

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
EASTERN DIVISION

Protect Our Parks, Inc.; Charlotte Adelman;)	
Maria Valencia and Jeremiah Jurevis;)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	No.
)	
Chicago Park District and City of Chicago,)	Jury Demanded
Defendants.)	

COMPLAINT

Now come the Plaintiffs, Protect Our Parks, Inc.; Charlotte Adelman; Maria Valencia and Jeremiah Jurevis, through their attorneys, Mark Roth, Robert Fioretti and Kenneth Hurst of Roth Fioretti, LLC, and complaining of the Defendants, Chicago Park District (“Chicago Park District” or “Park District”) and City of Chicago (“City of Chicago” or “City”), state:

INTRODUCTION

1. This is an action to enjoin a contrived collaboration involving the City of Chicago and the Chicago Park District, in which the Park District deceptively transfers unique historic Jackson Park public park land to the City of Chicago for the token payment of \$1.00. The sole purpose of the transfer is so that the City may then re-convey the land to a private entity, the Obama Foundation (the “Foundation”), a not for profit Washington DC corporation, for the Foundation’s to be independently determined use. The attempted “sale” of this much used, enjoyed, and locally needed open, clear and free recreational public park land is in violation of the relevant controlling statutes; and upon objective examination is openly exposed to be, by design, a conscious scheme to negate these existing protective laws.

2. The original purported purpose of the City and Park District’s transfer of public Jackson Park land to a private Foundation was widely proclaimed by the City and Park District to be to

enable construction of an official federal Presidential Library, pursuant to The Presidential Libraries Act of 1955, as amended in 1986 (44 U.S.C. § 2112) and the Presidential Records Act of 1978. These Acts establish that the Presidential records that document the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the President are the property of the United States Government, and that after a President leaves office, the Archivist of the United States assumes custody of the records. The Acts permit duly established private presidential libraries to serve as the repository for presidential records under National Archives and Records Administration (“NARA”) supervision.

3. The private Foundation contended that the public purpose of the Obama Presidential Library would be to provide all former President Obama’s administration’s presidential documents, records and artifacts conveniently available locally for close public examination. The Foundation also proposed that the former President’s records would be available to facilitate professional research, analysis and study by historians, academics, and investigative journalists. The City of Chicago accordingly passed an Ordinance reciting these exact reasons for approving the construction of a desired national “Presidential Library” on what was known to all to be irreplaceable lake front public park land. A true and correct copy of the Ordinance is attached as Exhibit A. Further, the City of Chicago announced plans to enter into a long term ground lease for the Jackson Park site with this nongovernmental entity, for a term of 99 years with the right to indefinitely renew the lease.

4. In August 2016, the City and the Park District publically announced that the Obama Presidential Library, promised to include all of the former President’s official records, would be built in Jackson Park. Then, in May 2017, after the Defendants’ public announcement that a true “Presidential Library” would be built, the Obamas did an about face on their commitment to a

Presidential Library. Former President Barack Obama and his wife publicly announced there had been a total change in the proposed “Presidential Library’s” intended purpose and use. The Obamas announced that, instead, the Foundation had decided to forego and relinquish all custody and control of the former president’s records to NARA, and abandoned all plans for building a “Presidential Library.” Rather, there would NOT be a government managed NARA Presidential Library facility, and it would NOT be a local repository for the official presidential records of the former president’s administration being made available for public examination, research and study. The new, renamed “Presidential Center” would instead be privately owned, managed and operated in ways that the private Foundation itself would decide.

5. Among the critical reactions to this institutional bait and switch is an article that appeared in American Thinker which put it succinctly as: “The so-called ‘Obama Presidential Center’ in Chicago is not a presidential library, and it is not part of the National Archives. It will contain no collections of presidential papers and therefore will have little if any value to historians and scholars of his presidency. It is a private building, financed by private donations. Its function appears to be serving as a monument to the man himself [to replace] a treasured legacy of the Chicago World's Fair that defines the surrounding neighborhoods.”

6. The controlling law relating to transfer of valuable public park property to a non-government private entity, and the statute most immediately applicable to this attempted “gifting” of dedicated Jackson Park public parkland to a nongovernmental private entity, is the Park District Code, 70 ILCS 1205/10-7 (which, notably, Defendants have never publicly acknowledged in any public discussion or formally addressed in any way to comply). It specifically provides, in relevant part:

Any park district owning or holding any real estate is authorized to convey such property to a nongovernmental entity in exchange for other real property of substantially equal or greater value as determined by 2 appraisals of the property and of substantially the same or greater suitability for park purposes without additional cost to such district.

In all their proceedings, Defendants have simply held this Park District Code provision secret, as if it did not exist, and have consciously failed and refused to enforce or comply with its requirements, in direct violation of the express mandates and due process required under the Park District Code, the U.S. Constitution and the Illinois Constitution, a duty that the Defendants and their Officers have sworn to protect.

7. The City and the Park District clearly realize and fully understand that this established law precludes the Park District from arbitrarily transferring possession, use and control of this dedicated “open, clear and free” public parkland in Jackson Park to a private nongovernmental private entity’s self-determined use. Defendants have chosen to deal with it in a classic Chicago political way, known as a short con shell game, a corrupt scheme to deceive and seemingly legitimize an illegal land grab, one that will endure for centuries to come, regardless of future changing public park needs and increasingly consequential environmental conditions. Furthermore, as the scheme has been designed, it is the public taxpayers of the already overtaxed and budget deficit saddled State of Illinois and City of Chicago who will be required to now pay, together with all the resulting and escalating high costs for changes in street and public utility infrastructure demanded by the Foundation, an egregious new special add-on Park District real estate tax to pay for the Presidential Center’s upkeep, and to further accommodate and enable this private nongovernmental entity to exist in the public Jackson Park. Notably, by law, the "charitable" Foundation itself is not subject to real estate taxes payable to the Park District and

will apparently, at most, pay only token rental for its acquired control of this priceless lakefront public park land.

8. Plans for the Presidential Center also include, and require, the vacation of roads for the Midway Pleasance southeast of Stony Island Avenue, and vacation of a portion of Cornell Drive. Further, it is believed that the City will be permanently closing Marquette Drive, and the State of Illinois will be widening Lake Shore Drive from 57th Street to Hayes Drive in order to accommodate the Presidential Center.

9. On information and belief, the Park District and the City of Chicago will not receive any direct compensation in cash or in kind, other than potentially very nominal consideration, in exchange for transferring their rights, including the right to control the Jackson Park site, to the Foundation. In addition, on information and belief, neither the Park District, the City, nor the State will receive compensation from the Foundation for the costly changes in infrastructure required for the Foundation to occupy the Jackson Park site and to operate the Presidential Center.

10. It is telling that, belatedly, the City of Chicago discovered a need to have the Illinois legislature enact an amendment to the existing Illinois Aquarium and Museum Act, which became effective on January 1, 2016 (“2016 Amendment”). A true and correct copy of the 2016 Amendment is attached hereto as Exhibit B. This Amendment to the Museum Act, for the first time and only after the City had approved the Presidential Center, added new language, *inter alia*, allowing edifices to be used as aquariums or as museums of art, industry, science, or natural or other history, including a new category of presidential libraries, centers, and museums, such as aquariums and museums “consisting of all facilities for their collections, exhibitions, programming and associated initiatives...”

11. It is an admission of Defendants' *mens rea* that the 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act has a brazen need to declare: "The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law and shall not be construed as a new enactment." In other words, a self-conscious illegal *ex post facto* act.

12. Any "Amendment" by its very existence, cannot be declaratory of prior existing law. Further a determination of whether an amendment to a statute is declarative of existing law constitutionally exists solely within the jurisdiction of the Judicial branch of government. Further, for this 2016 Amendment to be deliberately applied retroactively to legalize a prior illegal land transfer would be an admitted unconstitutional and illegal *ex post facto* act.

13. The 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act, moreover, is not declaratory of existing law, and was enacted after both the City of Chicago approved the Presidential Center and after the Park District approved the transfer of the Jackson Park site to the Foundation. Further, the 2016 Amendment cannot be applied retroactively to allow the Presidential Center at the Jackson Park site.

14. Although that original stated purpose of an official Presidential Library no longer exists, Defendants continue to forge ahead to advance a totally different private nongovernmental project on public parkland. The existing design plans for this new Presidential Center call for defacing the public park by building a monumental 12 story 235-foot tall obelisk tower that the Foundation describes as a personal "Museum," together with a "forum building" for meetings, a now misnamed "library building", an "athletic center" building, a 450 car "parking garage" and other satellite physical structures, and an outdoor plaza to host food trucks in the historic formerly pristine park.

15. For undisclosed reasons, the existing and readily available choice lake shore location of the South Shore Cultural Center, which is already providing essentially all the same social service programs being proposed for the Obama Center, was mysteriously and summarily excluded in the Ordinance passed by the City on January 21, 2015, as a demonstration of the City's "robust commitment to bringing the Presidential Center to Chicago." As stated in the Ordinance: "The City and the Park District have eliminated the South Shore Cultural Center from consideration as a potential location for the Presidential Center, but strongly support the location of the Presidential Center in either of the other two proposed [public park] locations in UChicago's proposal". See, Exhibit A at ¶ 13. Although UChicago itself already owns private land in Woodlawn and Hyde Park being used and available for a development of a presidential center, it instead volunteered confiscation of land which it doesn't own, and which will now require a significant zoning change to permit private construction on recreational public park land. On January 10, 2018 the Foundation filed an application to rezone the Jackson Park site from its current zoning of "POS-1," Regional or Community Park, to "IPD," Institutional Planned Development. A true and correct copy of the request for zoning change is attached hereto as Group Exhibit C.

16. Illinois had deeded the Jackson Park site to the Park District with the express restriction that the land "be held, managed and controlled by them and their park, for the recreation, health and benefit of the public, and free to all." Construction of the various proposed buildings in the park destroys the public park's recreational purpose of open space, "free to all persons forever." That deprives each citizen of their fractional interest in the public trust land, although there is an abundance of readily available neighborhood locations that are non-public park, privately owned,

in prime locations, but currently depressed, ignored, and left impatiently waiting for productive and much needed investment and development.

17. This lawsuit seeks, among other remedies, to permanently enjoin the Park District from “selling” the Jackson Park site to the City of Chicago and the City then transferring control over this public park land to the Foundation, and the Foundation being given authority to erect its private Presidential Center on what is nationally recognized as invaluable, critically needed historic and dedicated public parkland.

PARTIES

18. Protect Our Parks, Inc. (“Protect Our Parks”) is a nonprofit park advocacy organization, dedicated to preserving, protecting, and improving Chicago’s parks and forest preserves for all citizens.

19. Protect Our Parks is an Illinois not for profit corporation. Protect Our Parks’ principal place of business is located in Chicago, Illinois.

20. Charlotte Adelman is a resident of the Village of Wilmette, State of Illinois.

21. Maria Valencia is a resident of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois.

22. Jeremiah Jurevis is a resident of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois. Protect Our Parks, Charlotte Adelman, Maria Valencia and Jeremiah Jurevis are collectively referred to as the “Plaintiffs.”

23. The Chicago Park District (“Park District”) is a body politic and a corporate entity established by State law pursuant to what is now known as the Chicago Park District Act, 70 ILCS 1505/3 (“Park District Act”).

24. The City of Chicago (“City of Chicago” or “City”) is a body politic and a municipal corporation. Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, who had served as former President Obama's

personal Chief of Staff in his time in office, in his present position as Mayor of Chicago has acted as the Chief Executive moving party and intermediary negotiating with the Foundation and arranging the details of the proposed public park land transfer arrangements taking place between the City, the Park District, and the private Obama Foundation.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

25. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because it arises under the Constitution and laws of the United States and pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1343 because it seeks to redress the deprivation under color of State law of constitutional rights. The suit also seeks declaratory relief pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims alleged herein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

26. Venue is proper in this District because all of the parties reside in this District, and the facts giving rise to this action occurred in this District.

ADDITIONAL FACTS

A. The History and Unique Features of Jackson Park's Open Space.

27. In 1869 the General Assembly passed “An Act to Provide for the Location and Maintenance of a Park for the Towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park and Lake” which was approved and in force February 24, 1869. (Private Laws, 1869, vol. 1, p. 358.) The statute provided that five persons, to be appointed by the Governor, be constituted a board of public park commissioners for the towns in question to be known as the “South Park Commissioners.” The act authorized the commissioners to select certain lands which are specifically described by metes and bounds and provided in section 4 thereof that the lands “when acquired by said Commissioners, as provided by this act, shall be held, managed and controlled by them and their

successors, as a public park, for the recreation, health and benefit of the public, and free to all persons forever.” Pursuant to the granted authority the commissioners proceeded to acquire, among other lands, the land which is now known as Jackson Park.

28. The Illinois Legislature enacted the Park District Consolidation Act in the year 1934 which consolidated the-existing park districts, including the South Park District, into the Chicago Park District. The Park District Consolidation Act is now known as the Park District Act.

29. As set forth above, the Illinois Legislature has dedicated Jackson Park for use as “a public park” to “be free to all persons forever.” The Park District therefore holds Jackson Park as a public park in trust for the uses and purposes of a park. Jackson Park is accordingly held in public trust for the benefit of the citizens of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois.

30. Historic Jackson Park is one of the outstanding links in the City's inspired 26 mile long Chicago lakefront public park system, extending from the North side to the South side, that has served to bring distinction to the City and earn international acclaim for its enlightened dedicated preservation of limited and invaluable lake shore land as open, clear and free public park space.

31. Jackson Park itself is notable for being the largest public park on the South side of Chicago, a facility which is heavily used and enjoyed by local residents and much needed in the notably park starved and densely populated neighborhoods of Southside Chicago when compared to the many lake shore park developments located on the North side. This North/South disparity in public park services had previously resulted in a federal court decree specifically requiring more equal Chicago Park System park investment in underprivileged and ignored sections of the South side public park system. A true and correct copy is attached hereto as Exhibit D.

32. Chicago ranks 12th on a list of the most-densely populated cities in the country in terms of parkland per 1,000 residents. As a young community organizer, Mr. Obama, now former President, came to the parks' protection group Friends of the Parks and asked how “we”/ they might work together to increase park space in south side communities. When the Obama Foundation plan was still to establish an official Presidential Library, Friends of the Parks asked Mr. Obama to be culturally sensitive and proceed as presidential libraries in other cities have, and serve the deprived community by building the proposed Library on available underutilized private land, such as the existing identified vacant land across the street from Washington Park, without demanding dedicated public park land for his project. *See, Exhibit “E”*.

33. That Jackson Park exists and has survived and thrived to this day is a miracle story of the genius, dedication, and persistence of many public spirited people from Daniel Burnham, Frederick Law Olmstead, to Aaron Montgomery Ward and numbers of dedicated public servants who have had the wisdom to seize the opportunity to use the groundwork of the Columbian Exposition of 1893 to create and preserve the unique beauty of the Jackson Park that exists today. *See, Exhibit F* attached hereto.

34. The Chicago Park District proudly displays on its website an historic newspaper article describing how “early leaders foresaw the importance of saving lakefront property as open space” and adopted the inscription “Public Ground - A Common to Remain Forever Open, Clear, and Free of any Building or Other Obstruction Whatever” that “established a legal precedent for lakefront protection.” *See, Exhibit G*.

35. One need only read the elegiac words of the Park District itself to confirm the Park Commissioners know their public mission and their sworn duty. The Chicago Park District brags on its website that:

One of America's best kept secrets is Chicago's historic park system. Even Chicagoans who routinely enjoy its diverse open spaces—from the magnificent lakeshore parks to intimate neighborhood settings—may be surprised about their parkland legacy. We invite you to learn more about the history of Chicago parks, which are second to none in America and abroad. . .

See, Exhibit H, attached hereto.

36. Among the many accolades given to Jackson Park is the one given at the annual meeting of the American Society of Landscape Architects at which Defendant Chicago Park District's own historian, Julia Sniderman Bachrack, now retired, appeared as a panel member:

Jackson Park is a nationally significant landscape on the south side of Chicago, famed for its connections to Frederick Law Olmsted and Daniel Burnham, and as the site of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. This session will discuss techniques for preserving this valuable historic resource. Jackson Park is one of the most significant and complex historic landscapes in Chicago and the nation. Originally designed by Olmsted & Vaux in 1871, the site was redeveloped by Olmsted and Daniel H. Burnham, and the Wooded Island in the park is considered one of '150 great places in Illinois.'

See, Exhibit I, attached hereto.

37. Jackson Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 15, 1972.

38. The Commissioners of the Chicago Park District take a sworn oath of office to faithfully perform their public duty to protect and preserve the public parks that have been entrusted to them.

39. On February 11, 2015, at the very moment when the Defendant Park District was voting to give away Jackson Park, the Army Corps of Engineers was already engaged in a \$10 million rehabilitation and ecological restoration of Jackson Park that had been awarded by the Park District in 2014, and such was the concern of residents and historians alike that the project might violate the historic vision of Olmsted that private money in the area of \$250,000 was used to hire

one of the country's premier Olmsted experts to work alongside the Army Corp of Engineers to insure that the historic integrity of Jackson Park was maintained down to the individual plants selected.

40. The City has already spent millions on these areas which have promoted area wildlife such as Monarch butterflies, herons, and countless other species of migrating birds who use the area for rest and food as well as others who now call this area their permanent home, under protection of the rules and regulations adopted pursuant to the International Migratory Bird Treaty of March 2001.

41. The Chicago Lakefront on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan plays a major role in providing habitat for millions of migratory birds. In the last century and a half, the conversion of much of the adjoining land to agriculture and urban uses has only increased the importance of the lakefront open space with its canopy of trees and shrubs. The City of Chicago recognized these facts with the signing of the "Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds" with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS") on March 25, 2000. *See Exhibit J* attached hereto. This treaty commits USFWS to a long-term partnership with the City of Chicago and its conservation partners, including the Chicago Park District and citizen conservation groups, for the benefit of migratory birds.

42. The Chicago Park District worked with Friends of the Parks, other open space and conservation organizations and park advisory councils, to develop guidelines for the lakefront as a crucial stopover point for migratory birds, The Park District Board of Commissioners adopted "Lakefront Bird Habitat Guidelines." These guidelines are being used by the District, its contractors and subcontractors, to protect and promote bird habitat in Chicago's lakefront parks. Since 1973 regular Wooded Island Bird Tours have been conducted. Accessible minimally

disturbing nature paths were provided at the lagoons. Bob-o-Link Meadow and Woods, east of the East Lagoon and south of the Music Court Bridge are part of the Natural Areas of Jackson Park and declared a nature sanctuary. At the south end along the lagoon shore are cattails, as well as other wildlife friendly plants. As part of an international Sister City relationship with Osaka Japan, Osaka donated \$200,000 for the Osaka Garden restoration/remake, and a new Japanese Torii Gate designed for the garden entrance.

43. The specific location that was to become Jackson Park is described by the neighborhood organization Jackson Park Advisory Council as rising from the lake bottom, and many park commentators have observed “As with much of Chicago’s shoreline, parts of Jackson Park were not even above Lake Michigan through much of the 19th Century.” See, Exhibit K, attached hereto.

44. With the 1893 Columbia Exposition when Frederick Law Olmsted/Calvert Vaux and Olmsted sons reshaped the park, Olmsted, selected to landscape, quickly determined that even after scraping and filling, most of the fair would be below lake level. He brought in vast amounts of manure from the Stockyards and 200,000 cubic feet of dirt by railroad. Olmsted insured that the eastern part of the park near the lake was high enough to prevent flooding. These multiple layers made possible the later landscaping of the Jackson Park where land is mostly sand. Bringing in fill to contain the lake and straighten its edge was one of the few things Olmsted could do before work on the park was stalled after the 1871 Chicago Fire.

45. Jackson Park is located along the shores of Lake Michigan, and on information and belief is on formerly submerged land. The City of Chicago has enacted the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Ordinance, Section 16-4-030, which describes its purpose in subsection “e”:

To insure that the lakefront parks and the lake itself are devoted only to public purposes and to insure the integrity of and expand the quantity and quality of the lakefront parks.

46. Section 16-4-130 of the Lakefront Ordinance further provides that “The Commissioner of planning and development may upon receipt of any proposal or application as hereinabove provided, conduct an investigation of the ecological and environmental impact of such proposal.”

47. On information and belief, no such oversight, investigation, or report of findings has taken place with respect to the Presidential Center.

48. A separate federal review is taking place because of Jackson Park’s status on the National Register of Historic Places, because the plan involves closing and expanding major streets. The National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act have separate review processes, but are both conducted by City officials in conjunction with federal agencies. A number of public agencies, including the Chicago Department of Transportation and the Park District, are required to evaluate the Presidential Center plan, then determine how it will impact residents and the best ways to construct the Presidential Center without disrupting the community. On information and belief this has not been done.

49. On February 11, 2015, the Park District Board voted to approve the shell game transfer of public park land to the City to transfer to the Foundation. *See*, Exhibit L, attached hereto. A video of this action exists, as noted in the Exhibit.

B. The Foundation’s Plans for the Jackson Park Site.

50. The Jackson Park Site consists of approximately 19.3 acres, and is shown in the illustration below:



51. The Foundation is reported to break ground on the project in 2018.

C. Locating the Presidential Center on the Jackson Park Site, As Opposed to Other Non-Public Trust Property, Benefits the Foundation, Not the Public.

52. The construction of multiple obstructive and overwhelming buildings on the Jackson Park Site—unrelated to any trust purpose—would destroy the pristine open environment of the Jackson Park site. Moreover, the City of Chicago will be saddled with the massive 235-foot structure for centuries. This Jackson Park site will consequently open the door to progressively more intrusive destruction of the public park and destroy the ability of the citizens of Chicago and the State of Illinois to enjoy and benefit from the dedicated public park.

53. The decision to erect the Presidential Center on public trust property is patently to serve the interests of the Foundation first and not the needs of the public, most obviously, as non-public park land is readily available for a Presidential Center.

54. The Plaintiffs, and the People of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, will suffer irreparable injury if the Presidential Center is located at the Jackson Park site and the Plaintiffs have no adequate remedy at law to redress the consequences of Defendants' actions as alleged herein.

55. As beneficiaries of a trust and taxpayers supporting the Park District, Plaintiffs have standing to enjoin a breach of trust before it occurs.

56. Article VIII, Section 1(a) of the Illinois Constitution provides: "Public funds, property or credit shall be used only for public purposes." Article XI, Section 1 of the Illinois Constitution provides: "The public policy of the State and the duty of each person is to provide and maintain a healthful environment for the benefit of this and future generations. Article XI, Section 2 of the Illinois Constitution also provides: "Each person has the right to a healthful environment. Each person may enforce this right against any party, governmental or private, through appropriate legal proceedings subject to reasonable limitation and regulation as the General Assembly may provide by law."

57. Article I, Section 12 of the Illinois Constitution provides: "Every person shall find a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries and wrongs which he receives to his person, privacy, property or reputation. He shall obtain justice by law, freely, completely, and promptly."

COUNT I
Violation of Due Process

58. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 57, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 58, as if fully set forth herein.

59. Several Illinois statutes govern the Park District. Primarily, the Park District Act, 70 ILCS 1205/0.01 *et seq.*, details certain powers and duties of the Park District with respect to land use.

60. The Park District Act does not authorize the Park District to sell park land that is held in public trust to a third party, and does not authorize the Park District to sell park land held in the public trust to the City of Chicago for transfer to a nongovernmental private entity, as the Park District Act does not authorize the Park District itself to transfer valuable public trust land for virtually no compensatory return.

61. As purported legal authority for their acts, in the January 21, 2015 City Ordinance the Defendants have cited the following as purported legal authorities for their conduct: (1) Article VII, Section 10 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois; (2) the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 5 ILCS 220/1 *et seq.*, ; and (3) the Local Government Property Transfer Act. 50 ILCS 605/0.01 *et seq.*

62. However, to read the actual statutes and parse the language is to immediately understand why legal misdirection has been employed to give the superficial appearance of legality to what the law itself clearly prohibits.

63. The City and Park District cite Article VII, Section 10 (a) of the Illinois Constitution as legal authority. This Article provides that:

Units of local government and school districts may contract or otherwise associate among themselves, with the State, with other states and their units of

local government and school districts, and with the United States to obtain or share services and to exercise, combine, or transfer any power or function, **in any manner not prohibited by law or by ordinance.**

(Emphasis added)

64. But the next following Article VIII, Section 1 (a) expressly provides that: “**Public funds, property or credit shall be used only for public purposes,**” and the Park District Code, 70-1205/10-7, limits the transfer of public park real estate. The actions taken by the Defendants are clearly “**prohibited by law.**”

65. The Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, which is also cited, provides:

(d) The term "restriction" shall mean any condition, limitation, qualification, reversion, possibility of reversion, covenant, agreement or restraint of whatever kind or nature, the effect of which is to restrict the use or ownership of real estate by a municipality as defined in (c) above.” and Section 2(b) provides “If any such real estate shall be held by the transferor municipality subject to or limited by any restriction, and the transferee municipality shall desire the use, occupation or improvement thereof free from said restriction, the transferor municipality (or the transferee municipality, in the name of and for and on behalf of the transferor municipality ... shall have the “power to secure from its grantor, or grantors, their heirs, successors, assigns, or others, a release of any or all of such restrictions upon such terms as may be agreed upon between either of said municipalities and the person or persons entitled to the benefit of said restrictions. Upon the recording of any such release the transferor municipality shall then have the powers granted in paragraph (a) of this Section.

(Emphasis added)

Notably, unlike other statutes cited, this statute does not address “restrictions” that exist under co-equal law, and fails to set or detail the standards and limitations applicable to creation of “Special Districts” like the Park District and is unconstitutionally vague and incapable of reaching non-conflicting interpretations and conclusions with respect to the existing Park District restrictions. Any attempt to invoke this statute to the shell game being played without

recognizing and applying the statutory and equally authoritative prohibitions of the Park District Act and the other applicable laws would render it unconstitutional as applied.

66. In the present case, Jackson Park was dedicated to the people of the State of Illinois “as a public park . . . free to all persons forever.” The Presidential Center is not a public park. The Presidential Center’s museum will require admission tickets, and its parking garage will require fees. The private Presidential Center will not at all times be free to all persons forever.

67. Section 3 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act (5 ILCS 220/1), which the City cites, provides: “Any power or powers, privileges, functions, or authority exercised or which may be exercised by a public agency of this State may be exercised, combined, transferred, and enjoyed **jointly with any other public agency of this State** and jointly with any public agency of any other state or of the United States to the extent that laws of such other state or of the United States do not prohibit joint exercise or enjoyment and **except where specifically and expressly prohibited by law.**”

68. The issue with the Park District and the City’s scheme with respect to the Presidential Center is that the City does not in any way propose to “exercise, combine, or enjoy jointly” the powers and duties of the Park District in preserving and protecting the open, clear and free public park use of Jackson Park. The issue is Defendants’ defiance of the law and their prohibited act of taking dedicated public park land to serve the interests of a non-governmental private entity for a private use. Defendants Park District and City of Chicago make no serious pretense of acting under the authority of this Act. Their conduct is patently a violation of the clear intent and purpose of the Act and a denial of due process.

69. The Local Government Property Transfer Act, 50 ILCS 605/0.01 *et seq.* (“Property Transfer Act”), which is presumably the key statute the City relies upon for obtaining title to the

Jackson Park site, allows municipalities, including park districts, to transfer land to other municipalities. The Property Transfer Act, however, does not allow the Park District to transfer the Jackson Park Site to the City in order to permit the City to transfer possession and use to a private non-governmental Foundation to construct, operate and control a constantly changing so called “Presidential Center.”

70. Section 2 of this Property Transfer Act provides as follows:

If the territory of any municipality shall be wholly within, coextensive with, or partly within and partly without the corporate limits of any other municipality, or if the municipality is a school district and the territory of the school district is adjacent to the boundaries of any other school district, and the first mentioned municipality (herein called "transferee municipality"), shall by ordinance declare that it is necessary or convenient for it to use, occupy or improve any real estate held by the last mentioned municipality (herein called the "transferor municipality") in the making of any public improvement or for any public purpose, the corporate authorities of the transferor municipality shall have the power to transfer all of the right, title and interest held by it immediately prior to such transfer, in and to such real estate, whether located within or without either or both of said municipalities, to the transferee municipality upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the corporate authorities of both municipalities, in the manner and upon the conditions following:

(Emphasis added).

71. Pursuant to Section 2 of the Property Transfer Act, if a transferee municipality, such as the City of Chicago, desires to obtain land from another “municipality,” a park district, the City may obtain the property for “it[the City] to use, occupy or improve. . .”

72. Here, it is not the City “using, occupying or improving” the Jackson Park site. Control over the Jackson Park Site is being transferred to a nongovernmental private Foundation, and it is the Foundation alone that will “use, occupy and improve” the Jackson Park site for a privately determined purpose. Therefore, the Property Transfer Act does not allow the Park District to do what it is prohibited from doing by law by the charade of transferring the Jackson Park site to the City to perform the illegal act.

