

**HOUSE . . . . . No. 5079**

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Substituted by the House, on motion of Mr. Roy of Franklin, for a report of the committee on Telecommunications, Utilities and Energy, ought NOT to pass (under Joint Rule 10), on the petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 3306) of Sean Garballey and others relative to improving outdoor lighting and increasing dark-sky visibility. July 25, 2022.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court  
(2021-2022)  
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An Act to improve outdoor lighting, conserve energy, and increase dark-sky visibility.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:*

1           SECTION 1. Chapter 85 of the General Laws is hereby amended by adding the following  
2 section:

3           Section 38. (a) As used in this section, the following words shall have the following  
4 meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

5           “Correlated color temperature” or “CCT”, the apparent hue of the light emitted by a  
6 fixture, expressed in kelvin (K).

7           “Façade lighting”, illumination of exterior surfaces of buildings for the enhancement of  
8 their nighttime appearance, achieved by shining light onto building surfaces, or by internal or  
9 external illumination of translucent building surfaces, or with fixtures solely for decorative  
10 function.

11 “Fixture”, a complete lighting unit, including a light source together with the parts  
12 designed to distribute the light, to position and protect the light source and connect the light  
13 source to the power supply.

14 “Fully shielded fixture”, a fixture that in its mounted position has an uplight value of U0  
15 as defined by the Illuminating Engineering Society’s standards publication TM-15-20  
16 (Luminaire Classification System for Outdoor Luminaires).

17 “Glare”, light emitted by a fixture that causes visual discomfort or reduced visibility.

18 “Illuminance”, the luminous power incident per unit area of a surface.

19 “Light trespass”, light that falls beyond the property it is intended to illuminate.

20 “Lumen”, a standard unit of measurement of the quantity of light emitted from a source  
21 of light.

22 “Municipal funds”, bond revenues or money appropriated or allocated by the governing  
23 body of a town or city within the Commonwealth.

24 “Ornamental lighting”, a lighting fixture that has a historical or decorative appearance  
25 and that serves a decorative function in addition to serving to light a roadway, parking lot,  
26 walkway, plaza, or other area.

27 “Parking-lot lighting”, a permanent outdoor fixture specifically intended to illuminate an  
28 uncovered vehicle-parking area.

29 “Part-night service”, a rate charged by a utility company to provide unmetered electricity  
30 for permanent outdoor fixtures that operate for only a portion of each night’s dusk-to-dawn  
31 cycle.

32 “Permanent outdoor fixture”, a fixture for use in an exterior environment installed with  
33 mounting not intended for relocation.

34 “Roadway lighting”, a permanent outdoor fixture specifically intended to illuminate a  
35 public roadway.

36 “Sky glow”, scattered light in the atmosphere that is caused by light directed upward or  
37 sideways from fixtures, reducing an individual’s ability to view the natural night sky.

38 “State funds”, bond revenues or money appropriated or allocated by the general court.

39 “Uplight,” direct light emitted above a horizontal plane through the fixture’s lowest light-  
40 emitting part in its mounted position

41 (b) State or municipal funds must not be used to install or cause to be installed a new  
42 permanent outdoor fixture or to pay for the cost of operating a new permanent outdoor fixture,  
43 for the specific purposes listed below, unless the following conditions are met:

44 (i) Fixtures used for roadway lighting or parking-lot lighting, whether mounted to poles,  
45 buildings or other structures, must be fully shielded unless they are Ornamental lighting fixtures,  
46 or are fixtures used to light tunnels or roadway underpasses;

47 (ii) Ornamental lighting fixtures must emit fewer than 500 lumens of Uplight;

48 (iii) Fixtures used for Roadway lighting must not be more numerous than is necessary for  
49 adequate vehicular and pedestrian safety, as determined by the current lighting-needs criteria  
50 published by the Federal Highway Administration and the Illuminating Engineering Society;;

