

Item #2:

**Report Of The September 20, 2011 PCZBA Meeting:
A. Amendments To Village Code Re: Keeping Of Poultry**



**MEETING AGENDA OF THE
PLAN COMMISSION & ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS
SPECIAL MEETING**

Tuesday, September 20, 2011 at 7:00 P.M.

Village Hall, 3110 OLD MCHENRY ROAD LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS

**MEETING
PROCEDURES**

Plan Commission meeting follow the procedures outlined below. In the spirit of fairness to all parties, any of these procedures may be modified for a particular item at the discretion of the Chair.

1. Introduction of item by the Chair.
2. Village Staff's summary of Petition.
3. Presentation by the Petitioner.
4. Public Testimony and Comment.
5. Cross-Examination.
6. Response by the Petitioner.
7. Questions by the Commission.
8. Commission Discussion and Deliberation.
9. Commission Action.

1. **Call to Order.**
2. **PUBLIC HEARING** - Consideration of amendment(s) to the Village Code for the Village of Long Grove, and specifically Title 5, Zoning Regulations, including without limitation modifications to the regulations regarding the keeping of poultry (chickens) within residential zoning districts in the Village of Long Grove, Illinois.
3. **Executive Session; Pending Litigation**
4. **PUBLIC HEARING** – Consideration of a request for amendment to the Long Grove Comprehensive Plan including without limitation proposed amendments relating to the Village Pathway System, the Lake Cook Road/Route 53 Planning Sub-area, and public utilities.
5. **Approval of Minutes; August 2, 2011 Regular Meeting**
6. **Other Business; None**
7. **Adjournment:**

**Next Regular Meeting – October 4, 2011 - Village Board
Representative; (9/27) Commissioner Kazmer**

The Village of Long Grove is subject to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Individuals with disabilities who plan to attend this meeting and who require certain accommodations in order to allow them to observe and/or participate in this meeting, or who have questions regarding the accessibility of the meeting or the facilities, are requested to phone David Lothspeich, Long Grove Village Manager at 847-634-9440 or TDD 847-634-9650 promptly to allow the Village of Long Grove to make reasonable accommodations for those persons.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Village of Long Grove Planning Commission & Zoning Board of Appeals
FROM: JAMES M. HOGUE, Village Planner
DATE: September 6, 2011
RE: Ordinance Amendment – Keeping of Fowl (Chickens)

History

At the July 12th Village Board meeting the Board referred a general ordinance amendment for the keeping of fowl (Chickens) within residential areas of the Village to the PCZBA.

This request was made by a resident of the Prairie Trails Subdivision in an effort to produce fresh eggs for consumption by his family. Other cities and village have passed or are currently considering similar amendment to their codes to allow this type of use. Some have rejected such amendment to their regulations.

Current Village Regulation

Presently such a use is only permitted as an “Expanded Agricultural Use” per 5-9-10 of the Village Zoning Code via a special use permit on properties of 10 acres or more as chickens (poultry) are considered farm animals and not pets.

Expanded Agricultural uses are defined as:

EXPANDED AGRICULTURAL USES: The raising of livestock and poultry, research and experimental farms and all activities incidental thereto, greenhouses, nurseries, apiaries, dog kennels, and the on the premises selling of the products raised thereon.

An exception is made for the keeping of horses and ponies in residential areas (Title 10, Chapter 4, Section 14), provided that a minimum of two (2) acres, excluding floodplain and conservancy districts are present on the property.

The Village has adopted Article 10 of the Lake County Board of Health Ordinance regarding “Rabies/Animal Control”. This Article does not deal with poultry and is limited to the keeping of dogs and cats.

Outside of the “growing of crops” and keeping of horses, all other agricultural uses are considered as “Expanded Agricultural Uses” in residential Zoning Districts (excerpted regulations attached).

Areas of Existing Code to be Amended

At a minimum the following areas of the Zoning and Village Code need to be amended;

- 1). Expanded Agricultural Uses Definition; (Title 5; Zoning Code)
- 2). 5-1-9 Accessory Structures and Uses; (Title 5; Zoning Code)
- 3). 5-9-10 Expanded Agricultural Uses; (Title 5; Zoning Code)
- 4). Title 10; Chapter 4 of the Village Code; Animal Care Regulations

Regulations Regarding the Keeping of Chickens

In researching this issue staff came across a research paper which evaluated 25 ordinances from various cities which allowed the keeping of chickens in an urban environment. While all of the cities evaluated were far more urban than Long Grove, the “common themes” as identified may provide a sound basis for the text of the ordinance amendment. The “common themes” are listed below. Of note, the research indicated no two ordinances were identical in their regulation of the keeping of poultry.

“Common Themes”

- Limiting the number of birds per household;
- Regulation of roosters;
- Permits and fees for the keeping of chickens;
- Nuisance clauses related to chickens;
- Slaughtering restrictions;
- Setbacks for chicken coops in relation to homes or property lines.

In addition to the “common themes” there were “unique regulations” also identified from each of the 25 ordinances which include;

“Unique Regulations”

- Chicken feed must be stored in “rat proof” containers;
- Pro-chicken regulations are on a one-year trial basis with only a set number of permits issued until the yearly re-evaluation;
- For each additional 1000 sq. ft. of property above a set minimum, 1 additional chicken may be added to the property;
- The allowance of chickens in areas zoned for multi-family purposes (allowance in single family zoning districts was most common);
- Coops must be mobile to protect turf and prevent the build-up of pathogens and waste;
- Chickens must be provided with veterinary care if ill or injured;
- Minimum square footage requirements per bird for coop/enclosure.

“Other Considerations”

These considerations are based upon staff research and the existing policy framework of the Village with regard to the keeping of animals and are not part of the evaluated ordinances.

- Consider a minimum lot size requirements for the keeping of chickens;
- Consider if the keeping of chickens should be allowed “as a matter of right” or whether this use should be considered as a Special Use subject to the procedures of 5-11-17 of the Zoning Code;
- Consider “as of right usage” and “special use” provisions based upon a minimum lot size. For example, properties of two (2) acres or more may be allowed to keep X number of chickens as a matter of right, properties of less than two (2) acres require a special use permit to keep X number of chickens. A formula, similar to the keeping of horses under present Village Regulations, may be useful as well.
- Consider if this issue should be strictly a zoning code amendment or if the bulk of the regulations for the keeping of chickens should be part of Title 10, Chapter 4 of the Village Code “Animal Care Regulations”. Title 10 presently regulates the keeping of horses. The zoning code allows the keeping of horses in residential districts subject to provision of Title 10. An amendment to the zoning code will be required regardless however. The “Animal Care Regulations” are attached for your review.

Staff has also included news paper articles and other information with regard to the keeping of chickens. It is anticipated that the public hearing on the 20th of September will be an information gathering session. Input from the meeting will be used in conjunction with research gathered to put together a draft ordinance for consideration by the PCZBA. The public hearing on the 20th should be continued to a specific date, time and place to allow public comment and PCZBA discussion of the proposed ordinance amendment at a later date.

Also, keep in mind that the maintenance of the “status quo” with regard to the keeping of chickens is also an option.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact me at (847) 634-9440.

Appendix A
25 Ordinances Analyzed

City/State	# of birds permitted	Roosters allowed	Permit/permit cost	Enclosure required	Nuisance clause	Slaughter permitted	Property line restrictions	Details or unique regulations
Los Angeles, CA	unclear	only if 100 ft from neighbors	unclear	unclear	Yes	unclear	20 ft from owners home, 35 ft from neighbors	
Rogers, AK	4	No	\$5/yr	Yes	Yes	inside only	25 ft from neighbors house	
Keywest, FL	unclear	Yes	None	Yes	Yes	No	No	Can't use droppings as fertilizer, feed must be stored in rat proof containers
Topeka, KS	unclear	unclear	unclear	Yes	Yes	unclear	50 ft from neighbors house	
South Portland, ME	6	No	\$25/yr	Yes, building permit required	Yes	unclear	Yes	On trial basis till November 2008, only 20 permits issued till yearly evaluation
Madison, WI	4	No	\$6/yr	Yes	Yes	No	25 ft from neighbors house	
New York, NY	No limit	No	Yes	No	Yes	unclear	No	
Albuquerque, NM	15	1 per household	None	No	Yes	Yes	No	
Portland, OR	3 without permit	unclear	\$31 one time fee for 4 +	Yes	Yes	unclear	unclear	
Seattle, WA	3	unclear	unclear	unclear	Yes	unclear	10 ft from property line	1 additional chicken per 1,000 sq ft of property above minimum
Spokane, WA	1 per 2,000 sq ft of land	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	90 ft from property line	Chickens allowed in multi-family zoned areas
San Antonio, TX	property line dependent	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	20 ft minimum from another dwelling	5 birds allowed 20 ft from home, 12 birds at 50 ft, 50 birds at 150 ft
Honolulu, HI	2	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	
Oakland, CA	unclear	No	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	20 ft minimum from another dwelling	
St. Louis, MO	4 max. without permit	unclear	\$40 permit for more than 4 birds	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	
San Diego, CA	25	unclear	unclear	unclear	Yes	unclear	50 ft from neighbors house	Feed must be stored in rat proof container
San Jose, CA	dependent on coop to property line	only roosters < 4 months old	permit needed for 6 or more birds	Yes	unclear	unclear	Ranges from 0 to 50 ft, determines # of birds	<15 ft = 0 birds allowed, 15 to 20 ft = 4 birds, etc, up to 50 ft = 25 birds
Austin, TX	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	unclear	Yes	50 ft from neighbors house	
Memphis, TN	unclear	unclear	unclear	Yes	Yes	Yes	unclear	Feed must be stored in rat proof container
Ft. Worth, TX	based on lot size	unclear	No	Yes	Yes	unclear	50 ft from neighbors house	<1/2 acre = 12 birds, >1/2 acre = 25 birds
Baltimore, MD	4	unclear	Must register with animal control and Dept of Ag.	Yes	Yes	unclear	25 ft from neighbors house	Coops must be mobile to prevent waste build up, minimum 2 sq ft/bird,
Charlotte, NC	based on lot size	unclear	\$40/yr	Yes	Yes	unclear	25 ft from property line	minimum 4 sq. ft/bird, no more than 20/acre
Missoula, MT	6	No	\$15 permit	Yes	Yes	unclear	20 ft from neighbors house	Feed must be stored in rat proof container
Boise, ID	3	No	unclear	Yes	unclear	unclear	unclear	
San Francisco, CA	4	Unclear	No	Yes	Yes	unclear	20 feet from door or window of residence	