73. The Park District is subject to another specific restriction on the use of the dedicated public park property at issue.

74. Section 2(b) of the Property Transfer Act, 50 ILCS 605/2(b), provides:

(b) If any such real estate shall be held by the transferor municipality subject to or limited by any restriction, and the transferee municipality shall desire the use, occupation or improvement thereof free from said restriction, the transferor municipality (or the transferee municipality, in the name of and for and on behalf of the transferor municipality, but without subjecting the transferor municipality to any expense without the consent of its corporate authorities), shall have the power to secure from its grantor, or grantors, their heirs, successors, assigns, or others, a release of any or all of such restrictions upon such terms as may be agreed upon between either of said municipalities and the person or persons entitled to the benefit of said restrictions. Upon the recording of any such release the transferor municipality shall then have the powers granted in paragraph (a) of this Section.

75. Therefore, if a transferor park district desires to transfer property limited by a restriction to a transferee municipality, the park district may only do so with the agreement of both the transferee municipality and “the person or persons entitled to the benefit of said restrictions.”

76. The term “restriction” is defined in the Property Transfer Act as follows:

The term "restriction" shall mean any condition, limitation, qualification, reversion, possibility of reversion, covenant, agreement or restraint of whatever kind or nature, the effect of which is to restrict the use or ownership of real estate by a municipality as defined in (c) above.

50 ILCS 605/1(d).

77. In the present case, Jackson Park was dedicated to the people of the State of Illinois “as a public park . . . free to all persons forever.” The Presidential Center is not a public park. The buildings that comprise the Presidential Center will not, on information and belief, at all times is free to all persons forever.

78. The beneficiaries of the restriction on the use of Jackson Park as “a public park . . . free to all persons forever” are the citizens of the State of Illinois. The Park District has never obtained

the agreement from the citizens of the State of Illinois to allow the transfer of the Jackson Park site to the City of Chicago; and the unelected Commissioners of the Chicago Park District are bound by their oath of office to preserve and protect the public park lands entrusted to their care which they have sworn to do.

79. The Illinois Park District Aquarium and Museum Act, 70 ILCS 1290/0.01 et seq. (“Park District Museum Act”), which contains limited authorization for other uses of park district public land in general only does not authorize the Park District to transfer public trust land to the City of Chicago for the City to in turn transfer the property to a private entity on a long term ground lease.

80. The Museum Act does not release the existing statutory duty of the Park District or the restrictions placed on Jackson Park or the Jackson Park Site that the property be maintained “as a public park . . . free to all persons forever.”

81. Further, the Park District Museum Act does not supersede the public trust doctrine’s prior application to the Jackson Park site as alleged in this Complaint.

82. The Plaintiffs, as taxpayers of the State of Illinois and the City of Chicago, have a fractional beneficial interest in the Jackson Park site that the Park District holds in trust for them, so as to create a protectable property interest.

83. The Plaintiffs, accordingly, have standing and the right to enforce their beneficial interest in the property held in public trust, which will otherwise deprive or otherwise diminish the beneficial ownership interest of Plaintiffs and other citizens of the City and State in the property without the required protective procedure, and in violation of their rights in such property under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

84. In the alternative, proceeding with the transfer of the public trust Jackson Park site will take, deprive or otherwise diminish the beneficial ownership interest of Plaintiffs and other citizens of the City and State in the property without the required protective procedure and in violation of their rights in such property under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

85. The Defendants' actions constitute an unlawful taking of the Jackson Park site by the Defendants from the Plaintiffs and the people of the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois in violation of the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment as incorporated into the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

86. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983, Plaintiffs seek to bar the Park District and the City from approving the building of the Presidential Center and from conveying any interest in or control of the Jackson Park Site to the Foundation as set forth in the contemplated long term ground lease, as such actions violate the rights of Plaintiffs and other Illinois and City of Chicago citizens as holders of beneficial interests protected under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Enjoin the conveyance by the Park District to the City of Chicago of the Jackson Park Site;
- B. Enjoin the Park District and the City of Chicago from approving or allowing the construction of the Presidential Center on the Jackson Park Site, public trust lands;
- C. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- D. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT II
Breach of the Public Trust

87. Plaintiffs reallege and repeat the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 86, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 87, as if fully set forth herein.

88. The Jackson Park Site is owned by the Park District for a public use, specifically an open space public park.

89. Under the public trust doctrine, the Park District holds the Jackson Park Site in trust for the benefit of the residents of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois.

90. The Park District and the City's actions and contemplated actions as alleged herein would cause the Jackson Park Site to be used for a purpose that is in conflict with its public use as an open space park "free to all persons forever."

91. Further, the Park District and the City's actions and threatened actions of transferring the Jackson Park site from the Park District to the City, and the City then executing a long term ground lease for only nominal consideration, transfers the use and control of the Jackson Park Site to the Foundation, which is a private non-governmental entity. The Foundation will have control over public land for not just decades but centuries to come.

92. The action to transfer use and control of this unique and priceless lakefront Jackson Park public property site is an unconstitutional taking as there exists a significant amount of non-park, non-public trust land, on which to beneficially locate a private Presidential Center.

93. Locating the Presidential Center on non-public, non-public park trust land would serve the identical foundation purposes and escape deliberately doing damage to historic Jackson Park.

94. Defendants are in breach of their duty to hold the Jackson Park site in trust for the people of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois as the beneficial owners of such property.

95. A transfer of public trust Jackson Park Site to the Foundation as set forth in the contemplated long term ground lease, violates the public interest needs and purposes for which Jackson Park Site is held in trust.

96. Plaintiffs have standing as well to enforce the trust and prevent the dissipation and waste of trust assets or actions that impair the value of the trust property to them or interfere with their use and enjoyment of the trust property as property held in common on their behalf.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Enjoin the conveyance by Park District to the City of Chicago of the Jackson Park Site;
- B. Enjoin the Park District and the City of Chicago from approving or allowing the construction of the Presidential Center on the Jackson Park Site, public trust lands;
- C. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- D. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT III
Ultra Vires Action

97. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 96, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 97, as if fully set forth herein.

98. The Park District's contemplated action of transferring the Jackson Park site to the City of Chicago for \$1.00, so that the City will then enter into a long term lease with the Foundation has not been authorized by the State of Illinois. The Park District therefore lacks authority for the transaction.

99. The Park District and the City's actions as alleged herein are *ultra vires* actions for which they have no authority.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Declare that the purported conveyance of the Jackson Park Site to the City of Chicago invalid and without legal effect as an *ultra vires* act;
- B. Enjoin the long term ground lease from the City to the Foundation of any property rights or interest in or control of the Jackson Park Site;
- C. Enjoin the Defendants from approving or allowing the Foundation to construct a museum and other structures, including but not limited to a library, forum, athletic center, parking garage and other structures on the Jackson Park Site.
- D. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- E. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT IV

Declaratory Judgment As To Inapplicability of the Illinois Museum Act

100. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 99, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 100, as if fully set forth herein.

101. The 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act states on its face that it is not retroactive. The temporal reach of the 2016 Amendment states that the amendment is “declaratory of existing law,” and therefore the substance of the 2016 Amendment cannot be made retroactive.

102. However, the 2016 Amendment is not declaratory of existing law. Existing law at the time of the 2016 Amendment does not state allow aquariums and museums on formerly submerged lands, does not allow undefined “edifices” for “presidential libraries and centers” on park land, and does not allow the gifting of park land to private entities by allowing multiple 99 year leases of park land to a private entity – all of which were added in the 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act.

103. On information and belief, the Defendants will contend that the Illinois Museum Act allows a private Presidential Center to be constructed on the Jackson Park Site. Therefore, an

actual and justiciable controversy exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants related to the applicability of the Museum Act to the Presidential Center.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Decelerate the rights of the parties related to the application of the Illinois Museum Act;
- B. Decelerate the Illinois Museum Act does not authorize the Presidential Center in the Jackson Park site;
- C. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- D. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT V
Special Legislation

104. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 103, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 104, as if fully set forth herein.

105. The 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act provides, *inter alia*, that the corporate authorities of cities and park districts are authorized to erect and maintain:

edifices to be used as aquariums or as museums of art, industry, science, or natural or other history, **including presidential libraries, centers, and museums, such aquariums and museums consisting of all facilities for their collections, exhibitions, programming, and associated initiatives**, or to permit the directors or trustees of any corporation or society organized for the construction or maintenance and operation of an aquarium or museum as hereinabove described to **erect, enlarge, ornament, build, rebuild, rehabilitate, improve, maintain, and operate its aquarium or museum within any public park now** or hereafter under the control or supervision of any city or park district.

..
(Emphasis added)

106. The 2016 Amendment to the Illinois Museum Act expressly allowing a “presidential center” constitutes special legislation and is therefore unconstitutional.

107. Article IV, Section 13 of the Illinois Constitution provides: “The General Assembly shall pass no special or local law when a general law is or can be made applicable.” If in fact “the changes made to this Section are declaratory of existing law and shall not be construed as a new enactment” there was no need for amendment. The fact that Defendant City of Chicago saw the need to do so is a judicial admission that the 2016 Amendment is indeed special legislation.

108. The 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act was specifically designed to benefit only one entity – the private Obama Foundation (repeating language that tracks the language of the pre-existing City Ordinance) and its plan to build what the Foundation originally called an official “Presidential Library” and which is now ambiguously described as a “Presidential Center.”

109. There can be little doubt that the Museum Act was specifically amended for the sole purpose to retroactively allow the Presidential Center on Park District property. In fact, the City of Chicago’s legal department drafted the amendments to the Museum Act to specifically allow for the continually changing so-called “Presidential Center.”

110. City of Chicago’s Corporation Counsel, Stephen Patton, submitted a Statement of Corporation Counsel Stephen R. Patton In Support of the Department of Law’s Proposed 2016 Budget (“Statement”) in support of the City of Chicago Law Departments proposed 2016 budget. That Statement is dated October 9, 2015, and a true and correct copy is attached hereto as Exhibit M.

111. The Statement expressly provides that the City of Chicago’s Department of Law drafted the 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act to allow the Presidential Center. The City of Chicago’s Statement states, in relevant part, as follows:

A. Helping to Secure the Barack Obama Presidential Center for Chicago

In December 2014, the Barack Obama Foundation announced that the University of Chicago's bid to host the Obama Presidential Center was in jeopardy because the University -- one of four finalists in the Foundation's competition to host the library -- did not own or control either of the sites it proposed in Washington and Jackson Parks. The Foundation subsequently made clear that in order for the University's bid to remain competitive, the City would need to develop a plan whereby it would acquire the sites in question and lease them to the Foundation. DOL attorneys worked over the Christmas and New Year holidays to research state law governing the use of park land and develop a plan and draft ordinances and an intergovernmental agreement whereby, if the University's bid were selected, the Chicago Park District would exercise its authority to transfer park land to the City, and the City in turn would exercise its authority to lease the land to the Foundation.

In January 2015, an ordinance was introduced authorizing the inter-governmental land transfer with the Chicago Park District, and that transfer was subsequently approved by the Chicago Plan Commission and the City Council after public hearings. Thereafter, DOL began negotiating the terms of a proposed ground lease and related transaction documents with the Obama Foundation to demonstrate the City's commitment to the project. Finally, last spring, to resolve any questions about the legality of using park land for the presidential center, DOL drafted legislation amending the State's Museum and Aquarium Act to expressly allow the long-term lease of park land for the center, which was subsequently signed into law in May.

112. The 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act will benefit only the Foundation. Further, the legislation constitutes special legislation because it is arbitrary and uncertain in that it provides for the inclusion on park district land of any structure without particularity that any unvetted party could baldly contend is a "Presidential Center."

113. The 2016 Amendment to the Illinois Museum Act is therefore unconstitutional as special legislation in violation of Article IV, Section 13 of the Illinois Constitution.

114. On information and belief, the Defendants contend that the Illinois Museum Act allows the Presidential Center on the Jackson Park Site, and is not special legislation. Therefore, an actual and justiciable controversy exists between the Plaintiffs and the Defendants related to the constitutionality of the 2016 Amendment to the Museum Act.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Declare the rights of the parties related to the application of the Illinois Museum Act;
- B. Declare the 2016 Amendment to the Illinois Museum Act allowing undefined edifices constituting a presidential center is unconstitutional as special legislation;
- C. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- D. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

COUNT VI

First Amendment Violation

115. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege the allegations contained in paragraphs 1 to 114, as and for the allegations contained in paragraph 115, as if fully set forth herein.

116. The Ordinance and avowed purpose of the proposed Obama Foundation project is to create “an academic institute to enhance the pursuit of the [former] President's initiatives beyond 2017”. (Emphasis added”)

117. Former President Obama has made it known that he intends to use his Center as a “bully pulpit” to continue his political activities by raising money for the Democrat Party, endorsing individual candidates for election, speaking out on controversial partisan political issues, and being outspoken in critiquing the actions of succeeding presidents and elected members of Congress with whom he disagrees.

118. There is, of course, no objection to former president Obama exercising all his First Amendment Rights and using all the resources and facilities within his control. However, the Museum Act, which provides for a “Presidential Library” or “museum” with a collection of Mr. Obama’s political mementos in Jackson Park, also provides for a new real estate tax to be

imposed upon all City property owners for the specific purpose of supporting that Library or Museum.

119. Section 2 of the Museum Act states, in relevant part, that the Board of public park commissioners may:

levy annually a tax not to exceed .03 per cent in park districts of less than 500,000 population and in districts of over 500,000 population not to exceed .15 percent of the full, fair cash value, as equalized or assessed by the Department of Revenue of taxable property embraced in said district, according to the valuation of the same as made for the purpose of State and county taxation by the general assessment last preceding the time when such tax hereby authorized shall be levied: Such tax to be for the purpose of establishing, acquiring, completing, erecting, enlarging, ornamenting, building, rebuilding, rehabilitating, improving, operating, maintaining and caring for such aquarium and museum or museums and the buildings and grounds thereof; and the proceeds of such additional tax shall be kept as a separate fund. Said tax shall be in addition to all other taxes which such board of park commissioners is now or hereafter may be authorized to levy on the aggregate valuation of all taxable property within the park district. Said tax shall be levied and collected in like manner as the general taxes for such parks and shall not be included within any limitation of rate for general park purposes as now or hereafter provided by law but shall be excluded there from and be in addition thereto and in excess thereof.

(Emphasis added)

120. On information and belief, the Obama Foundation will not pay real estate taxes. The effect of this special Obama Center tax on the public is therefore to make individuals who politically disagree with Mr. Obama on his political, environmental, or educational initiatives be nevertheless involuntarily compelled to contribute money to enable him to successfully pursue all his personal political and other initiatives and objectives. This is a denial of citizens own First Amendment rights of speech and assembly, and an unconstitutional exercise of governmental power.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court:

- A. Enjoin the conveyance by Park District to the City of Chicago of the Jackson Park Site;
- B. Enjoin the Park District and the City of Chicago from approving or allowing the construction of the Presidential Center on the Jackson Park Site, public trust lands;
- C. Award Plaintiffs their reasonable attorney's fees and costs; and
- D. Award any other just and equitable relief that the Court deems appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Mark D. Roth
Mark D. Roth

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EXHIBIT A

JT. BUDGET,
HOUSING,
SP. EV.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF CHICAGO

RAHM EMANUEL
MAYOR

January 21, 2015

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CITY COUNCIL
OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Ladies and Gentlemen:

At the request of the Commissioner of Planning and Development, I transmit herewith, together with Aldermen Moreno, Dowell, Burns, Sawyer, Holmes, Harris, Beate, Popc, Balcer, Cardenas, Quinn, Burke, Foulkes, Thompson, Thomas, Lane, O'Shea, Cochran, Brookins, Chandler, Solis, Maldonado, Burnett, Ervin, Graham, Reboyras, Suarez, Meil, Austin, Colon, Mitts, Cullerton, Laurino, P. O'Connor, M. O'Connor, Reilly, Smith, Tunney, Cappleman, Osterman, Moore and Silverstein, an ordinance authorizing the execution of an intergovernmental agreement with the Chicago Park District and associated transfer of land for the Barack Obama Presidential Center.

Your favorable consideration of this ordinance will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rahm Emanuel".

Mayor

ORDINANCE

WHEREAS, the City of Chicago (the "City") is a municipal corporation and home rule unit of government under Article VII, Section 6(a) of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois and, as such, may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs; and

WHEREAS, the Chicago Park District (the "Park District") is a body politic and corporate created pursuant to the Chicago Park District Act, 70 ILCS 1505/0.01, et seq., and a unit of local government under Article VII, Section 1 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois, and as such, has the authority to exercise control over and supervise the operation of all parks within the corporate limits of the City; and

WHEREAS, The Barack Obama Foundation, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (the "Foundation"), was established in January 2014 in order to plan and develop a multi-unit facility consisting of a library in which the presidential records of the Barack Obama presidency will be available for review and analysis ("Library"), a museum dedicated to the Barack Obama presidency ("Museum"), an academic institute to enhance the pursuit of the President's initiatives beyond 2017, the Foundation's executive and administrative offices, and other ancillary facilities, such as parking and landscaped open space (collectively, the "Presidential Center"); and

WHEREAS, the Foundation has been recognized as a tax-exempt organization under Section 501(c)(3) by the Internal Revenue Service; and

WHEREAS, the presidential records and artifacts of President Barack Obama and his administration will be under the custody and management of the National Archives and Records Administration of the United States ("NARA"), in accordance with the Presidential Libraries Acts of 1955 and 1986, the Presidential Records Act of 1978, the Presidential Historical Records Preservation Act of 2008, and any other statutes, regulations and executive orders governing Presidential libraries, and in connection therewith, the Foundation contemplates entering into a written agreement with NARA governing such custody and management; and

WHEREAS, in March 2014, the Foundation initiated a broad search for the future site of the Presidential Center, beginning with a Request for Qualifications open to all interested parties; and

WHEREAS, after narrowing the field to four institutions, including the University of Illinois-Chicago ("UIC") and the University of Chicago ("UChicago"), the Foundation requested comprehensive proposals from each institution; and

WHEREAS, UIC and UChicago submitted their proposals to the Foundation on December 11, 2014; and

WHEREAS, UIC's proposal includes two sites: the first consisting of approximately 23 acres in the North Lawndale neighborhood, near West Roosevelt Road and South Kostner Avenue, which would be the location of the Library and Museum, and the second on the east end of UIC's campus, which would house the Library's visitor center and "04" academic institute; and

WHEREAS, UChicago's proposal identifies three potential locations for the future Presidential Center, a location in the northwest portion of Washington Park, a location southwest of the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park, and a location near the South Shore Cultural Center in Jackson Park; and

WHEREAS, the Park District is the owner of the park land identified in UChicago's proposal; and

WHEREAS, in early January, the Foundation raised concerns about both UIC's and UChicago's proposals; and

WHEREAS, with respect to UIC, the Foundation expressed concerns about a pending change in leadership and the uncertainty this raised about the university's long-term commitment to the proposal; and

WHEREAS, UIC was able to address the Foundation's concerns quickly and without City action; and

WHEREAS, the City supports the conveyance of City land in the North Lawndale community for the Library and Museum and the City Council will work to ensure that conveyance is conducted quickly and at minimal cost; and

WHEREAS, with respect to UChicago, the Foundation expressed concerns regarding the City's lack of control over the proposed park sites, and indicated that consolidating ownership of the sites and local decision-making authority in the City was a prerequisite to a successful bid; and

WHEREAS, a response from UChicago requires the City's intervention; and

WHEREAS, the City wishes to demonstrate its robust commitment to bringing the Presidential Center to Chicago, as it would indelibly seal President Obama's close and abiding relationship to the City, as well as provide a unique cultural and economic opportunity for Chicago's residents, and, therefore, the City is committed to doing everything it reasonably can to help both universities and their respective bids remain competitive; and

WHEREAS, the City and the Park District have eliminated the South Shore Cultural Center location from consideration as a potential location for the Presidential Center, but strongly support the location of the Presidential Center in either of the other two proposed locations in UChicago's proposal; and

WHEREAS, the Park District's portion of the Washington Park location is comprised of approximately 21 acres, and is legally described on Exhibit A and generally depicted on Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Washington Park Site"); and

WHEREAS, the Washington Park Site is generally bounded by South Martin Luther King Drive on the west, South Ellsworth Drive on the east, East Garfield Boulevard on the south, and East 51st Street on the north; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Washington Park location also includes land west of Martin Luther King Drive across the street from the Washington Park Site, but this land is owned

primarily by UChicago and the Chicago Transit Authority and is not the subject of this ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the Jackson Park location is comprised of approximately 20 acres, and is legally described on Exhibit C and generally depicted on Exhibit D attached hereto (the "Jackson Park Site"), and

WHEREAS, the Jackson Park Site is generally bounded by South Stony Island Avenue on the west, South Cornell Drive on the east, East 60th Street on the north, and East 63rd Street on the south; and

WHEREAS, it is expected that the Foundation would devote approximately five (5) acres of the selected project site to the Presidential Center, and the remaining land would remain landscaped open space; and

WHEREAS, it is unknown at this time whether the Foundation will select UChicago's proposal and, if selected, whether the Foundation will prefer the Washington Park location (or a portion thereof) or the Jackson Park location (or a portion thereof) as the future location of the Presidential Center (the portion of either location, if selected, owned by the Park District being herein referred to as the "Selected Site"); and

WHEREAS, in order to satisfy the Foundation's request for consolidated ownership and control in the event UChicago has the winning bid, the City wishes to acquire the Selected Site from the Park District, and the Park District wishes to convey the Selected Site to the City; and

WHEREAS, the announcement of the winning bid for the Presidential Center is expected to occur in the spring of 2015; and

WHEREAS, if UChicago has the winning bid, the final selection of the site for the Presidential Center is expected to occur in the fall or winter of 2015; and

WHEREAS, unless and until the Foundation selects UChicago as having the winning bid, title to and possession of the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site shall remain vested in the Park District; and

WHEREAS, if UChicago has the winning bid, the deed from the Park District to the City for the Selected Site will contain a reversionary clause, providing that the Selected Site will revert to the Park District if it is not used as part of the Presidential Center; and

WHEREAS, the Park District is interested in acquiring land from the City in exchange for the loss of green space resulting from the construction of the Presidential Center, which the Park District and the City have mutually agreed to identify at a later date; and

WHEREAS, the Mayor is committed to assembling a group of leaders from open space and community groups to identify nearby land that can be converted to green space to replace the green space lost to the construction of the Presidential Center, and to look for opportunities to reinvest in and restore Olmsted parks; and

WHEREAS, the City will introduce a separate ordinance authorizing the development, construction and operation of the Presidential Center on the Selected Site, if UChicago's proposal is selected; and

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that the City and the Foundation will enter into a long-term ground lease that will allow the Foundation to develop, construct and operate the Presidential Center, and that the Foundation will enter into a use agreement, sublease or other agreement with NARA to operate the Library and Museum; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that it is necessary and convenient to acquire the Selected Site from the Park District in order to facilitate the location, development, construction and operation of the Presidential Center in Chicago; and

WHEREAS, in providing UChicago with the ability to effectuate its proposal if selected, the City Council believes the City will have provided two equally viable proposals for the Presidential Center, one from UIC and one from UChicago, giving our City the greatest chance for selection; and

WHEREAS, the City Council stands in enthusiastic support behind both UIC and UChicago; and

WHEREAS, the City Council finds that the development of the Presidential Center in Chicago will expand the City's cultural resources, promote economic development, strengthen surrounding communities, beautify and increase the use of existing park land or vacant land (depending on which institution and which site is selected), bring greater national and international visibility to the City, and serve other important public purposes; and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 10 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois, authorizes state and local governing bodies to cooperate in the performance of their responsibilities by contracts and other agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 5 ILCS 220/1 *et seq.*, similarly authorizes public agencies, including units of local government and school districts, to contract with one another to perform any governmental service, activity or undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Local Government Property Transfer Act, 50 ILCS 605/0.01 *et seq.*, authorizes and provides for municipalities to convey, grant or transfer real estate held by the municipality to any other municipality upon the agreement of the corporate authorities governing the respective parties; and

WHEREAS, while the City Council is confident in the quality and thoroughness of both UIC's and UChicago's proposals, the City defers to the sound judgment of the President and his Foundation as to the ultimate location of the Presidential Library; *now, therefore,*

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

SECTION 1. The foregoing recitals are hereby adopted as the findings of the City Council.

SECTION 2. It is hereby determined and declared and found that it is useful, desirable, necessary and convenient that the City acquire the Selected Site for the public purpose of facilitating the location, development, construction and operation of the Presidential Center in Chicago.

SECTION 3. The City's acquisition of the Selected Site from the Park District for \$1.00 is hereby approved. The Department of Planning and Development (the "Department") is hereby authorized to accept on behalf of the City a deed of conveyance from the Park District for the Selected Site, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel.

SECTION 4. The Commissioner of the Department (the "Commissioner"), or the Commissioner's designee, is each hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Corporation Counsel, to negotiate, execute and deliver an intergovernmental agreement between the City and the Park District in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit E (the "IGA"), and to execute such other documents and take such other actions as may be necessary or appropriate for the Department to accept title to the Selected Site on behalf of the City and to implement the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 5. If any provision of this ordinance shall be held to be invalid or unenforceable for any reason, the invalidity or unenforceability of such provision shall not affect any of the other provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 6. All ordinances, resolutions, motions or orders in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict.

