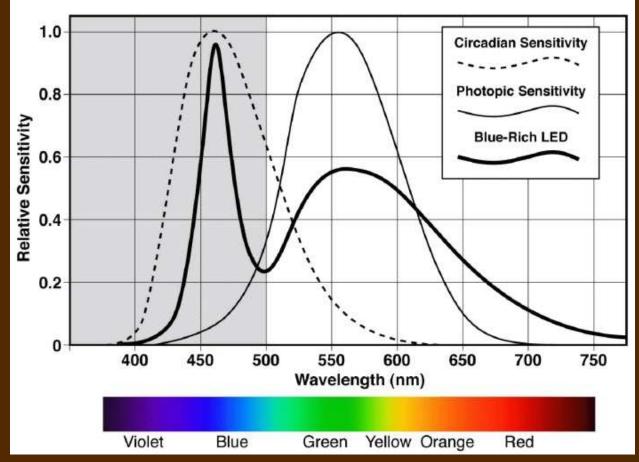


Mountain lion

California lead-nosed bat(s)



Humans are mammals too!



 Blue light can disrupt biological processes that rely upon natural cycles of daylight and darkness, such as the *circadian rhythm*

Reptiles and Amphibians

- Predation on snakes increased with elevated illumination levels (Bouskila 1995)
- Snake prey reduced foraging activity in response to increased illumination (Bouskila 1995; Bowers 1988)
- Ability of navigation through corridors can be impaired (Beier 2006); implicated in the decline of reptile populations (Perry & Fisher 2006)
- Disorientation of sea turtle hatchlings (instinctively attracted to the brightest source of light) decreases survival rates (Witherington & Martin 1996)





Shovelnose snake

Sea turtle hatchlings



Reptiles and Amphibians

 Eastern newts' orientation and homing behavior can be disrupted during migration (Phillips & Borland 1992,1994)



Eastern newt



Birds

Nocturnally migrating birds disoriented by red and white light (Poot et al. 2008)

- Mortalities from collisions with towers and buildings (Gehrinig et al. 2009)
- Robins initiated morning chorus on average 116 min. before civil twilight (Miller 2006)
 - i.e., at average light levels of 3.91 lux (0.3 lux = full moon)



Luxor, Las Vegas

Twin Tower Memorial, NY



Wildlife Economics

Combined hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing in Arizona, 2000–2003:

- --- \$100 million in trip items (food, fuel, lodging)
- 1,936 positions (employement)
- \$829 million in non-trip items (souvenirs, hunting supplies, entertainment)
- 16,217 positions



The Maricopa County Association of Governments (MAG)



- In 2008, the director of KPNO gave a presentation on the issue of light pollution to the Maricopa County Association of Governments. Recommendation:
 - The Arizona Legislature, counties, municipalities, and Tribal Nations should revisit the adequacy and enforcement of existing statutes and ordinances in a new effort to reduce light pollution associated with rapid industrial and population growth as well as old lighting installed before effective codes were in place.
 - Arizona Title 49, Chapter 7 calls for the elimination of mercury vapor lighting fixtures by 2011. All counties in the State and many municipalities have used the 1973 State law to enact light control ordinances. However, the sheer rate of population growth, particularly in Maricopa County, and more recently in Pinal County, as well as lax enforcement of many existing ordinances, threaten to undo that protection.

- New lighting technologies, not covered in existing ordinances (LEDs).
- 2008 paper by C.B. Luginbuhl & G.W. Lockwood studied the potential energy savings and carbon dioxide emission reductions if lighting standards similar to Flagstaff's could be applied to all commercial outdoor lighting within the state of Arizona.
- Statewide energy use would be reduced by >360,000 MWh per year. This corresponds to a reduction by 190 kilotons of CO₂ emissions per year and an energy cost savings of \$30 million per year.
- So what exactly is MAG?





MAG Dark Sky Stakeholders Group July 22, 2009







MAG Dark Sky Stakeholders Group

MAG Overview & Committee Process



What are COGs & MPOs? MAG Committee Process Where does Dark Sky Stakeholders Group Fit?



What are COGs and MPOs?

