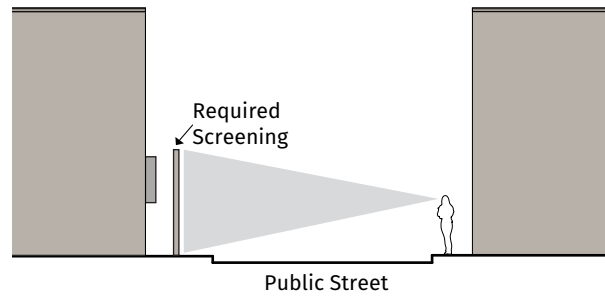


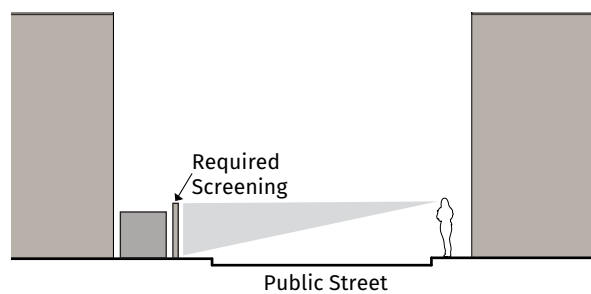
1. When feasible, wall-mounted equipment, not including antennas, must be located on non-street facing building facades or structures.
2. Wall-mounted equipment, not including antennas, located on any building facade or structure that is visible from a public street (not including an alley) must be fully screened by landscaping or an opaque wall or fence that is compatible with the principal building in terms of texture, quality, material and color.



3. Screening must be of a height equal to the height of the mechanical equipment being screened.

C. Ground-Mounted Equipment

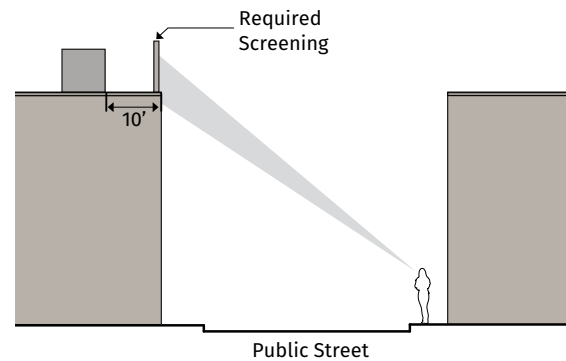
1. When feasible, all ground-mounted mechanical equipment must be located to the rear and side of buildings.
2. Ground-mounted mechanical equipment that is visible from a public street (not including an alley) must be fully screened by landscaping or an opaque wall or fence that is compatible with the principal building in terms of texture, quality, material and color.



3. Screening must be of a height equal to or greater than the height of the mechanical equipment being screened.

D. Roof-Mounted Equipment

1. Roof-mounted equipment must be set back at least 10 feet from the edge of the roof and screened from ground level view from abutting property or abutting public street (not including an alley).
2. New buildings must provide a parapet wall up to 6 feet in height or other architectural element that is compatible with the principal building in terms of texture, quality, material and color that fully screens roof-mounted equipment from ground level view.



3. For buildings with no or low parapet walls, roof-mounted equipment must be screened on all sides by an opaque screen compatible with the principal building in terms of texture, quality, material and color.

Sec. 3.2.5. Walls and Fences

A. Materials

1. Walls must be constructed of high quality materials including decorative blocks, brick, stone, cast-stone, split-faced block, stucco over standard concrete masonry blocks, glass block; or other material approved by the FBC Administrator.

2. Fences must be constructed of high quality materials including; wrought iron; composite fencing; aluminum; metal; or other material approved by the FBC Administrator.
3. No wall or fence may be constructed of tires, junk, or other discarded materials.
4. Chain-link fence, barbed wire or concertina wire is prohibited.

B. Location

1. Walls and fences may be located on the lot line, except for the following:
 - a. In BU-RA, a wall or fence must be set back at least 5 feet from a rear lot line that abuts a public alley.
 - b. In BU-IX, a wall or fence may not be located in the Berry Street primary street yard.
2. No wall or fence may be located within any required easement.
3. The finished face of all walls and fences must be located toward the abutting property.
4. For walls and fences located outside of a required buffer, the maximum length of a continuous, unbroken and uninterrupted fence or wall plane is 50 feet. Breaks must be provided through the use of columns, landscaped areas, transparent sections or a change in material.

C. Height

1. A wall or fence located in an interior side yard or rear yard may be no more than 6 feet in height, unless used as part of a required buffer.
2. A wall or fence located in a primary street or side street yard may be no more than 4 feet in height.
3. Wall or fence height is measured from the subject property grade to the highest point of the wall or fence.

Div. 3.3. Site Lighting

Sec. 3.3.1. Applicability

A. New Fixtures

All lighting fixtures installed after the effective date of this Code must conform to all applicable standards and requirements of this Division.

B. Existing Fixtures

1. Routine maintenance, including changing the lamp, ballast, starter, photo control, fixture housing, lens and other required components, is allowed for all existing fixtures.
2. The installation of site lighting, replacement of site lighting and changes to existing light fixture wattage, type of fixture, mounting or fixture location must be made in compliance with this Division.

Sec. 3.3.2. Lighting Standards

A. Light Level Measuring

1. Light levels are specified, calculated and measured in footcandles. All footcandles values are maintained footcandles.
2. Measurements are to be made at ground level, with the light-registering portion of the meter held parallel to the ground pointing up.