SECTION 7. This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Attachments: Exhibit A – Legal Description of Washington Park Site
Exhibit B – Depiction of Washington Park Site
Exhibit C – Legal Description of Jackson Park Site
Exhibit D – Depiction of Jackson Park Site
Exhibit E – Intergovernmental Agreement

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF WASHINGTON PARK SITE

(SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY AND TITLE COMMITMENT)

THAT PART OF THE WEST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHEAST 1/4 OF SECTION 10, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 14 EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, BOUNDED AND DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

COMMENCING AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF THE SOUTH LINE OF THE 66.00 FOOT WIDE EAST 51ST STREET (IN THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 10) EXTENDED EASTERLY WITH A LINE DRAWN 66.00 FEET EASTERLY OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE WEST LINE OF THE 33.00 FOOT WIDE SOUTH DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING DRIVE (IN THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SAID SECTION 10); THENCE ALONG AN ASSUMED BEARING OF SOUTH 01°34'05" EAST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE 51.85 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; THENCE SOUTH 19°58'40" EAST 92.02 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 505.51 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 87159.85 FEET CONCAVE NORTHEASTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 27°02'11" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 505.51 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 61.33 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 230.53 FEET CONCAVE NORTHEASTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 40°50'31" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 61.15 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 165.93 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 4235.68 FEET CONCAVE NORTHEASTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 47°41'13" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 165.92 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 118.21 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 583.37 FEET CONCAVE SOUTHWESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 41°42'03" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 118.01 FEET; THENCE SOUTHEASTERLY 79.53 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 409.31 FEET CONCAVE SOUTHWESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 30°28'31" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 79.40 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 86.06 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 211.92 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 16°26'07" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 85.47 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 207.65 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 2269.24 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 01°21'41" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 207.58 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 229.24 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 4492.41 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 03°56'09" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 229.22 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 216.89 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 2358.61 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 08°25'16" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 216.82 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 231.88 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 3587.52 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 12°59'28" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 231.84 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 163.66 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 6472.30 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 15°04'36" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 163.65 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 232.94 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1033.90 FEET CONCAVE EASTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 09°03'34" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 232.44 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 177.24 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 13976.54 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 02°23'46" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 177.24 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 77.65 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 3613.77 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 01°52'55" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 77.65 FEET; THENCE SOUTHERLY 33.77 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 368.19 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 05°29'43" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 33.76 FEET; THENCE SOUTHWESTERLY 42.61 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 100.03 FEET CONCAVE NORTHWESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS SOUTH 29°51'20" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 42.29 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 88°06'57" WEST 279.75 FEET TO THE AFOREMENTIONED PARALLEL; THENCE NORTH 01°34'05" WEST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE 2532.49 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

AREA OF PROPERTY = 909,301 SQ. FT. 20.87 ACRES

EXHIBIT B

DEPICTION OF WASHINGTON PARK SITE

(LAND SHADED IN BLACK AND IDENTIFIED WITH LETTER "A" BELOW)

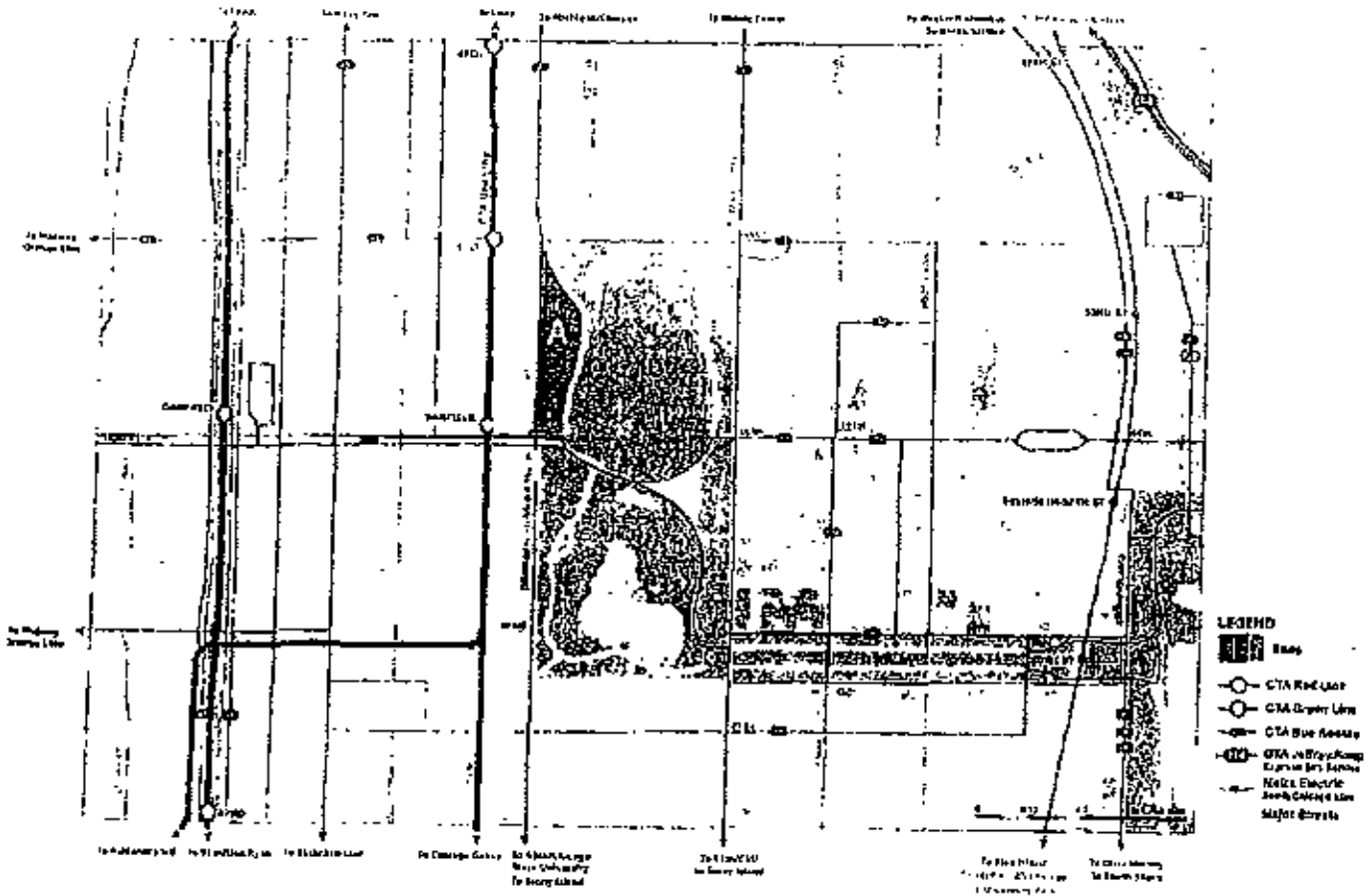


EXHIBIT C

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF JACKSON PARK SITE

(SUBJECT TO FINAL SURVEY AND TITLE COMMITMENT)

THAT PART OF THE WEST 1/2 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 13, TOWNSHIP 38 NORTH, RANGE 14, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: BEGINNING AT THE POINT OF INTERSECTION OF THE NORTH LINE OF LOT A EXTENDED EASTERLY (BEING ALSO THE SOUTH LINE OF EAST 60TH STREET) WITH A LINE DRAWN 83.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE EAST LINE OF SAID LOT A IN MIDWAY PLAISANCE SUBDIVISION OF LOTS 1 AND 2 IN JACKSON PARK, BEING A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF THE NORTHEAST 1/4 OF THE SOUTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 14, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE AFORESAID; THENCE ALONG AN ASSUMED BEARING OF SOUTH 01°28'20" EAST ALONG SAID PARALLEL LINE (BEING ALSO A LINE DRAWN 83.00 FEET EAST OF AND PARALLEL WITH THE WEST LINE OF SOUTH STONY ISLAND AVENUE) A DISTANCE OF 1947.76 FEET TO ITS POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF THE NORTH LINE OF EAST 63RD STREET; THENCE NORTH 88°49'33" EAST ALONG THE LAST MENTION NORTH LINE 443.73 FEET; THENCE NORTHEASTERLY 18.07 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 17.60 FEET CONCAVE NORTHWESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 27°56'23" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 17.29 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 86.95 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 716.01 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 03°32'22" EAST, A DISTANCE OF 86.90 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 275.01 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 8170.68 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 00°36'55" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 275.00 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 274.19 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 33202.06 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 01°32'21" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 274.39 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 370.38 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 46381.16 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 02°00'00" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 370.37 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 289.18 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 4320.08 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 03°29'29" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 289.12 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 78.74 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1339.63 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 08°06'06" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 78.73 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 124.30 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1708.00 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 10°13'51" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 124.27 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 103.38 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1554.40 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 13°44'00" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 103.36 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 115.67 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 2362.24 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 16°41'26" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 115.65 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 131.39 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 5124.48 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 19°38'49" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 131.39 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 70.16 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 1518.99 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 17°01'57" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 70.15 FEET; THENCE NORTHERLY 36.40 FEET ALONG THE ARC OF A CIRCLE HAVING A RADIUS OF 220.63 FEET CONCAVE WESTERLY AND WHOSE CHORD BEARS NORTH 27°00'59" WEST, A DISTANCE OF 36.35 FEET TO ITS POINT OF INTERSECTION WITH THE EASTERLY EXTENSION OF THE AFORESAID SOUTH LINE OF EAST 60TH STREET; THENCE SOUTH 88°44'53" WEST ALONG THE LAST MENTIONED SOUTH LINE 294.20 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

CONTAINING 851,194 SQUARE FEET. OR 19.54 ACRES MORE OR LESS.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT

This Intergovernmental Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into on or as of the ____ day of _____, 2015, by and between the Chicago Park District, an Illinois municipal corporation (the "Park District"), and the City of Chicago, an Illinois municipal corporation and home rule unit of government (the "City"), acting by and through its Department of Planning and Development ("DPD").

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the Park District is the owner of the real property legally described on Exhibit A attached hereto and depicted on Exhibit B attached hereto (the "Washington Park Site"), and

WHEREAS, the Washington Park Site is comprised of approximately 21 acres and is located in the northwest portion of Washington Park; and

WHEREAS, the Washington Park Site is generally bounded by South Martin Luther King Drive on the west, South Ellsworth Drive on the east, East Garfield Boulevard on the south, and East 51st Street on the north; and

WHEREAS, the Park District is also the owner of the real property legally described on Exhibit C attached hereto and depicted on Exhibit D attached hereto (the "Jackson Park Site"); and

WHEREAS, the Jackson Park Site is comprised of approximately 20 acres and is located southwest of the Museum of Science and Industry in Jackson Park; and

WHEREAS, the Jackson Park Site is generally bounded by South Stony Island Avenue on the west, South Cornell Drive on the east, East 80th Street on the north, and East 63rd Street on the south; and

WHEREAS, The Barack Obama Foundation, a nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia (the "Foundation") was established in January 2014 in order to plan and develop a multi-unit facility consisting of a library in which the presidential records of the Barack Obama presidency will be available for review and analysis ("Library"), a museum dedicated to the Barack Obama presidency ("Museum"), an academic institute to enhance the pursuit of the President's initiatives beyond 2017, the Foundation's executive and administrative offices, and other ancillary facilities, such as parking and landscaped open space (collectively, the "Presidential Center"); and

WHEREAS, in March 2014, the Foundation initiated a broad search for the future site of the Presidential Center, beginning with a Request for Qualifications open to all interested parties; and

WHEREAS, after narrowing the field to four institutions, including the University of Illinois-Chicago ("UIC") and the University of Chicago ("UChicago"), the Foundation requested comprehensive proposals from each institution, and

WHEREAS, UIC and UChicago submitted their proposals to the Foundation on December 11, 2014; and

WHEREAS, UChicago's proposal identifies the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site as potential locations for the future Presidential Center; and

WHEREAS, in early January, the Foundation expressed concerns regarding the City's lack of control over these sites, and indicated that consolidating ownership of the sites and local decision-making authority in the City was a prerequisite to a successful bid, and

WHEREAS, the City and the Park District wish to address the Foundation's concerns and demonstrate their mutual commitment to bringing the Presidential Center to Chicago, and

WHEREAS, the City and the Park District strongly support the location of the Presidential Center in either proposed location; and

WHEREAS, it is unknown at this time whether the Foundation will select UChicago's proposal and, if selected, whether the Foundation will prefer the Washington Park Site (or a portion thereof) or the Jackson Park Site (or a portion thereof) as the future location of the Presidential Center (either site, if selected, or any portion thereof, the "Selected Site"); and

WHEREAS, in order to satisfy the Foundation's request for consolidated ownership and control in the event UChicago has the winning bid, the City wishes to acquire the Selected Site from the Park District, and the Park District wishes to convey the Selected Site to the City; and

WHEREAS, the announcement of the winning bid for the Presidential Center is expected to occur in the spring of 2015; and

WHEREAS, if UChicago has the winning bid, the final selection of the site for the Presidential Center is expected to occur in the fall or winter of 2015; and

WHEREAS, unless and until the Foundation selects UChicago as having the winning bid, title to and possession of the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site shall remain vested in the Park District; and

WHEREAS, Article VII, Section 10 of the 1970 Constitution of the State of Illinois authorizes state and local governing bodies to cooperate in the performance of their responsibilities by contracts and other agreements; and

WHEREAS, the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 5 ILCS 220/1 *et seq.*, similarly authorizes public agencies, including units of local government and school districts, to contract with one another to perform any governmental service, activity or undertaking; and

WHEREAS, the Local Government Property Transfer Act, 50 ILCS 605/0.01 *et seq.*, authorizes and provides for municipalities to convey, grant or transfer real estate held by the municipality to any other municipality upon the agreement of the corporate authorities governing the respective parties; and

WHEREAS, by resolution adopted on _____, 2015, the Board of Commissioners of the Park District authorized the execution of this Agreement by the Park District's General Superintendent and the Park District's performance of its obligations hereunder; and

WHEREAS, by ordinance adopted by the City Council of the City on _____, 2015 and published at pages _____ to _____ in the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of such date, the City authorized the execution of this Agreement by the commissioner of DPD, and the City's performance of its obligations hereunder

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises, terms and conditions set forth herein, and for the purpose of intergovernmental cooperation, the parties agree as follows:

1. Transfer of Selected Site to the City. The Park District agrees to convey by quitclaim deed, and the City agrees to accept, all of the Park District's right, title and interest in the Selected Site on the Closing Date as defined in Section 3 hereof and subject to the terms of this Agreement. The City agrees to accept the Selected Site in its "as is" condition and subject to a reversionary clause, providing that the Selected Site will revert to the Park District if it is not used for the Presidential Center. The transfer of the Selected Site to the City is contingent upon the Foundation selecting UChicago as having the winning bid for the Presidential Center. Unless and until the Foundation selects UChicago, title to and possession of the Selected Site shall remain vested in the Park District.
2. No Obligation to Provide Title and Survey; No Warranties. The Park District shall have no obligation to provide a survey of the Selected Site, title insurance or any other documentation of any nature concerning the Selected Site. The City acknowledges and agrees that it is not relying on any express or implied warranties, promises, guarantees, or representations made by the Park District or anyone acting or claiming to act on behalf of the Park District in acquiring the Selected Site. The City hereby expressly disclaims any express or implied warranties or covenants as to the value, character, quality, quantity or condition of the Selected Site or any improvements thereon.
3. Closing Date. The closing date for transfer of title to the Selected Site ("Closing Date") will occur at a date designated by the City, but in no event earlier than the date the Foundation selects UChicago as having the winning bid.
4. Delivery of Possession. Possession of the Selected Site shall be delivered on the Closing Date.
5. Park District's Continuing Right to Use. From the Closing Date through the date the City and the Foundation have satisfied or waived all conditions to closing on the execution of a ground lease for the Selected Site, which is not expected to occur until the Foundation is ready to begin construction on the Presidential Center (the "Turnover Date"), the Park District shall have the right to continue to use the Selected Site for its existing purposes, subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement. The Park District shall be named as an additional insured on any liability insurance policies obtained by the City, the Foundation or their contractors with respect to the Selected Site, and the City shall be named as an additional insured on any liability insurance policies obtained by the Park District or its contractors or licensees with respect to the Selected Site. The Park District shall not enter into any agreements for the development, improvement or use of the Selected Site without the prior written consent of the City, which shall be in the City's sole discretion. The foregoing prohibition shall exclude only improvement and use agreements entered into by the Park District in the ordinary course of business and necessary to the continued use and operation of the Selected Site. Prior to the Turnover Date, the Park District shall maintain the Selected Site in good condition and repair, in a manner consistent with all other similarly situated Park District properties.

6 Land Approvals The Park District shall have no obligation to obtain any zoning or other land use approvals that may be required for the Presidential Center, provided, however, the Park District agrees to cooperate with the City to the extent necessary to obtain such approvals

7 Environmental Condition

(a) The City acknowledges and agrees that the Park District has made no representations concerning the presence or absence of Hazardous Substances (as defined below) on the Selected Site or any property adjacent thereto and that the Park District has made no representations concerning the existence or non-existence of any violation, past or present, of Environmental Laws (as defined below) affecting the Selected Site. The City hereby waives any and all claims, actions, causes of action, suits or demands of any nature against the Park District which it may have now or in the future for damages, payments, costs, or expenses (including, without limitation, claims of contribution or indemnity and any expenses of investigation of the condition of the Selected Site, regardless of the results of such investigation) suffered by the City as a result of the presence or possible presence of any Hazardous Substances on or near the Selected Site or the violation, at any time in the past, present, or future, of any Environmental Laws affecting the Selected Site. This waiver shall survive the Closing.

(b) As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Environmental Laws" means any and all Laws relating to the regulation and protection of human health, safety, the environment and natural resources now or hereafter in effect, as amended or supplemented from time to time, including, without limitation, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 et seq., the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq., the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act, 49 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq., the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7401 et seq., the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2601 et seq., the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. § 136 et seq., the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 29 U.S.C. § 651 et seq., any and all regulations promulgated under such Laws, and all analogous state and local counterparts or equivalents of such Laws, including, without limitation, the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5/1 et seq., and the common law, including, without limitation, trespass and nuisance.

"Hazardous Substances" means any toxic substance, hazardous substance, hazardous material, hazardous chemical or hazardous, toxic or dangerous waste defined or qualifying as such in (or for the purposes of) any Environmental Laws, or any pollutant, toxic vapor, or contaminant, and shall include, but not be limited to, petroleum (including crude oil or any fraction thereof), any radioactive material or by-product material, polychlorinated biphenyls and asbestos in any form or condition.

"Laws" means all applicable federal, state, county, municipal or other laws (including common law), statutes, codes, ordinances, rules, regulations, executive orders or other requirements, now or hereafter in effect, as amended or supplemented from time to time, and any applicable judicial or administrative interpretation thereof.

including any applicable judicial or administrative orders, consent decrees or judgments.

8. Right of Entry. The Park District hereby grants to the City and the Foundation, and their contractors, a right of entry to perform reasonable investigations and inspections of the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site from the date hereof through the Closing Date, provided that the City shall have no obligation to perform such investigations under this Agreement. The Foundation also shall have the right, provided it obtains the prior consent of the City and the Park District, which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld, to maintain periodic community, media and/or fundraising events on the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site prior to the Closing. Prior to exercising such right of entry, the City shall provide, or shall require and cause the Foundation or its contractor(s) to provide, to the Park District insurance reasonably acceptable to the Park District (naming the Park District as an additional insured) as a condition to entering the Washington Park Site or the Jackson Park Site, as applicable, to protect the Park District from losses, claims, damages, including property damages and death, arising out of or resulting from the conduct or activities of such contractor or other person at such site. The City hereby releases the Park District from any claims, liabilities, costs, or expenses incurred as a result of its activities or presence on the Washington Park Site and the Jackson Park Site.

9. Warranties and Representations. In connection with the execution of this Agreement, the City and Park District each warrant and represent that it is legally authorized to execute and perform or cause to be performed this Agreement under the terms and conditions stated herein.

10. Non-liability of Public Officials. No official, employee or agent of the City or the Park District shall be charged personally by the other party with any liability or expense of defense or be held personally liable under any term or provision of this Agreement or because of the City's or Park District's execution or any breach hereof.

11. Entire Agreement. This Agreement, and the exhibits attached hereto and incorporated herein, shall constitute the entire Agreement between the parties. There are no representations, warranties, conditions or other agreements, whether direct or collateral, or express or implied, that form part of or affect this Agreement, or that induced any party to enter into this Agreement or on which reliance is placed by any party, except as specifically set forth in this Agreement.

12. No Third Party Beneficiary. Except for the limited rights granted to the Foundation and its contractors pursuant to Section 8 above, this Agreement is for the sole and exclusive benefit of the City, the Park District and their respective successors and assigns.

13. Counterparts. This Agreement is comprised of two or more identical counterparts, each of which may be fully executed by the parties and, executed, will be deemed an original having identical legal effect.

14. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be governed by and construed in accordance with Illinois law, without regard to its conflicts of law principles.

15. Authority. The conveyance and acceptance of the Selected Site is authorized under the Local Government Property Transfer Act.

16. Amendments. No changes, amendments, modifications or discharge of this Agreement, or any part hereof, shall be valid unless in writing and signed by authorized officers of the City and Park District or their respective successors and/or assigns.

17. Severability. If any provisions of this Agreement shall be held or deemed to be or shall in fact be inoperative or unenforceable as applied in any particular case in any jurisdiction or in all cases because it conflicts with any other provision or provisions hereof or of any constitution, statute, ordinance, rule of law or public policy, or for any other reason, such circumstances shall not have the effect of rendering any other provision or provisions herein contained invalid, inoperative, or unenforceable to any extent whatever. The invalidity of any one or more phrases, sentence clauses or sections contained in this Agreement shall not affect the remaining portions of this Agreement or any part thereof.

18. Interpretation. Any headings of this Agreement are for convenience of reference only and do not define or limit the provisions thereof. Words of any gender shall be deemed and construed to include correlative words of the other genders. Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number and vice versa, unless the context shall otherwise indicate. All references to any exhibit or document shall be deemed to include all supplements and/or amendments to any such exhibits or documents entered into in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof. All references to any person or entity shall be deemed to include any person or entity succeeding to the rights, duties and obligations of such persons or entities in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

19. Cooperation. The City and Park District agree at all times to cooperate fully with one another in the implementation of this Agreement.

20. Assignment. Neither the City nor the Park District shall assign, delegate or otherwise transfer all or any part of their rights or obligations under this Agreement, or any part hereof, unless as approved in writing by the other party. The absence of written consent shall void the attempted assignment, delegation or transfer and shall render it of no effect.

21. Force Majeure. Neither the City nor Park District shall be obligated to perform any of their obligations hereunder if prevented from doing so by reasons outside of their reasonable control, including but not limited to, events of force majeure.

22. Time of Essence. Time is of the essence in this Agreement.

23. Waiver. The failure by either party to enforce any provisions of this Agreement shall not be construed as a waiver or limitation on that party's right to subsequently enforce and compel strict compliance with every provision of this Agreement.

24. Notices. All notices and communications concerning this Agreement shall be sent as follows:

If to the Park District:

Chicago Park District
541 North Fairbanks
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Attn: General Superintendent

With a copy to:

Chicago Park District
Office of the General Counsel

541 North Fairbanks
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Attn: General Counsel

If to the City.

City of Chicago
Department of Planning and Development
121 North LaSalle Street
Room 1000
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Attn: Commissioner

With a copy to:

City of Chicago
Department of Law
Real Estate and Land Use Division
121 N. LaSalle Street, Room 600
Chicago, Illinois 60602
Attn: Deputy Corporation Counsel

Unless otherwise specified, any notice, demand, communication or request required hereunder shall be given in writing at the addresses set forth above and shall be effective (a) if given by personal service, upon delivery, (b) if sent by overnight courier, effective on the business day after delivery to such courier, or (c) if sent by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, effective three (3) business days after mailing. The notice address for a party may be changed by giving notice in the manner provided in this section.

25. Termination. This Agreement shall commence as of the date of execution and shall terminate on the Closing Date, upon which any contractual responsibilities to the other party shall terminate; provided, however, if the Foundation selects a site other than the Washington Park Site or the Jackson Park Site as the location of the Presidential Center, this Agreement and all provisions herein and any associated documentation shall automatically be extinguished and shall be considered null and void with no legal effect whatsoever, and such extinguishment shall require no further action by the Park District Board of Commissioners, General Superintendent or any delegates or assigns and shall be effective at such time as an official selection announcement is made.

(Signature Page Follows)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the day and year first above written.

CITY OF CHICAGO, a municipal corporation
and home rule unit of government,

By: _____
Andrew J. Mooney
Commissioner of Planning and Development

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT, an Illinois municipal
corporation

By: _____
Michael P. Kelly
General Superintendent and CEO

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND LEGALITY:

By: _____
First Deputy General Counsel

EXHIBIT A

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF WASHINGTON PARK SITE

(SEE "EXHIBIT A" ATTACHED TO ORDINANCE)

EXHIBIT B



Illinois General Assembly

Home Legislation & Laws Senate House My Legislation Site Map

[Previous General Assemblies](#)

Public Act 099-0003

[Bill Status](#) [Printer-Friendly Version](#) [PDF](#)

Public Act 099-0003

HB0373 Enrolled

LRB099 05633 JLK 25672 b

AN ACT concerning State government.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

Section 5. The Park District Aquarium and Museum Act is amended by changing Section 1 as follows:

(70 ILCS 1290/1) (from Ch. 105, par. 326)

Sec. 1. Erect, operate, and maintain aquariums and museums. The corporate authorities of cities and park districts having the control or supervision over of any public park or parks, including parks located on formerly submerged land, are hereby authorized to purchase, erect, and maintain within any such public park or parks under the control or supervision of such corporate authorities, edifices to be used as aquariums or as museums of art, industry, science, or natural or other history, including presidential libraries, centers, and museums, such aquariums and museums consisting of all facilities for their collections, exhibitions, programming, and associated initiatives, or to permit the directors or trustees of any corporation or society organized for the construction or maintenance and operation of an aquarium or museum as hereinabove described to erect, enlarge, ornament, build, rebuild, rehabilitate, improve, maintain, and operate its aquarium or museum or museums within any public park now or hereafter under the control or supervision of any city or park district, and to contract with any such directors or trustees of any such aquarium or museum or museums relative to the erection, enlargement, ornamentation, building, rebuilding, rehabilitation, improvement, maintenance, ownership, and operation of such aquarium or museum. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, a city or park district may enter into a lease for an initial term not to exceed 99 years, subject to renewal, allowing a corporation or society as hereinabove described to erect, enlarge, ornament, build, rebuild, rehabilitate, improve, maintain, and operate its aquarium or museum, together with grounds immediately adjacent to such aquarium or museum, and to use, possess, and occupy grounds surrounding such aquarium or museum as hereinabove described for the purpose of beautifying and maintaining such grounds in a manner consistent with the aquarium or museum's purpose, and on the conditions that (1) the public is allowed access to such grounds in a manner consistent with its access to other public parks, and (2) the city or park district retains a reversionary

interest in any improvements made by the corporation or society on the grounds, including the aquarium or museum itself, that matures upon the expiration or lawful termination of the lease. It is hereby reaffirmed and found that the aquariums and museums as described in this Section, and their collections, exhibitions, programming, and associated initiatives, serve valuable public purposes, including, but not limited to, furthering human knowledge and understanding, educating and inspiring the public, and expanding recreational and cultural resources and opportunities and operation thereof. Any city or park district may charge, or permit such an aquarium or museum to charge, an admission fee. Any such aquarium or museum, however, shall be open without charge, when accompanied by a teacher, to the children in actual attendance upon grades kindergarten through twelve in any of the schools in this State at all times. In addition, any ~~any~~ such aquarium or museum ~~however~~, must be open to persons who reside in this State without charge for a period equivalent to 52 days, at least 6 of which must be during the period from June through August, each year. Notwithstanding said provisions, charges may be made at any time for special services and for admission to special facilities within any aquarium or museum for the education, entertainment, or convenience of visitors. The proceeds of such admission fees and charges for special services and special facilities shall be devoted exclusively to the purposes for which the tax authorized by Section 2 hereof may be used. If any owner or owners of any lands or lots abutting or fronting on any such public park, or adjacent thereto, have any private right, easement, interest or property in such public park appurtenant to their lands or lots or otherwise, which would be interfered with by the erection and maintenance of any aquarium or museum as hereinbefore provided, or any right to have such public park remain open or vacant and free from buildings, the corporate authorities of the city or park district having control of such park, may condemn the same in the manner prescribed for the exercise of the right of eminent domain under the Eminent Domain Act. The changes made to this Section by this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly are declaratory of existing law and shall not be construed as a new enactment.

(Source: P.A. 97-187, eff. 7-22-11.)

Effective Date: 1/1/2016

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EXHIBIT C



Administration Office
541 North Fairbanks Ct.
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 742-7529
(312) 747-2001 (TTY)
www.chicagoparkdistrict.com

Board of Commissioners

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Board of Superintendents
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Michael P. Kelly

City of Chicago
Rahm Emanuel
Mayor

January 10th, 2018

Mr. Martin Cabrera, Jr.
Chairman, Chicago Plan Commission
City Hall, Room 905
121 North LaSalle Street
Chicago, IL 60602

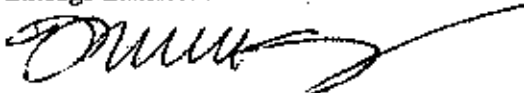
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
5235 S. Harper Court, Suite 1140, Chicago, Illinois 60615

Subject Property: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive; 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance

Re: Application For Rezoning To Planned Development And An Application To The Chicago Plan Commission Under The Lake Michigan And Chicago Lakofront Protection Ordinance

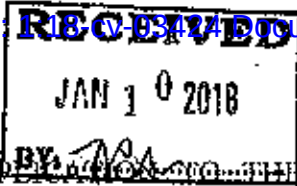
Dear Chairman Cabrera:

We are aware that The Barack Obama Foundation (the "Foundation") is planning to develop the Obama Presidential Center on the subject property described above and depicted on Exhibit A attached to this letter (the "Subject Property"). In order to proceed with the development, the Foundation must seek a rezoning of the Subject Property to a Planned Development and obtain approval under the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance. The Subject Property is owned by the Chicago Park District. The undersigned does hereby authorize Neal & Leroy, LLC, on behalf of the Foundation, to file the necessary applications for Planned Development and Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance.

By: 
Timothy King
General Counsel
Chicago Park District

cc: Patricia Scudfero, Zoning Administrator
David Reifman, Commissioner
Robbin Cohen, Executive Director, The Barack Obama Foundation

2014 National
Gold Medal Winner
For Excellence In Park and
Recreation Management



APPLICATION NUMBER 721

CITY OF CHICAGO
 AN APPLICATION FOR A CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION UNDER THE LAKE MICHIGAN AND CHICAGO LAKEFRONT PROTECTION ORDINANCE

(This Application Must Be Typewritten)

The Chicago Plan Commission has provided this Application in accordance with Section 194B-6.1(a) of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance. The Conditions under which the provisions of this Ordinance are applicable are stated in Section 194B-5.1 of the Ordinance. The process of Plan Commission review and public hearing on each proposal within the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection District will commence with the Applicant's submission, to the Chicago Plan Commission, of a completed Application and the required proof of notice. Strict compliance with Section 194B-6.1(c) is required.

The staff of the Department of Planning and Development is available to provide technical assistance to the Applicant, before preparation of the Application, during the process stages and to review the Application upon submission to the Chicago Plan Commission. Copies of the Ordinance, Application and examples of forms for both notification and proof of notice are available from the:

Department of Planning and Development
 City Hall
 121 North LaSalle Street
 Room 905
 Chicago, IL 60602
 (312) 744-5777

This Application consists of five (5) parts:

- Part One – General Information
- Part Two – Character of the Proposal
- Part Three – Zoning Information
- Part Four – Potential Impact of the Proposal
- Part Five – Disclosure Forms

A copy of this Application will be available for public inspection in City Hall, Room 905, five (5) days prior to the date of which the public meeting before the Chicago Plan Commission on this Application is to be held.

