



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS :

- We already have the Night Sky Protection Act that requires shielding. Why do we need a revision?

Shielding that prevents light from directly going skywards is literally only half the problem. Artificial light at night below horizontal can still cause glare and light trespass, not addressed in the 1999 law. Glare interferes with human safety and night vision, light trespass is a nuisance. The revision restricts light to be directed within 80 degrees of straight down (nadir) instead of 90.

Furthermore, the original NSPA allowed for unshielded lighting for low wattage lights, but since the technology has changed to LEDs, low wattage now can still be very bright! Lumens is the appropriate unit to specify brightness, so we have incorporated that and been more specific about what is allowed.

Finally, it is now recognized that responsible lighting can be as safe as lighting that allows light up into the sky where it is not needed, so we are proposing to remove exceptions that were previously included because of safety concerns.

- Will anyone be required to change existing lighting at any time?

No. Only new lighting is subject to the revised NSPA. We hope that people will choose to replace existing lighting because it makes sense to do so from the perspective of cost and better lighting, but we do not require it.

- If existing lighting is not required to change, how are we improving anything?

All new lighting is required to be shielded, so we keep the situation from getting worse.

- How will the NSPA be enforced?

The enforcement mechanism is unchanged: the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department shall enforce the Night Sky Protection Act as it pertains to public buildings subject to permit and inspection under the Construction Industries Licensing Act and each political subdivision of the state shall fully enforce the provisions of the Responsible Outdoor Lighting and Night Sky Protection Act.

- Why are we removing the exemption for worker safety at farms, ranches, dairies, feedlots or industrial, mining or oil and gas facilities?

First, note there the exemption for existing lighting stands; no modifications to existing lighting or hours of operation for these facilities are required.

DarkSky International and the Illuminating Engineering Society have established standards for worker safety that can be achieved using responsible lighting, as implemented in the revised NSPA. Responsible lighting can focus on safety and can be safer than non-compliant lighting. Some sites, e.g., some oil and gas facilities in Texas, have installed responsible lighting and report that worker satisfaction is higher in that they feel safer.

The largest growth of light pollution in New Mexico has occurred in the NW and SE portions of the state as a result of wasteful lighting at oil and gas facilities. Moving forward, this growth can and should be stopped; removing the exemption only means that new lighting needs to be compliant. Note that facilities on BLM land are already required to install shielded lighting.

For new lighting, we extend the start date of the new shielding requirement to January 1, 2027 so that any facilities currently in planning or construction do not need to be changed.

- What about lighting at recreational facilities?

As above, existing lighting is grandfathered in, and no modifications are required.

For new facilities, DarkSky International has a program that demonstrates that compliant lighting at recreational facilities is feasible at comparable cost.

- Why are we removing the exemption for highway advertising?

Highway advertising signs can contribute significantly to light pollution especially in some of the more rural areas in the state. Many advertising signs are lit from below, which can lead to increased light pollution. Fortunately, these signs can be equally well lit from above with shielded lighting, so it is possible to both have highway advertising and protect our skies at the same time!