Destination Lighting
Best Practices

Local Road Safety Workshops
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Goal of a Destination Light

Shine like a beacon to identify an upcoming intersection
LEDs have advantages

Energy providers switching over to LED luminaires to take advantage of:

– Energy savings
– Longer life
– Reduced maintenance
LEDs as Destination Lighting

LEDs very directional – not visible from far away
Destination Lighting Specifications

• Developed specifications for LED lights that produce a “glowing ball” effect
  – Drop lens to disperse light
  – Type V distribution pattern
  – Minimum output 5300 lumens
  – Color temperature similar to HPS

• Specs can be shared with energy providers
Destination Lighting Specifications

- Three preferred luminaires that meet specs:
  - GE, AEL, Eaton
- All commercially available in Iowa
What about solar?

- No off-the-shelf option meeting specs
- Potential drawbacks:
  - Additional maintenance
    - Clean panels once/year
    - Battery bank / connections
  - Battery bank – sized to power all night
  - Cost
- Still consider where necessary
Destination Lighting Best Practices

• Poles
  – Wood most common
  – Use crashworthy pole/base if within clear zone

• Mounting
  – Recommended MH = 25-35 feet
  – Use 4-8 foot mast arm
  – Aim mast arm toward center of intersection
  – Flexible, depends on local standards
Destination Lighting Best Practices

• Use existing poles whenever possible
  – If within approx. 100 feet of intersection
  – Saves cost of new pole
  – One less fixed object
Destination Lighting Best Practices

Place new poles within “Preferred Placement Zone”
Preferred quadrant of intersection
Preferred quadrant of intersection
Project Status/Future

• Project has remaining funds
• Seeking no-cost time extension
• Potential work:
  – Draft county policy for installation locations
  – Recommend changes to current DOT policy
  – Other ideas?
THANK YOU!!!

QUESTIONS?