SECTION BELOW FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date of Receipt in DPD: _____	ZBA Action Necessary: _____ Yes _____ No
Date of Receipt in Buildings: _____	Type and Status: _____
Date of Applicant Notice to Taxpayers of Record: _____	Disclosure Necessary: _____ Yes _____ No
Date Set for Public Hearing: _____	Simultaneous Planned Development Processing: _____ Yes _____ No
Date on which Plan Commission Published Newspaper notice: _____	Previous Application for this Address: _____ Yes _____ No
Date of Publication of Report of Commissioner of DPD: _____	Zoning Map Amendment: _____ Application Number _____ Yes _____ No
Date Forwarded	Disposition:
DIS: _____	Approved: _____
DSS: _____	Disapproved: _____
CDOT: _____	Continued: _____
PKU: _____	Date Applicant Notified of Decision: _____
Other: _____	

SITE ADDRESS: 1601-1629 East Midway Plaisance, 5900-6201 South Cornell Drive, 5901-6201 South Stony Island and 1600-1631 East Midway Plaisance

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING PART ONE OF THE APPLICATION

Part One of this Application provides general information to the Chicago Plan Commission for use in preparing its public notices of the proposal set forth in the Application and in preparing its review of that proposal.

1. The date entered in (I.) should be the date on which the Application is filed.
2. The location of the site of the proposal should be given by street address; if there is no street address, the location must be described in relation to nearest existing streets, rights-of-way or other fixed points of reference.
3. The Applicant must state his own name, address and telephone number and the name, address and telephone number of the owner of the subject property (if different). The Applicant must be either the owner of the subject property or the owner's duly authorized agent or representative; if the Applicant is the owner's duly authorized agent or representative, the Applicant must submit proof to the Chicago Plan Commission at the time the Application is filed of such authorization.

Whenever the ownership of the subject property takes the form of something other than a singular living individual (partnership, corporation, trust, etc.) the Applicant shall so indicate. Furthermore, the Chicago Plan Commission may require disclosure of all parties having interest in the subject property.

4. The description of a proposal should include, at a minimum, types of land uses and space uses, floor area, number of dwelling units and structure height (in feet and stories). Any additional information describing the proposal should also be included.
5. Under the provisions of Section 194b-6.1(c) of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance, the Chicago Plan Commission will not accept an Application until the Applicant submits to the Chicago Plan Commission a list of names and last known addresses of the owners of all property on which notice must be served, the names and addresses of persons so served (if different), the method of service employed and a statement certifying that the Applicant has complied with all applicable noticing provisions in effect at the time of filing.
6. If there are any other approvals required from other public agencies before the Applicant can proceed with their proposal, those approvals must be listed; except that other City of Chicago licenses and permits may be omitted. If no other approvals are required, enter "NONE" under (VI. A.). Examples of items which should be listed include approvals from the:
 - United States Department of Housing and Urban Development Federal Housing Administration
 - United States Army Corps of Engineers
 - Federal Aviation Administration
 - State of Illinois Department of Natural Resources

PART ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION

- I. Date of Application: January 10, 2018
- II. Address or Location of the Site of the Proposal: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive; 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
- III. Information on the Applicant and/or Owner:
- A. Applicant
Name: The Barack Obama Foundation
Phone: 773-420-1700
Address: 5535 S. Harper Court, Suite 1140, Chicago, IL 60615
- B. Owner (if different)
Name: Chicago Park District
Phone: 312-742-4290
Address: 541 N. Fairbanks Court
- C. If the Applicant is not the Owner, initial here x that proof has been attached to this Application that the Applicant is the duly authorized agent or representative of the Owner.
- D. If the ownership of the subject property takes the form of something other than a singular living individual (partnership, corporation, trust, etc.), please indicate such: Chicago Park District is an Illinois municipal corporation
- IV. Brief Description of the Proposal: See Part Two, Figure VI. Project Narrative.
- V. Initial here: X verifying that the noticing provisions of Section 194B-6.1(c) have been completed as they apply to the Applicant and this Application.
- VI. The Applicant must also obtain the following approvals, in addition to the approval of the Chicago Plan Commission (provide an addendum, if necessary):
- A. Nature of the Approval: Approval of Planned Development
Agency: City Council
- B. Nature of the Approval: Federal Environmental Assessment and Historic Review
Agency: led by Federal Highway Administration with the following cooperating agencies: National Park Service; Department of Interior/Fish & Wildlife; Army Corps; Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; Illinois Department of Transportation; State Historic Preservation Office; Chicago Park District; and City of Chicago

GUIDELINES FOR COMPLETING PART TWO OF THE APPLICATION

All graphic materials must be submitted in an 8.5" x 11" format and must be suitable for clear and sharp, black and white production. Each map or diagram should have a scale and a north arrow. Each sheet of graphic material must be labeled with the appropriate figure number. If there are multiple sheets comprising one figure (for example figure 4), those sheets should be labeled consecutively (Figure 4-1, Figure 4-2, Figure 4-3, etc); and, each sheet should contain the address of the site of the proposal.

For Figure 1, the Applicant should consider the "vicinity of the site" to be at least as extensive as the area for which he is required to give notice, plus any intervening streets or other public rights-of-way.

For Figures 3 and 4, the Applicant should consider that "recreation areas" and "recreation space and facilities" include game courts, swimming pools and pool areas, game rooms, exercise rooms, party rooms, community rooms, observation decks and sun decks.

The required narrative statement should describe the features of the proposed development, including size and mix of dwelling units, mix of uses on the site, etc. It should present a basic rationale for the development.

For Figure 6, the Applicant is urged to provide any materials at 8.5" x 11" which will facilitate the review of the Application.

PART TWO: CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSAL

This portion of the Application must be completed by attaching the following items, correctly sized and labeled, to the Application.

- I. Figure 1: Map of the Vicinity of the Site, showing (and labeling) Lake Michigan, lakefront parks, preferential streets, schools, parks, major institutions and significant developments. All streets on this map should be labeled and all building footprints within the vicinity of the subject site should be outlined and all structure heights should be identified.
- II. Figure 2: Map of the Existing Site, showing locations and dimensions of lot lines, contour intervals (5'), existing structures, walkways, driveways and any other special features.
- III. Figure 3: Proposed Site Plan showing locations and dimensions of proposed structures, driveways walkways, parking areas, open space and recreational areas.
- IV. Figure 4: Proposed Floor Plans, including the ground floor, a typical floor and any floors with recreational space or facilities.
- V. Figure 5: Elevation or Cross-Section, showing the height and number of stories for all proposed structures.
- VI. Narrative: Statement Describing the Proposed Development.

The Applicant is encouraged to provide additional graphic materials, visual aids, photographs, full-color renderings, data tables, etc; any such exhibits should be labeled "Figure 6".

PART THREE: ZONING INFORMATION

The Applicant must provide the following data regarding zoning considerations for the site subject to this proposal; all applicable calculations must be provided via an addendum.

- I. Is a Planned Development ordinance or an amendment to an existing Planned Development required or permitted in order to allow for the proposal on this subject site?

Required x Permitted _____ NA _____

If a Planned Development is required, or if it is permitted and the Applicant chooses to pursue the designation, the Applicant is not required to complete the remainder of Part Three of this Application.

- II. Is a Zoning Board of Appeals approval of a variation or special use required or contemplated in order to allow for the proposal on the subject site?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, please explain the nature of the matter that ZBA will need to consider: _____

- III. Square Feet of Net Site Area(s) and Existing Zoning District Classification(s); provide an addendum, if necessary:

Sub-Area I: Zoning District Classification _____	Net Site Area _____
Sub-Area II: Zoning District Classification _____	Net Site Area _____
Sub-Area III: Zoning District Classification _____	Net Site Area _____
Total Net Site Area _____	

- IV. Dwelling Units

Maximum Units Allowed without Efficiency Units _____

Maximum Units Allowed including Maximum Percentage of Efficiency Units _____

Proposed Number of Dwelling Units _____

Proposed Number of Efficiency Units _____

Proposed Number of Total Units _____

Does the Applicant intend to increase allowable floor area by reducing the number of units constructed below the maximum allowed?

Yes _____ No _____

If Yes, please specify the number of units, below the maximum allowed, that the project will be reduced by _____ and the corresponding Floor Area Ratio percentage increase _____ that will be requested.

V. Bulk

Base Floor Area Ratio, without Bonuses _____

Proposed Floor Area Ratio, including all Bonuses _____

List all Bonuses being requested: _____

Proposed Floor Area _____ sq. ft.

Percentage of floor area devoted to interior recreation space, meeting rooms, etc _____

VI. Off-street Parking and Loading

	<u>Minimum Required</u>	<u>Number Proposed</u>
Parking Spaces	_____	_____
Loading Docks	_____	_____

VII. Setbacks

	<u>Minimum Required</u>	<u>Number Proposed</u>
Front Yard	_____	_____
Side Yard	_____	_____
Rear Yard	_____	_____

PART FOUR: POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL

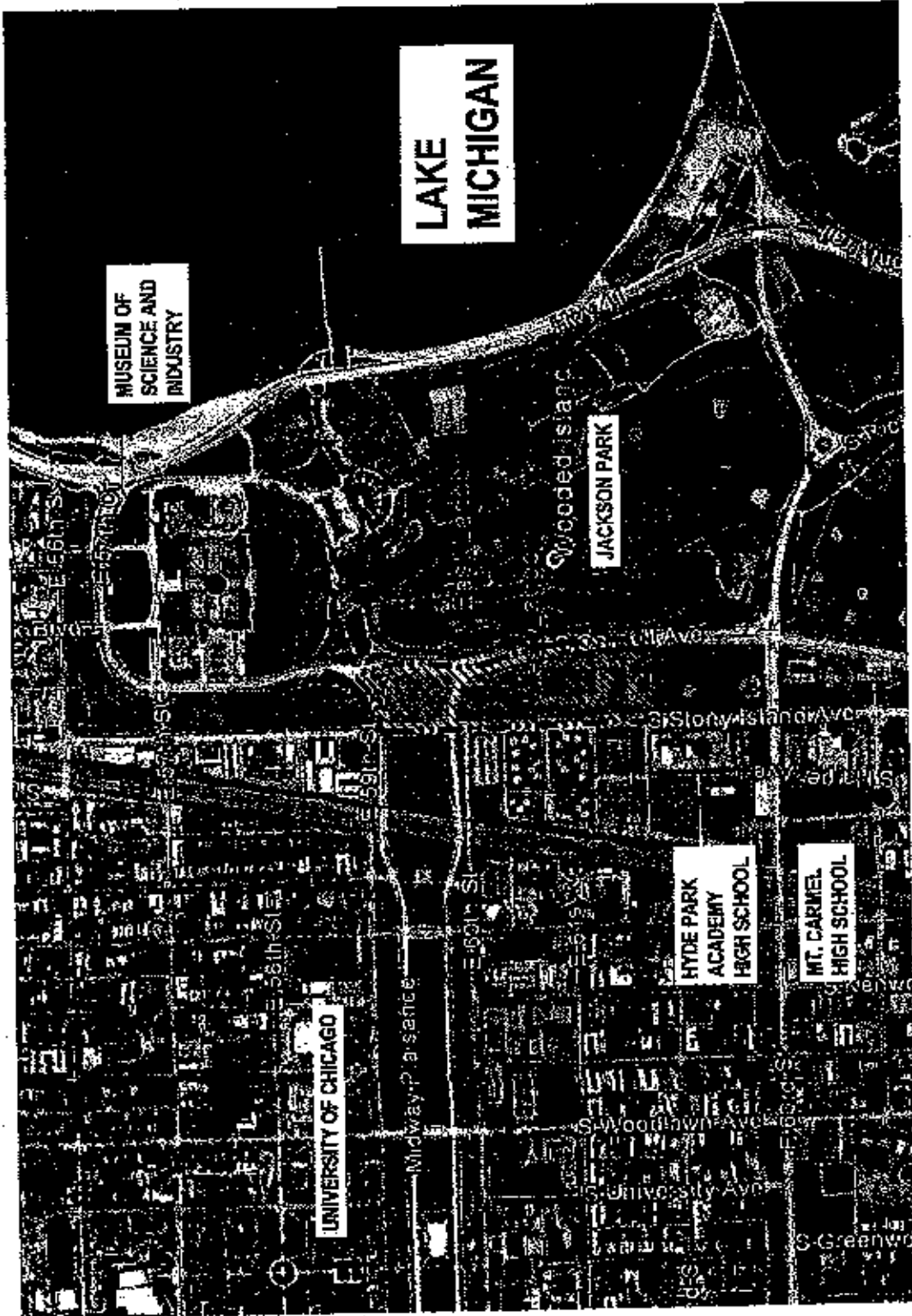
The Chicago Plan Commission requires that the Applicant address the following Fourteen (14) Basic Policies of the Lakefront Plan of Chicago and the Thirteen (13) Purposes of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance in a written statement to the Commission attached to this Application and labeled as Part Four. The statement should indicate which Policies or Purposes are or are not applicable to the Applicant's proposal; and, for those Policies and Purposes which are applicable, the statements should discuss the potential impact of the proposal.

I. Fourteen Basic Policies of the Lakefront Plan of Chicago

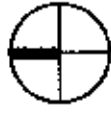
1. Complete the publicly owned and locally controlled park system along the entire Chicago lakefront.
2. Maintain and enhance the predominantly landscaped, spacious and continuous character of the lake shore parks.
3. Continue to improve the water quality and ecological balance of Lake Michigan.
4. Preserve the cultural, historical and recreational heritage of the lakeshore parks.
5. Maintain and improve the formal character and open water vista of Grant Park with no new above-ground structures permitted.
6. Increase the diversity of recreational opportunities while emphasizing lake-oriented leisure time activities.
7. Protect and develop natural lakeshore park and water areas for wildlife habitation.
8. Increase personal safety.
9. Design all lake edges and lake construction to prevent detrimental shoreline erosion.
10. Ensure a harmonious relationship between the lakeshore parks and the community edge, but in no instance will further private development be permitted east of Lake Shore Drive.
11. Improve access to the lakeshore parks and reduce vehicular traffic on secondary park roads.
12. Strengthen the parkway characteristics of Lake Shore Drive and prohibit a roadway of expressway standards.
13. Ensure that all port, water supply and public facilities are designed to enhance lakefront character.
14. Coordinate all public and private development within the water, park and community zones.

II. **Thirteen Purposes of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance**

1. To promote and protect the health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the people and to conserve our natural resources.
2. To identify and establish the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection District and to divide that District into several zones wherein any and all development or construction, as specified in Article V hereinafter, shall be specifically restricted and regulated.
3. To maintain and improve the purity and quality of the waters of Lake Michigan.
4. To ensure that construction in the Lake, or modification of the existing shoreline shall not be permitted if such construction or modification would cause environmental or ecological damage to the Lake or would diminish water quality; and, to ensure that the life patterns of fish, migratory birds and other fauna are recognized and supported.
5. To ensure that the Lakefront Parks and the Lake itself are devoted only to public purposes and to ensure the integrity of, and expand the quantity and quality of, the Lakefront Parks.
6. To promote and provide for continuous pedestrian movement along the shoreline.
7. To promote and provide for pedestrian access to the Lake and Lakefront Parks from and through areas adjacent thereto at regular intervals of one-fourth (1/4) mile and additional wherever possible; and, to protect and enhance vistas as these locations and wherever else possible.
8. To promote and provide for improved public transportation access to the Lakefront.
9. To ensure that no roadway of expressway standards, as hereinafter defined, shall be permitted in the Lakefront Parks.
10. To ensure that development of properties adjacent to the Lake or the Lakefront Parks is so defined as to implement the above-stated Purposes, provided; however, that with respect to property located within the Private-Use Zone, as established by Article V, VI and IX of this Ordinance, the permitted use, special use, lot area per dwelling unit and floor area ratio provisions found in the applicable chapters of Chicago Zoning Ordinance portion of the Municipal Code of Chicago, shall govern, except where such provisions are in substantial conflict with the Purposes of this Ordinance or the Fourteen Basic Policies of the Lakefront Plan of Chicago.
11. To achieve the above-stated Purposes, the appropriate public agency should acquire such properties or rights as may be necessary and desirable.
12. To define and limit the powers and duties of the administrative body and officers as provided herein.
13. Nothing contained in the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance shall be deemed to be a waiver, consent, license or permit to use any property or to locate, construct or maintain any building, structure or facility or to carry on any trade, industry, occupation or activity which may be otherwise required by law.



PROJECT LIMITS

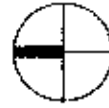
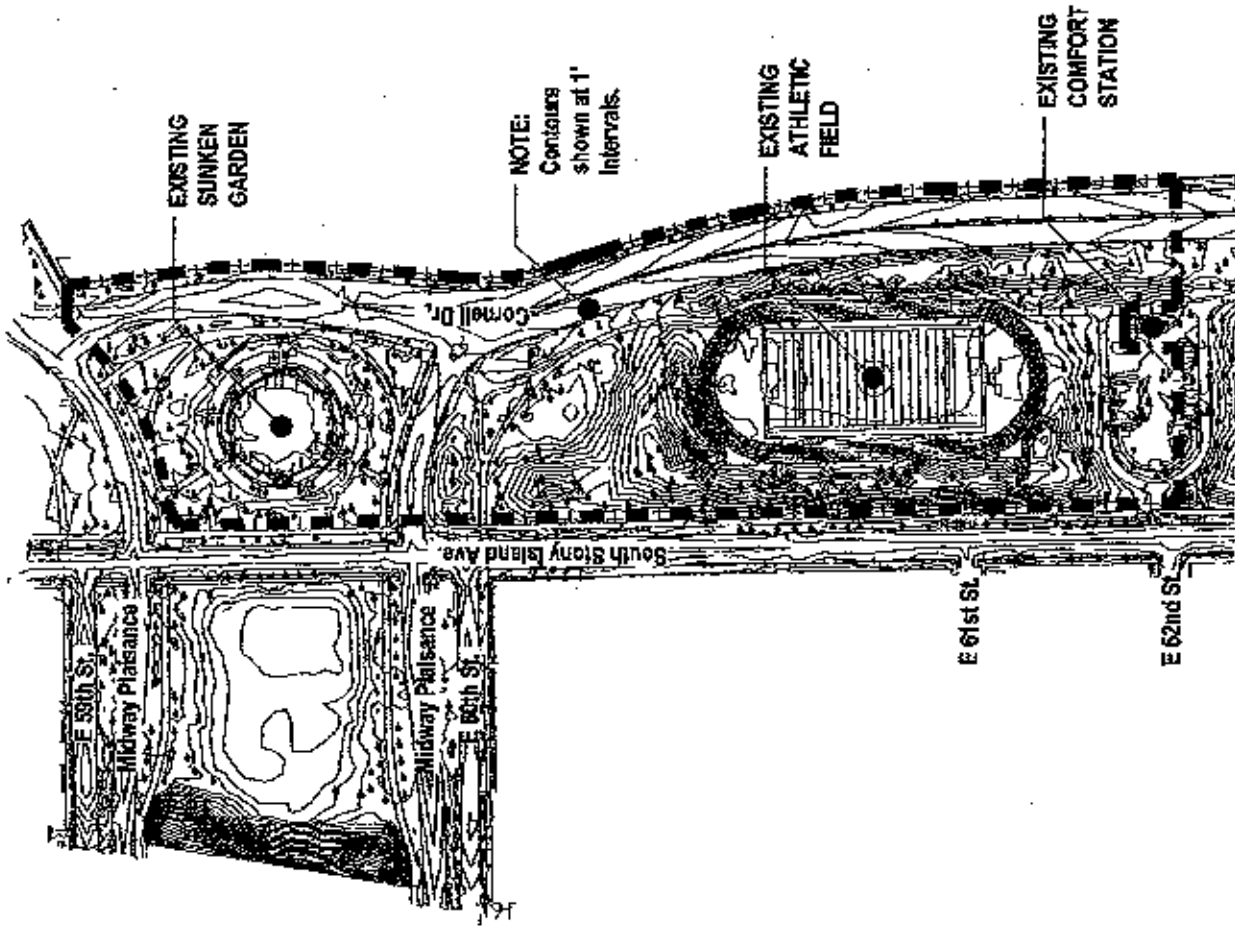


TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)

FIGURE 1
VICINITY MAP



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
Address: 1801 - 1829 East Midway Plaisance; 5800 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
5801 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
Date Filed: January 10, 2018

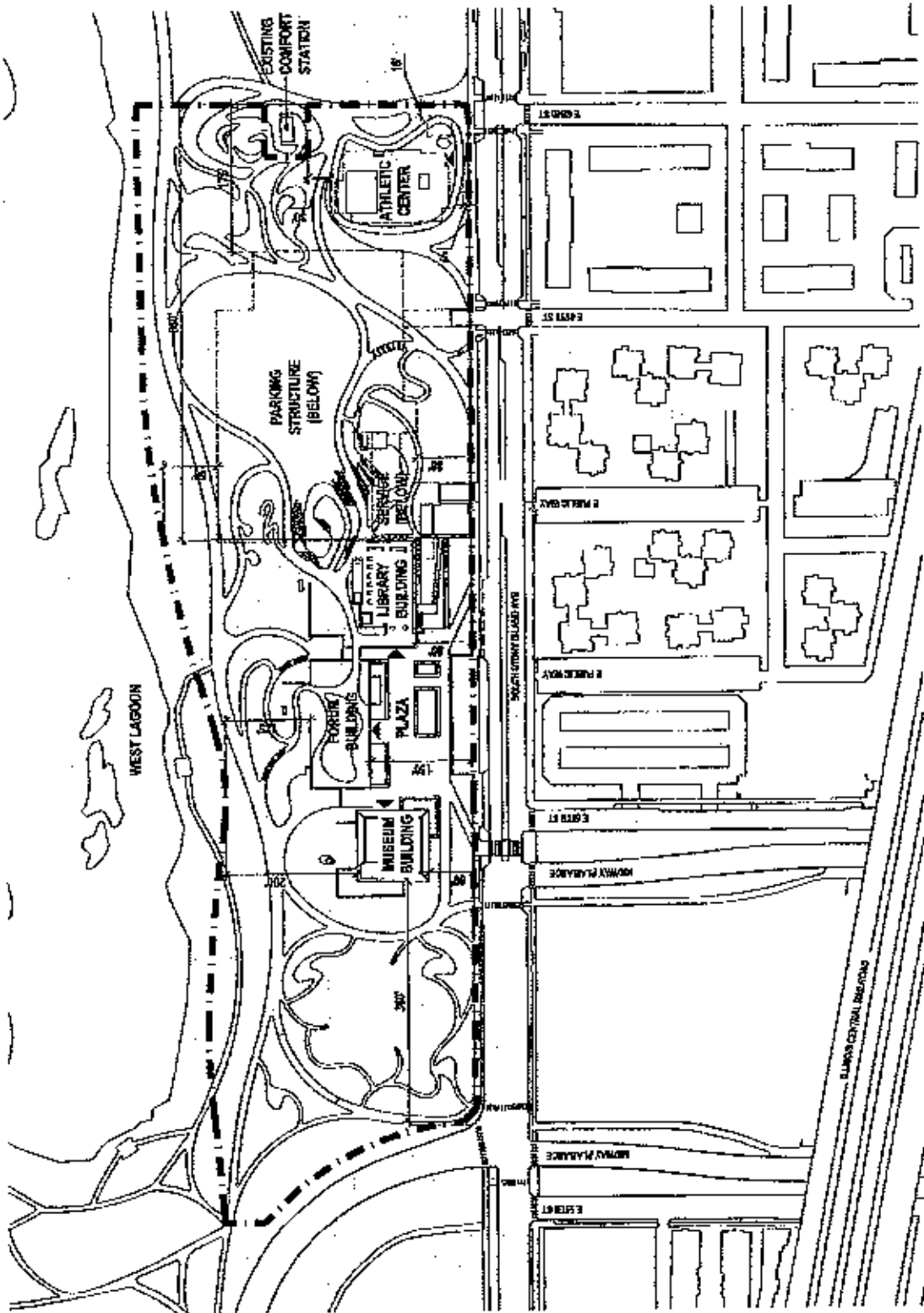


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Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)

FIGURE 2
EXISTING SITE PLAN

Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018



BUILDING
ENTRANCE



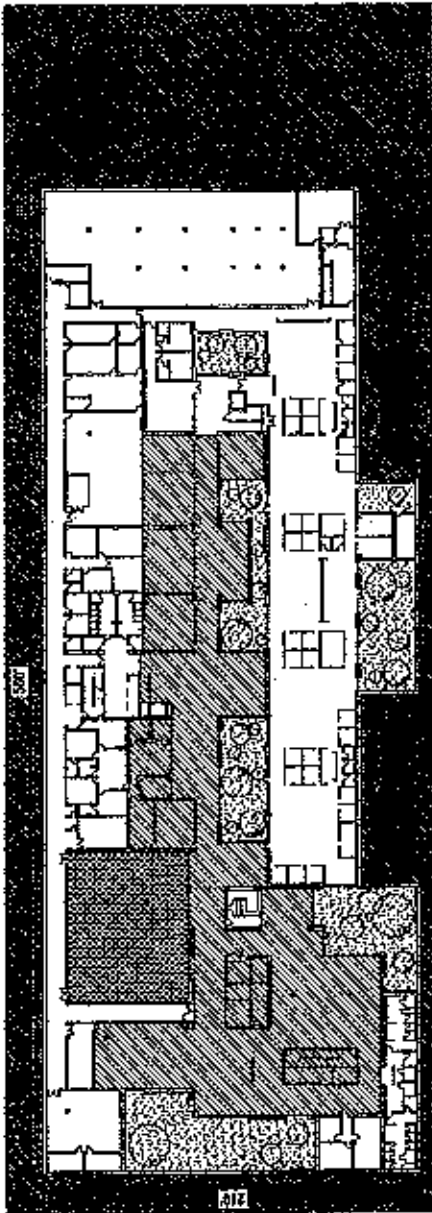
PROPERTY LINE



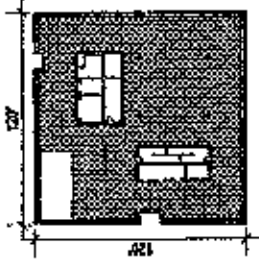
TOP WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)

**FIGURE 3.1
PROPOSED SITE PLAN**

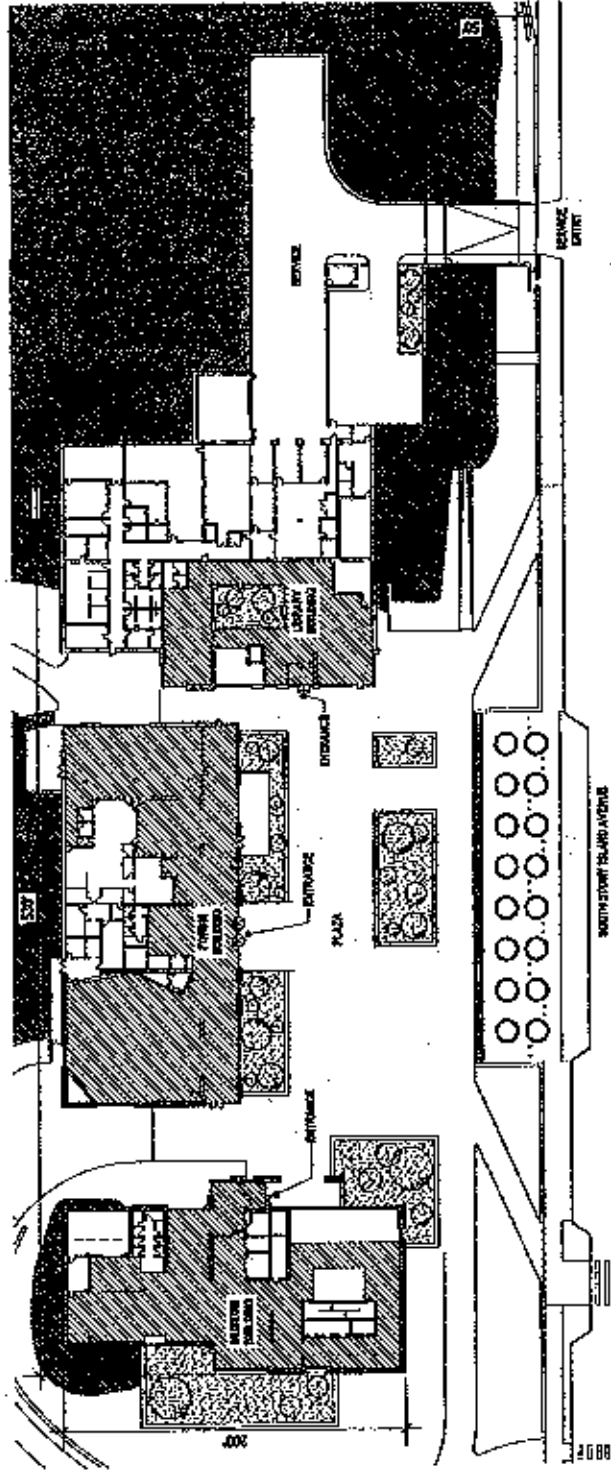
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
Address: 1631 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
5901 - 6201 South Story Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
Data Filed: January 10, 2018