ACCOUNTABLE TO UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND EFFECTIVE PARTNERS FOR STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS

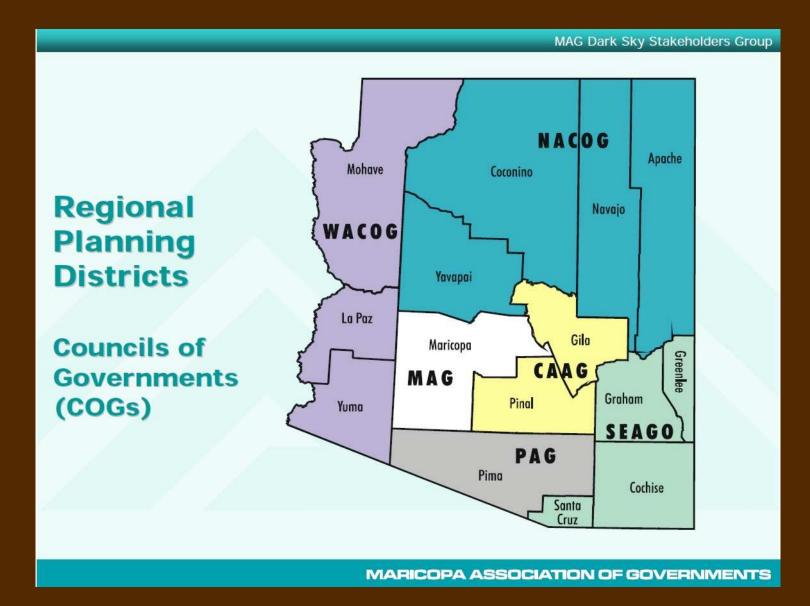
- Multi-service entity
- Deliver federal, state and local programs
- Planning organization
- Technical assistance provider
- Statewide planning needs to coordinate with planning activities being conducted outside of metropolitan areas (23 CFR 450.208 (A)(6))
- Six COGs in Arizona

METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATIONS

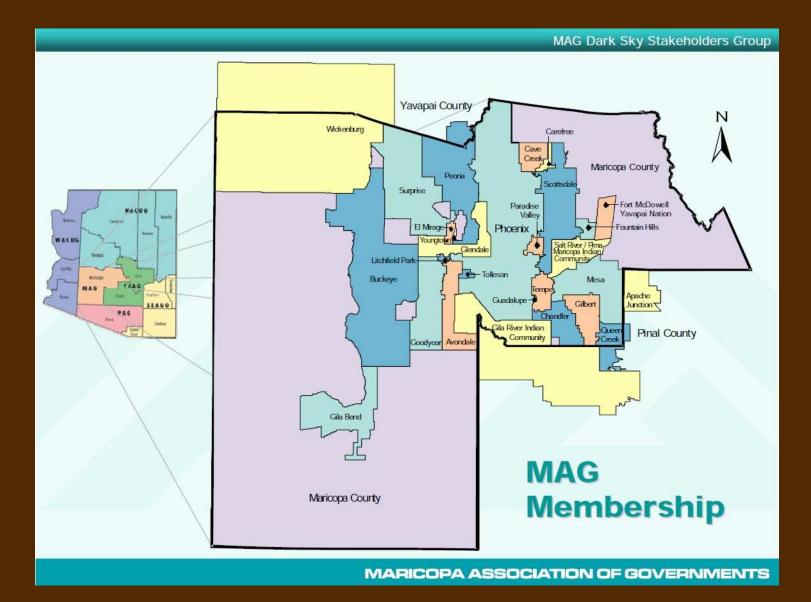
- Establish a setting
- Identify and evaluate alternative transportation improvement options
- Prepare and maintain a Metropolitan Transportation Plan
- Develop a Transportation Improvement Program
- Involve the public
- Federally mandated for urban areas over 50,000 population (23 CFR 450.216)
- Five MPOs in Arizona