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Article updated: 5/16/2011 10:01 PM

Batavia OKs backyard chickens

By Susan Sarkauskas

Fans furtively raising fowl in Batavia can come out in the open — the practice is now legal.

The Batavia City Council voted 9-5 on Monday to allow residents to raise up to eight chickens in the backyards of single-family houses.

The vote came after months of resident input and discussion by aldermen at city services committee meetings.

Alderman Susan Stark asked to amend the proposal to prohibit chicken coops and runs within 30 feet of any occupied structure other than the owners', saying neighbors need more protection than originally proposed. The amendment passed, 10-4. The original motion called for chicken coops and runs to be treated like other accessory structures, such as tool sheds, which can be as close as 6 feet to a lot line.

"Initially I was opposed to chickens, but as I became more educated about chickens I realized this is a movement that is not going away," Stark said.

The structures must allow at least 4 square feet per chicken, and roosters are not allowed. Residents will have to get a building permit and a separate chicken permit.

Although people who already are raising chicken said noise from the animals is minimal, the council included a provision that the cackling and clucking not be so loud as to disturb a person "of reasonable sensibilities," similar to its law about dog noise.

Runs will have to be enclosed on top to prevent predators from swooping in to grab chickens. Chickens will have to stay in the coops and runs, not wander the yard.

Chicken feed will have to be in secure, covered containers, and spillage swept up, to keep mice and other rodents away. Owners won't be able to sell eggs, nor will they be able to kill their chickens on their property except for unspecified humane reasons. And if you live in neighborhood with a homeowners' association and covenants, those covenants and associations will be able to determine whether or not you can raise chickens.

Batavia has banned raising fowl within 200 feet of any home since 1991. That law was adopted, according to Mayor Jeffery Schielke and Alderman Eldon Frydendall, after an elderly resident who had hens and roosters became overwhelmed by the responsibilities, and odors and noise disturbed neighbors.

The measure was proposed last fall by two residents who are advocates of sustainable food practices and eating locally produced food. Proponents say eggs from "pastured" chickens are of higher quality, including superior in nutrition, to eggs from chickens raised on factory farms. The difference is due to diet — chickens are allowed access to the outdoors to eat bugs and plants. Some people also feed table scraps to their chickens.

Opponents argued at committee meetings that chicken-raising was something to be done on a farm, not in the city. They worry that the presence of coops in neighbors' yards will diminish the value of their properties, that noise from chickens will disturb them, that there will be unpleasant odors and that predators such as coyotes will become more prevalent in town — attracted by the chickens, but also endangering pets and small children. One protester circulated a flier that called raising chickens "low class."

By HILARY GOWINS - hgowins@nwherald.com

CL scrambling to make decision on backyard chickens

CRYSTAL LAKE – As the sun set on a warm Tuesday night, about 30 people at Crystal Lake's City Hall had one question: To roost or not to roost?

City officials are wondering the exact same thing as the debate over backyard chickens carries on. They heard feedback and a few questions at Tuesday night's public input workshop.

"I think that Crystal Lake is a little behind the times on this considering we're half a mile from cornfields in any direction," Crystal Lake resident Ingrid Carlino said. "Hens are not bad birds."

Carlino said that she and her family had discussed the possibility of having backyard hens but haven't been serious enough about it to bring any home.

"We're here in support of other people," she said.

Led by Director of Planning and Economic Development Michelle Rentsch, the workshop outlined possible criteria for an amendment to city code regarding hens.

These considerations include: limiting possession of hens to single-family residences only; not allowing male birds; limiting residents to four birds; requiring a coop; requiring proper veterinary care be provided; not allowing eggs and birds to be sold; banning slaughter on the property; requiring sanitary conditions to be maintained; and requiring proof of registration.

Rentsch said that the next City Council meeting on the topic will be Tuesday. The issue then will be referred to the Planning and Zoning Committee before it will move forward.

The chicken debate started at the end of June when village officials came to the home of Erik and Charlotte Blome and told them the family needed to remove their four hens because they were in violation of city code.

According to city code, residents within city limits may keep only cats, small caged birds, aquatic and amphibian animals, and dogs. Anything deemed a "farm animal" is off limits.

Organic farmer and chicken enthusiast Adrian Plante of McHenry also was at the meeting and explained a little more about what's going on to the north.

"They're thinking four hens, no roosters," Plante said. "It's basically the same as what Crystal Lake is proposing."

Plante said his push for chickens in McHenry started in August 2010 and still is being considered. Plante has had two birds that stay on a farm in Prairie Grove for two years and said the fight to have backyard chickens unfortunately has to go city by city.

"The county absolutely says no," he said. "Each city has to address it. I think Crystal Lake is doing their due diligence."

Jake Burkhart, who lives in an unincorporated area near Woodstock, sat quietly through the early portion of the meeting but spoke up later on as an authoritative voice on the subject. Burkhart said his company manufactures EZ Clean Coops and he also has chickens at his home.

"I think people need to understand that most likely it's not going to be cheaper for you to raise chickens than to buy them in the store," he said. He did add, however, that the birds are not a hassle to raise.

"Discussing odor, I cleaned my chicken coop the other day and the amount of waste since two months when I last cleaned it was about a cubic foot. It's not as much as people might think for odor and quantity."

While one audience member questioned the amount of time Crystal Lake has spent pursuing this topic, other participants seemed pleased by the man-hours spent in investigation.

"Education is absolutely critical to understanding the issue," Carlino said. "For my tiny portion of tax dollars I'm thrilled this much time was spent on this issue. If people just understood what it was, it wouldn't seem nearly as threatening or scary an issue."

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CL Mayor explains vote against backyard chickens

Last week, the City Council nixed a proposal to change its code to allow residents to keep a small number of hens. Crystal Lake Mayor Aaron Shepley laid out the basis for his vote on the backyard chicken issue in a recent email to a resident.

The following is an excerpt from the email explaining Shepley's reasoning:

- 1. The decision should not be based upon the fear of disease or salmonella etc. The research I reviewed seemed to suggest that this was not a serious threat;*
- 2. The decision should not be based upon the prospect of noise. Roosters were never part of the picture and by most accounts hens are pretty quiet;*
- 3. The decision might be based upon the possibility of attracting predators. Although there are arguments on both sides of this issue, anecdotal evidence suggests that it is possible that predators would be attracted by the presence of the hens;*
- 4. The decision might be based on the potential smell issue. It is unquestionable that if a coop is not cleaned regularly, chicken waste smells. Admittedly, if it is cleaned this should not be an issue, but there is no guarantee that all owners will be diligent in this, which makes smell a possible issue;*
- 5. The decision might be based upon the possibility of attracting rodents to the hens food source.*
- 6. The decision is about the City Council's obligation to provide for the general welfare for all the people of Crystal Lake;*
- 7. The decision is about what the people of Crystal Lake want this town to be like. The fact is that Crystal Lake, like every other community in the United States, has designated different zoning districts and each zoning district allows different principle uses. Those uses have been identified over the years as appropriate given the location of the particular properties. Under the Crystal Lake Unified Development Ordinance keeping chickens would be considered an agricultural use that is permitted in property that is zoned for farming. It is not allowed in areas zoned residential. That is not because the people of Crystal Lake have something against chickens; it is because the individuals who originally drafted the ordinance did not want chickens in areas that are principally residential.*

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By JOSEPH BUSTOS - jbustos@shawmedia.com

Chicken plan doesn't pass muster with panel

McHENRY – The city Planning and Zoning Commission did not give its blessing Thursday to a proposed backyard chicken ordinance.

The ordinance would allow up to 10 houses in the city in the first year to have hens in their backyards, and create a waiting list for those interested in having backyard hens.

Commissioners Bill Buhrman, Neal Schepler, Roger Thacker and Joseph Doherty voted against the proposal.

