

Streetlight Recommendations By Soft Lights Foundation

The Soft Lights Foundation supports the following criteria for street lighting:

1. Streetlighting must not interfere with path-of-travel for individuals with disabilities. LED streetlights are known to trigger seizures, migraines, and suicidal ideations, and therefore LED streetlights may not comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
2. Streetlighting must not interfere with circadian rhythms or harm public health. Blue-rich streetlighting is known to greatly increase the risk of diseases such as cancer, diabetes, heart disease, and mood disorders, and thus streetlights should not exceed a CCT of 2200K.
3. Streetlighting does not reduce crime, and, in fact, is often associated with an increase in crime. Crime-reduction is not a valid reason to use streetlighting.
4. The highest luminous efficacy for any streetlighting technology is Low Pressure Sodium, at approximately 200 lumens per Watt. For meeting climate change goals, public health goals, and cost savings, LPS is the preferred technology.
5. All streetlights must be shielded and properly diffused to avoid hazardous and dangerous glare.
6. Most streetlighting is excessively bright. Most streetlighting after 10pm is unused and is unnecessary light pollution. Streetlights should use the lowest possible luminous flux and should be turned off after 10pm.
7. Because LED streetlights are known to be hazardous to human health and may violate individual civil rights, the use of point source technologies is preferred. These technologies include Low Pressure Sodium, High Pressure Sodium, and Magnetic Induction.

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