B. Prohibited Sources

The following light fixtures and sources cannot be used:

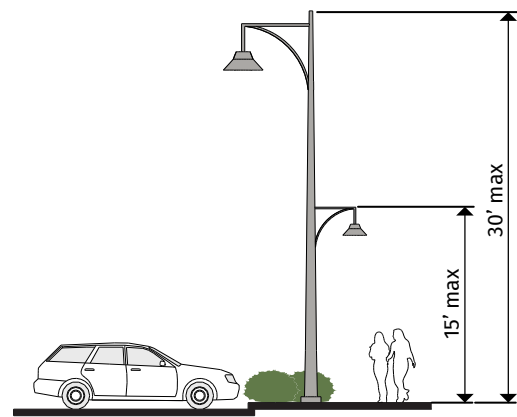
1. Cobra-head-type fixtures having dished or drop lenses or refractors, which contain sources that are not incandescent;
2. Temporary searchlights and other high-intensity narrow-beam fixtures; and
3. Light sources that lack color correction or do not allow for uniform site lighting.

C. Design and Installation

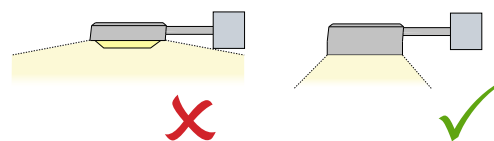
1. The maximum light level of any light fixture cannot exceed 0.5 footcandles measured at the property line of any protected district and 2.0 footcandles measured at the right-of-way line of a street.
2. Lighting must not be oriented onto adjacent properties, streets or sidewalks.
3. Service connections for all freestanding lighting fixtures must be installed underground.

D. Parking and Pedestrian Areas

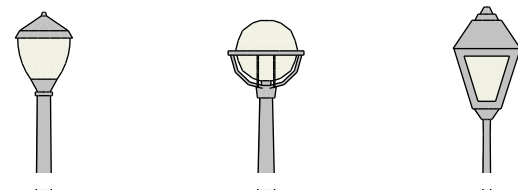
1. Light fixtures within vehicle parking areas may be no higher than 30 feet.
2. Light fixtures within pedestrian areas may be no higher than 15 feet.



3. Light fixtures located within 50 feet of the property line of a protected district may be no higher than 15 feet.
4. Light fixtures within 25 feet of a street right-of-way (not including an alley) must be forward throw fixtures.
5. All light fixtures must be full cutoff, except as listed in paragraph 6. below.

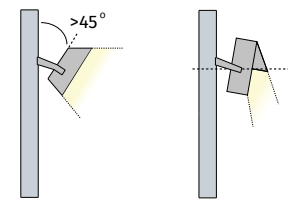


6. Non-cutoff (unshielded) fixtures can be used when the maximum initial lumens generated by each fixture is less than 9,500 initial lamp lumens. These fixtures generally feature globes or vertical glass planes and must be coated with an internal white frosting to diffuse light.

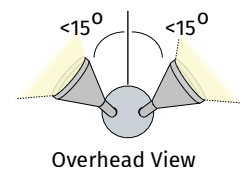


E. Flood Lights and Flood Lamps

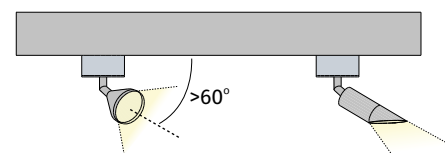
1. Flood light fixtures must either be aimed down at least 45 degrees from vertical or the front of the fixture shielded so that no portion of the light bulb extends below the bottom edge of the shield.



2. Any flood light fixture located within 50 feet of a street right-of-way must be mounted and aimed perpendicular to the right-of-way, with a side-to-side horizontal aiming tolerance not to exceed 15 degrees.



3. All flood lamps emitting 1,000 or more lumens must be aimed at least 60 degrees down from horizontal or shielded so that the main beam is not visible from adjacent properties or the street right-of-way.

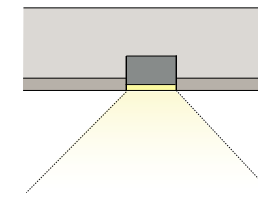


F. Vehicular Canopies

Lighting under vehicular canopies must be less than 24 maintained footcandles and be designed to prevent glare off-site. Acceptable lighting designs include the following:

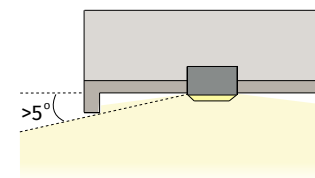
1. Recessed

Recessed fixture incorporating a lens cover that is either recessed or flush with the bottom surface of the canopy;



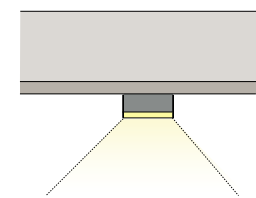
2. Shielded

Light fixture incorporating shields or is shielded by the edge of the canopy itself, so that light is restrained to 5 degrees or more below the horizontal plane;



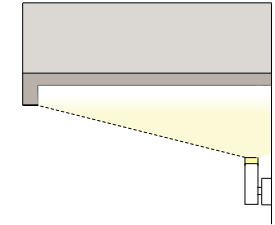
3. Surface Mounted

Surface mounted fixture incorporating a flat glass that provides a cutoff design or shielded light distribution; or



4. Indirect

Indirect lighting where light is beamed upward and then reflected down from the underside of the canopy, provided the fixture is shielded so that direct illumination is focused exclusively on the underside of the canopy.



G. Building Lighting

1. Lighting fixtures must be selected, located, aimed and shielded so that direct illumination is focused exclusively on the building facade, plantings and other intended site features and away from adjoining properties and the street right-of-way.
2. All wall pack fixtures must be full cutoff fixtures.



- H. Only lighting used to accent architectural features, landscaping or art may be directed upward, provided that the fixture is located, aimed or shielded to minimize light spill into the night sky.