Buhrman said other animals would be attracted to the chickens unless they're kept clean.

"I think it makes sense in rural areas, but in urban areas it doesn't make sense," Buhrman said.

Commissioners Paul Morck, Paul Nadeau and Paula Ekstrom voted in favor of recommending approval of the proposed ordinance.

Morck said he supported the sustainable food angle of having backyard chickens.

"We have to look to the future," Morck said.

Deputy City Administrator Doug Martin said he probably would bring the proposed ordinance to the City Council in October.

Under the proposal, the city would require people to notify their homeowners' association, if one exists, prior to the city approving a permit. Adjoining property owners would have to be notified before a permit is issued as well, under the proposed ordinance.

"It's really the same as any other minor permit," Martin said.

Under the proposed ordinance, only four hens would be allowed, roosters would be prohibited, chickens would have to be kept in a secured coop that is a standalone structure at least 10 feet from all property lines, and slaughtering of chickens would be prohibited.

Commissioner Thacker said he thought a 10-foot minimum setback wasn't enough and would like to see properties at least an acre large before considering backyard chickens.

"Ten feet is awfully close," Thacker said.

Under the proposal, the permit would cost \$50.

Crystal Lake recently considered allowing people to have backyard chickens, but ultimately the proposed ordinance was not approved.

Adrian Plante, a McHenry homeowner who has pushed to allow backyard chickens, spoke at the meeting. He initially was caught for having the chickens in his backyard more than a year ago.

"I didn't realize they were prohibited," Plante said. The birds now live at a farm in Prairie Grove.

He said the idea of limiting the licenses was unique as the city eased into allowing chickens.

"I'm sure the 10 licenses would be sold the first day," Plante said.

However, he worked with the city to try to convince officials to allow backyard hens.

Plante has said he brings his hens home every once in a while so they can eat the weeds and insects in his backyard garden where he grows spinach, tomatoes, onions, squash, peppers, carrots and eggplants, among other produce.

The hens' droppings turn into compost, which fertilizes the garden.

Nancy Porstner, a McHenry resident, said she hopes the city eventually allows backyard chickens.

"Chickens are very quiet and eat all your bugs," Porstner said. "They do become your pet."

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Six months after young, liberal activists helped lead the popular movement that ousted

five military and the country's resurgent Islamist movement, many Internet-savvy, pro-democ-

Hamid, director of research at the Brookings Institution's Doha Center. "These protesters have Syria's deadly clashes continue through start of Ramadan..... A9

Cooped Up: Chickens Come Home to Roost for Urbanites With a Yen for Hen

As Hobbyists Feather Own Nests, City Dwellers Flock to Tour Backyard Henhouses

By KRIS MAHER

PITTSBURGH—One Sunday afternoon recently, Jody Noble-Choder opened her sprawling backyard—with its fish pond, winding stone path and meditation platform nestled at the edge of the Allegheny River—to about 400 curious visitors.

The main attraction: a plastic-mesh-enclosed chicken run and a gray coop with green trim inhabited by five hens: Buffy-the-Wormslayer, Atila-the-Hen, Motherlucker, Bonita and Juanita.

This is the plucky cousin of the genteel garden tour: the urban chicken coop tour.

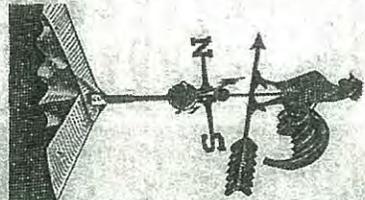
Austin, Texas, has the Funky Chicken Coop Tour. Portland, Ore., has the Tour de Coops, and Dallas has A Peep at the Coops. More than half a dozen other cities—including Seattle, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Madison, Wis., Bend, Ore., Davis, Calif.—have their own tours to show off coops.

Some coops look like barns or gazebos, with brass door handles and tongue-in-groove cedar siding. Others have wraparound porches and cupolas. A coop on a Phoenix tour organized by the Valley Permaculture Alliance had a chandelier.

"Some chicken people are coming out of the closet," said Ms. Noble-Choder, a corporate lawyer who organized this summer's first Chicks-in-the-Hood Pittsburgh Urban Chicken Coop Tour. She paid \$1,200 for her coop, which has heated roosts and an automated door opener, but many coops are humble do-it-yourself affairs requiring little more than a few two-by-fours, some chicken wire and straw. Seven families displayed their coops, and adults paid \$5 each to go on the self-guided tour. Between ticket and T-shirt sales, the fledgling group took in more than \$1,800, which it donated to a food bank.

Coop tours are a sign that more city dwellers are becoming

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the tracks near Vacaville, Calif. A train engineer was checked by paramedics. No other injuries were reported.

Kelly Brown

U.S. District Judge in Houston

Cooped Up: Chickens Come Home to Roost

Continued from Page One
Interested in urban farming and raising chickens, say city officials. Pittsburgh passed an ordinance requested by residents earlier this year that enables people to keep up to three chickens and two beehives on a 2,000-square-foot lot.

"There's a desire among residents to live more sustainably," said Joanna Doven, a spokeswoman for Pittsburgh Mayor Luke Ravenstahl. But she said most residents wouldn't notice any change. "We don't see chicken coops overtaking any city lots any time soon."

Prior to the new Pittsburgh law, it had been illegal to keep chickens within the city limits, and Ms. Noble-Choder said some owners had kept their chickens under wraps.

Mad City Chickens, a group of chicken enthusiasts in Madison, Wis., held its first tour in 2005, after the city started allowing each household to keep up to four chickens. "Underground chickens are able now to be viewed legally," said Alliea

Rheel, a 47-year-old artist and co-founder of Mad City Chickens, who has four on her property, including a black-and-white one named Orhelle.

Rob Lindlow, the owner of backyardchickens.com, which calls itself the largest and fastest-growing community of chicken enthusiasts in the world, said his group exceeded 100,000 members on July 27, doubling its membership from last year.

Chickens are a "multipurpose pet," Mr. Lindlow said, noting that hens eat bugs and produce fertilizer in addition to laying eggs.

No one seems to know which city's tour came first. But some point to Seattle Tiltit, an environmental-education nonprofit, as an early promoter. In July, Seattle Tiltit says it had 47 host families showing off coops, up from 29 last year, and 800 people hopscoated around the city to see them. The group has been offering tours for more than a decade.

Chris Beadle, events and volunteer manager for Seattle Tiltit,

said the group is getting more calls from other cities for advice on how to hold tours.

Some people who attend a chicken coop tour, apart from chicken owners and the merely curious, say they are on the fence about keeping chickens. People want to know whether hens are loud and smelly and how much care they need. (Most hens are outlaw roosters, whose services aren't required for egg production.) A major question on the lips of tour-goers: How do you keep chickens from getting killed by raccoons and hawks?

Tim Stavenger, a 51-year-old sculptor, told a visitor about losing three chickens to predators in six years after his birds escaped the run he and his wife, Mary Beth Steislinger, 46, built in their tiny Pittsburgh backyard lot, which adjoins a neighbor's vegetable garden. "We'd like to be free-range, but you have to be out here with them," Mr. Stavenger said, pointing to a post where a hawk comes to sit.

Brett Day, who also lives in Pittsburgh, said a chicken-sitting

neighbor once let several birds including a rooster named Scrappy escape his 25-foot-by-40-foot yard.

Mr. Day and his wife, Shelly, said their three chickens mostly want to be fed and left alone, much like cats. But a female duck named Roger that shares the yard can be as affectionate as a dog, said Mr. Day. "The duck wants to know where you are. The duck cares about you," he said.

Megan Kelly, a 38-year-old former college English instructor, liked what she saw in just about every backyard she visited in Pittsburgh, particularly Ms. Noble-Choder's large property. She was also impressed by a tiny backyard lot in the city's historic Mexican War Streets district. The 0.08 acre contained a coop for two chickens, plus four beehives and about 20 fruit trees whose branches had been espaliered, or trained to grow in a flat plane to save space.

Ms. Kelly's husband had a different view. He took a look at one backyard and retreated to the front sidewalk where he



Kris Maher/The Wall Street Journal

Jody Noble-Choder holds Attila-the-Hen outside her coop in Pittsburgh. He wanted nothing to do with raising chickens.

Jana Thompson, 44, who does home remodeling work part-time, didn't mind admitting her frustrations with her chickens to people on the tour. She said she acquired them in order to complete the "carbon cycle." The chickens would eat table scraps, and then create fertilizer for her trees, which the bees would also help pollinate. But the chickens turned out to be picky eaters. "They eat pasta but won't eat bread. They won't eat strawberry tops. What's wrong with them?" said Ms. Thompson. "I'd rather own a pig."

porter

Plan commission okays backyard chicken coops

Posted: Tuesday, February 16, 2010 12:00 am

By Brent Adams

For The Crier

The Dunwoody planning commission unanimously approved a text amendment to city code that would allow for backyard chicken coops in the city, the vote was 7-0.

Children who have chickens passed out fresh Dunwoody backyard eggs to each member of the commission. Commission member Bob Lundsten cracked his into his empty coffee mug, gulping the concoction. The rest of the commission decided to have their eggs for breakfast the next morning.