51 (iv) Building-mounted fixtures must be fully shielded unless they are Façade lighting  
52 fixtures;

53 (v) Façade lighting fixtures must be selected and installed to direct the light onto the  
54 intended target, and must be shielded, so that glare, sky glow, and light trespass are minimized;

55 (vi) Fixtures used to light historic structures, flags, monuments, statuary and works of art  
56 must be selected and installed to direct the light onto the intended target, and must be shielded,  
57 so that glare, sky glow, and light trespass are minimized;

58 (vii) Fixtures used to light athletic playing areas must be selected and installed so as to  
59 minimize glare, light trespass and sky glow outside the athletic playing area;

60 (viii) Fixtures installed for any purpose must have a correlated color temperature that is  
61 not greater than 3000 K unless (1) an exemption up to 4000 K is granted, in which case a public  
62 safety need must be demonstrated; or (2) the fixtures are used exclusively for the decorative  
63 illumination through color of certain building façade or landscape features; or (3) the fixtures are  
64 used to illuminate athletic playing areas.

65 (ix) Lighting installed for any purpose should provide maintained illuminance levels  
66 equal to the minimum values recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society for the  
67 intended application and may not exceed those recommended minimum values by more than  
68 50% unless a demonstrated and verified need exists for higher levels to ensure safety or security.

69 (c) This section shall not apply: (i) if it is preempted by federal law; (ii) if the outdoor  
70 lighting fixture is used temporarily for emergency, repair, construction or similar activities; (iii)  
71 to navigational and other lighting systems necessary for aviation and nautical safety; (iv) if a  
72 compelling and bona fide safety or security need exists that cannot be addressed by another  
73 reasonable method; (v) to the replacement of a previously installed permanent outdoor fixture  
74 that is destroyed, damaged or inoperative, has experienced electrical failure due to failed  
75 components, or requires standard maintenance; (vi) to festoon lighting as defined in the NFPA 70  
76 National Electrical Code, or (vii) to fixtures installed for any specific purpose that is not listed in  
77 (b) above.

78 (d) The Massachusetts Department of Energy Resources, in consultation with the  
79 Massachusetts Department of Transportation, shall:

80 (i) develop and promulgate regulations to implement and enforce this section; provided,  
81 however, that if a municipal or county ordinance or regulation specifies a different illuminance  
82 level, the illuminance level required for the intended purpose by the ordinance or regulation may  
83 be used; and

84 (ii) develop and promulgate regulations to ensure that the use of state or municipal funds,  
85 including, but not limited to, operating costs for new permanent outdoor fixtures for roadway  
86 lighting or parking-lot lighting installed by electric distribution companies and municipal  
87 aggregators, comply with this section.

88 SECTION 2. The Massachusetts Department of Transportation shall review and issue a  
89 report on existing roadway lighting and lighting operational costs. The report shall include a  
90 review of standards and other criteria for roadway lighting and an analysis of lighting operational

91 costs; a review of roadway lighting’s impact on human health, human safety, and environmental  
92 impact; actions taken by the department to comply with current standards; procedures and  
93 accepted best practices relative to roadway lighting; and a plan to reduce lighting operational  
94 costs through the replacement of existing high-wattage, unshielded fixtures with lower-wattage,  
95 fully shielded fixtures and the replacement of unnecessary roadway lighting with the installation  
96 of passive safety measures. The department shall issue its report to the Department of Energy  
97 Resources and the clerks of Senate and the House of Representatives not later than January 1,  
98 2023.

99 SECTION 3. The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities shall, subject to its  
100 ratemaking authority:

101 (a) develop a rate for part-night service that applies to dimmable and controls-operated  
102 fixtures used for unmetered roadway or parking-lot lighting.

103 (b) develop a rate for unmetered roadway or parking-lot lighting fixtures utilizing less  
104 than 25 watts of electricity.

105 SECTION 4. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on January 1, 2022.