GARDEN LEVEL PLAN



REPRESENTATIVE MUSEUM BUILDING
TOWER LEVEL PLAN



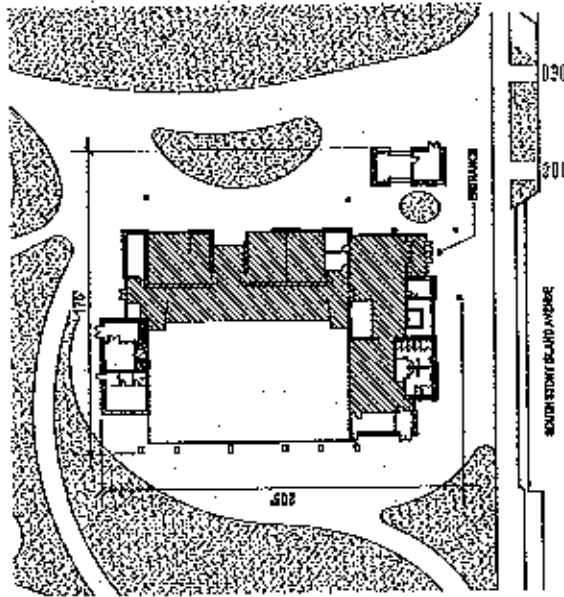
PLAZA LEVEL PLAN



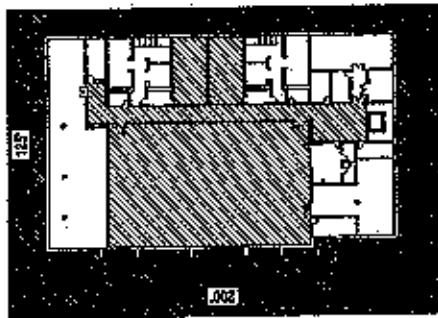
FIGURE 4.1
PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS
OPC

Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5600 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

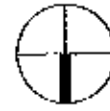
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GROUND FLOOR PLAN



LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN

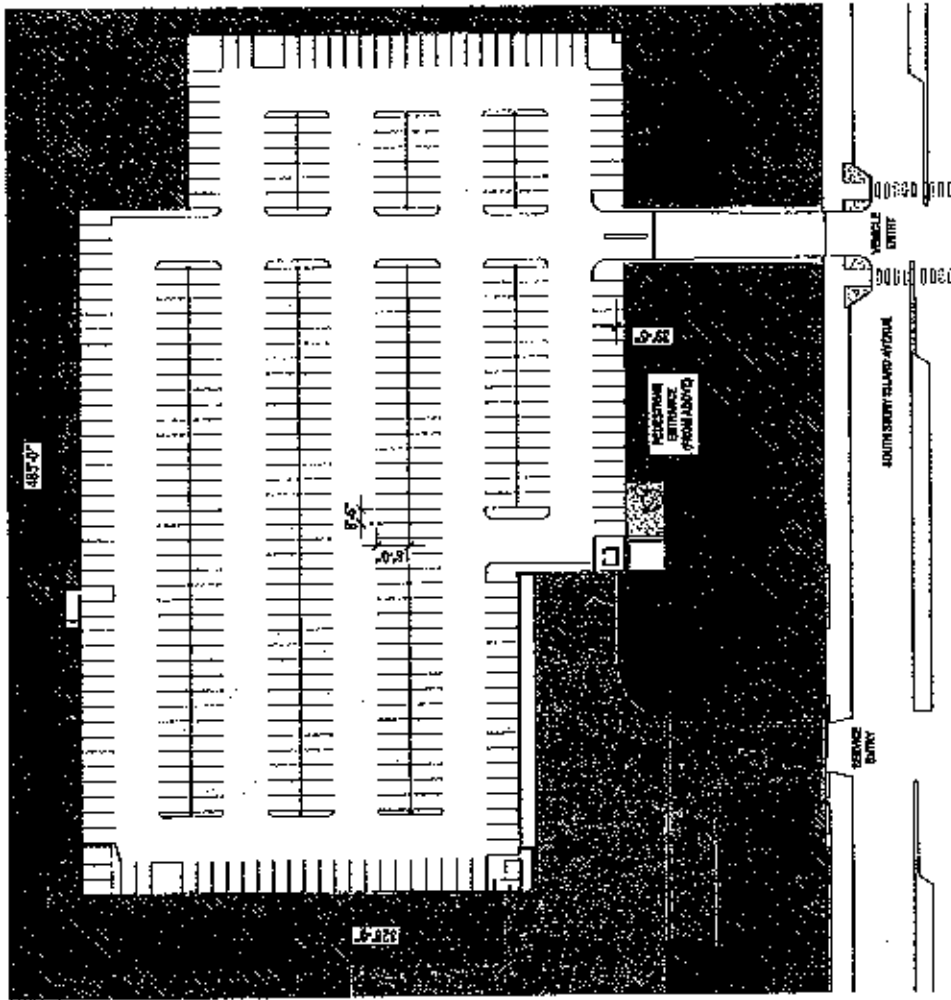


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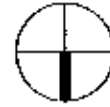
FIGURE 4.2
PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS
ATHLETIC CENTER



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1623 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018



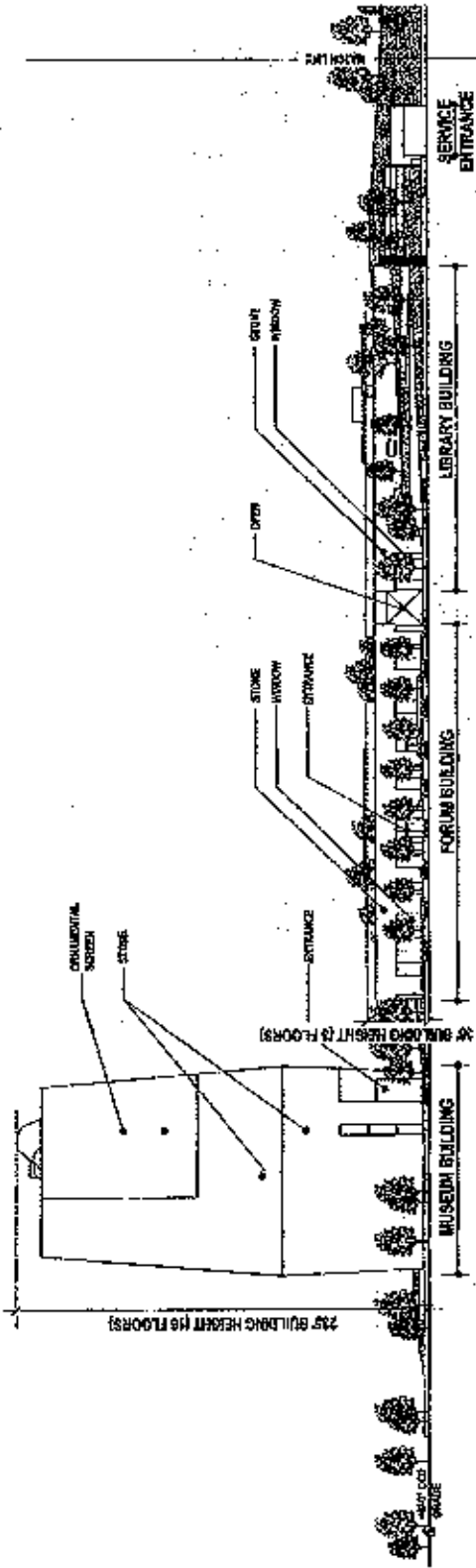
ENTRY LEVEL PLAN



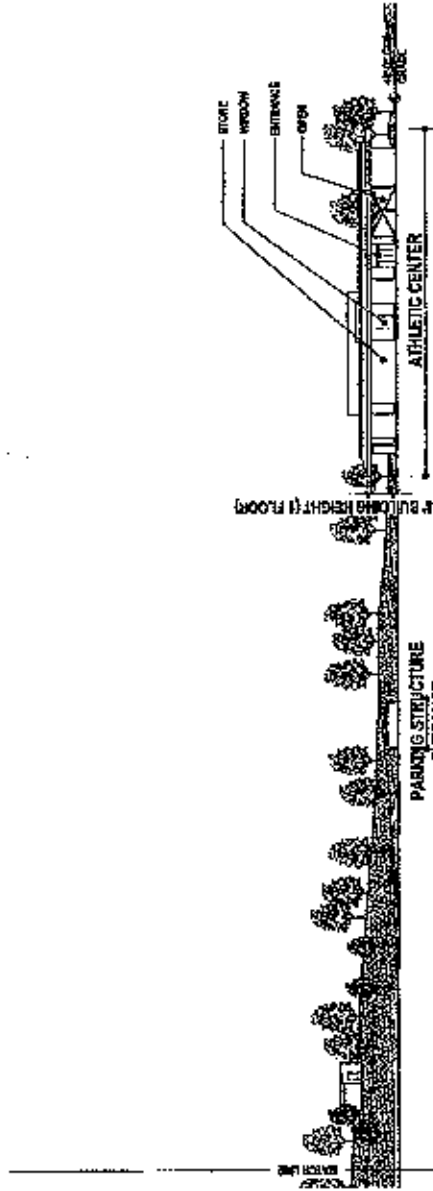
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FIGURE 4.3
PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS
PARKING STRUCTURE

Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1529 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018



VIEW FROM STONY ISLAND LOOKING EAST (WEST ELEVATION)

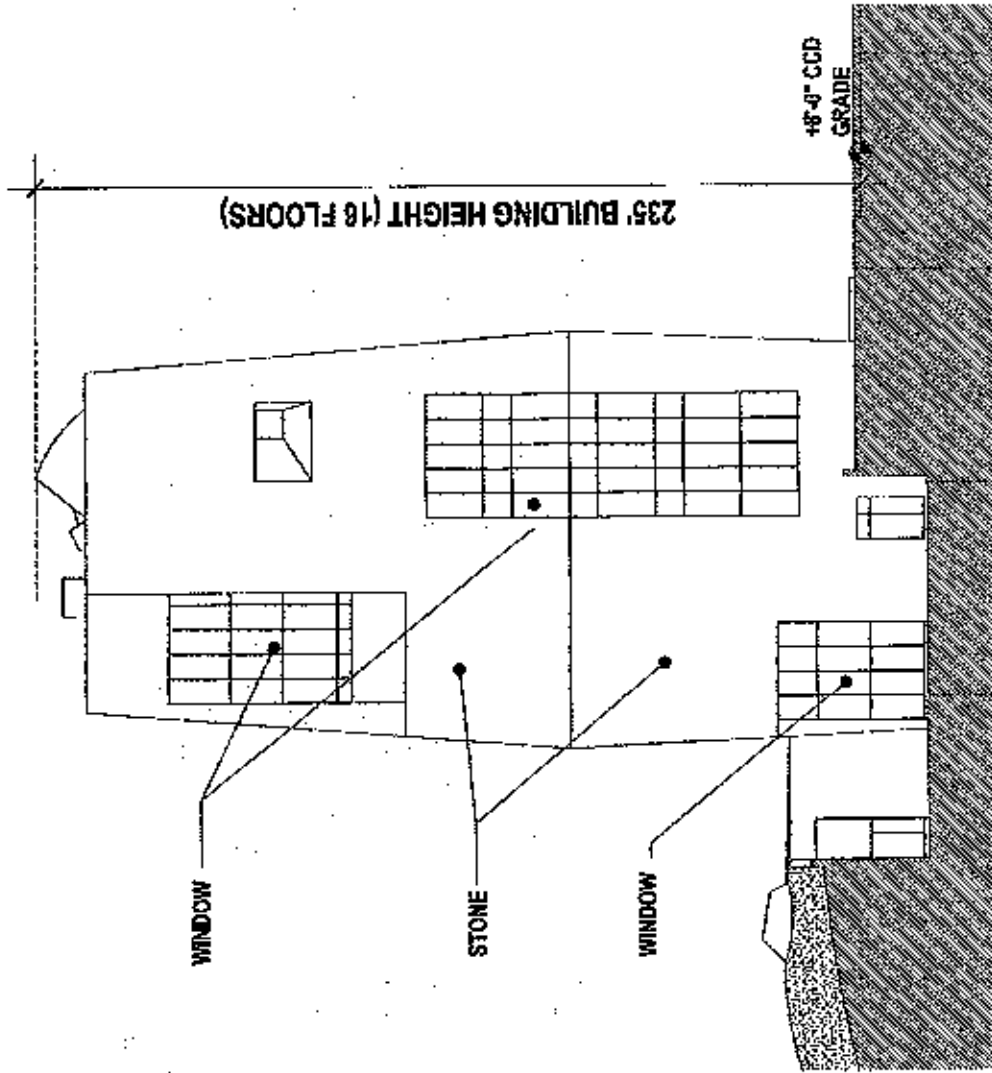


VIEW FROM STONY ISLAND LOOKING EAST (WEST ELEVATION)

FIGURE 5.1
ELEVATIONS

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Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
Date Filed: January 10, 2018



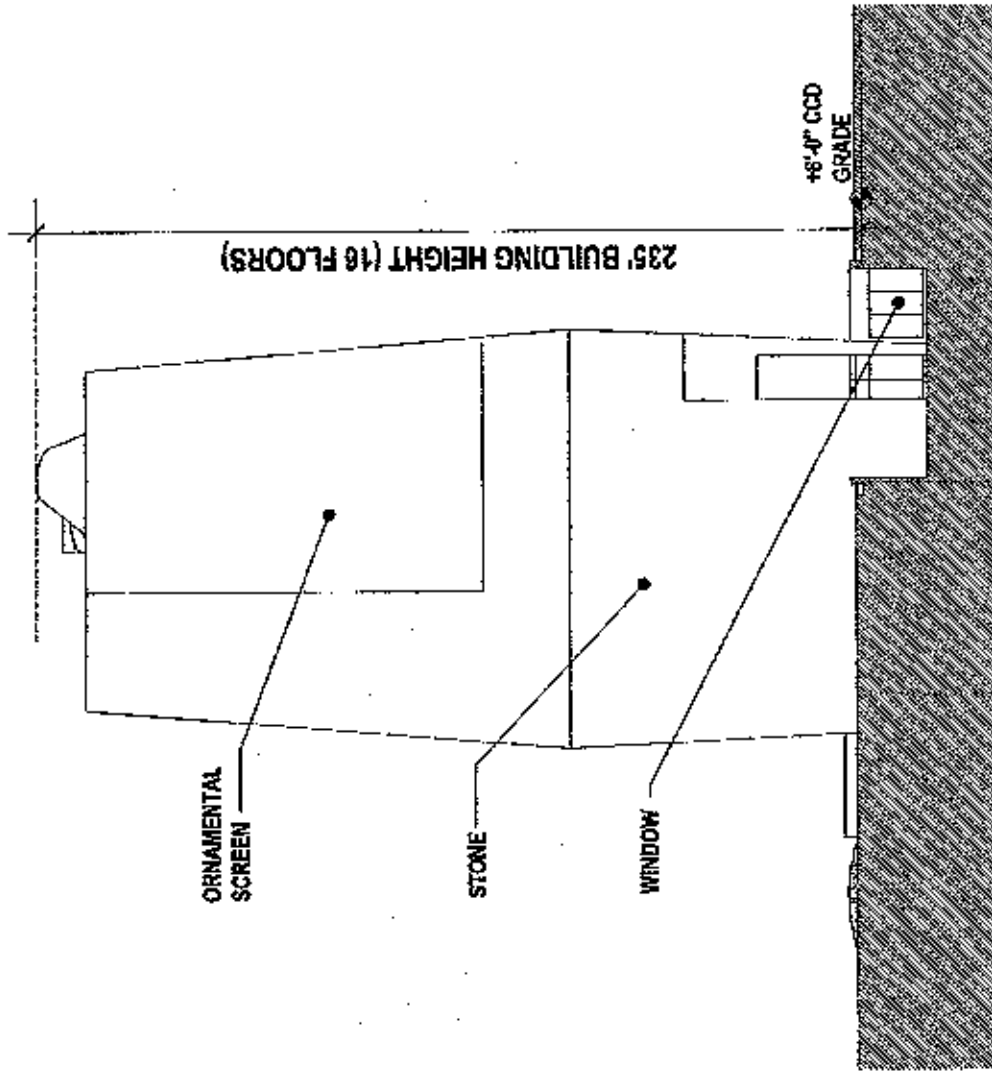
MUSEUM BUILDING NORTH ELEVATION



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Place; 5800 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Place
Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.2
ELEVATIONS

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Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



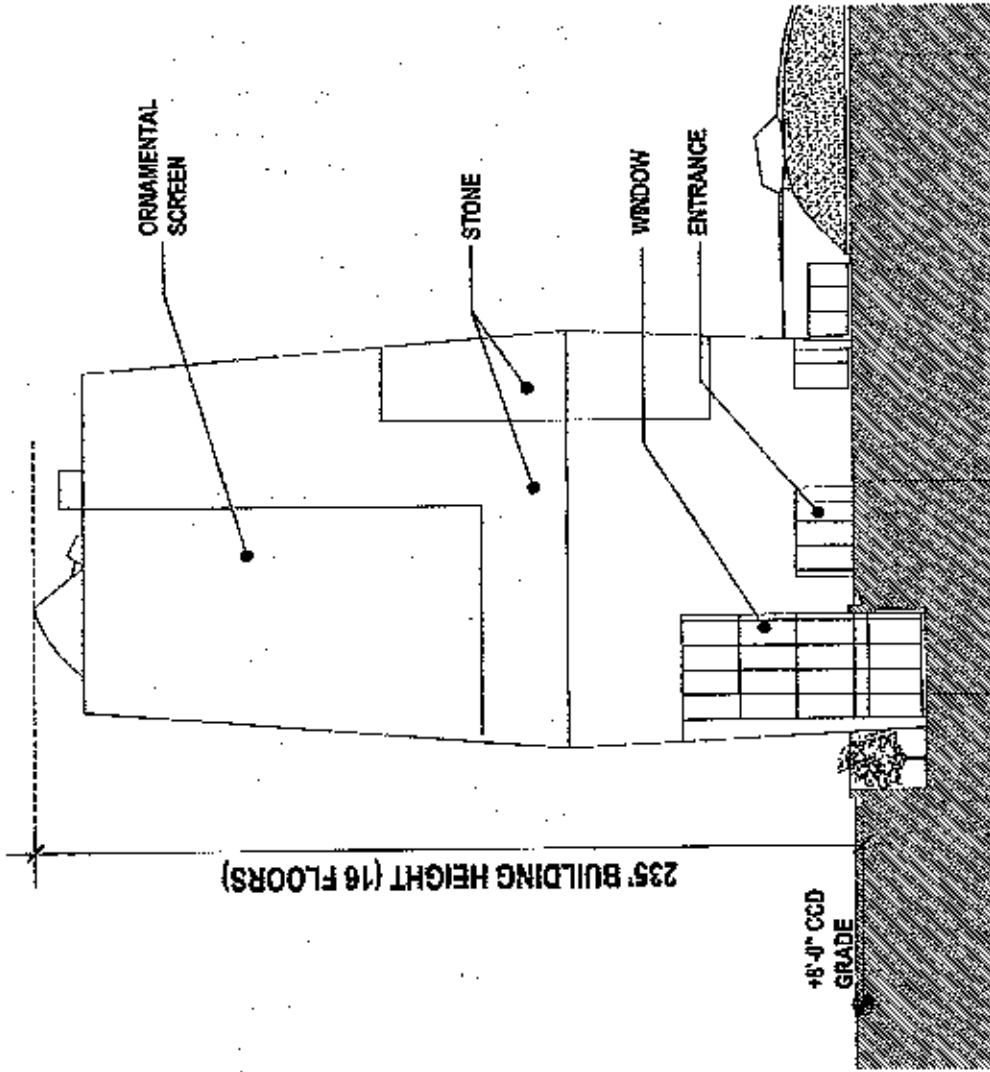
MUSEUM BUILDING WEST ELEVATION



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance, 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive,
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue, and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.3
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



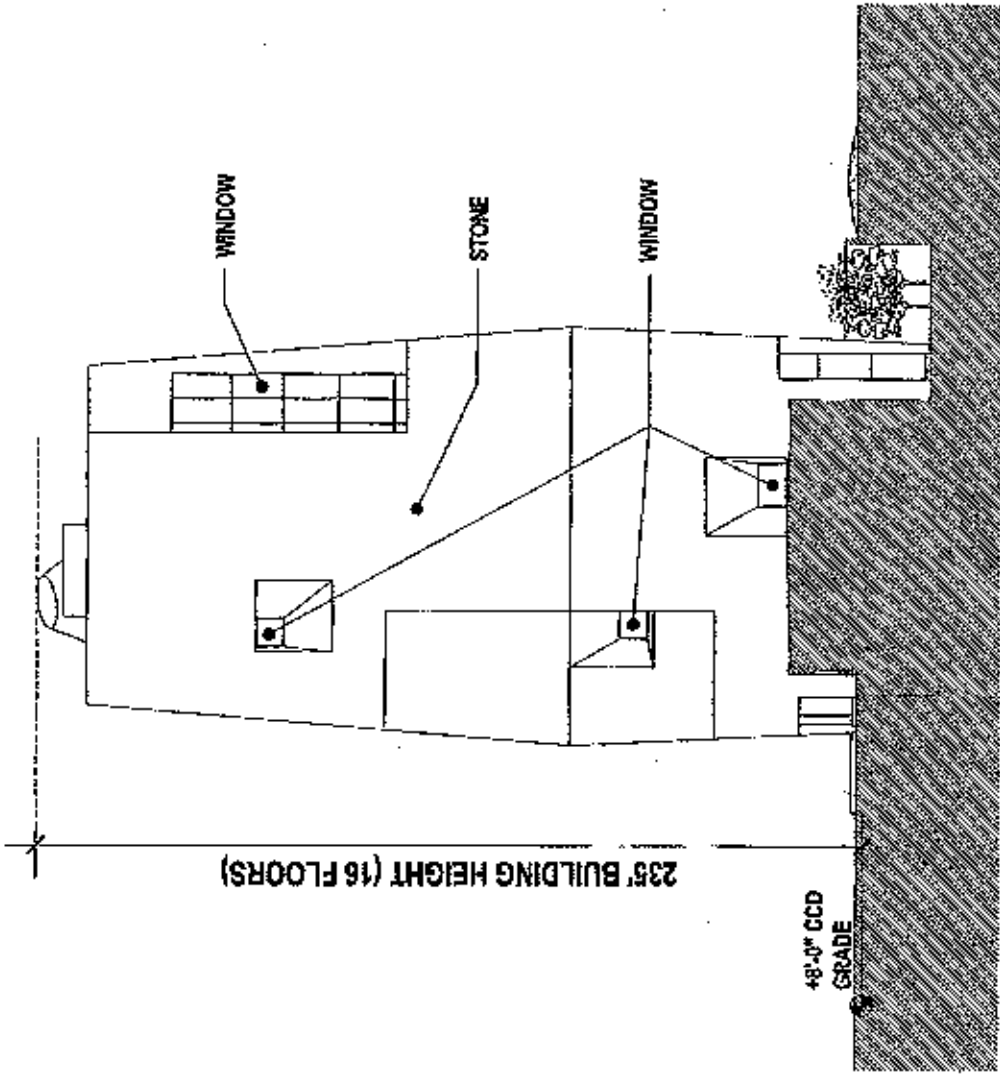
MUSEUM BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.4
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



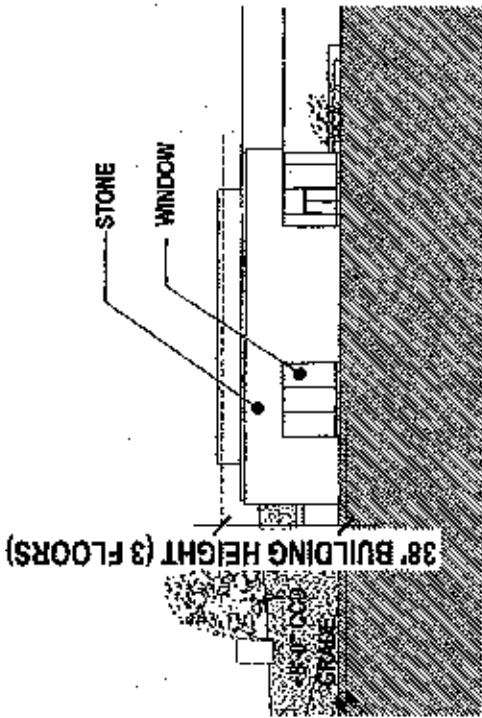
MUSEUM BUILDING EAST ELEVATION



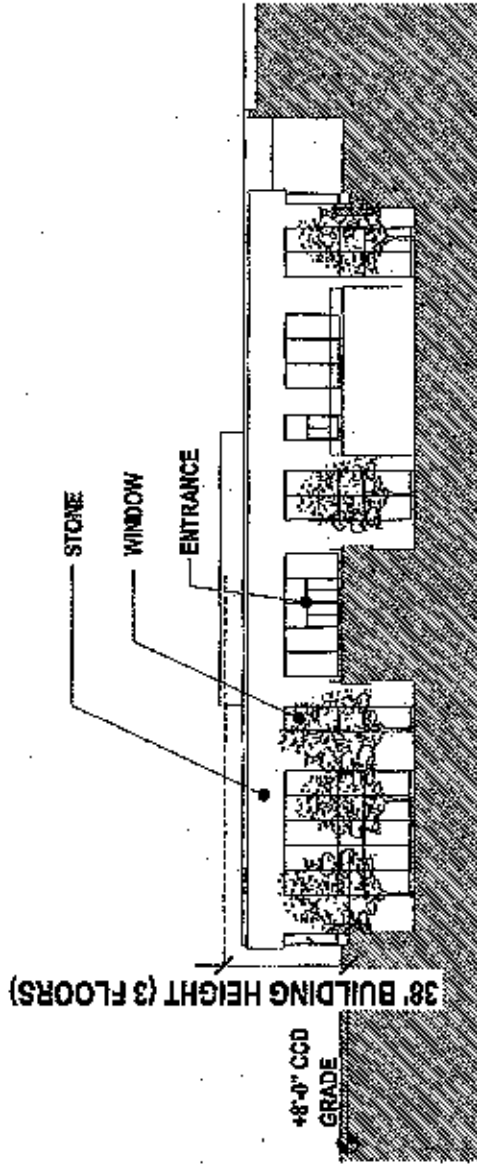
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1800 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.5
ELEVATIONS

YOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



FORUM BUILDING NORTH ELEVATION



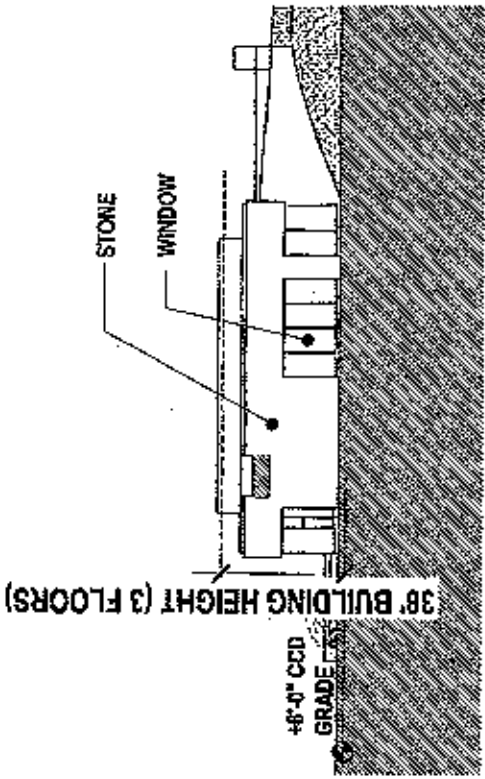
FORUM BUILDING WEST ELEVATION



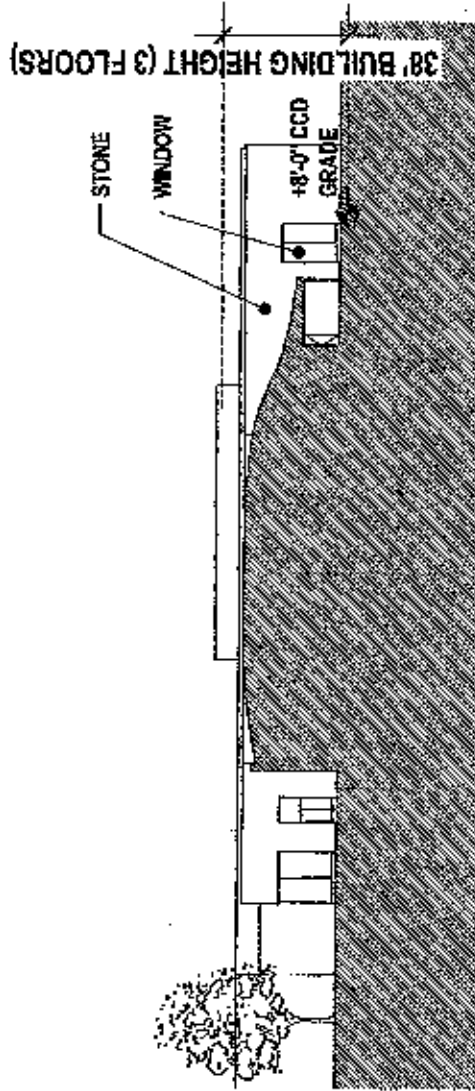
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.6
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



