



City of Chicago



O2019-5575

Office of the City Clerk

Document Tracking Sheet

Meeting Date: 7/24/2019

Sponsor(s): Hopkins (2)
La Spata (1)
Waguespack (32)
Reilly (42)
Smith (43)
Osterman (48)

Type: Ordinance

Title: Amendment of Municipal Code Title 13 by creating new Chapter 13-150 entitled "Bird Friendly Design Ordinance"

Committee(s) Assignment: Committee on Zoning, Landmarks and Building Standards

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BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO:

SECTION 1. Article 13 of the Municipal Code of Chicago is amended by inserting a new Chapter 13-150, Bird Friendly Design, as follows:

CHAPTER 13-150
BIRD FRIENDLY DESIGN

13-150-010 Name.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Bird Friendly Design Ordinance".

13-150-020 Purpose.

The purpose of the Bird Friendly Design Ordinance is to establish bird safe standards for new building construction and substantial building façade renovations to reduce bird mortality from circumstances that are known to pose a high risk to birds and are considered to be "bird hazards". While these controls do not apply retroactively, the purpose of these controls is to ensure new construction is bird-safe and to decrease existing bird-hazards over time.

13-150-030 Definitions.

For the purpose of the Bird Friendly Design Ordinance, the following terms shall be construed as follows:

"IEC Code" means the most current version of the International Energy Conservation Code.

"LEED" means Leadership In Energy and Environmental Design.

"Lighting zone" is as determined at the time construction begins in accordance with the definitions in the most current version of the Illuminating Engineering Society (IES) and International Dark Sky Association (IDA) Model Lighting Ordinance User Guide.

"Pilot credit" refers to the most current version of LEED Pilot Credit 55 - Bird Collision Deterrence issued by the U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) omitting all requirements for bird collision monitoring or a bird collision monitoring plan. Should this credit cease to exist, the prescriptive elements in this ordinance shall apply thereafter.

"Threat Factor" refers to the degree of risk that a material poses to birds, as defined by the most current American Bird Conservancy's Bird Collision Deterrence: Summary of Material Threat Factors, initially established in October 2011.

13-150-040 Interpretation.

The requirements of this chapter are in addition to any required pursuant to the City's Sustainable Development policy. If there is a conflict between that policy and the Bird Friendly Design Ordinance, this ordinance shall control.

13-150-050 Applicability.

This ordinance shall apply to new construction and additions in the following areas/districts:

- (a) Downtown (D) zoning districts
- (b) Planned Developments (PD) including River Planned Developments
- (c) Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection district
- (d) Lots abutting a Public Open Space (POS) district

Exemptions: 1, 2, & 3-unit dwellings in any zoning district shall be exempt from this ordinance.

13-150-060 Architecture and Glazing.

[To be noted: The ideal way to reduce collisions is to address all areas of glazing for the entire building as described herein, so exceeding the requirements in this ordinance is highly recommended and will produce buildings that more effectively reduce collisions.]

- (a) Buildings where all materials on the facade have a threat factor of fifteen (15) or less are not subject to the requirements of this section.
- (b) The building should be designed to make the building and site structures visible as physical barriers to birds.
- (c) Interior landscaped spaces visible through glass from a building exterior create a hazard to birds. Consequently, visible interior landscaping should always be behind a façade with a threat score of fifteen (15) or less.
- (d) Other structures, including but not limited to railings, windscreens, skywalks, and bus shelters must be constructed entirely of materials with a threat score of fifteen (15) or less.
- (e) Buildings must be designed and built in accordance with either:
 - 1. the Pilot credit requirements, or;
 - 2. the following prescriptive requirements:
 - (a.) at least 95% of facades from ground level to 36 feet or the top of the building podium or to the top of the adjacent mature vegetated canopy (whichever is higher), and;
 - (b.) at least 95% of facades from the finished surface to 36 feet immediately above any green roof, roof garden, or landscaped deck, and;
 - (c.) at least 60% of facades not included in (a) or (b) shall not be glass or shall have glass that...

(i) has elements mounted on the building exterior that provide a visual and physical barrier in front of glass including but not restricted to:

A. secondary facades, shutters, sunshades, louvers with elements which shall be spaced such that openings have a size no more than 9 inches high and 9 inches wide with depth of the elements equal to the spacing, or;

B. meshes, grids, netting, screens, shades with opening of no more than 2 inches tall X 4 inches wide.

(ii) is opaque, etched, stained, frosted, or translucent glass.

(iii) is composed of patterns that are applied to the outermost pane of glass or applied to the inner surfaces of glass in the case of double-gazing which are durable and are visible to birds from the outside such that lines have a minimum width of 1/8th inch and dots or shapes have a minimum dimension of 3/8 inch and spacing will be such that:

A. Vertical lines shall be spaced no more than 4 inches apart, or;

B. horizontal lines shall be spaced no more than 2 inches apart, or;

C. diagonal lines shall be spaced not more than 2 inches apart, or;

D. dot or other patterns shall create an open space of no more than 2 inches tall X 4 inches wide.

13-150-070 Exterior lighting.

(a) The requirements of this section do not apply to the following types of exterior lights: emergency signage, code-mandated, airport, and athletic field lighting.

(b) The following types of exterior lighting are prohibited: mercury vapor, searchlights, upward-directed and aerial laser.

(c) All exterior luminaires must satisfy the requirements for the applicable lighting zone and not exceed the applicable luminaire uplight rating pursuant to IES TM-15-11, Addendum A.

(d) Exterior building fixtures that are unnecessary for safety, building entrances, and circulation shall automatically shut off between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. There may be a manual override for occasional after-hours lighting.

13-150-080 Interior Lighting.

Interior lighting sensor controls must be in accordance with the IEC Code. Occupant sensor lighting must be maximized. All other interior lighting must have time-switch controls with manual overrides. All light reduction controls must have manual overrides allowing the reduction of the lighting load by at least fifty percent. The use of task lighting to accommodate a limited number of users after hours should be maximized. All interior lobby/ground floor lighting (including but not limited to: display lights, signage, video screens) should be down-shielded, dimmed, extinguished or blocked from egress to the exterior between 3 a.m. and 7 a.m.

13-150-090 Architectural features.

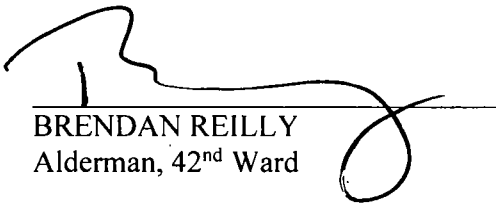
Grade level building ventilation grates shall have porosity no greater than 3/4" X 3/4" or 1 1/2" X 3/8."

13-150-100 Severability.

If any provision of this ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstance is held unconstitutional, or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this ordinance which can be given effect without the Invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this chapter is severable.

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be effective for all permits applied for beginning on January 1, 2020.


DANIEL LA SPATA
Alderman, 1st Ward



BRENDAN REILLY
Alderman, 42nd Ward


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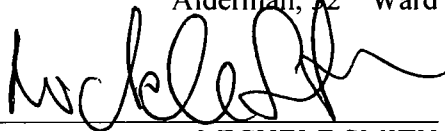
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BRIAN HOPKINS
Alderman, 2nd Ward


SCOTT WAGUESPACK
Alderman, 32nd Ward


MICHELE SMITH
Alderman, 43rd Ward


HARRY OSTERMAN
Alderman, 48th Ward

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