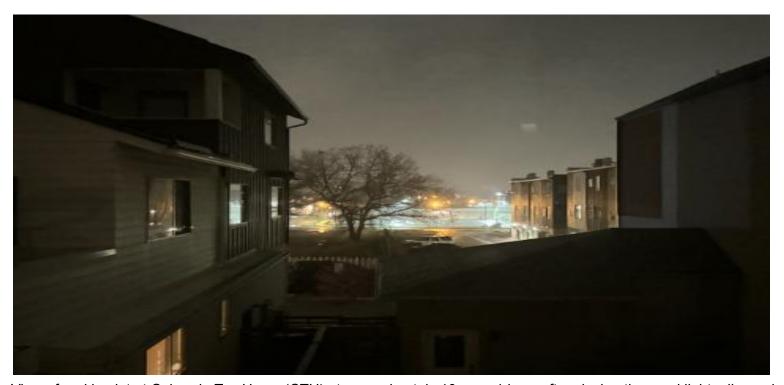
Potential lighting effect for residences in Forest Springs and GEOS communities.

The lighting effect can also affect life cycles for other neighbors----insects, birds, other wildlife.



View of parking lot at Colorado Tap House(CTH) at approximately 10 pm---1 hour after closing time and lights dimmed required 70%. Photo taken from 2nd story of GEOS home. Home is approximately 1 block from the CTH parking lot.

Location	Acres	# light posts	# single lights	# double lights	Lumens per light	Total lumens full capacity	70% lumen reduction	Lumen to watts equivalent
CTH Parking Lot	1/2-1	5	5	0	13,000	65,000	19,500	Not available
Proposed RV storage Lot	14	16	3	13 2 single lights/pole	19,000/single light 38,000/double light	57,000 494,000	17,100 148,000	19,000 L=129 W 38,000 L=258 W

Source: 1st Submittal Client Plan, p 16 CTH specs by City Planning Staff

Reference: general household light bulb use--50 W, 75 W, 100 W

Zoom photo from above location is similar to potential lighting effect around Ralston Creek Trail area at night.



- Artificial light can wreak havoc on natural body rhythms in both humans and animals. Nocturnal light interrupts sleep and confuses the
 circadian rhythm—the internal, twenty-four-hour clock that guides day and night activities and affects physiological processes in nearly all
 living organisms.
- Studies show that light pollution is also impacting animal behaviors, such as migration patterns, wake-sleep habits, and habitat formation.
- There are three other kinds of light pollution: glare, clutter, and light trespass. Glare is excessive brightness that can cause visual discomfort (for example, when driving). Clutter is bright, confusing, and excessive groupings of light sources (for example, Times Square in New York City, New York). Light trespass is when light extends into an area where it is not wanted or needed (like a streetlight illuminating a nearby bedroom window). Most outdoor lighting is poorly positioned, sending wasted electricity up into the sky.

Source: https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/light-pollution/