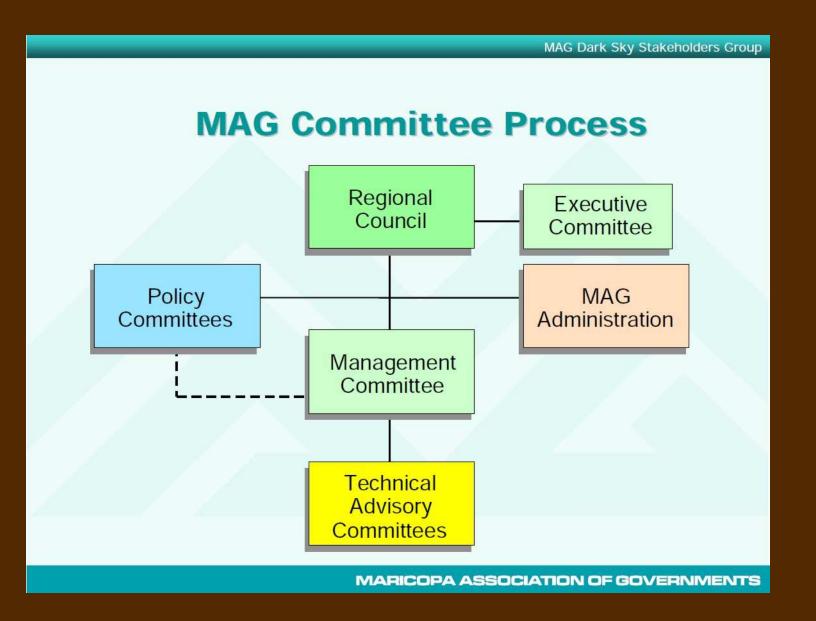




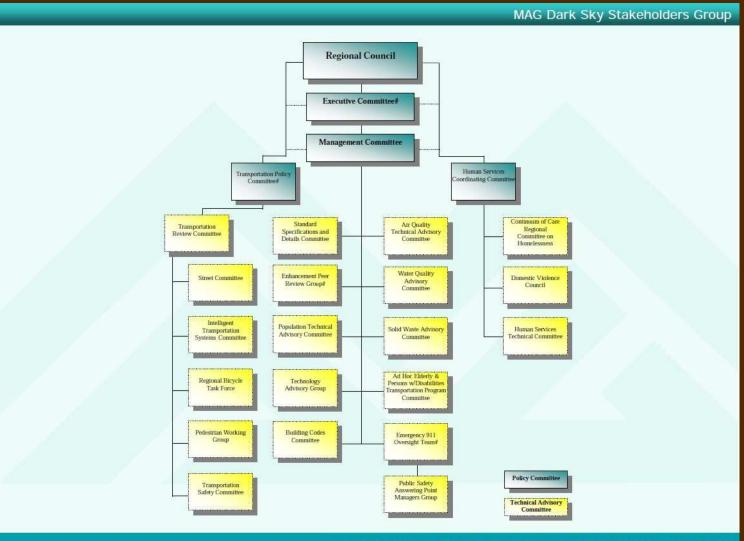




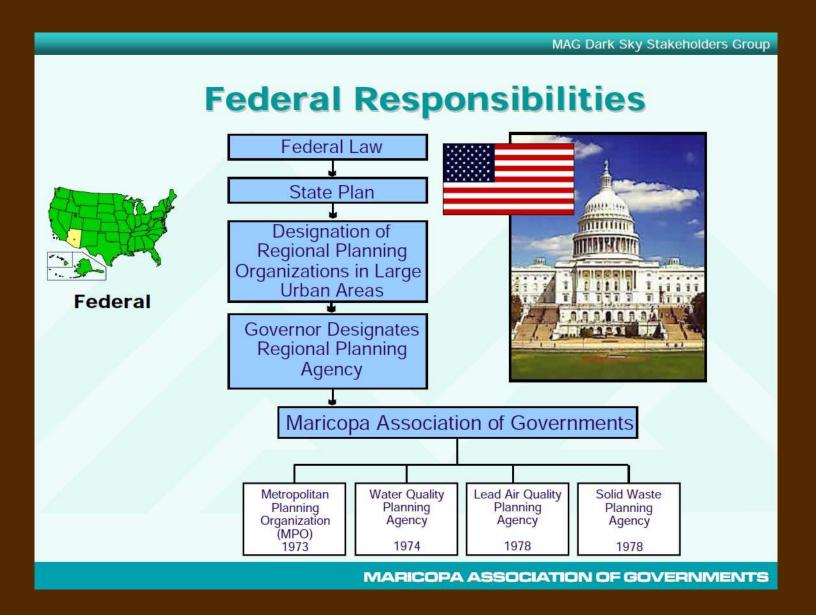




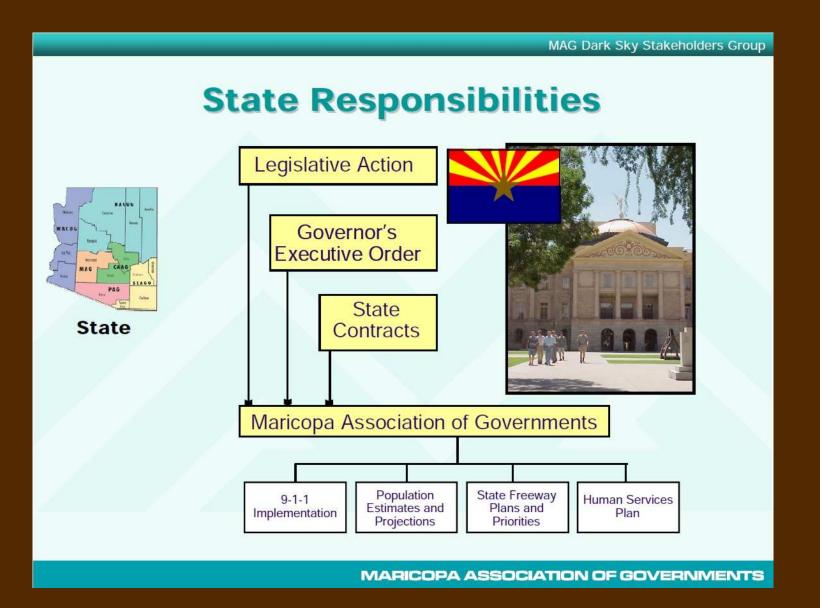




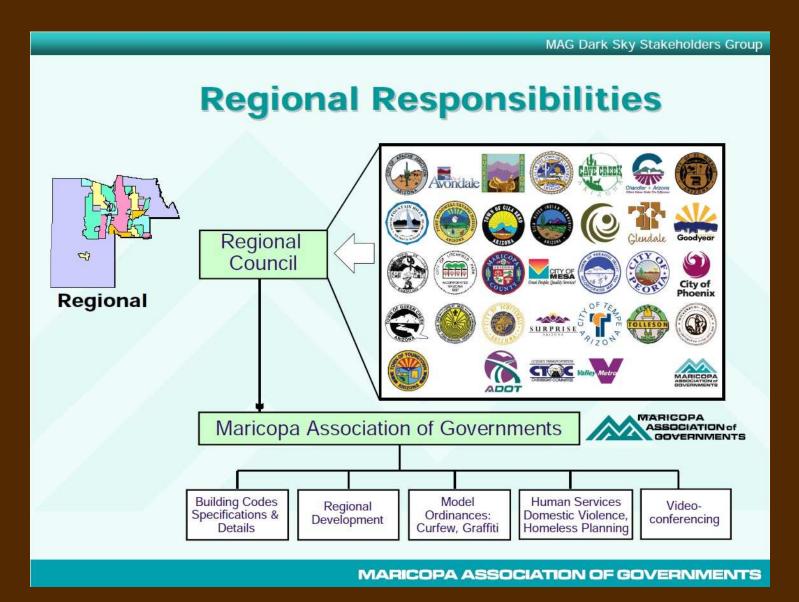




Page 57









For Additional Information

www.mag.maricopa.gov

Or contact:

Nathan Pryor MAG Senior Policy Planner

(602) 254-6300







- Current outdoor lighting control provisions (Section 1112 of the Maricopa County Zoning Ordinance) were adopted in 1984. In the quarter-century since, more effective outdoor lighting standards have been devised, and new technology has emerged.
- January 14, 2009 the MAG Management Committee approved convening a Dark Sky Stakeholders Group.
- Its purpose is "to collect information on outdoor light pollution, review best practices in lighting codes, and to develop a *Pattern Outdoor Lighting Code*" (comprehensive guide describing issues relevant to de control of the obtrusive aspects of outdoor lighting, and list of effective regulatory approaches to mitigate these aspects).
- http://www.azmag.gov/Projects/Project.asp?CMSID=1082



Purpose of a Lighting Code

- Promote good lighting practice; limit obtrusive lighting
- Promote good business
- Promote the community
- Help everyone see better
- Save energy, save money; discourage waste
- Preserve dark skies for all.



