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DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

PROPOSED CHANGE OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE BUILDING CODE AND FIRE SAFETY CODE

				DATE SUBMIT	TED:APRIL 12 2024
CODE INFOR	RMATION				
Proposed ch	nange to: 🛛 🗓 Build	ing Code 💢 🛚	☐ Fire Safety Code		
Code section					R 27 – ELECTRICAI
	SECTION 2	2703 LIGHT	POLLUTION C	ONTROLS - C	hange to Exception
PROPONEN'	T INFORMATION				
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PROPOSAL I	<u>INFORMATION</u>				
Description	of change and reaso	n for change (atta	ach additional informa	ition as needed):	
•		- ·		•	and industrial uses are availa
Supporting	data and documents _	(attach additiona	al information as need	ed)	atuary and works of art
	•				r's own idea based on or as a not copied from another
			urce (if known) is as for sal submitted to model	· ·	rial / code development
■ I would	like to make an in-p	erson presentati	on of my proposal.		
<u>Release</u>					
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Vanya Bry	nd reproduction rights	_	TA	thout benefit to me, in NYA BOURGOIN d Name	ncluding, but not limited to,

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Description of Change, and Reason for Change 2021 INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE - CHAPTER 27 – ELECTRICAL - Section 2703.1 - Light Pollution Controls

Current language: The second exception to Section 2703.1 states "2. Luminaires intended to illuminate the façade of buildings or to illuminate other objects including, but not limited to, flagpoles, landscape and water features, statuary and works of art."

Proposed Code Change: Delete facade, landscape and water features

Proposed Deletion: Delete the façade of buildings or to illuminate other and landscape and water features

Proposed Addition: None

REASON FOR CHANGE: Eliminating shielding exemptions for facade lighting and landscape lighting will reduce light pollution levels in Connecticut, which in turn will reduce energy waste, improve bird migration, reduce bird deaths and help towards restoring the dark night environment upon which many species depend. Reduction in light pollution is a small yet important contribution towards efforts to fight climate change. Each year the wasted energy from light pollution is enough to power an estimated 34 million homes annually.

Many animals rely on darkness as part of their habitat and behavior, and artificial light at night (ALAN) can disrupt their natural cycles. Lighting used in landscaping creates nighttime lighting conditions that adversely impacts nocturnal animals and migratory birds. Most species of North American migratory birds are in steep decline, experiencing significant population loss linked with loss of habitat, building collisions, and light pollution. It is estimated that every year nearly one billion birds are killed in building collisions in the United States, commonly associated with light pollution that lures migratory birds into unsafe urban/suburban areas.

The wide variety of trees, shrubs, flowers, grasses, and other flora used in landscape design in Connecticut provide habitat for a broad range of fauna species in Connecticut. Most notably, birds and insects dwell and find food sources in many flora commonly used in landscaping.

Several bird species protected under federal and state laws, including species of concern and endangered species such as the Northern Parula and Bicknell's Thrush, shelter in flora

popularly used in landscaping, such as oak trees, cherry trees, maple trees, conifers, and shrubs like hydrangea and rhododendron, including during periods of peak bird migration.

Popular water features used in landscaping, such as ponds, streams, fountains, and bird baths, are also important sites for wildlife to access hydration and sanitation, especially in hot, dry summer months.

Most traditional landscaping projects have not addressed the needs of wildlife, although all wildlife have a need food, shelter, water, and space, including natural cycles of daylight and darkness.