FORUM BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION



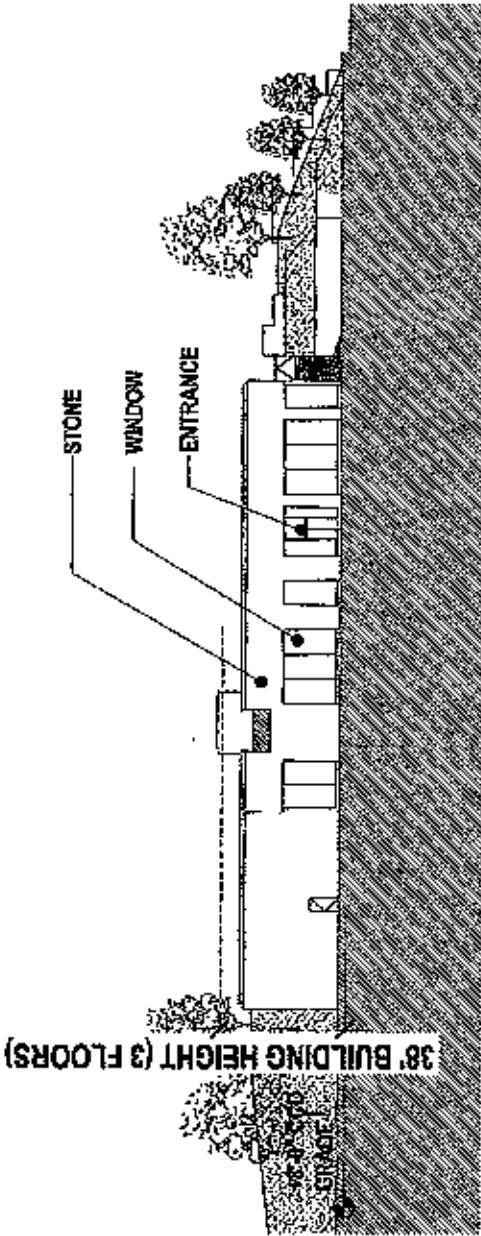
FORUM BUILDING EAST ELEVATION



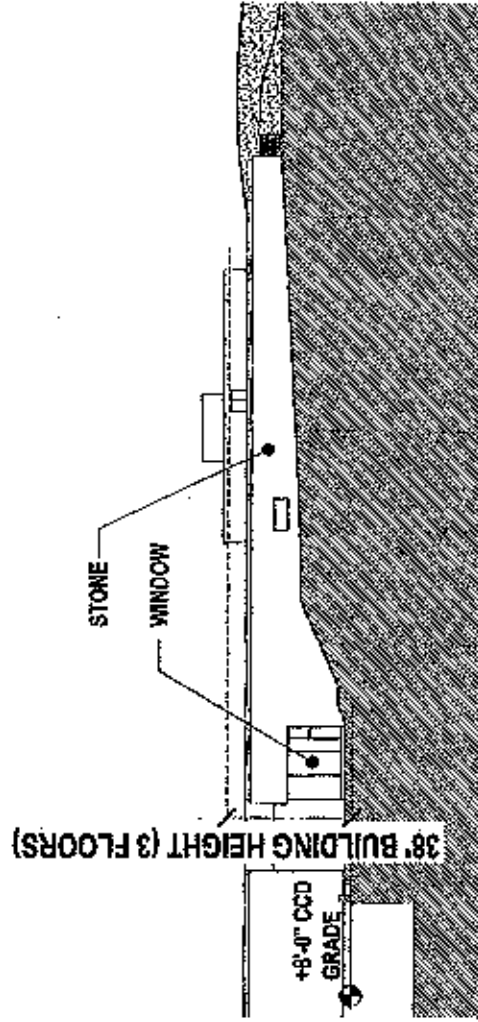
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Place; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5301 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Place
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

**FIGURE 5.7
ELEVATIONS**

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



LIBRARY BUILDING NORTH ELEVATION



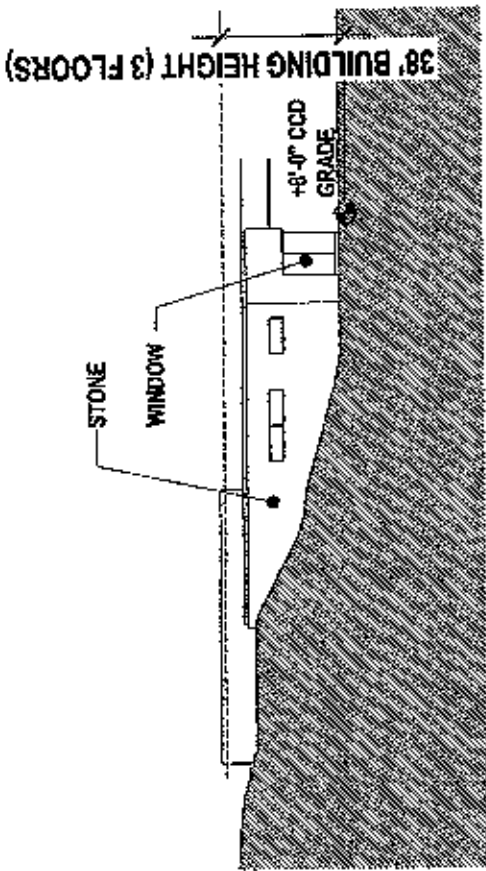
LIBRARY BUILDING WEST ELEVATION



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.8
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TS'EN Architects | Partners
 Interceptive Design Architects (IDEA)



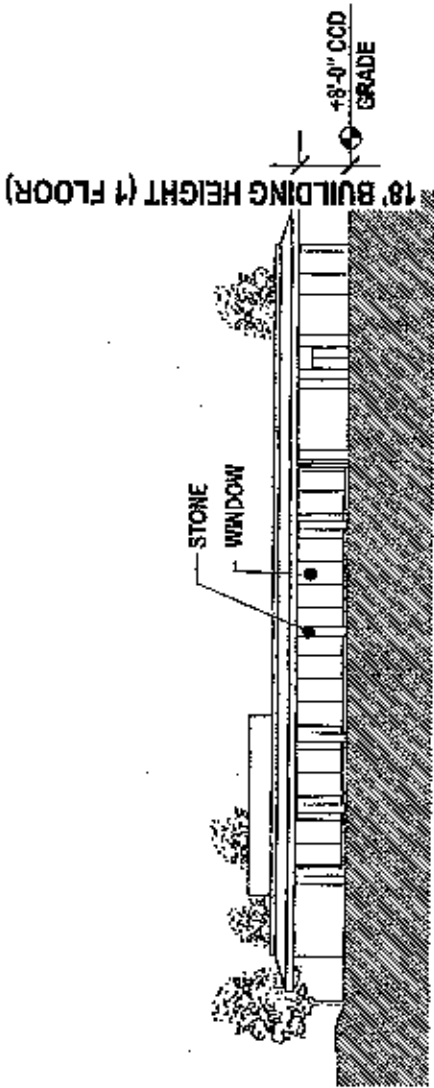
LIBRARY BUILDING EAST ELEVATION



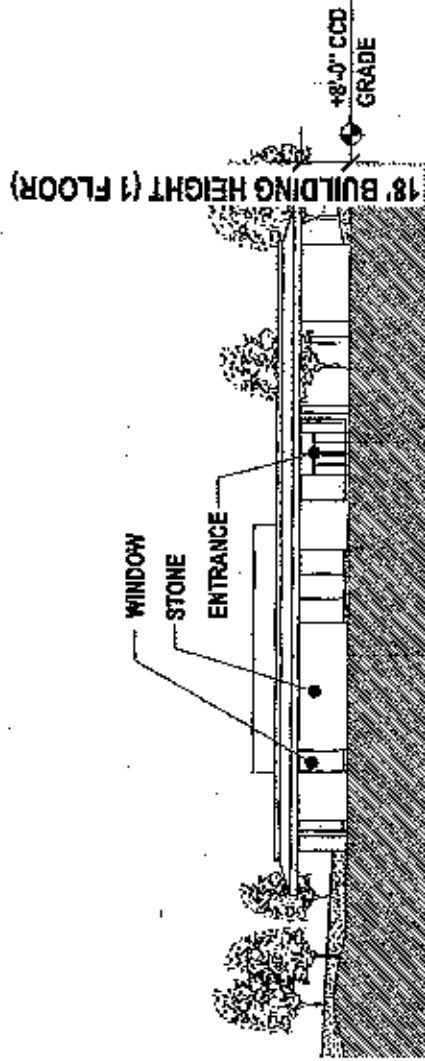
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.9
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TSIEN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



ATHLETIC CENTER NORTH ELEVATION



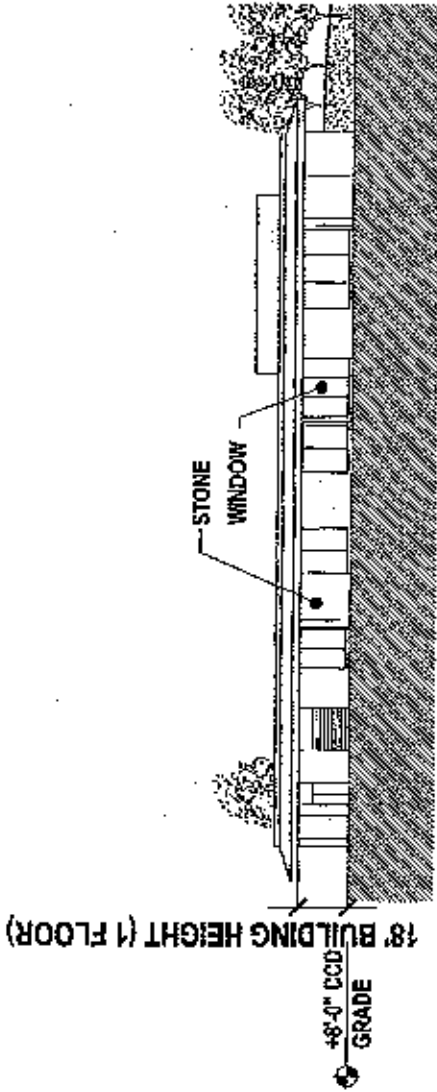
ATHLETIC CENTER WEST ELEVATION



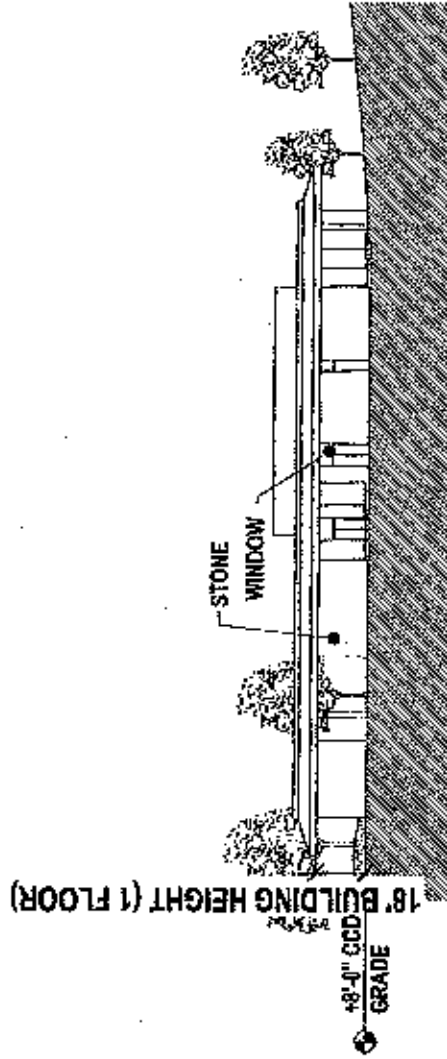
Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1529 East Midway Plaisance; 5900 - 8201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Plaisance
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.10
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TS'JEM Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)



ATHLETIC CENTER SOUTH ELEVATION



ATHLETIC CENTER EAST ELEVATION



Applicant: The Barack Obama Foundation
 Address: 1601 - 1629 East Midway Place; 5900 - 6201 South Cornell Drive;
 5901 - 6201 South Stony Island Avenue; and 1600 - 1631 East Midway Place
 Date Filed: January 10, 2018

FIGURE 5.11
ELEVATIONS

TOD WILLIAMS BILLIE TS'EN Architects | Partners
 Interactive Design Architects (IDEA)

APPLICATION TO THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION
UNDER THE LAKE MICHIGAN
AND
CHICAGO LAKEFRONT PROTECTION ORDINANCE

PART TWO: CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSAL, VI. NARRATIVE

More than a building or museum, the Obama Presidential Center (the “OPC”) will be a living, working campus for citizenship, designed to inspire and empower visitors and residents to create change in their communities and the world. An open, inclusive campus integrated into historic Jackson Park, the OPC will unlock the Park’s potential as a cultural attraction, creating new recreational opportunities for community members and driving economic opportunity on the South Side.

The Obama Foundation believes in every person’s ability to create change in their local community or anywhere in the world; the Foundation’s initiatives inspire and empower people with the skills and tools they need to do just that, and train and connect the next generation of civic leaders. The vision for the OPC is inspired by the legacy of civic engagement exemplified by President and Mrs. Obama.

The OPC will be a global hub for community convenings, recreation, and learning, as well as a place for storytelling and story making. It will include a collection of buildings, a central plaza, dynamic play areas for children, a community garden, and other spaces designed to inspire community members and visitors to collaborate, build, and most importantly, take a piece of their experience back into their own community to create positive change.

The OPC will be an economic engine for the City of Chicago by drawing hundreds of thousands of visitors to the OPC every year, creating thousands of new jobs on the South Side, and revitalizing historic Jackson Park.

The Design Principles

Our vision is a timeless and elegant design that fits seamlessly within the Park and serves as an instrument for social change, a hub for leadership training, and a beacon of values. We are creating a global community center, a place of life and vibrancy that showcases the South Side to the world.

The guiding principles for the design of the OPC are to:

- **Create a world-class cultural attraction on the South Side:** Provide new and improved public recreation space and civic engagement opportunities for the people and families of the South Side; create a welcoming and dynamic space for children and young adults that allows them to play, learn, and be inspired; enhance public safety in and around the park; and invest in increased horticultural diversity. Much of the space within the OPC’s buildings and the entirety of the surrounding OPC campus will be free to the public.

- **Create jobs and economic opportunity for the South Side:** Provide economic development opportunities for the individuals, families, and businesses of the South Side and City of Chicago. The OPC is estimated to support nearly 5,000 new, local jobs during its construction, and more than 2,500 permanent jobs once the OPC opens. The OPC will attract up to 760,000 annual visitors — and in its first 10 years, is expected to have a total economic impact of \$3.1 billion.
- **Unify Jackson Park and honor its history:** Remove barriers and improve connectivity to the lakefront; reinvigorate Jackson Park as a “park for the people”; honor the vision of Frederick Law Olmsted; add green space; and strengthen the identity and connections between the Museum Campus South institutions, including the Museum of Science and Industry and the DuSable Museum of African American History.
- **Build with sustainable practices:** Aim for, at minimum, a LEED v4 Platinum rating; manage water responsibly; improve ecological performance of planting; educate visitors on sustainability; and encourage community members to engage with the landscape and park experience.
- **Build upon existing partnership with the community:** Community input and feedback is critical to the design and construction of the OPC; much of the current design is the result of thousands of engagements -- meetings, conversations, and online submissions -- from our neighbors. The design will continue to be shaped by community input.

The Campus

The OPC will inspire visitors with an experience that draws on the legacy of President Obama’s presidency, and empowers visitors with tools to become active citizens in their own communities. Rather than a single building placed in Jackson Park, the OPC is designed as an open, inclusive campus integrated into the landscape. The OPC will be a safe, welcoming space for families on the South Side to enjoy.

The Museum Building will inspire the next generation of leaders with stories of the past, while empowering them with practical lessons for the future. In the Forum Building, visitors will put those lessons into practice, participating in programming and community engagement. And, at the Library Building, visitors will collaborate in a place for knowledge formation and take with them their experiences to create positive change.

The campus is comprised of:

- **Museum Building (approximately 165,000 GSF):** The Museum Building is intended to establish the Obama Presidential Center as a landmark and an important civic place for the City of Chicago. This building is intended to represent ascension, hope and what ordinary people have the power to do together, and is planned to be 235-foot-high (measured from grade +8’ CCD) and composed of 8 primary floors and multiple mezzanine levels. About half of the building will be occupied by the OPC’s museum, which will be a ticketed experience and be filled with exhibitions and artifacts telling the story of the Obamas situated within a nuanced historical context: civil rights history, African-American history, the history of Chicago along with a broader U.S. history. The

rest of the building will be filled with other public spaces, including the top floor, which will feature a contemplative space that is free and open to the public with views of the park and Lake Michigan.

- **Forum Building (approximately 70,000 GSF):** This is a 2-story building, with one level below grade and one story (38-feet) above grade. Landscaped paths transition visitors from the park to the building's fully accessible roof terrace. The Forum Building will be primarily comprised of programming spaces and community amenities including a public winter garden, multi-purpose meeting spaces, auditorium, media production, and a restaurant. The majority of this space will be free and open to the public.
- **Library Building (approximately 50,000 GSF):** This is a 2-story building, with one level below grade and one story (38-feet) above grade. The building is covered with accessible and useable park land. The public portion of this building opens onto the Plaza and will be a portal for visitors to engage with the world beyond the Center. The majority of this building, which is hidden from public view by landscaped terracing and the planned community garden, will serve the OPC's back-of-house and service functions. The Foundation is currently exploring the possibility of a partnership with the Chicago Public Library for some of the space within this building.
- **Plaza (approximately 44,000 SF):** The Museum, Forum, and Library Buildings will wrap around a public plaza (2-feet above grade) that faces towards the community and will act as another gateway or entry point into the park. The Plaza will act as a "town square" for the local community; a place for both informal gathering and programmed public events that will add to the neighborhood. It will host performances of all types, including celebrations, events or markets and fairs.
- **Athletic Center (approximately 40,000 SF):** This two-story building is partially submerged and approximately 18-feet above grade with a green roof. It will provide an indoor multi-use sport and athletic facility for year-round activity that invites the community to play and celebrate the importance of teamwork and exercise through playing sports. The Athletic Center provides opportunities for programming partnerships with Hyde Park Academy, the South Side YMCA, and Chicago Park District Field House, among others.
- **Parking Facility (approximately 170,000 SF):** The parking facility will be located underground in Jackson Park between the Library Building and the Athletic Center. Entry and exit from the garage will be on the east side of Stony Island Avenue and aligned with 61st Street. The facility will accommodate a maximum of 450 cars.

The OPC campus comprises approximately 19.3 acres within Jackson Park. Included in the 19.3 acres are the vacated roads of the Midway Plaisance South east of Stony Island Avenue and a portion of Cornell Drive. The vacation of these roads allows for new park land and a barrier-free pathway for the community to access the lagoon and lakefront from the west. The OPC buildings, plaza and parking occupy approximately 7.4 acres of the 19.3 acre campus, of which more than 85% have publicly accessible landscaped roofs or hardscape.

The Park

Honoring the legacy of Olmsted and Vaux, the OPC is designed to further the potential of Jackson Park for the South Side, City of Chicago, and all of its visitors. The landscape design will restore the connectivity to Lake Michigan and create a cohesive park, with safe, open spaces for children to play, and friends and family to gather. The campus is designed to enable people to flow through and around the buildings and maintain connections to the park and park features, including the lagoon and Lake Michigan. The campus landscape will be open and accessible to all park visitors.

The Museum, Forum, and Library Buildings will be connected at the below grade Garden Level. The Forum and Library Buildings and Parking Facility will be covered with landscaping to create accessible park land that will seamlessly integrate into the existing park. Landscaped pathways will take visitors up from the park to above the roofs of the Forum and Library Buildings, offering views of the Plaza and the lagoon.

Different people currently use the Park for different experiences – from recreational to contemplative. Our design will enable a wide range of recreational and passive activities in Jackson Park, supplementing the existing offerings. The campus will include:

- new public pathways,
- a nature walk along the lagoon,
- a sledding hill,
- a community garden,
- adventure play areas,
- areas for picnicking,
- a sloped lawn that can be used for special events and everyday use from picnicking to recreation.

The campus will also introduce varied topography with increased biodiversity and hydrology features. The OPC will be a real-life symbol of President and Mrs. Obama's commitment to sustainability. The OPC is planned to be certified (at a minimum) LEED v4 Platinum.

The entire OPC campus is designed with universal design concepts so that it can be accessed, understood and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability or disability.

The design for the landscape of the OPC is being developed in conjunction with an overall update of the South Lakefront Framework Plan.

PART FOUR: POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL

A. FOURTEEN BASIC POLICIES

1. *Complete the publicly owned and locally controlled park system along the entire Chicago Lakefront.*

Response: The proposed development supports Policy 1. The proposed development will be operated and maintained for recreational and cultural purposes. The purpose of the proposed development will be to enhance Jackson Park, including enhancing the existing public spaces and recreational, cultural and commercial amenities, attracting a broader audience and increasing year-round attendance. The site is located entirely within the Public-Use Zone and will remain under public ownership and control.

2. *Maintain and enhance the predominantly landscaped, spacious and continuous character of the lakeshore parks.*

Response: The proposed development supports Policy 2 by enhancing landscaping within Jackson Park. The proposed development has been designed to provide interactive opportunities for the public to use the existing and enhanced open space and enhancement to pedestrian connections between the neighboring community and the lagoons, active park recreation to the south, and the Museum of Science and Industry to the north. The roadway vacations of the Midway Plaisance South east of Stony Island Avenue and a portion of Cornell Avenue allow for the creation of park land in its place and barrier-free access to the lagoons and Lake Michigan. Furthermore, nearly 6.4 acres of the 7.4 acres of constructed buildings are designed to be publicly accessible landscaped roof or hardscape. The proposed development will maintain and enhance the predominantly landscaped, spacious and continuous character of the portion of Jackson Park within which the Obama Presidential Center will coexist.

3. *Continue to improve the water quality and ecological balance of Lake Michigan.*

Response: The proposed development will comply with all applicable regulations pertaining to the management of wastewater and storm water runoff and will not negatively impact the purity and quality of the waters of Lake Michigan. The improvements subject to this application are located west of Lake Shore Drive and will have no adverse impact on water quality or ecology. Sustainability is a key feature of the redevelopment plans. The proposed development envisions implementing sustainability initiatives that address energy, water, waste and transportation and is seeking to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum (version 4) certification. The proposed development is committed to improve storm water management measures which will mitigate current storm water run-off issues from the site into the adjacent lagoon. One of the primary criteria for landform design and the selection of pavement and planting material will be the respective ability to mitigate, slow and/or filter storm water run-off. All infrastructure and building development will conform to all applicable regulations concerning water purity.

4. *Preserve the cultural, historical, and recreational heritage of the lakeshore parks.*

Response: The proposed development will respect the cultural, historical and recreational heritage of the lakeshore parks. The proposed development supports Policy 4 by including enhanced cultural and recreational opportunities, while respecting the historic features and content of Jackson Park.

5. *Maintain and improve the formal character and open water vista of Grant Park with no new above-ground structures permitted.*

Response: Policy 5 is not applicable to the proposed development because the proposed development is not located within or adjacent to Grant Park.

6. *Increase the diversity of recreational opportunities while emphasizing lake-oriented leisure time activities.*

Response: The proposed development supports Policy 6 within Jackson Park. The proposed development is intended to provide a broader range of opportunities for recreational and leisure time activities including new active play spaces and a network of spaces for passive enjoyment of the natural lakeshore and park environment.

7. *Protect and develop natural lakeshore park and water areas for wildlife habitation.*

Response: The proposed development does not currently include natural lakeshore park. The proposed design will include an increase in the diversity of trees and plantings within the subject property and along South Stony Island. Recognizing the importance of Jackson Park as a bird migratory path, the proposed design will use native plantings to promote and maintain wildlife habitats.

8. *Increase personal safety.*

Response: The provision of improved lighting, pathway resurfacing, clearer sight lines and what are expected to be popular amenities will attract more people to this space and establish a safer means of traversing and monitoring activity throughout the site.

9. *Design all lake edge and lake construction to prevent detrimental shoreline erosion.*

Response: This policy is not applicable because the proposed development is not located within the lake or on the lake edge.

10. *Ensure a harmonious relationship between the lakeshore parks and the community edge, but in no instance will further private development be permitted east of Lake Shore Drive.*

Response: The proposed development is located west of Lake Shore Drive. The proposed development will serve the goals of Policy 10 by enhancing public recreational and cultural opportunities within Jackson Park. The proposed development will provide expanded year-round programming and entertainment options for the public. Amenities such as play spaces, active recreation areas, picnicking and community gardens are intended to appeal to a broader audience and enable visitors to enjoy the park and surrounding area.

11. Improve access to the lakeshore parks and reduce vehicular traffic on secondary park roads.

Response: The proposed development supports Policy 11 by improving vehicular, bicycle paths and pedestrian circulation around and within Jackson Park. Traffic improvements include directional signage to re-route vehicular traffic to more efficient routes and to reduce vehicle-pedestrian interactions. Bicycle paths within Jackson Park are continuous through the proposed development site. The proposed development also calls for the roadway vacations of the Midway Plaisance South east of Stony Island Avenue and a portion of Cornell Avenue, removing vehicular traffic from the park and creating safe, barrier-free access to the lagoons and Lake Michigan.

12. Strengthen the parkway characteristics of Lake Shore Drive and prohibit a roadway of expressway standards.

Response: Policy 12 is not applicable because the proposed development does not involve any modifications to Lake Shore Drive. The roadway modifications are intended to disburse traffic, improve efficiency of vehicular circulation and enhance the pedestrian experience.

13. Ensure that all port, water supply, and public facilities are designed to enhance lakefront character.

Response: No port or water supply facilities will be impacted as a part of the proposed development.

14. Coordinate all public and private development within the water, park and community zones.

Response: The proposed development supports Policy 14. The presence of this facility within the Public (Park) Use Zone, established pursuant to the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance, requires analysis of the development by the Chicago Plan Commission and coordinated reviews between various city, state and federal agencies, as well as elected officials and the general public. The Applicant's proposed development was developed with the input of many stakeholders, community members, elected officials and agencies, resulting in a comprehensive proposed development that will be well-integrated with the existing urban character of the surrounding neighborhoods.

PART FOUR: POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL

B. THIRTEEN PURPOSES

1. *To promote and protect the health, safety, comfort, convenience, and the general welfare of the people, and to conserve our natural resources.*

Response: The proposed development will help activate the neighborhood by providing enhanced open space, recreational, cultural, entertainment and educational opportunities within the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Districts. The proposed development includes modifications to increase pedestrian safety and convenience and to improve vehicular traffic circulation. Parking and traffic improvements will be designed to promote and protect health, safety and welfare and will be subject to the approval of the Chicago Department of Transportation. New landscape developments are intended to increase the biodiversity of the project site, add to the ecological function of Jackson Park, and expand the habitat for local fauna.

2. *To identify and establish the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection District and to divide that District into several zones wherein any and all development or construction, as specified in Article V hereinafter, shall be specifically restricted and regulated.*

Response: The proposed development falls within the Public (Park) Use Zone of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection District and has been and will continue to be consistent and conform to the District's restrictions and regulations.

3. *To maintain and improve the purity and quality of the waters of Lake Michigan.*

Response: The proposed development, located west of Lake Shore Drive, will comply with all applicable regulations pertaining to the management of wastewater and storm water runoff and will not negatively impact the purity and quality of the waters of Lake Michigan. The proposed development includes implementation of sustainability initiatives that address energy, water, waste and transportation. The proposed development will seek to achieve Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Platinum (version 4) certification. The plans include the installation of new storm water management strategies and will seek to mitigate the impacts of urban storm water runoff. The proposed development pursues a reduction in the total volume of runoff and implements new filtration systems through both natural and mechanical means. Installation of bio-filtration basins and rain gardens will improve water quality and reduce the impact of development on adjacent lagoons connected to Lake Michigan.

4. *To ensure that construction in the Lake or modification of the existing shoreline shall not be permitted if such construction or modification would cause environmental or ecological damage to the Lake or would diminish water quality; and, to ensure that the life patterns of fish, migratory birds and other fauna are recognized and supported.*

Response: Purpose 4 is not applicable to the proposed development because it will not include construction in the Lake or modification of the existing shoreline.

5. *To ensure that the Lakefront Parks and the Lake itself are devoted only to public purposes and to ensure the integrity of, and expand the quantity and quality of, the Lakefront Parks.*

Response: These improvements are proposed to take place on publicly-owned property and the subject property will remain under public ownership and control. The proposed development will be open to the general public and include improved access to natural lagoon areas and Lake Michigan, new community gardens, enhanced active recreational amenities, and new public gathering spaces that will expand the quality and overall usage of Jackson Park and this section of the lakefront park system.