Resident chicken advocates John Harrison, Kim Pray, Ashley Doolittle and Kathryn Chambless presented a PowerPoint presentation to the commission that discussed some facts and myths about backyard chickens.

The first was that chickens are loud. The proposal, as currently written, excludes roosters, or male chickens. Hens, they argued, are actually quiet, "less noisy than a barking dog or a leaf blower." They also said the potential for roosters to be born from the eggs is unlikely, as the hens' eggs are unfertilized by a rooster.

The next was that chickens are smelly. They argued the chickens themselves are not smelly, but the feces can be if it is not properly disposed. The average hen only produces a few ounces of feces a day, they said; while, according to FDA documents, the average dog produces three quarters of a pound of feces.

Chicken feces can be used as manure or compost, they said; while dog fecal matter can be full of parasites and harmful bacteria, which can contaminate water sources.

Previously, a number of residents against chicken coops complained of working in large chicken houses with thousands of chickens. The maximum number of chickens a Dunwoody resident may have is eight, and that is only if the property in question is more than an acre in size. Other parts of the ordinance call for a clean, sanitary chicken coop.

The next myth the chicken supporters tackled was that chickens would attract rodents, vermin and predators. They pointed out that since Dunwoody was once a rural area with much forestation, those undesirable creatures have called this area home long before humans have. They also argued that chicken feed cannot be solely to blame for attracting rodents; that dog and cat food, trash cans, fruit trees, bird seed, even koi ponds can attract hungry animals. In fact, they showed,

chickens eat small insects, including ticks. They pointed out that the ordinance calls for keeping chicken feed secure and building vermin-proof coops.

Next, they tackled the big issue many Dunwoody residents have fought for: property values. They argued that the backyard-chicken movement is a nationwide thing, and that declining property values cannot be solely blamed on a neighbor's chicken coop, especially after the housing bubble burst and in the middle of an economic recession that has hit the real-estate market very hard. They also pointed out the proposed ordinance calls for an application and permit process that considers the needs of nearby neighbors long before ground is ever broken for chicken coops.

The next slide pointed out another significant hurdle — the myth that chickens are a health hazard. The supporters showed the H5N1 Avian Flu virus has never been detected in the United States and usually is caused by poor sanitation and drinking water sources. They pointed out a number of diseases are communicable between humans and dogs, such as rabies, as well as humans and cats, such as cat scratch fever. They also showed a number of dog and cat parasites, such as fleas and ticks, can spread diseases to humans. Again, they pointed out dog and cat waste is more infectious than chicken feces.

For the penultimate slide, the supporters showed a number of Dunwoody residents have complained of “chicken-coop eyesores.” To combat this, the supporters showed pictures of their own coops, many of which resembled small children's playhouses and complemented the design of their homes. They argued that the average chicken owner doesn't want an unattractive coop that could possibly remove value from the homes around them as well as their own home.

For the final slide, the chicken owners argued that backyard chicken-keeping isn't a fad but part of nationwide movement to get people closer to their food sources. They argued during World War II, it was common for homeowners to grow most of their fruits and vegetables as well as have chickens for eggs. They also showed that having chickens not only provided for an agricultural educational experience for children, but instilled a sense of responsibility in them and their families. Chicken-keeping isn't for the lazy, they said; it takes a lot of responsibility and hard work. The proposed ordinances regulating backyard chickens sets the standards even higher.

The commission's vote only means the group found the proposal in meeting with the city's code and charter, and a fair law to everyone. Smaller neighborhood organizations can enact rules that prohibit backyard chickens. Previously, the issue did not pass the Dunwoody Community Council, a group set up to gauge citizens' interest in an issue.

“Chicken coops should be treated no differently than any other accessory building on a person's property, whether it is a rabbit coop, dog house, tool shed or anything else,” Lundsten said.

The planning commission did suggest some changes to the proposed code, such adding fencing around chicken coops. The commission also suggested changing the “setback” rules, which called for placing a chicken coop in the middle of a backyard, 35 feet from each property line, so that it

would not disturb neighbors. The commission said doing so might create an inhumane living environment for the animals, that tool sheds and dog houses only have to be seven feet away from a property line, and tools and dogs can be just as loud, if not louder, than hens. Finally, they also suggested changing the punishment for failing to follow the ordinance, calling it "extreme." The original punishment called for a fine up to \$1,000 per violation and/or up to a year in prison.

Two city councilors, Robert Wittenstein and Danny Ross, attended the meeting. Members of the commission asked city council members to consider actually visiting a backyard chicken site, in order to best educate themselves on the topic. The city council is expected to hear and decide on the issue in mid-March.



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Article updated: 2/8/2011 3:40 PM

Say no to chicken coops in the burbs

What kind of town do we live in that allows us to raise farm animals? I understand a neighbor in West Dundee wants to put up a chicken coop in their back yard and raise chickens. Although this coop won't be visible from the street, we will have to look at this menagerie as well as listen to it and get the stench from it.

Give me a break. There are zoning laws against raising poultry in a residential area, or don't they apply to West Dundee? How about the stench from a chicken coop and the noise?

The health department should also have their say in this matter. We hope they do get involved. How about a salmonella outbreak? Who pays the price for a sick or dead child? Rats also are attracted to chicken coops as well as wild animals.

There has to be some limit as to what people can do on their property. If they'd like to raise chickens, why don't they move to a rural area? I guess if a public official doesn't have to live next to this it is OK?

We say no way to the idea of a backyard chicken coop. This will depreciate property values in West Dundee.

Gerald Szafranski

Alan Snopek

West Dundee

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Joanne, let me address your questions in order first, then add some commentary. Since I'm sure you and your neighbors don't want to enact a policy or rule and then have to rescind it later because you didn't realize what you were getting into, please allow me to elaborate at length (something that Jim will tell you I'm really good at).

1. How many eggs does the average chicken lay per week?

Hens lay on a solar schedule, when the days are the longest you'll get the most production. When the daylight hours fall below 14 they may stop altogether or lay much less. Because of the difference in latitude, I'll get more eggs per year here in Oklahoma than you will in Chicago. You can extend production with artificial light but there are some down-sides to that. Everybody needs a break once in a while.

The 'average' hen will lay about 19-20 dozen per year first year, after molting the production will drop to about 18 dozen a year. If you want a handy average, figure about 2 eggs every 3 days. Hens of any breed are endowed with a fixed number of egg nuclei, around 4,000 or so. Most hens will lay for up to 10 years, or until the egg nuclei are used up.

2. How many hens would provide enough eggs for a family of 4?

Good question. I have 4 older hens that I keep for both eggs and because they don't take any guff from the dogs and so they can roam free. They provide Carol and I with all the eggs we can use. She bakes a lot and I like a couple of eggs most mornings. I would say that 6 chickens will provide all the eggs a family of 4 could consume, assuming they're not living on Quiche Lorraine. Keep in mind that eggs, especially naturally raised eggs, will last for a very long time in the refrigerator. It's not out of the question to keep eggs for up to a month or more with little effect on quality. In fact, if you want to hard boil them, you should let them sit in the fridge for a couple of weeks, it's almost impossible to get the shell peeled from a really fresh hard boiled egg.

Most cities that allow poultry to be kept have a 6 chicken/no rooster policy. Some have no limit (like Chicago) but don't allow butchering. That's the way it is here in Tulsa. Some cities have a setback requirement for the housing as well. Houston has a 30 foot from the house or other domestic structure requirement. If you're on well water then I'd make sure that I could place the chickens downhill or on the opposite side of the property from the well.

3. Got Manure?

First, chicken manure is one of God's great gifts to gardeners. It has the highest nitrogen content of any domesticated animal, hands down. Chicken "output" is roughly 1/2 of input, in other words, feed a chicken a pound of feed and you'll get about 1/2 pound of wet manure. Manure is about 85% water.

Does it smell? Of course it does but management has everything to do with it. My "money" birds are kept in a large run about 25 x 50' so most of the manure is outside. Carol and I sit out there in the evening, watching the chicken antics is way more entertaining than TV. Unless you open the house door there's absolutely no odor and even inside the house in the heat of summer the odor is a pretty natural one, not at all offensive (but then I grew up raising chickens). In the 12' x 10' laying house I put 1/2" welded wire fabric on the floor and put down pine flake and straw in layers, a new layer about once a month. As it

breaks down it drops through the wire mesh and 4 times a year I move the house with the tractor and pull it all out. It's fairly sweet smelling having composted for 3 months. I move it to a composter made from 55 gallon drums and finish it off with forest litter (leaf mold) and fresh cut grass combined with kitchen scraps. The result is a fertilizer that you can't buy in any store for any amount of money. I also compost any mortality and all the viscera, feathers and bones. I wouldn't recommend doing this in a semi-suburban setting. I have the room to do this without offending any neighbors

Keep in mind that chicken manure is very "hot" in terms of nitrogen. If given an adequate supply of oxygen the nitrogen is fairly volatile and unless it gets wet and compressed it breaks down pretty quickly and with little unpleasant odor. Get it wet and keep it compressed and it will develop ammonium nitrate which you will definitely smell.