Basic considerations for lighting

- What is the task/purpose is light needed and why?
- How much?
 - ► Use *rational* lighting levels
 - Only the amount needed for the task at hand
 - Dependent on location: Environmental Zones
- Where? What exactly needs to be illuminated?
 - Directional control and shielding
- When?
 - Only use the light when it is needed

Keys to quality lighting

- See the effect, not the source!
- Shine the light down
- Avoid glare!
- Light only Where and When needed
- Do not over-light
- Use energy efficient (total system) light sources.



Biggest complaints resulting from bad lighting:

- Too much light \longrightarrow neighbor's light
- Glare —> wall packs, 'security' lights, floodlights
- Can't see well anymore
- Light trespass
- Not comfortable; obtrusive light



How is this for a good lighting design? Bureaucracy in action!



Note the student on the walkway.



She moved about four feet.







Thorpe Park, City of Flagstaff Modern sport lighting circa 2006 Benefits:

Light levels on playing field are twice previous. Players and spectators can see better. No light trespass into surrounding neighborhood. Better energy efficiency. Everyone wins.

Improvements/updates to MAG outdoor lighting codes:

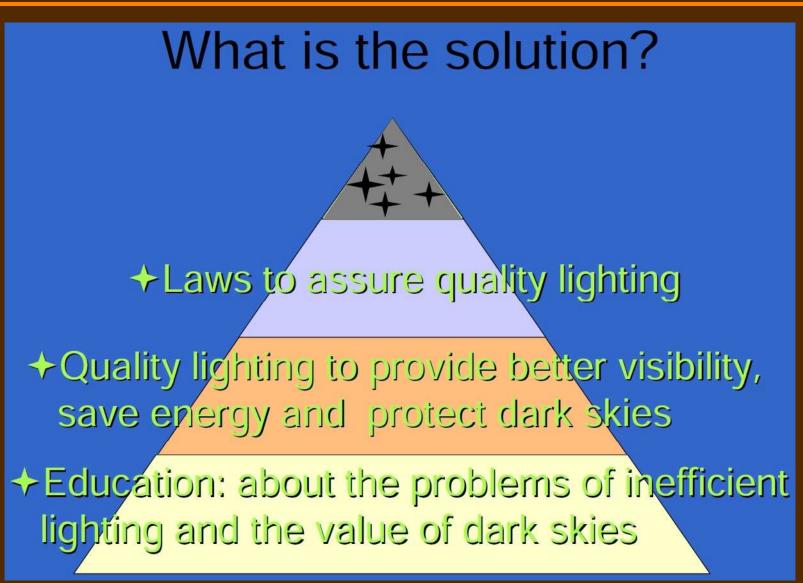
- ➤ All lighting fixtures above a given brightness should be fully shielded —→ all light directed downward to where it is useful
- Implement standards to address the amount of outdoor lighting used —> limit over-lighting and save energy
- ➤ Separate residential lighting standards to address the specific issues encountered in residential zones → limit light tresspass, while relieving homeowners and builders from having to implement the more complex standards for non-residential development

Improvements/updates to MAG outdoor lighting codes:

- Re-work code definitions and standards using terminology and methods more easily implemented by planning staff and lighting users
- Permit reasonable uses of outdoor lighting for nighttime safety, utility, security, and enjoyment, while preserving the ambiance of the night
- Minimize glare and obtrusive light by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary

Improvements/updates to MAG outdoor lighting codes (cont'd):

- Conserve energy and resources to the greatest extent possible
- Help protect the natural environment from the damaging effects of night lighting



Good and responsible lighting is

- ► Good for people
- ► Good for neighborhoods
- ► Good for business
- ► Good for the economy
- ► Good for wildlife
- > And, yes, good for astronomy, too



How you can help in your local municipal government



How you can help in your local municipal government

- Pattern Outdoor Lighting Code, with its set of options for each article, will be passed on to your local city or municipality government for consideration. *This is a non-binding, strictly advisory document*.
- Your local government can accept the pattern lighting code, or reject it, or can pick and choose from the articles and options as applicable locally and as it sees fit.
- Expect misinformation, whether intentional or resulting from lack of expertise, being put on the meeting record. But speak up if you know the information to be factually incorrect.