6. *To promote and provide for continuous pedestrian movement along the shoreline.*

Response: The proposed development will not impede pedestrian movement along the shoreline. The proposed development supports Purpose 6 by improving pedestrian and bike trail connections between Jackson Park, the community and the lakefront.

7. *To promote and provide for pedestrian access to the Lake and Lakefront Parks from and through areas adjacent thereto at regular intervals of one-fourth (1/4) mile and additional places wherever possible; and, to protect and enhance vistas at these locations and wherever else possible.*

Response: The proposed development supports Purpose 7 by improving pedestrian connections to the community and throughout Jackson Park and the lakefront. The proposed development does not adversely impact pedestrian access to Lake Michigan and Lakefront Parks. The proposed development will help to improve access to and through Jackson Park, as well as other adjacent lake shore park space, through the elimination of certain portions of South Cornell Drive and the creation of accessible park land in its place, the establishment of new pedestrian access points and ADA compliant design features. Vistas will be enhanced by the elevation changes provided in the landscape that overlook the lagoon and park. Placement and orientation of pathways through the landscape offer views into the park that keep sightlines open and promote safety.

8. *To promote and provide for improved public transportation access to the Lakefront.*

Response: The proposed development supports Purpose 8 by maintaining public transportation and providing vehicular and pedestrian access to the site. In addition, the proposed development will include bus drop-off, and pick-up along the east side of Stony Island Avenue.

9. *To ensure that no roadway of expressway standards, as hereinafter defined, shall be permitted in the Lakefront Parks.*

Response: The proposed roadway modifications will eliminate 224,583 square feet of right-of-way, creating more open space for pedestrians and park land within Jackson Park.

10. *To ensure that development of properties adjacent to the Lake or the Lakefront Parks is so defined as to implement the above-stated Purposes, provided, however, that with respect to property located within the Private Use Zone as established by Article V, VI, and IX of this*

Ordinance, the permitted use, special use, lot area per dwelling unit, and floor area ratio provisions found in the applicable chapters of the Chicago Zoning Ordinance portion of the Municipal Code of Chicago, shall govern, except where such provisions are in substantial conflict with the Purposes of this Ordinance or the Fourteen Basic Policies of the Lakefront Plan of Chicago.

Response: While Purpose 10 is not applicable to the proposed development because the site is not located in the Private Use Zoning, the proposed development will be in compliance with applicable zoning regulations and will not be in conflict with the purposes of the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance or the Fourteen Basic Policies of the Lakefront Plan of Chicago.

11. To achieve the above-stated purposes, the appropriate public agency should acquire such properties or rights as may be necessary and desirable.

Response: Purpose 11 is not applicable because the site is already owned by public agencies.

12. To define and limit the powers and duties of the administrative body and officers as provided herein.

Response: Purpose 12 is not applicable to the proposed development.

13. Nothing contained in the Lake Michigan and Chicago Lakefront Protection Ordinance shall be deemed to be a waiver or consent, license or permit to use any property or to locate, construct or maintain any building, structure or facility or to carry on any trade, industry, occupation or activity which may be otherwise required by law.

Response: The Applicant is separately seeking approvals from applicable agencies.

EXHIBIT D

A. The Park District shall be guided by professional engineering and architectural surveys in identifying and establishing the relative priority of any rehabilitation, necessary expansion or replacement needs of Park District facilities;

B. After the major rehabilitation, necessary expansion and replacement needs of existing buildings have been addressed, the Park District shall be guided by the statistical system in existence on the date of this order based on estimates of need, including population density, availability of other facilities and community income, in identifying and establishing the relative priority of a community for construction of a new facility;

C. the Park District shall be guided by objective criteria or measures of need in identifying and establishing the relative priority of a park for landscape improvements and playground rehabilitation; and

D. the Park District shall engage in a program which funds city-wide and specialized facility construction or improvement, land acquisition and other construction in a manner which does not discriminate on the basis of race or national origin as between the community areas of the City.

WHEREAS, the Chicago Park District has represented that all future programs for the expenditure of capital improvement funds shall be consistent with the principles described above;

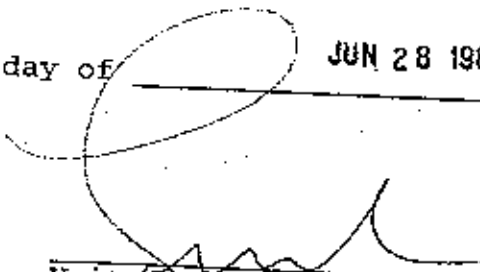
WHEREAS, the parties have represented that the original objectives of the Consent Decree with regard to the Park District's allocation of recreational personnel and programs and the establishment of fair and equitable schedules and systems for the maintenance, repair and upkeep of facilities and grounds have been achieved and that the Chicago Park District has been, is and will remain in compliance with those allocations, schedules and systems;

WHEREAS, the Court finds that given the establishment of the Park District's five-year program for current and future capital improvement expenditures and the Park District's achievement of the objectives of the Decree, there is no need for extending the minimum duration of the Consent Decree beyond the date of May 14, 1989, originally established by that decree; and

WHEREAS, the parties have jointly moved the Court for an order vacating the Consent Decree and all amendments thereto and dismissing this action,

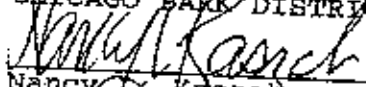
THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the Consent Decree entered in this cause and all Amendments thereto shall stand as vacated effective May 14, 1989, and on that same date this action shall be dismissed.

ORDERED this _____ day of JUN 28 1989, 1989.



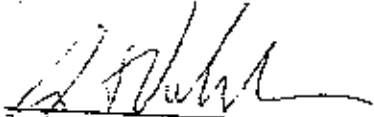
United States District Judge

AGREED AND CONSENTED TO:
CHICAGO BARK DISTRICT




Nancy E. Keszak
General Attorney

AGREED AND CONSENTED TO:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Anton R. Valukas
U. S. Attorney
Northern District of Illinois



Margaret C. Gordon
Assistant U.S. Attorney
Northern District of Illinois

RECEIVED
JUN 12 2018
H. STUART THOMPSON
CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT

NO. 82 C 7308

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
Eastern Division

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

-VS-

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT,
ET AL.,
Defendants.

JOINT MOTION FOR AN ORDER
OF DISMISSAL

Office of
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
United States Court House
Chicago, Illinois 60604

353-5300

chicago park district

541 N. Fairbanks Chicago, Illinois 60611



**THE CODE OF THE
CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT**

CHAPTER XIII. - DISTRIBUTION OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

SECTION A. - BASIS FOR DISTRIBUTION

The Park District shall distribute its resources, services and facilities in a fair and equitable basis throughout the District.

1. The Park District shall distribute any unexpended capital improvement bond funds for the years 1986, 1987, 1988 and 1989 in a manner consistent with the Consent Decree entered in the United States of America v. Park District, et al., 83 C 7308, as amended.
2. The Park District shall expend its Capital Improvement Bond Funds in accord with the following criteria:
 - a. The Park District will use professional engineering and architectural surveys in identifying and establishing the relative priority of any rehabilitation and necessary repair and maintenance of Park District facilities;
 - b. The Park District shall be guided by a system based on factors of need which include population density, availability of other park and/or recreational facilities and community income in identifying and establishing the relative priority of a community for construction of a new facility;
 - c. The Park District shall be guided by objective criteria or measure of need in identifying and establishing the relative priority of a park for landscape improvements and playground rehabilitation; and
 - d. The Park District shall distribute funds for all its activities, including city-wide and specialized facility construction or improvement, land acquisition and other construction in a manner which does not discriminate on the basis of race or national origin as between the community areas of the city.

SECTION B. THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

An Implementation Committee is hereby established which committee shall have the responsibility and duty to monitor the manner in which services and facilities are distributed throughout the Park District. The Committee shall include the General Superintendent, who will act as chairperson, and various Park District staff designated by the General Superintendent, three members of the general public and one member of the Board. The three members of the general public and the member from the Board shall be nominated to the committee by the President subject to approval of the Board for a term of office for one year or until their successors have been appointed. Once every calendar year, the General Superintendent shall provide to the Board a summary of the activities of the Implementation Committee.

SECTION C. APPROVAL OF BASIS FOR DISTRIBUTION

Once each calendar year the Implementation Committee shall submit to the Board a report which shall include a summary of the distribution of Park District capital improvement bond funds, land acquisition funds, landscape and facilities maintenance funds, and recreational staff hours. This summary shall include a description of the method used by the Park District for assuring that the distribution of these funds and hours are made on a fair and equitable basis throughout the Park District. Upon receiving the report from the Implementation Committee, the Board shall direct the Secretary to give public notice of the filing of the report for a period of 7 days in at least one newspaper having a general circulation in the Park District and to make the Committee's report available for public inspection for at least 10 business days in the office of the Secretary.

EXHIBIT E

THE OBAMA PRESIDENTIAL CENTER

Since 2014, when Chicago was first mentioned as a potential site for the presidential library, FOTP has expressed excitement about this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to host the Obamas' legacy, and especially on the city's South Side, where the family has deep connection to the community. We beamed with pride along with other Chicagoans when the announcement was made that our city was chosen for this historic institution. And we would love to see the Obama Presidential Center be an engine for and centerpiece of healthy economic development of nearby neighborhoods.

But we also have said from the start that we strongly object to the use of parkland for the library. Park preservationists and real estate interests always will clash over the appropriate use of open space, and the siting of the Obama library is no different. Advocates for the benefits of green space and neighborhood residents who desperately want economic development may look at the situation with very different lenses. Even people who agree on preserving the vision of Frederick Law Olmsted certainly disagree on what that may mean in this particular situation. But Friends of the Parks maintains that we should not have to choose between the economic benefits that may come from having the Obama Presidential Center in the neighborhood and the preservation of precious park resources.

We have repeatedly suggested the use of 11 acres of vacant land—owned by the University of Chicago, the City, and the Chicago Transit Authority—across from Washington Park, rather than parkland itself. And we have continued to advocate publicly as well as behind the scenes for the Obama Foundation to choose a non-park site, even though all signs have indicated that we would lose that battle.

So when the 2016 announcement came that Jackson Park would host the Obama Presidential Center, our board chair, Lauren Moltz, said in a press release, "Chicago ranks 12th on a list of the most-densely populated cities in the country in terms of parkland per 1000 residents. President Obama is familiar with these statistics and knows the importance of parks in the lives of ordinary people. In fact, as a young community organizer, Mr. Obama came to Friends of the Parks and asked how we might work together to increase park space in South Side communities."

FOTP also announced that we do not plan to sue over the issue as it is our understanding that the selected site is not public trust land, unlike the proposed site for the Lucas Museum. "Friends of the Parks" analysis suggests that there is no realistic legal remedy at this time to protect this public open space from this development," I said in our press statement. In it we urged greater public input to the process and proposed that the library's design "maximize the use of available vacant land and underground space, and be truly 'park positive' by adding parkland to the surrounding community. . . . Furthermore, any design should upgrade the park's facilities and preserve existing recreational uses by the public."

The Obama Presidential Center is not just taking up passive green space. Its location means that it will displace recreational fields that are used by the general public and many youth-serving programs including various local public schools, not the least of which is Hyde Park Academy which is located right across the street. Sponsors of local programs have reached out to us to express concern about the fate of their programming and the underprivileged youth they serve if the sports fields are not replaced somewhere nearby. One coach passionately shared stories of African-American athletes under his tutelage who have gone off to college on track scholarships because of the coaching and practice time they get on that track. We have shared such stories and spoken about this concern in every appropriate venue where we can make our voice heard. The limited ideas we have heard privately from the Chicago Park District or in meetings with other concerned stakeholders about possibly replacing these amenities contemplates moving them to existing green space without replacing the park acreage that is being taken away.

Notwithstanding our critiques, the Obama Foundation has been in touch with Friends of the Parks over the last year and suggested that they would involve us in an advisory capacity. We have privately shared with them our many concerns about process and about specific proposals, going back as far as the controversies around Project 120 to more recent issues. We have shared with them about the many neighborhood tables at which we sit and key points of information that our co-laborators have authorized us to share. As they announced early this January their landscape architecture team of Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates (MVA), Site Design Group, and Living Habitats, the Obama Foundation invited us to sit on their landscape architecture committee. We used the opportunity to ask them to step up and ensure that a comprehensive planning process will happen for Jackson Park.

EXHIBIT F

MUSEUM of the City



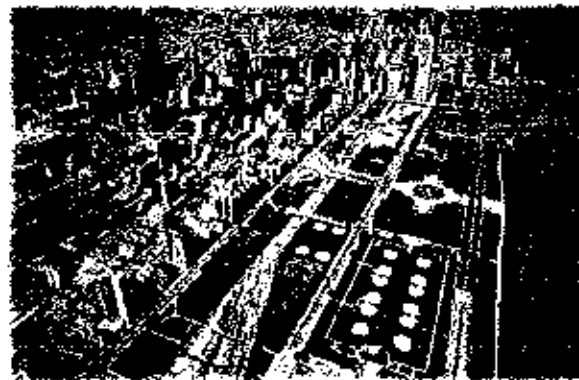
Chicago's Lakefront Parks

Exhibit by: Kyle Lempinen

Upon flying into Chicago, one is greeted with a beautiful scene – a large, architectural wonder set on Lake Michigan. But on closer look, one will really begin to notice something even more beautiful: the parks that line the lake.

The Chicago Parks Department takes care of 26 miles of lakefront, including 23 public beaches. Also included is an 18-mile dedicated walking and biking path along the lakefront. As well, there are four major parks that line the lakeshore.

The lakefront was not always this way. In fact, some of these parks, such as Grant Park, were at one point either swamps, or actually Lake Michigan. Those parks are the focus of this exhibit. They are, from north to south, Lincoln Park, Grant Park, Burnham Park and Jackson Park.



Aerial View of Grant Park, Chicago's
"Front Yard"

lakefront parks, was born out of Aaron Montgomery Ward's desire and commitment to keep the lakefront free and clear of industry, leaving it to the people. Within it lies Soldier Field and McCormick Place convention center. It also houses the Burnham Harbor, which lies between Soldier Field and Northerly Island (truly a peninsula, technically located in Grant Park). Burnham Park also hosts several beaches and the city's first permanent outdoor skatepark. There are plans to expand the park by another 30 acres by filling in the Morgan Shoal on Lake Michigan.

Jackson Park occupies 500 acres on the southern end of the lakefront, and is perhaps mostly famous for holding the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Much like Grant Park, most of this park was made from landfill. As it stands, it is no longer the same as during the time of the fair. Before and after the fair, it stood (stands) as a greenspace.



Osaka Garden in Jackson Park

The Columbian Exposition housed the "White City", a collection of mostly Beaux-Arts style neo-classical buildings, most of which were built to be easily deconstructed. Of these buildings, the only one still standing in the park is the Museum of Science and Industry, as it was built to last.

The original park layout was designed by Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux, with assistance from Olmstead's sons. During the exposition, Olmstead helped create the park with Henry Codman. Renowned Chicago architect Daniel Burnham supervised the building of the fair. Into the 20th century the park was converted back into greenspace. It currently houses a golf course, a fieldhouse, two beaches, three harbors, the Museum of Science and Industry (the largest science museum in the Western Hemisphere) and the La Rabida Children's Hospital, among others.

EXHIBIT G

In the 1830s, Chicago's emerging government adopted the motto "Urbs in horto," a Latin phrase meaning "City in a Garden." The slogan proved to be prophetic. For nearly two centuries, Chicago's citizens have rallied for the creation and protection of parkland, and many of the city's parks have served as testing grounds for important ideas and social movements. Many of the parks were originally created or shaped by nationally acclaimed architects, planners, landscape designers, or artists, such as Daniel H. Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted Sr., Jens Jensen, Alfred Caldwell, and Lorado Taft.

In the early 1850s, a park movement emerged in Chicago, when visionary citizens began to rally for the creation of the nation's first comprehensive park and boulevard system. A physician, Dr. John Rauch led a successful protest to set aside a 60-acre section of a public cemetery as parkland, marking the beginnings of Lincoln Park. This inspired citizens to press for three separate acts of state legislation establishing the Lincoln, South, and West Park Commissions in 1869. Although the three park commissions operated independently, the overall goal was to create a unified ribbon of green that would encircle Chicago.

The three agencies began creating pleasure grounds that could be enjoyed by the whole city. The Lincoln Park Commissioners constructed the old Lake Shore Drive and established the Lincoln Park Zoo. The West Park Commissioners created Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas Parks, which each had their own small conservatory. The South Park Commission hired Frederick Law Olmsted Sr. to lay out its park system, now known as Washington, and Jackson Parks and the Midway Plaisance. The South Park Commissioners also formed a vast park on reclaimed land known as Northtorly Island and Burnham Park, served as host to two world's fairs in 1893 and 1933-34; and pioneered new neighborhood parks that offered recreational opportunities as well as social and educational programs. These parks, which included the nation's first field houses, were described by President Theodore Roosevelt as "the most notable civic achievement in any American city."

At the turn of the century, Chicago experienced significant growth and expansion. The most remarkable increases occurred in 1889, when areas outside of Chicago were annexed to the city. An 1895 state act allowed voters within newly annexed areas to create their own park districts. By 1930, 19 new park districts had been formed resulting in a total of 22 independent agencies operating simultaneously in the city.

By 1934, all of Chicago's 22 park districts were terribly hindered by the Great Depression. To reduce duplication of services, streamline operations, and gain access to funding through President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, voters approved the Park Consolidation Act of 1934, which established the Chicago Park District. The Chicago Park District Seal was created in 1934, almost 100 years after the first park was dedicated. Two instructors from the School of the Art Institute, Park Phipps and Lloyd Cowan, won a contest to design the official seal for the newly-created Chicago Park District, which combined 22 different park districts into one. The designers received a \$150 prize for their "Garden in the City" seal.

Since its formation more than seventy years ago, the Chicago Park District has continued its tradition of innovative programs and ideas, and beautifully designed landscapes and facilities. In the late 1940s, a Ten Year Plan led to dozens of new parks including a progressive school-park concept. In 1959, the system expanded again, when the City of Chicago transferred more than 250 parks, playlots, natatoriums, and beaches to the Chicago Park District. Now the steward of 8,000+ acres of open space, totaling more than 570 parks, 31 beaches, 50 nature areas, and 2 world-class conservatories and host of thousands of special events, cultural, nature, sports and recreational programs, the Chicago Park District remains the nation's leading provider of green space and recreation.

Additional Resources:

- Daniel H. Burnham and Chicago's Parks
- Celebrating Chicago Architect Clarence Hatzfeld/ Historic Illinois
- **The City in a Garden: A Photographic History of Chicago's Parks** by: Julia Sniderman Bachrach with a foreword by Bill Kurtis and photographs by Judith Bromely and James Iska published by the Center for American Places in association with the Chicago Park District, 2001. Pick up this book at your local library or

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

About Us

About Us: Mission & Core Values

Mission

The mission of the Chicago Park District is to:

- Enhance the quality of life in Chicago by becoming the leading provider of recreation and leisure opportunities
- Provide safe, inviting and beautifully maintained parks and facilities
- Create a customer focused and responsive park system that prioritizes the needs of children and families

Core Values

Children First

Our most important task is to bring children and families into our parks and give them great reasons to stay and play for a lifetime.

Best Deal in Town

We prioritize quality in our programs and accountability in our fiscal management to provide excellent and affordable recreation that invites everyone to come out and play.

Built to Last

We use our capital to renew our aging infrastructure and leverage partnerships that produce new parks and facilities that are forward-thinking and world class.

Extra Effort

We support innovation and welcome new ideas. We believe that professionalism, communication, technology, and team work serve as the foundation for great customer service and a productive workplace.

CONTACT US

(312) 742-PLAY (7529)

TTY: (312) 747-2001

EXHIBIT H

CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT

About Us

About Us: History of Chicago's Park

One of America's best-kept secrets is Chicago's historic park system. Even Chicagoans who routinely enjoy its diverse open spaces- from the magnificent lakeshore parks to intimate neighborhood settings- may be surprised about their parkland legacy. We invite you to learn more about the history of Chicago parks, which are second to none in America and abroad.

Timeline



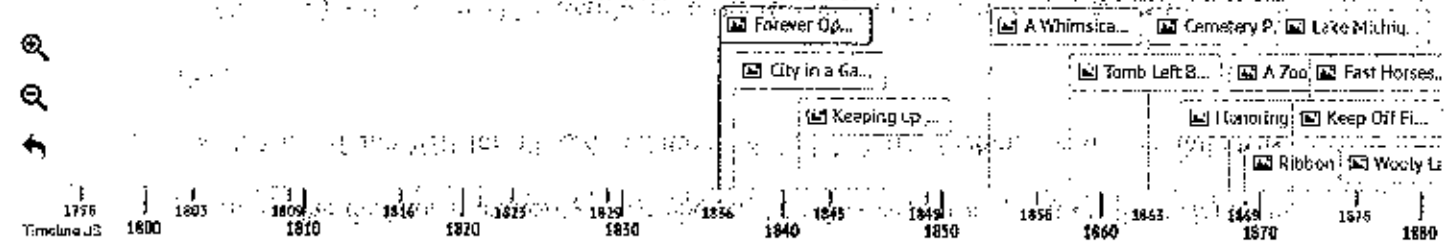
Courtesy of Chicago History Museum, JCHM-37510

Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners, Map of Chicago and Additions, July 2, 1836

1836

FOREVER OPEN, CLEAR & FREE

The story of Chicago's parks began even before the city was officially incorporated. Early leaders foresaw the importance of saving lakefront property as open space. When preparing land sale maps to generate revenue to build the Illinois and Michigan Canal, they labeled an area of the lakefront with the inscription: "Public Ground - A Common to Remain Forever Open, Clear, and Free of Any Building, or Other Obstruction Whatever." This inscription established a legal precedent for lakefront protection and marked the beginnings of what later became known as Grant Park.



Overview

EXHIBIT I

Olmsted in Chicago: Jackson Park and the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893

Jackson Park is a nationally significant landscape on the south side of Chicago, famed for its connections to Frederick Law Olmsted and Daniel Burnham, and as the site of the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. This session will explore the history of the park, provide an opportunity to experience the fair virtually in the real-time reconstruction model of the exposition under development at UCLA, and discuss techniques for preserving this valuable historic resource.

Jackson Park is one of the most significant and complex historic landscapes in Chicago and the nation. Originally designed by Olmsted & Vaux in 1871, the site was redeveloped by Olmsted and Daniel H. Burnham as the fairgrounds for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition. The firm of Olmsted, Olmsted, and Elliot was then hired to transform the site back into parkland in 1895. Later additions were made by South Park Commission in-house designers between the 1910s and the 1920s and Chicago Park District landscape architects in the 1930s.

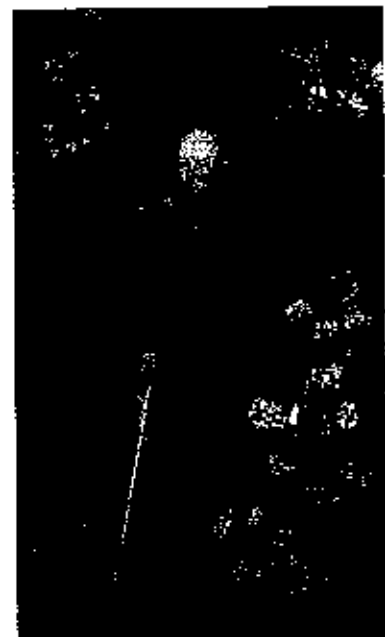
This session will focus on how to better understand a site with multiple layers of significance, and provide an overview of the site's development, context, and the design contributions of its creators in its various phases. An in-depth discussion of the World's Columbian Exposition will feature a tour of the real-time visual simulation model being developed by the Urban Simulation Team at UCLA. This computer technology allows an unprecedented opportunity to virtually explore Olmsted's work on the exposition and radically alter our understanding of this historic urban environment. The Wooded Island – the main landscape feature of the fair – was recently added to the computer model following over a year of research on Olmsted and his contribution to the exposition.

The session will also explore preservation efforts to date including the restoration of the Jackson Park Perennial Garden, the Japanese Garden on the Wooded Island, the reconstruction of the smaller nesting islands that historically dotted the east and west lagoons, and the adaptive re-use of the Bathing Pavilion which utilized new landscape designs in the courtyard areas. The session will also explore efforts to identify ways in which historic preservation can enhance sustainability (such as the nesting islands) and resolve conflicts with park programming and landscape management about preservation issues (such as impacts by fishermen and boaters). It will also allow for a discussion about the remarkable new simulation technology and future implications to the field of historic landscape preservation.

Speaker Bios

Julia Sniderman Bachrach is the historian and preservationist for the Chicago Park District. She is the author of *The City in a Garden: A Photographic History of Chicago's Parks* and *Inspired by Nature: The Garfield Park Conservatory and Chicago's West Side*. She contributed to other publications including the *Oxford Companion to Gardens* and has curated numerous exhibitions including *A Force of Nature: The Life and Work of Jens Jensen* at the Chicago Cultural Center in 2002. Julia received a National ASLA Honor Award in 2003, and a National Stewardship Excellence Award by the Cultural Landscape Foundation in 2008.

Elsa M. Snyder is both a senior member of the Urban Simulation Team at UCLA and an associate director of the Experiential Technologies Center, an affiliate of UCLA's Institute for Digital Research and Education. Her research focuses on use of interactive computer technology for the study and teaching of historic urban environments. Through the Urban Simulation Team, she is currently developing a highly detailed, real-time reconstruction of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. For the Israel Antiquities Authority she has also created reconstructions of the Herodian and Umayyad Temple Mount that are installed in the Davidson Center in Jerusalem.



John Singer Sargent portrait of Olmsted, 1895.



DANIEL H. BURNHAM, 1892
Illustration by
GEO. W. WATSON

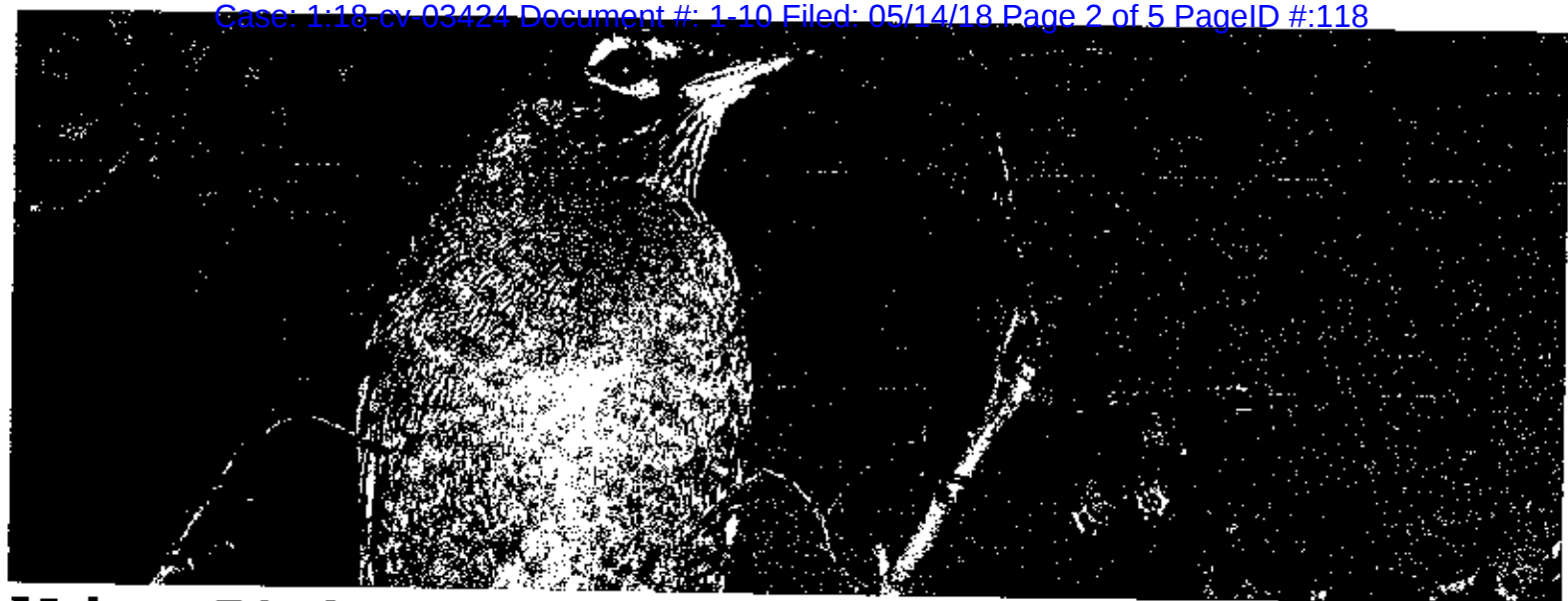


FREDERICK LAW OLNSTED
Portrait by Barbara A. King



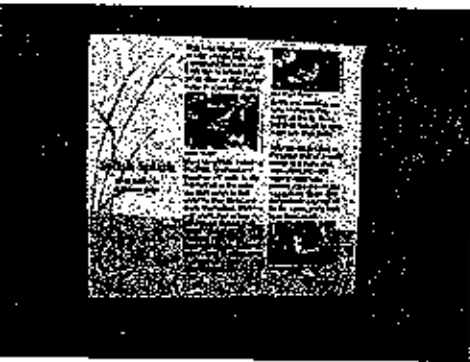
HENRY SARGENT
OLMSTED
Landscape Architect

EXHIBIT J



Urban Bird Treaty - Chicago

A program working with cities and partners to conserve migratory birds through education, hazard reductions, citizen science, conservation actions, and conservation and habitat improvement strategies in urban/suburban areas.