I have a range house in the front yard for 4-6 hens and there is absolutely no smell and our settin' porch is less than 20 feet away. Also, keep in mind that given the opportunity, a hen will make up 60% of her diet with flies if they're available. I used to put out fly traps but for the last 2 years they've remained almost completely empty. Also, our tick population has dropped at least 95%. If eating eggs that are essentially recycled insect protein bothers you then stick with the store-bought.

4. How many chickens on 2.5 acres?

I have 5 acres of which about 1/2 is cleared, so not much less than you. I have a layer house with 25 "money" birds and the range house with 5 in the front yard. 6 chickens in a rolling range house would easily fit into a 2.5 acre lot without any issue. I know people in Tulsa metro that have 6 birds in a 1/8 acre lot.

5. Coyotes...

Out here in the county we have coyotes, feral dogs, bobcat, I've even spotted cougars. Fortunately, I can shoot on sight pretty much anything that would come after my stock. That's probably not an option for you and certainly not a safe one. I have five big, black Oklahoma ranch dogs and they keep the place pretty secure. Coyotes don't like dogs and the feeling is mutual. Remember that most coyote attacks on stock are going to occur at night. Realistically speaking, I've never seen a coyote carrying a pair of wire cutters so build a good solid hen house and put a secure door on it and you're going to be fine (assuming you remember to close the door at night). A fellow cooked up a pretty good gizmo to help with this: <http://www.automaticchickencoopdoor.com/?gclid=CMGVnLPq0akCFQbt7QodCjfuMA> Once your chicks are about 7 weeks old you can put them in the housing. Leave them confined for about 2 weeks and when you let them out to range they'll put themselves to bed as soon as it gets dark without a fuss.

The average coyote can clear a 6' fence without breaking a sweat, so don't waste your money. You're best bet is probably electrified net. This has the advantage of being able to be moved easily so you can let the girls range around different areas and allow the turf to regenerate. This is a good product: http://www.maxflex.com/Nets_page1.HTM Our dogs got one zap each and we realized that Dr. Pavlov was right all along. I rarely have the fence charger turned on and all I have to do now is string the yellow electric tracing string around my garden, or anywhere else I don't want the dogs, and they won't go anywhere near it. I suspect that coyotes and bobcats would do the same. And no, chickens don't usually get zapped by electric fencing; they're feet are too small and their beaks don't conduct electricity.

Keep in mind that weasels, possums, snakes & foxes are going to be as big, if not more of a threat than coyotes. I pull a 4' snake out of the hen house at least once a year.

Now that I've answered your questions, allow me to make some comments.

Any keeping of livestock requires a complete commitment on your part. Who's going to take care of them when you're on vacation? They're going to require daily care, food and water. Eggs come like clockwork and you have to get them out of the laying box. You're going to have to educate yourself on symptoms of illness, parasites, social issues like pecking and cannibalism. It's not always pleasant and you have to prepare yourself for the occasional problem. I can tell you that if you take the time and care upfront on good living quarters and good care that most breeds are pretty low maintenance. Parasite checks are easy, just get a sample of fresh manure and any veterinarian can analyze it for a couple of bucks. If you have the chicks vaccinated for Marek's disease and Coccidiosis, which can be done at the hatchery for very low cost when you place your order, you've pretty much covered all the bases. You have to make sure that their feed doesn't get wet and that they have clean water at all times. Do that and serious problems are pretty rare.

We encourage anyone getting into chickens on a homestead to really consider a holistic approach. When you ask the question "how fast does the manure pile up", I start to wonder if you're not thinking through the whole process. On our little farm, we practice permaculture. very little in the way of external inputs are brought in and very little leaves the property. If you're going to have chickens then you need to have a composting capacity, otherwise it's just a very valuable product being wasted and you'll treat it like a onerous chore. We produce about 2 tons of compost per year, and it in turn supports the gardening production.

With 6 chicken in fixed housing and some yard to run in I would expect to clean it out every few months. Straw and pine shavings laid in every couple of weeks will allow it to build up cleanly and add to the compost value. If you're going to raise them in confinement then you're going to be in there about every 3 weeks. Build or buy a house that allows you easy access to do this.

Just a personal comment but if you have 2.5 acres you should be able to easily produce at least 2/3 of the annual produce, fruit, vegetable, and protein that you consume. We had 1/2 acre in Pennsylvania before moving to Oklahoma and we produced almost all of the vegetables we used in a year along with apples and peaches. I didn't have the traditional back yard like the neighbors but I sure ate well. Keep in mind that if you use weed & feed on the yard, or if you use Chemlawn or other insecticide on your lawn, you can't run your chickens on it. These chemicals will quickly build up in the fat of the chicken and the egg. Go natural or don't go at all and remember that no insect has ever built up an immunity to a chicken.

After doing this for 6 years we've gotten to the point where nothing of nutritional value is wanted. The chickens are feed on an organic based laying mash as well as all of the fruit and vegetable peelings and garden scraps (except potato). With foraging making up about 1/3 of their dietary input it's a pretty economical deal. They range in the yard and in select areas of our gardens during the fall and winter. After doing this for 4 years they have so effectively broken the larval/adult insect cycle that my use of pesticide (albeit organic pesticides) has dropped at least 75%. The manure is composted along with all the other kitchen non-meat scrap and yard waste. This all goes on the garden which in turn produces even healthier and more disease resistant crops.

Attached is a photo of my range house. This would easily house 6 hens, more if I put another roost bar in. It's 8' x 8 and I built it for less than \$100 but I've seen ones in the hobby farm magazines going for thousands of dollars which is absurd. It's on pressure treated skids and I can move it easily with the

tractor. Put some implement wheels on it and you could easily push it with two people. We move it to the remote garden beds and put up temporary net fences. I buy the temporary plastic fence posts at Home Depot for less than \$2 each and use deer netting which is almost invisible. I can set up an area in under 15 minutes. We grow cover crops like clover and winter peas on the idle garden beds and then we let the girls loose. They eat the cover crop and any living thing within 3 inches of the surface. We get a bug free garden that looks like you tilled it with a sharp rake, no weeds and a nice layer of manure.

If I was present at your meeting I would encourage everyone to try their hand at it after doing all the homework. My 25 'money' girls (sometimes I feel like a pimp) lay enough eggs to pay for their feed. I have an egg route that allows me to sell all my eggs quickly and easily. Once you see and taste the difference between store-bought eggs and home grown you'll never go back. The Omega 3 fat in chickens raised on pasture/forage and bugs has been clinically proven to LOWER your cholesterol while store-bought eggs from chickens raised on animal protein based feed are a leading cause of high cholesterol.

Also, if I was present, I would recommend that you not allow roosters to be kept. You don't need them for egg production, they really do crow at the crack of dawn (and all day for that matter) and they will be tough on the girls doing, well, doing what roosters do naturally.

If you order sexed chicks from the hatchery there will usually be about a 10-15% error rate in their sexing and they will tell you so right on the packing list. So if you get together with some neighbors and place a community order for the same breed, you're going to have some cockerels in the mix. You're going to have to deal with them at about 16 weeks and I wouldn't let the kids give them cute names if I were you.

If you grew up on a farm like I did, this is neither a surprise nor a problem: fried chicken for dinner. You want to consider how well you'll deal with this reality *before* you get into it.

One last thing. A lot of our success is based on choosing the right breed. Attached is a really good breed chart. We raise Barred (Plymouth) Rocks. They're extremely hardy, fend for themselves very well and are very good producers. They're not prone to extreme broodiness but they're good mothers when they do. My flock went from 105° to -14°F last year without any mortality. Not every chicken can do that. We have a tough environment here and need a tough chicken to deal with it. I wouldn't hesitate to recommend them as an all around breed. They're not considered a true "meat" breed but an hour or two in a pot with some carrots, onions, a half a bottle of dry white wine and who cares?

Remember that all chicken eggs are identical in nutritional value and there's absolutely no difference between white and brown eggs (except in the minds of some people). The nutritional value of the egg is determined by the quality of the feed

Hope this helps. If you have any other questions don't hesitate to ask.