How you can help in your local municipal government

- If and when public input is invited, your presence would be valuable if you care for a dark night sky. Participation by local residents tends to be valued more than outside proponents/opponents.
- Highly paid lawyers and lobbyists to avoid, delay, or dismantle any effective outdoor lighting code are certain to be present at such meetings no matter what.



• Myth: more light is safer



Glare from an unshielded light fixture can interfere with vision and hide a potential backyard intruder in shadows.



 Myth: shielding will require more luminaries to be erected so energy consumption will increase

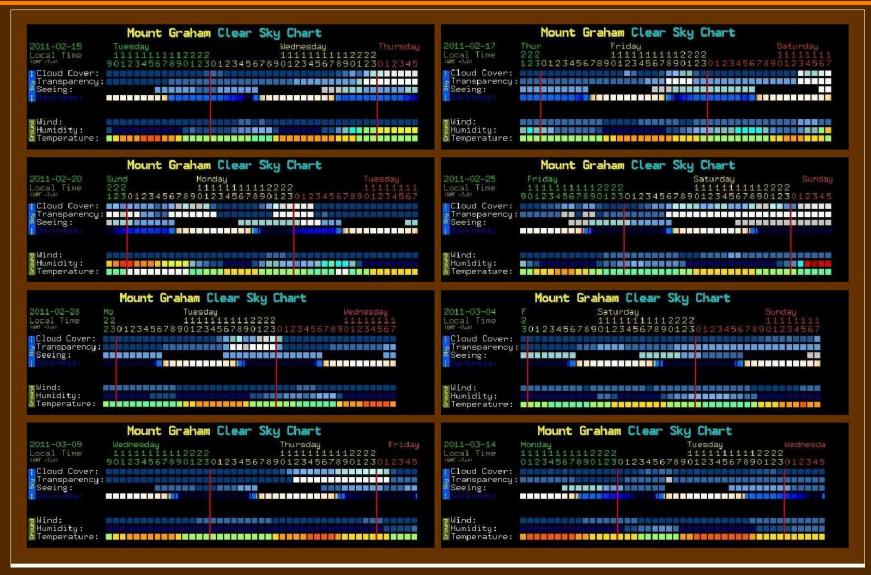


Effect of shielding parking lot lights in Branford, CT, before (left) and after (right). Same number of luminaries, improved visibility.

 Misinformation: (clear sky clock) final hours of night are darkest, so no need for evening curfew

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'darkness' reflects only contributions from Sun and Moon; Moon contribution changes during its ~28 day lunation



ALL AND

- More myths/misrepresentations (*Independence Institute*, report IP-4-2006):
- Light is a good, not a form of pollution
 - It can be good or bad, depending on how it is used; just like CO₂ and even mercury can be both a good and a bad thing, depending on its use and quantity
- Urban lighting in the U.S. is not harming advanced astronomical research (based on false premise that advanced research happens only from space)
 - ➤ The verifiable facts show otherwise (e.g., LBT, LSST, etc.)
- Dark Sky ordinances benefit mainly solitary, casual, urban stargazers
 - Impact on human health and impact on wildlife are increasingly well documented; astronomy & aerospace, and wildlife bring billions of dollars to Arizona.



Gilbert Rotary Centennial Observatory already drew 41,647 visitors from its opening in 2006 through March 2011 (not counting school groups). East and West Valley Astronomy Clubs, Saguaro Astronomy Club are active amateur astronomy clubs with strong, well established, and well attended community outreach and public observing programs.



- More myths/misrepresentations (*Independence Institute*, report IP-4-2006):
- Research shows that improved street lighting reduces crime by 20%
 - Improved lighting and more lighting are quite a different thing. Dark Sky ordinances promote good lighting

- More myths/misrepresentations:
- Research shows that well-lit (*traffic*) signs reduce accidents (where sign industry lobbyist invariably omit "traffic" and use this to advocate for bright advertising signs!)
 - The lighting code has no issue with well-lit (not necessarilly brightly lit) traffic signs, nor other lighting that demonstrably improves safety.
- Lighting codes hurt small businesses.
 - The overwhelming majority of small business lighting and advertising signs comply with the proposed pattern outdoor lighting code.
 Big corporate LED billboards and some large shopping malls do not.
 - A lighting code levels the playing field and prevents big business from outcompeting small business by outshining them

MAG Dark Skies Stakeholders Group

Thank you

http://www.azmag.gov/Projects/Project.asp?CMSID=1082