Mayor Daley.

Chicago, Illinois - March 25, 2000

Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds was signed March 25 by Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Urban Conservation Treaty commits the Service to a long-term partnership with the City of Chicago aimed at creating and enhancing urban natural areas, including bird-friendly landscaping and habitat living for migratory birds. "The treaty is an important addition to our ongoing efforts through Nature Chicago to create open space, enhance habitat, and give Chicagoans the opportunity to appreciate and be stewards of the natural environment," said

Approximately seven million birds pass through the Chicago area twice a year during their spring and fall migrations.



Chicago efforts include:

- Conducted a study of 23 sites in Chicago to help determine which tree and shrub species are being used most frequently by which bird species, with the goal of using this information in future open space plantings.
- Created the "Birds of the Windy City Booklet". This educational piece provides information about migration, urban avian habitats, ways to attract birds to one's neighborhood or yard, protective measures to keep birds safe, seasonal sighting information, key birding locations, local bird clubs and conservation organizations, and other birding resources.

- Supported the McCormick Place Bird Sanctuary, built in 2003 by the Chicago Park District becoming the Park District's fourth bird sanctuary on Chicago's lakefront.
- Expanded the For the Birds! Program. This program encourages stewardship by students through classroom experiences focused on Chicago's birds and environmental experiences in Chicago's parks.

More information about birds and Chicago

- <http://www.habitatproject.org/CMBA/history.html> (<http://www.habitatproject.org/CMBA/history.html>)
- <http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en.html> (<http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en.html>)
- http://www.lightsout.audubon.org/lightsout_history.php (http://www.lightsout.audubon.org/lightsout_history.php)
- <http://www.hydepark.org/parks/birdlakftguidelines.htm> (<http://www.hydepark.org/parks/birdlakftguidelines.htm>)
- <http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/custom.natureOasis15>
- <http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/index.cfm/fuseaction/custom.natureOasis15>
- http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dae/supp_info/lights_out_chicago.html
- http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/dae/supp_info/lights_out_chicago.html

Return to [Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds \(Urban-bird-treaty.php\)](#)

Last Updated: December 3, 2015

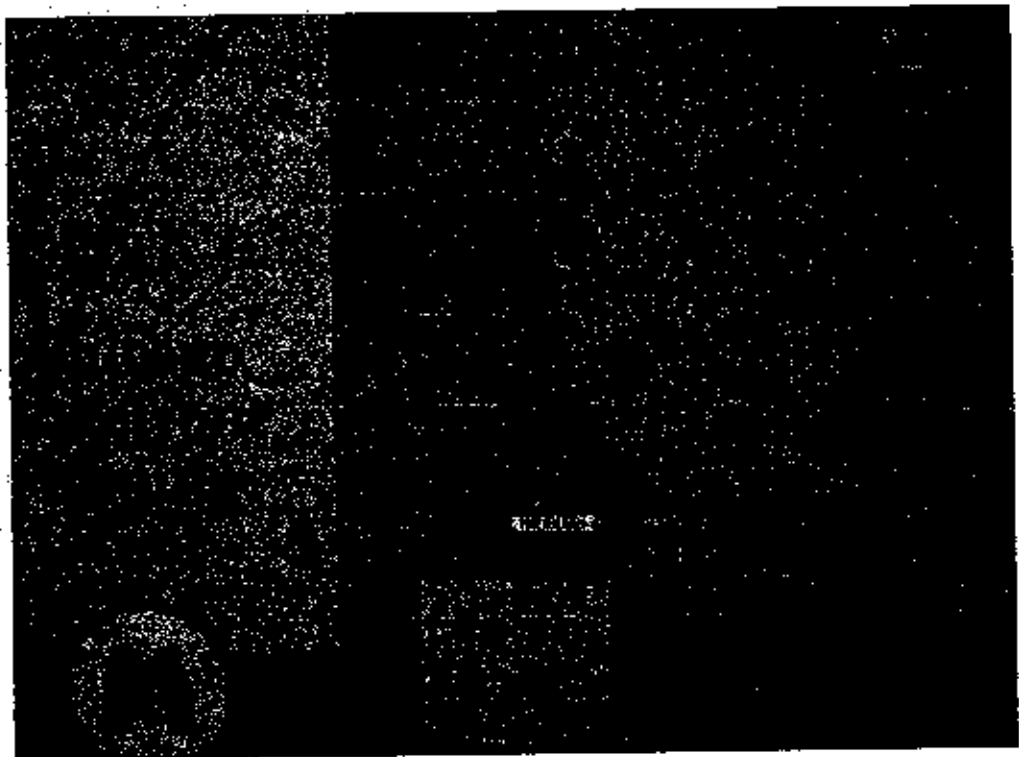
Back to Birding. Back to Parks Home Page. To Jackson Park Framework Plan-Environmental Rec's. Lakefront birding trail signage. Parakeets-in Harold Wash.



Lakefront Bird Habitat Guidelines and the Chicago Lakefront Birding Trail

This page is presented by the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community Conference, its Parks Committee and website www.hydepark.org.
Join the Conference!

- The Guidelines
 - Importance of the lakefront for birds
 - Why/what guidelines
 - Inventory and planning
 - Management and maintenance of habitat
- The Trail and significant birding spots/refuge
 - Best seasons, days, times, places
 - map



A citywide Task Force of Chicago, Chicago Park District, Friends of the Parks and several park advisory councils (including Jackson and South Shore) and birding/conservation groups met in 2001 to develop local implementation guidelines for the International Migratory Bird Treaty of March, 2000, which was adopted by Chicago. Here is the document they produced. **Note that there is a new Guide to Chicago Region Bird Trails many bird groups worked to produce with the City.**

Chicago's Lakefront: Important Bird Habitat

The Chicago Lakefront on the southwest shore of Lake Michigan plays a major role in providing habitat for millions of migratory birds. In the last century and a half, the conversion of much of

the adjoining land to agriculture and urban uses has only increased the importance of the lakefront open space with its canopy of trees and shrubs.

The city of Chicago recognized these facts with the signing of the "**Urban Conservation Treaty for Migratory Birds**" with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on March 25, 2000. This treaty commits USFWS to a long-term partnership with the City of Chicago and its conservation partners, including the Chicago Park District and citizen conservation groups, for the benefit of migratory birds.

Chicago Park District Adopts Bird Habitat Guidelines

The Chicago Park District worked with Friends of the Parks, other open space and conservation organizations and park advisory councils to develop guidelines for the lakefront as a crucial stopover point for migratory birds. The Chicago Park District Board of Commissioners adopted "Lakefront Bird Habitat Guidelines." These guidelines are being used by the District, its contractors and subcontractors, to protect and promote bird habitat in Chicago's lakefront parks.

Top

Inventory and Planning of Bird Habitat Areas

Examine existing and proposed landscaping in terms of promoting bird habitat.

Design landscaping with plant species which are bird friendly, i.e. provide shelter, nesting material, food sources (berries, seeds, and nectar).

Design with low maintenance and drought-resistant native species of plantings.

Design more diverse habitats, such as open savannah, woodlands, and shoreline dunes.

Design multi-layered landscapes, perennials, shrubs, under-story trees, and canopy trees.

Use a variety of plants, especially native and those that leaf out and flower across a wide range of dates.

Design water edges with aquatic and riparian species and naturalistic wetland and upland plantings.

Design plantings for year-round seasonal value for bird habitat.

Design water supply for landscape maintenance and necessary sources of water for birds.

Work with golf course managers to introduce more native landscape into the "rough" & along the edges.

Design new facilities to eliminate or minimize hazards to migratory and nesting birds.

Design landscape construction to avoid or mitigate bird-adverse techniques, such as erosion netting.

EXHIBIT K

Jackson Park Historic Timeline

Historic Jackson Park page. [Columbian Exposition. \[Museum of Science and Industry with timeline.\]\(#\)](#)

MSI website. [To Historic Preservation home.](#)

Historic Timeline

to start of 1900s, 1950s, 1980s, 2000s, 2013

Aside: history of the site of the Obama Center

1850s,
1860s

As with much of Chicago's shoreline, parts of Jackson Park were not even above Lake Michigan through much of the 19th Century. One cove cut west, north of modern 5800 at the east most edge of the Museum of Science and Industry, and formed part of what would become North Pond and then Columbia Basin under Frederick Law Olmsted/Calvert Vaux and Olmsted sons reshapings of the park. Bringing in fill to contain the lake and straighten its edge was one of the few things Olmsted could do before work on the park was stalled after the 1871 Chicago Fire. The harbors and lagoons are also only partially by design but are additional coves that were reworked again and again. Still, there is much less lagoon in Jackson Park now, especially since the Nike base construction of the 1950s, than in the early days.

The alternating swampy swales, shoreward projections of Lake Michigan, and long sand hills/dunes with oaks and scrub (known as the "oak highlands" that are continued in South Shore as the Jackson Park Highlands) were virtually unused by Native Americans or early Chicagoans. They were also not very productive as vegetation or habitat until Olmsted scraped then covered the site with manure and soil for the Columbian Exposition. Some of the scrubby oaks still there had been 50 to a few hundred years when then-distant Chicago was incorporated in 1837 and had aged still more more when Paul Cornell incorporated the "town" of Hyde Park in 1853-6 in conjunction with the coming of the Illinois Central Railroad, not by accident virtually next to the lakeside parks that Cornell would envision and with one of the first "suburban" stations nearby, negotiated as part of his land deal with the railroad.

As land owner in future Jackson Park itself as well as surrounding neighborhoods down into the 7000s, Cornell and associates put out some of those enticing land-boomer maps touting part of future Jackson Park as, among other possibilities, future home of the "Presbyterian Seminary of the Middle West" (expected to move there from the Beverly area). Cornell was a staunch Presbyterian and brought Cyrus McCormick, founder of the seminary as well as the famous reaper works just a couple of decades before, out to look at the land. But it was a rainy day with a bad buggy ride, and McCormick decided to site his seminary on the North Side, where it stood until moved adjacent to the University of Chicago campus in Hyde Park (!) in the 1970's. Cornell's park-creating efforts were strongly supported by the growing nearby population.

1865-69

South Side leaders, especially Paul Cornell, founder of Hyde Park township, and business leaders such as John Young Scammon who had been close to Lincoln, started working for a great south park, eventually to include what will be Jackson Park (542 acres), Midway Plaisance, and Washington Park (total for all three c. 1,055 acres) and for the 13.87 miles of the South Boulevard system (King, Drexel, and Garfield). All these required bond issues that Cornell lobbied for. At first defeated by skeptical, then-distant (pre-annexation) Chicagoans as a boondoggle giveaway for land speculators and the wealthy and especially of little use for those living on Chicago's west or north sides, the bond referendum enabled by the Legislature passed in 1869, perhaps helped by the dawning idea of that boulevard system for country excursions (and the siting of mansions of the wealthy). Cornell figured that development east of Cottage Grove would be for the wealthy and include estates, some large as the Scammons and Dr. Egan already were creating, while that west of Cottage would be more middle and working class- an expectation echoed by Olmsted in a report accompanying his drawings. Both had the vision to create democratic, human-scaled space that people of all classes could use, not just

look at--Olmsted coming to explicitly include active ("sweating") recreational uses and curved drives and vistas, not just passive nature or formal gardens or even the rugged "grandeur" Olmsted admired-- and Cornell would gradually convince Olmsted of this spectrum. Olmsted shared an increasingly popular ethos of open space as for "re-creating" people, especially in cities, indeed as serving as lungs of the city. Of the parks, when they were done, the Tribune would say, "[the land] would in any ordinary city have been condemned as unfit for park purposes, but with the people who made no bones of building a metropolis in a mud hole, and when destroyed, rebuild it in two years, the seeming impracticality of the subject only served as an incentive."

1869

The Illinois Legislature creates the South Park Commission, then outside the city, which ended at 39th St., to develop and manage the park, and allows a bond issue. The park charter says "free to all persons forever." What would become Jackson Park is then a 593 acre Eastern Division. Paul Cornell gets a commission from the SPC for F.L. Olmsted and Calvert Vaux to study the two sites (future Jackson and Washington, linked by a "middle garden").

1870

The Commission hires F. L. Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, who had led design of Central Park in New York and would design parks across the country. The connection was Chicago Tribune editor (Brazz?) who was in a group that included Olmsted, studying Yosemite Valley for the State of California. Olmsted was first hired to design Riverside, IL. The site that would become Jackson Park is surveyed and soon becomes tied up in owner litigation (Paul Cornell himself was one of the leading owners) until 1888. West division/Washington (372 acres) will be developed much faster and was nearly finished in its first incarnation when the Fire struck October 1871. Olmsted does not see much prospect in the swamps and swales of the east (later Jackson) end, but great promise in its proximity to Lake Michigan, the "great treasure" of Chicago (although he does not see much that the Lake could immediately enhance). He finds the future Washington Park easier to work with and starts there. In fact the general public's view of the area--and of lakeshore and prairies in general--is as depressing and dismal, not fitting any of the current ideas of what a "park" should be like.

1871

The formal name of the 1871 plan will be *Chicago South Commissioners Plan of: South Open Ground, Upper Plaisance, Midway Plaisance, Open Ground, Lagoon Plaisance and Parkway Quadrant, 1871*. In it, Olmsted said that "if a search had been made for the least park-like ground within miles of the city, nothing better meeting the requirement could have been found", decriing its "flatness" and that it was forboding, with the shore full of sand bars, and the land a mix of bogs and swales and ridges with moldy vegetation, he said. (The site did have some fine stands of bur oak which have been largely allowed to stay to the present.)

Olmsted's original plan is adopted in May. The theme is progression from the Lake through water-based natural grandeur then through a Venetian canal and another set of lagoons then ashore through great meadows and rambles in the west park giving respite and human re-creation from the awful city. East division themes are interaction of water and land and nature's grandeur ("the sublime"). Olmsted was a land and habitat creator and tamer in the interest of human needs. He was neither "anti-modern" nor a preserver or extender of "wilderness/wildlife refuges". His interest was not sanctuary for native wildlife, species and landscapes-- in some distinction from contemporaries like John Muir and the Kennicotts of Hyde Park neighbor Kenwood and, earlier, Audubon, although Olmsted at least appears to have known about "succession" and "zones" that would lead to the field of ecology under such end-of-the-century pioneers as Thomas Coles (University of Chicago and investigator of Indiana Dunes) or founders of modern biology such as Whitman of the University of Chicago and Woods Hole Marine Laboratory.

October--disaster. The Great Fire (including a third of the city burned, 100,000 refugees, and destruction of city and South Park Commission offices and files-- including the tax assessment roll, and doubtless of those who had bought land in the park itself) puts funding for further South Park development on hold--leaving jut a small police force. The fire proves an impetus to dispersion of the population outward, including along the boulevards and to "safe" suburbs like Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Woodlawn that would eventually create constituency for the South Parks.

1872-79

East Division land was undeveloped before 1875. The East Division was named Lake Park in 1875. Thereafter developed was only land between 56th and 59th Streets. It includes what would be reconstructed as North Pond during the Columbian Exposition, part of an existing (or once) Lake

Michigan side-cove and the nucleus of Columbia Basin south of the modern Museum of Science and Industry. But it was irregular with a beach on the north side, mowed lawns surrounding it, and two rocky "islands". Olmsted planned for a very different, formal basin. The other water feature was "twin lakes" in the northwest corner (filled in c. 1894). The two lakes--not polluted Lake Michigan--was intended for bathing--and in the winter for skating--so was the recreational heart of the park, which made sense being close to where population was at the time. "Twin Lakes" may have come from a narrowing in the middle, perhaps reinforced later when it was bisected by a masonry bridge. The other feature in that sector was a part of one of the natural lakeshore paralleling ridges. Other work included grading spreading manure, seeding for grass, and tree planting. Ironically, the lack of progress developing Jackson Park over the next two decades led to its choice for the Columbian Exposition.

1873 plans included a design for a perennial garden east of Midway Plaisance. Known to have been installed in 1936, designed by CPD designer Betty McAdam. Whether there was any precursor is not known to this site.

In 1875 the Eastern Division is renamed Lake Park.

1875

Efforts are underway to check lake erosion, including using piers such as the stone pier and dock at 59th that extended 200 feet into the lake. This was later extended further and served a steamer to downtown. Most other "piers" were still of brush and plank.

1877

First large-scale project to protect lakefront: a submerged 2200 ft. long lumber and limestone or dolostone breakwater built from 56th to 59th. Then sand was spread to create a "permanent" beach--but that didn't stay long due to strong lateral southbound currents and the strong winds and waves from the northeast, so a "paved" beach (rectangular stone blocks 1-2 feet long) would be built along the breakwater from 56th to 59th between 1882 and 1884.

1879

Washington Park is dedicated- by no less than President Ulysses S. Grant. By this time the north part of Lake Park was becoming immensely popular, especially picnic grounds and the boats in both artificial lakes.

1880

High early plateau of the "beginnings" period: 84 of 542 acres in east division (future Jackson) have been improved. The next year further acreage development will be suspended due to continued litigation. A new IC train station just north of 57th Street is the main distance access to the north end of the park. A station will soon be built in Woodlawn. The lakefront had only a succession of narrow streets and drives with gaps that did not reach the park.

North Pond Bridge. (The term "North Pond" for this period is a convenience-- the name comes from a later creation or the Columbian Exposition). A masonry bridge is built along the southern edge of Olmsted's basin--historians believe part of the masonry was incorporated into the successor bridges for the Columbian Exposition and the slightly later (1895) one that would be named Darrow Bridge in 1957. (This writer has not yet found a definitive source saying who designed any of these.) Only the abutments (stone masonry end walls) remained from the 1880 masonry bridge and, historians believe, the succession structures that continue into the present. The elegant abutments have curved wing walls. The railings (in poor condition) are from later, for the Columbian Exposition-- and the only remaining example of the style of bridge railings in the park--hence historically significant. The deck (in the 21st century in very poor shape, with the bridge closed to even pedestrian and bike traffic in November 2013) is declared by the National Bridge Inventory to be from 1895, replacing a narrower deck (pony bridge) from the Columbian Exposition and is the only remaining example of such truss bridge style (similar to jack-arch) common at the Fair such as that at the south end of Wooded Island, now gone)-- 4 shallow girder lines with floor beams supporting concrete-- an early use of such. It is rated a 5 on scale of 10 in historical significance, good historic integrity, and "Eligible" for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Its restoration is now regulated by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency and it is an IDOT bridge. The Stanley company was awarded contract for study and design in early 2016; this will take at least two years. High priority for actual work was said to require that it somehow again carry traffic, but local authorities decided emergency vehicles only in addition to pedestrians and bicycles. State grants were sought, some denied and some in request as of mid 2016.

EXHIBIT L



chicago park district

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File #:

15-2228-0211

Name:

Authority to Transfer a portion of Washington Park or a portion of Jackson Park to the City of Chicago

Type:

Action Item

Status:

Passed

File created:

2/2/2015

In control:

Board of Commissioners

On agenda:

2/11/2015

Final action:

3/4/2015

Title:

AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER APPROXIMATELY 20 ACRES OF PROPERTY LOCATED AT 5200 S. ELLSWORTH DRIVE IN WASHINGTON (GEORGE) PARK OR PROPERTY LOCATED AT 6101 S. STONY ISLAND AVENUE IN JACKSON (ANDREW) PARK TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Sponsors:

Law Department, Planning and Construction

Indexes:

Intergovernmental Agreements (IGA), Land Transfer

[History \(2\)](#)
[Text](#)

2 records		Group	Export					
Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result	Action Details	Meeting Details	Video	
3/4/2015	1	Board of Commissioners	approved	Pass	Action details	Meeting details	Not available	
2/11/2015	1	Board of Commissioners	approved	Pass	Action details	Meeting details	Video	

ORDINANCE NUMBER 18-2969-0214-901

**ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ACCEPTANCE OF CITY RIGHT OF WAY
PROPERTY LOCATED WITHIN JACKSON (ANDREW) PARK CONSISTING OF
APPROXIMATELY 8 ACRES**

WHEREAS, The Chicago Park District ("Park District") is a body politic and corporate created pursuant to the Chicago Park District Act, 70 ILCS 1505/0.01 *et seq.* (the "Act"); and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the State of Illinois authorizes and encourages cooperative agreements between state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the Local Government Property Transfer Act, 50 ILCS 605/0.01 *et seq.* (the "Transfer Act"), authorizes and provides for municipalities to convey, grant or transfer real estate held by the municipality to any other coterminal municipality or special district upon the agreement of the corporate authorities governing the respective parties; and

WHEREAS, under the Act, the Park District is empowered to establish, acquire, lease, complete, enlarge, ornament, build, rebuild, improve, operate and maintain public parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities; and

WHEREAS, the City of Chicago owns approximately 8 acres of right of way property within Jackson (Andrew) Park (the "Property," as generally described on Exhibit A attached and incorporated by this reference); and

WHEREAS, the Park District has determined that the Property is suitable for the operation of park space; and necessary, useful, appropriate and desirable for the acquisition, establishment, operation and maintenance of a public park;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF
COMMISSIONERS OF THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT:**

Section 1. The above recitals are expressly incorporated in and made part of this ordinance as though fully set forth herein.

Section 2. It is hereby determined pursuant to the Act and the Transfer Act that it is necessary, useful, appropriate and desirable that the Property be acquired or leased for the development of a park.

Section 3. It is hereby determined that the Park District shall acquire title to and possession of the Property by transfer through deed, or, if found necessary and advisable by the General Superintendent of the Park District, that it shall acquire possession of the land through long-term lease (the "Transfer").

Section 4. The General Superintendent of the Park District and his designee are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to negotiate, enter into and execute such agreements and instruments, and perform any and all acts as shall be necessary or advisable in connection with the acceptance of the Property and the Transfer, including, without limitation, the following:

- a. Negotiate, and accept a quitclaim deed, or a special warranty deed, conveying title of the Property to the Park District;
- b. Execute and deliver various closing items and any other documents related to the acceptance of the Property, and any other instruments in connection with the transactions described herein; and
- c. Expend funds necessary to pay reasonable costs for the foregoing and any other reasonable costs related to the Transfer.

Section 5. The Secretary and any other appropriate officials of the Park District are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to attest the execution of any documents necessary in connection with the Transfer and to take all action necessary or proper in order to effectuate the Transfer, subject to review and approval of the General Counsel.

Section 6. To the extent that the Code of the Chicago Park District or any ordinance, resolution, rule, order or provision of the Park District, or part thereof, is in conflict with the provisions of this ordinance, the provisions of this ordinance shall govern and control to the extent necessary to effectuate the acceptance of the Property. If any section, paragraph, clause or provision of this ordinance shall be held invalid, the invalidity of such section, paragraph, clause or provision shall not affect any other provisions of this ordinance.

Section 7. This ordinance shall take effect and be in full force from and after its passage.

EXHIBIT A

The Property description is subject to title commitment and final plat of survey.

THE TRANSFER OF CITY OF CHICAGO ROADWAYS TO THE CHICAGO PARK DISTRICT WITHIN ANDREW JACKSON PARK WILL ADD APPROXIMATELY EIGHT (8) ACRES OF PARK LAND. THE ROADWAY SEGMENTS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PARK DISTRICT WILL BE VACATED BY THE CITY OF CHICAGO, THESE SEGMENTS INCLUDE: CORNELL DRIVE FROM APPROXIMATELY 6200 SOUTH TO HAYES DRIVE; MARQUETTE DRIVE FROM STONY ISLAND AVENUE TO RICHARDS DRIVE; THE NORTHBOUND LANES OF CORNELL DRIVE FROM 67TH STREET TO APPROXIMATELY 64TH STREET. ADDITIONALLY, PORTIONS OF EXISTING ROADWAY WILL BE CONVERTED TO PARK LAND IN THE AREA OF HAYES DRIVE AND RICHARDS DRIVE INTERSECTION; AND IN THE AREA OF HAYES DRIVE, 63RD STREET, AND CORNELL DRIVE INTERSECTION.

EXHIBIT M

**Statement of Corporation Counsel Stephen R. Patton
In Support of the Department of Law's
Proposed 2016 Budget**

October 9, 2015

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before you today in support of the Department of Law's ("DOL's") proposed 2016 budget.

My testimony is organized into six parts: Part I provides a brief overview of DOL's organization and the work it performs. Part II highlights some of DOL's work during the past year in building a better future for the City. Part III discusses DOL's recent successes in improving the quality of life of Chicago residents. Part IV provides recent examples of DOL actions to protect and recover taxpayer dollars. Part V describes some of the DOL initiatives to reduce the City's legal costs. Finally, Part VI provides highlights of the work of each of DOL's various divisions during the past year.

Like my previous statements, this statement is not limited to Law's proposed budget; it also provides an update on our successes during the past year, and our progress in achieving the goals and objectives detailed in my prior statements.

I. OVERVIEW OF DOL

DOL attorneys meet the City's legal needs in a wide array of areas. This includes police, tort, and employment litigation; municipal finance; affordable housing; aviation; civil rights; environmental law; and collective bargaining. The Department is fortunate to employ some of the City's most prolific and talented trial attorneys, as well as high-caliber transactional attorneys who finalize large, complex financial transactions for the City. All of this work is done for a fraction of what outside law firms would charge and by individuals whose institutional knowledge and experience results in high-quality work product and informed, solid advice.

The Department works closely with the Mayor's Office, City Departments, Boards and Commissioners, and the City Council: to protect public safety and maximize the quality of life of the City's citizens; to minimize the City's exposure to financial liability for claims and lawsuits; and to seek revenue and savings for the benefit of its taxpayers. In short, we seek to provide the City and its various departments, officials, and employees with the very best legal representation available, as efficiently and cost-effectively as possible.

II. BUILDING A BETTER FUTURE FOR CHICAGO

Below are the highlights of some of DOL's initiatives during the past year to build a better future for Chicago.

A. Helping to Secure the Barack Obama Presidential Center for Chicago

In December 2014, the Barack Obama Foundation announced that the University of Chicago's bid to host the Obama Presidential Center was in jeopardy because the University -- one of four finalists in the Foundation's competition to host the library -- did not own or control either of the sites it proposed in Washington and Jackson Parks. The Foundation subsequently made clear that in order for the University's bid to remain competitive, the City would need to develop a plan whereby it would acquire the sites in question and lease them to the Foundation. DOL attorneys worked over the Christmas and New Year holidays to research state law governing the use of park land and develop a plan and draft ordinances and an intergovernmental agreement whereby, if the University's bid were selected, the Chicago Park District would exercise its authority to transfer park land to the City, and the City in turn would exercise its authority to lease the land to the Foundation.

In January 2015, an ordinance was introduced authorizing the inter-governmental land transfer with the Chicago Park District, and that transfer was subsequently approved by the Chicago Plan Commission and the City Council after public hearings. Thereafter, DOL began negotiating the terms of a proposed ground lease and related transaction documents with the Obama Foundation to demonstrate the City's commitment to the project. Finally, last spring, to resolve any questions about the legality of using park land for the presidential center, DOL drafted legislation amending the State's Museum and Aquarium Act to expressly allow the long-term lease of park land for the center, which was subsequently signed into law in May.

B. Enhancing Neighborhoods by Reactivating Vacant Lots

DOL played a key role in facilitating a program to reactivate and improve hundreds of vacant lots the City has inherited from delinquent property owners over the years. Through its Large Lot Program, the City is transferring ownership of City-owned lots in economically challenged communities to nearby homeowners and not-for-profit organizations for \$1 per lot. DOL both drafted the ordinances to make this initiative possible and managed the legal closings of each property transfer.

Pursuant to this program parcels are conveyed to individuals or entities that already own property on the same block as the City parcel. Lot recipients are required to maintain them, and, for those lots that are not a side yard, to fence them in. By conveying the parcels, the City gives local residents greater control over land in their neighborhoods and further incentivizes residents to help revitalize their communities. At the same time, the program is reducing the City's costs for property maintenance and clean-up.

In December 2014, the City conveyed approximately 275 vacant parcels in the Englewood, West Englewood, Woodlawn, and Washington Park communities, as well as sections of the Greater Grand Crossing, New City, and Fuller Park areas. In April 2015, the City conveyed approximately 150 vacant parcels in the East Garfield Park and Greater Englewood community areas. Closings on an additional 90 lots in the Austin community are expected before