Erik Van Anglen



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Oak Park ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Oak Park	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	2
Roosters Allowed	No
Permit Required	No
Coop Restrictions:	Proximity, sanitation, noise, and zoning restrictions apply.
City/Organization Contact name:	http://www.oak-park.us/public/pdfs/Animal%20Control/2005%20Facts%20About%20Keeping%20Animals%20in%20Oak%20Park.pdf Contact Number: 708.358.5680 http://www.oak-park.us/public/pdfs/zoning/03.25.03_Revised_zoning_code.pdf
Additional Information:	Limits on animals on private premises Village ordinance limits the number of animals on private premises as follows: • Single-family residences, townhomes, buildings or lots: Three dogs and/or two cats that run at-large, or four cats that are kept indoors. No more than 10 of a combination of all types of permitted animals. • Single units of two- or three-flat residential dwellings: Two dogs and/or cats that run at-large, or two cats that are kept indoors. No more than five of a combination of all types of permitted animals. • Multi-family residential building containing four or more dwelling units: One dog and/or cat that run at-large, or two cats that are kept indoors. No more than five of a combination of all types of permitted animals. • Prohibited animals: Generally, pigs, swine, sheep, cattle, horses, goats or similar animals; naturally wild animals except fish and birds; no more than one pigeon or two rabbits, two guinea pigs, two gerbils or two fowl.
Link for more Information:	http://www.oak-park.us/index.html
Information last updated	2010-04-26 11:26:17

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West Dundee ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed In West Dundee	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	4
Roosters Allowed	No
Permit Required	Yes
Coop Restrictions:	yes
City/Organization Contact name:	Village of West Dundee IL, 60118. Village Hall 847-551-3805
Additional Information:	Ord. 10-22, 11-15-2010 6-3-4-1: Farm Animals \$25 license fee \$50 coop permit fee upto 4 hens, no roosters 40 sqft minimum for coop and enclosed run, 100sqft maximum at least 10ft from property line and has to be closer to owners house than a neighbors house
Link for more Information:	http://www.wdundee.org/apps/wide/WDWeb.nsf/97020439ABFC0221862577E30058A327/\$file/ORD10-22_AnimalLicense-Amendment2.pdf
Information last updated	2011-06-20 23:53:31

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Downers Grove ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Downers Grove	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	4 mature (laying age)
Roosters Allowed	Unknown
Permit Required	Unknown
Coop Restrictions:	Yes. Setback restrictions.
City/Organization Contact name:	
Additional Information:	Excerpt from Section 5 of Municipal Code: Section 5.19. Limit to number of fowl permitted. Except for fowl associated with veterinary hospitals, animal shelters, and educational institutions, no person shall keep, in areas of the Village classified for residential use under the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance of the Village, more than four fowl aged eighteen weeks or older and more than four fowl under the age of eighteen weeks. The presence of eggs with a female fowl shall create a presumption that that fowl is eighteen weeks of age or older. (Ord. No. 3060, § 3.) Section 5.20. Fowl--Confinement. All fowl kept in residential areas within the Village shall be entirely confined in a pen, coop, building, or other enclosure at all times. (Ord. No. 3060, § 3.) Section 5.21. Structures--Location restricted. No pen, coop, building, or other enclosure used for the purpose of housing fowl shall be erected or maintained within fifty feet of any property line of the property of the owner of such enclosure. (Ord. No. 3060, § 3.)
Link for more Information:	http://www.downers.us/public/docs/code/Chapter05.pdf
Information last updated	2011-03-01 10:52:54

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Evanston ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Evanston	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	2-6
Roosters Allowed	No
Permit Required	Yes
Coop Restrictions:	10 feet away from home, in back yard, and 3 feet from property line. It must be less than 14.5ft in height. It also cannot cover more than 40% of the rear yard.
City/Organization Contact name:	Planning Comission 847.448.8155
Additional Information:	2-6 hens, no roosters, may be kept in an "accessory structure" (coop/henhouse) They must not attract flies, and must be kept clean. Applicants must register with Illinois Department of Agriculture Livestock Premises Registration and additionally pay a hen coop fee of \$50 after the coop and pen have been erected, but before hens are brought on-site. There is to be no standing water. Additionally, there must be 4 square feet of coop and run per hen, and hens must be able to easily get from coop to run, and be protected from weather and cold. Notice must be given to all neighbors prior to getting the permit. Chickens cannot be slaughtered within city limits.
Link for more Information:	http://library.municode.com/HTML/14913/level2/TIT9PUSA_CH4DOCAANFO.html http://library.municode.com/HTML/14913/level2/TIT6ZO_CH4GEPR.html#TIT6ZO_CH4GEPR_6-4-6-2GEPRACUSST http://library.municode.com/showDocumentFrame.aspx?clientID=14913&docID=2
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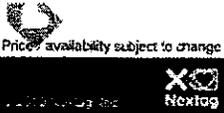


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Westmont ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Westmont	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	unstated
Roosters Allowed	Unknown
Permit Required	Unknown
Coop Restrictions:	Yes. Setback restrictions.
City/Organization Contact name:	
Additional Information:	<p>excerpt from Chapter 14 of Municipal Code: Sec. 14-11. - Proximity of poultry and animal yards to buildings and public ways. It shall be unlawful to maintain in the village any poultry or animal yard within 25 feet of any building used for residential purposes by anyone other than the person maintaining such residence or by his immediate family, or within 25 feet of any public way other than an alley, or within 100 feet of any church or school building. (Code 1972, § 6-11) Sec. 14-12. - Proximity of cattle and chickens to residential property. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any cattle or chickens within 150 feet of any residence, other than the residence of the person so keeping or having the cattle or chickens. (Code 1972, § 6-12)</p>
Link for more information:	http://library.municode.com/index.aspx?clientId=10155&stateId=13&stateName=Illinois
Information last updated	2011-03-01 10:49:33

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Plainfield ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Plainfield	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	10 animals of any combination
Roosters Allowed	Unknown
Permit Required	No
Coop Restrictions:	Needs to be housed 100 feet from any occupied residence other than owner.
City/Organization Contact name:	Village of Plainfield 24401 W. Lockport Street Plainfield, IL 60544 815-436-7093
Additional Information:	<p>Sec. 6-106. Definitions. The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning: Altered animal means an animal which has been spayed or neutered by a licensed veterinarian and which has thereby been rendered incapable of reproduction. Animal means any living vertebrate creature, domestic or wild, not including man. Animal shelter means any facility operated, owned or maintained by a duly incorporated humane society, animal welfare society or other nonprofit organization whose purpose is to provide for and promote the welfare, protection and humane treatment of animals. At large means any animal when off the property of its owner, the owner's designee or other responsible person, not under the control of that person. Attack means any aggressive, menacing or vicious physical contact between any dog and any person or other animal, including but not limited to, contact of the mouth or teeth of the dog with the victim of the attack and any striking of the victim of the attack by the paws of any dog regardless of whether or not such actions result in injuries of any kind sustained by the victim. Bite means seizure with the teeth or jaws of an animal so that the skin of the human being or other animal has been pierced or broken. Cat means any animal of the family Felidae. Dangerous animal means any animal which, without provocation, attacks or injures another animal or a person who is peaceably conducting himself or herself in any place where he lawfully may be. Dangerous animals shall also include any animal which, because of its vicious propensity or other characteristics, would constitute a danger to human life, property or domestic animals if not restrained or kept in a safe manner. Department of agriculture means the Department of Agriculture of the State of Illinois. Dog means any member of the Canine family. Fowl means any domesticated birds, poultry or water fowl. Guide dog means a dog trained and used to aid the blind or hearing impaired. provided that the owner of such dog complies with the provisions contained in 510 ILCS 5/8 et seq. Inoculation against rabies means the injection of an antirabies vaccine approved by the department of agriculture. K-9 dog means a dog trained and used in the performance of official police duties authorized by the chief of police. Kennel operator means any person who operates an establishment, other than an animal shelter, where dogs and/or cats are maintained for boarding, training or similar purposes for a fee or compensation. Leash means a cord, rope, strap, chain or other secure lead of sufficient strength and designed for the purpose of securing an animal, with which an animal may be controlled by the person accompanying it. This definition includes retractable leashes only when such a leash is secured to an animal whose weight is within the intended weight restrictions of the retractable leash. Livestock means any cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, ponies, mules, donkeys, chickens, turkeys, goats or other animals, other than fowl, which can or may be used in and for the preparation of meat or meat products for consumption by human beings or animals. For purposes of this chapter, miniature pigs shall not be considered livestock. Nuisance means any animal or animals which chase passersby or passing vehicles, attack other animals or persons, is at large at any time,</p>

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Mount Prospect ILLINOIS Chicken Ordinance

Are Chickens Allowed in Mount Prospect	Yes
Max Chickens Allowed	Unknown
Roosters Allowed	No
Permit Required	No
Coop Restrictions:	Village restricts property to one out build size determined by lot size
City/Organization Contact name:	Mount Prospect, Illinois Village Code Village of Mount Prospect Village Hall 50 S. Emerson Street Mount Prospect, IL 60056 Village Hall Hours: Monday - Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Phone: 847/392-6000
Additional Information:	<p>Article 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS 20.101: STRAY ANIMALS PROHIBITED: It shall be unlawful for any person to permit any animal to stray or to run at large upon or in any public place. An animal shall be deemed to be a stray and unlawfully at large unless: a) under control of the owner or keeper or a member of the owner's or keeper's immediate family over ten (10) years of age by leash or tether; or b) supervised by the owner or keeper in a fenced yard; or c) restrained by a leash or tether within the property borders; or d) kept within the property borders by electronic means; or e) kept in an area such as a kennel run. Any animal that is unlawfully at large pursuant to this subsection may be deemed to be a "stray domestic animal" for purposes of this article. Any stray domestic animal in the public way or within a public place or upon private premises of any person other than the owner may be immediately impounded by the village and the impoundment procedures set forth in article II of this chapter shall control. This section shall not apply to any animal being used for military, law enforcement work or any animal trained to assist persons with disabilities. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006) 20.102: CRUELTY PROHIBITED: A. Every person owning, harboring, keeping or caring for an animal shall provide for it: 1. A sufficient quantity of good quality, wholesome food and water. 2. Adequate shelter and protection from the weather. 3. Veterinary care when needed to prevent suffering. 4. Humane care and treatment. B. It shall be unlawful for any person to: 1. Beat, cruelly treat, torment, overload, overwork or otherwise abuse any animal, fowl or reptile. 2. Abandon any animal where it may become a public charge or may suffer injury, hunger or exposure. 3. Unnecessarily fail to provide any animal in his or her charge or custody with proper food, water, air and sanitary shelter, such shelter to be sufficient to provide natural light or artificial illumination during reasonable hours and protection from the weather and within space sufficient for the animal to stand in an upright position and lie down stretched out so that no part of its body need touch the sides of the shelter structure. 4. Leave for any unreasonable length of time any animal unattended in a motor vehicle, trailer or other enclosure when the outside temperature shall exceed eighty five degrees Fahrenheit (85°F). 5. Keep any animal in such manner that the animal does not have proper air circulation while confined in a motor vehicle, trailer, kennel, doghouse, or any type of container or structure in which an animal may be confined. 6. Promote, stage, hold, manage, conduct or carry on any animal fight or any other type of contest, game or fight of a similar nature, nor any simulated version of same that involves baiting or inciting an animal to fight. 7. Use or permit the use within the village of any leg hold animal trap or similar device with spring activated jaws of the type used for the trapping of furbearing animals which is capable of inflicting cruelty upon dogs, cats or other animals, or which constitutes a hazard to small children. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the use or setting of standard household mouse or rat traps for the purpose of controlling mice and rats. 8. Knowingly poison or cause to be poisoned any domesticated animal. The only exception shall be upon written permit from the Illinois department of agriculture for the purpose of controlling diseases transmissible to humans or their animals and only when all</p>

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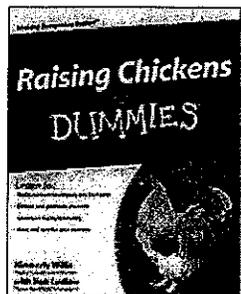
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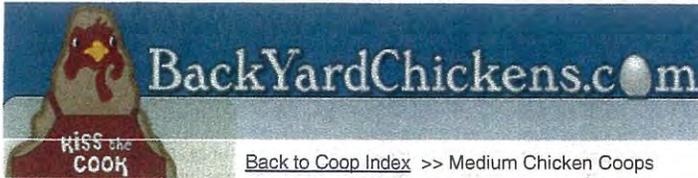
other methods and means have been exhausted. Any drugs for euthanasia shall be kept or administered only by or under the direction of a licensed veterinarian. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006) 20.103: DISEASED ANIMALS: No person shall allow any dead animal or animals afflicted with a contagious disease to be present in any public place or have, keep or harbor any animal which is infected with any disease transmissible to other animals or man, or which is afflicted with any painful disease or injury, including severe parasitism, unless such animal shall be under the care of a licensed veterinarian. A. No diseased animal shall be shipped or removed from the premises of its owner, except under the supervision of the community development department or police department. B. Any animal which is on any public way or within any public place and which is severely injured or diseased, and for which care is not being provided on the scene or any severely injured or diseased animal that has strayed onto private premises, shall be removed, if possible, to the care of an animal control center, to the nearest humane society, to the nearest veterinarian or veterinary hospital willing to accept same. 1. If immediate removal shall not be possible, such animal may be destroyed by the most humane method available on the scene, unless the owner shall come forward beforehand and assume responsibility for removal and care. 2. Handling of any such case shall be the responsibility of the community development department or police department. C. No person shall leave in or throw into any public way, public place or public water, or offensively expose or bury within the village, the body or any part thereof of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal in a place where it may be dangerous to the health of any other animal or person. However, the owner of any dead pet weighing not more than fifty (50) pounds may bury such animal on the owner's premises, provided that such animal shall be placed at least three feet (3') below the surface of the soil surrounding and adjacent to the grave. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006) 20.104: SALE OR POSSESSION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS PROHIBITED: A. No person shall bring or cause to have brought into the village, sell, offer for sale, barter or display living baby chicks, ducklings, goslings or other fowl or rabbits which have been dyed, colored or otherwise treated so as to impart to them an artificial color. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to display, sell, offer for sale, barter or give away any chicks, ducklings or goslings as pets, unless the purchaser shall have proper brooder facilities. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to give away such animals as novelties or prizes. B. No person shall keep, maintain and/or harbor any live swine, pigs, pigeons, bees, horses or cattle within the corporate limits of the village, unless such keeping, maintenance and/or harboring is done pursuant to the business of providing veterinary or animal hospital services that are in compliance with village regulations. C. Each person who shall possess, keep or maintain any wild, or nondomesticated animal, including any wild animal native to the state, shall upon demand of the community development department or police department, furnish proof of compliance with such restrictions and/or permit requirements as may be imposed by statutes of the state and/or federal law. The community development department or police department shall be empowered to demand surrender of any animal possessed, kept or maintained in the absence of proof of such compliance or in violation of the village relative to zoning regulation and to make whatever disposition of it. D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit legitimate commerce in poultry for agricultural and food purposes. E. No more than three (3) dogs, cats or combination of dogs and cats that are more than twelve (12) weeks of age may be kept or harbored in any dwelling unit. For purposes of this section, the term "dwelling unit" shall include all real property attached to the mailing address for the dwelling unit. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006; amd. Ord. 5741, 6-16-2009) 20.105: DANGEROUS ANIMALS: A. Keeping: No person shall own, keep or harbor within the village: 1. Any snake, lizard or other reptile whose species is physically capable of injuring a person by poison, constriction or a disfiguring bite. 2. Any lion, tiger, cougar, panther, bobcat, mountain lion, lynx, ocelot, leopard, or any other similar feline animal; or any hybrid of any of them. 3. Any wolf, coyote, jackal, fox, wild dog or any hybrid of any of them. 4. Any bear or bison. 5. Any rodent weighing more than one pound, with the exception of guinea pigs. 6. Any other animal which, when full grown, normally attains a weight in excess of two hundred (200) pounds. 7. Any monkey (not authorized by the state of Illinois as a sanctioned pet), gorilla, chimpanzee or other similar apelike primate. 8. Any vicious animal, the owner or keeper of which, has been found guilty of violating section 20.207 of this chapter with respect to that animal. This subsection shall not apply to properly zoned and constructed zoos, animal shelters, veterinary hospitals, pounds, federally licensed scientific or research laboratories or educational or other licensed institutions. B. Killing: Any member of the police department of the village is authorized to kill any dangerous animal when necessary for the protection of any person or property. For the

	<p>purpose of this subsection, a dangerous animal is not limited to those specifically enumerated in subsection A of this section. 1. In all cases where such animal has been destroyed by a police officer, and a period of less than fourteen (14) days has elapsed since the day on which such animal or reptile may have bitten any person, the police officer is authorized to immediately notify the community development department or police department. 2. It shall be unlawful for the owner of any animal, when notified that such animal has bitten, scratched or otherwise attacked any person, to sell or give away such animal or to permit or allow such animal to be taken beyond the limits of the village without the express approval of the community development department or police department. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006) 20.106: NOISE: It shall be unlawful to harbor or keep any animal which disturbs the peace by loud noises at any time of the day or night. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006) 20.107: PROHIBITED ACTS: No person shall permit an animal at any time to: a) molest persons or vehicles by chasing, barking or biting; b) attack other animals; c) damage property other than the owner's. This shall be an absolute liability probation. No proof of intent to permit or allow shall be required. (Ord. 5538, 1-17-2006)</p>
<p>Link for more Information:</p>	<p>http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=802</p>
<p>Information last updated</p>	<p>2010-06-08 12:51:00</p>

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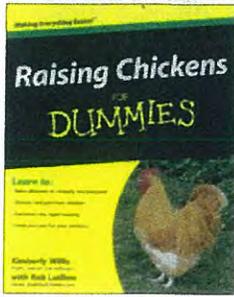
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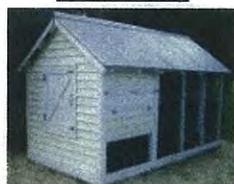
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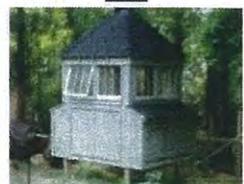
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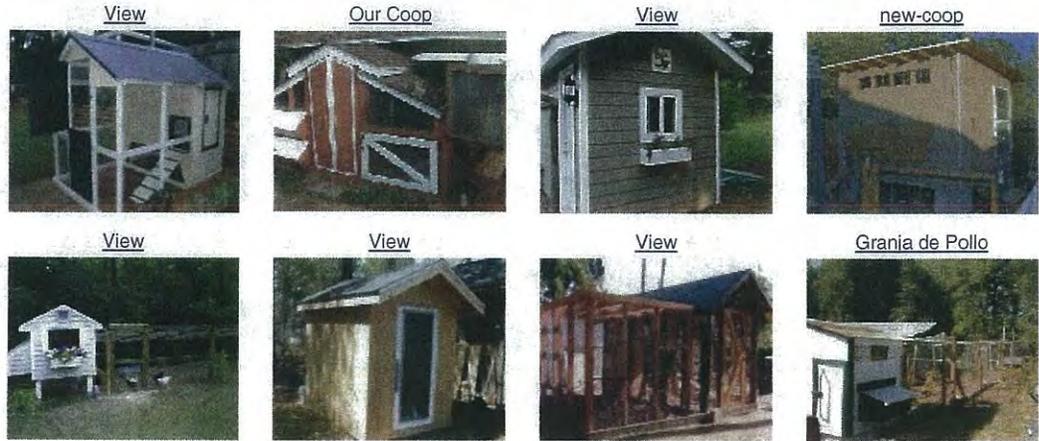
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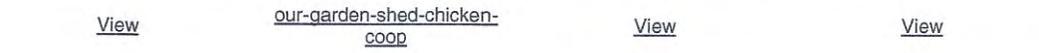


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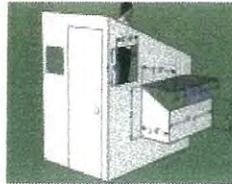


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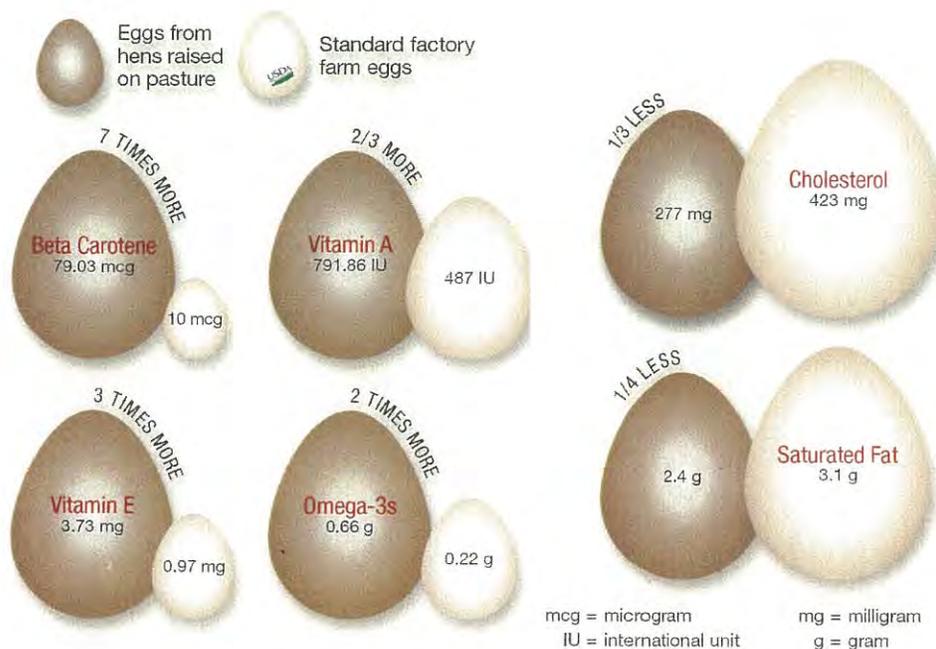
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- **Make good pets**
 - Educational Value
 - Alternate pet for allergies
- **Low maintenance and low impact**
 - They simply need water, food and shelter. They do not need to be groomed, washed, pet, walked, spayed, neutered, or trained.
 - Hens enjoy fruit and vegetable scraps.
- **Quiet**
- **Provide better eggs than store bought:**



- **Provide organic, nitrogen rich fertilizer**
- **Eat problematic insects**
 - such as ticks, Japanese beetles, slugs and mosquito larvae.
- **Nationwide movement towards sustainable, local food**
- **Many cities currently allow chickens.**

CNN Money's 2008 "Best Places to Live"

- 9 out of the 16 listed allowed Backyard Hens

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2. Fort Collins CO
3. Naperville IL
4. Irvine CA
5. Franklin Township NJ
6. Norman OK
7. Round Rock TX
8. Columbia MD
12. Highlands Ranch, CO
14. McKinney TX

According to the town of Long Grove Website:

"...this special little village retains all the character of its original farming community roots, with historic buildings, cobblestone walks and flowering gardens, set in a secluded rural atmosphere."

Seems like Long Grove should welcome chickens!

Selection of U.S. Cities with New Ordinances since July 2008

Chapel Hill, NC Wake Forest, NC Durham, NC Sanford, NC Asheville, NC Winston-Salem, NC Burnsville, MN Lawrence, KS Fort Collins, CO Ann Arbor, MI Denton, TX	Provo, UT Longmont, CO Fayetteville, AR Moab, UT Mulliken, MI Arlington, MA Cannon Beach, OR Ypsilanti, MI Draper City, UT Baraboo, WI Forest Grove, OR	Cleveland, OH Taylor, TX Huntington, NY Gulfport, FL Burnsville, MN State College, PA Portland, ME Falmouth, ME Missoula, MT Jefferson, WI Buffalo, NY
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Chicago Suburbs allowing Chickens

Chicago Evanston Winnetka St Charles Naperville Downers Grove Oak Park Itasca Golf	Northfield Worth Northbrook Highland Park Arlington Heights Mount Prospect Downers Grove Warrenville Batavia	
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Other Cities Allowing Hens

New York, NY	Boise, ID	Irvine, CA
Los Angeles, CA	San Francisco, CA	Portland, OR
Topeka, KS	San Diego, CA	Petaluma, CA
Madison, WI	Seattle, WA	Santa Rosa, CA
Albuquerque, NM	Houston, TX	Colorado Springs, CO
Spokane, WA	Atlanta, GA	Miami, FL
San Antonio, TX	Duluth, MN	Sanford, FL
Honolulu, HI	Mobile, AL	Alpharetta, GA
Charlotte, NC	Anaheim, CA	Des Moines, IA
Austin, TX	Berkeley, CA	Sioux City, IA
San Jose, CA	Davis, CA	Evansville, IN
Memphis, TN	St Paul, MN	Orem City, UT
Chicago, IL	St Louis, MO	Burlington, VT
Louisville, KY	Lincoln, NE	Everett, WA
Baton Rouge, LA	Omaha, NE	Lynnwood, WA
Cambridge, MA	Santa Fe, NM	Olympia, WA
Northampton, MA	Las Vegas, NV	Tacoma, WA
Somerset, MA	New Hempstead, NY	Vancouver, WA
Westwood, MA	Syracuse, NY	Green Bay, WI
Minneapolis, MN	Stillwater, OK	Denver, CO
Raleigh, NC	Pittsburgh, PA	Baltimore, MD
Corvallis, OR	Aikin, SC	Hartford, CT
Rochester, NY	Nashville, TN	Waco, TX

There are seven main concerns/myths that routinely surface when the topic of city chicks is discussed:

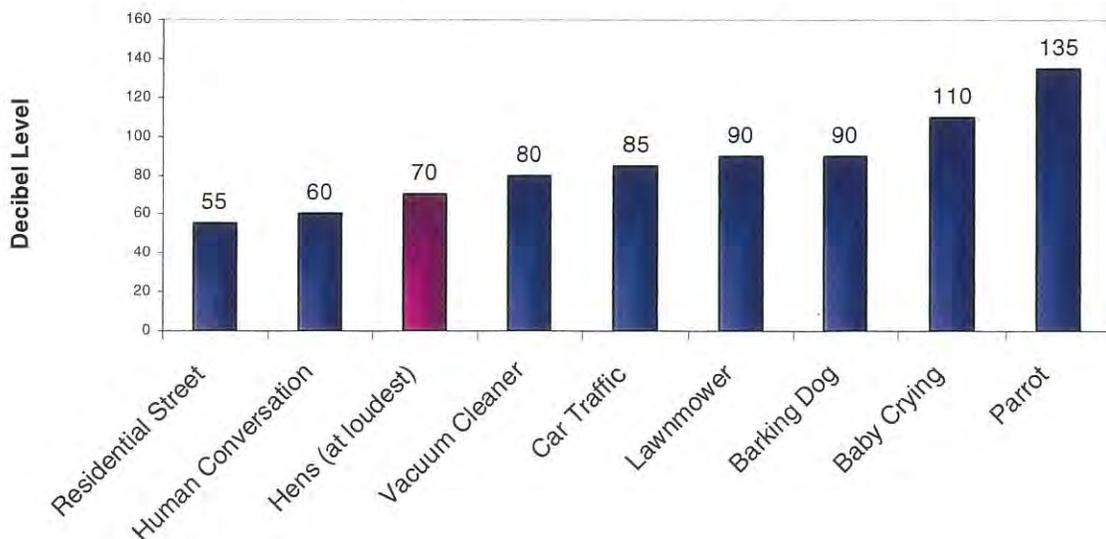
1. Noise
2. Waste and Odor
3. Disease
4. Predators and Rodents
5. Appearances
6. Property values

I'd like to address each of these concerns:

1. Noise

- Chicken hens are one of the quietest domestic animals.
- Laying hens, at their very loudest, have a slightly higher decibel level as human conversation (70 decibels). They cluck softly from time to time, and will often cluck to let you know they recently laid an egg.
- Unless they are in danger, they do not squawk.
- They sleep at night just as people do and are completely quiet from dusk to dawn.
- They are quiet because they want to be left alone to hunt and peck and do not want to attract attention to themselves.

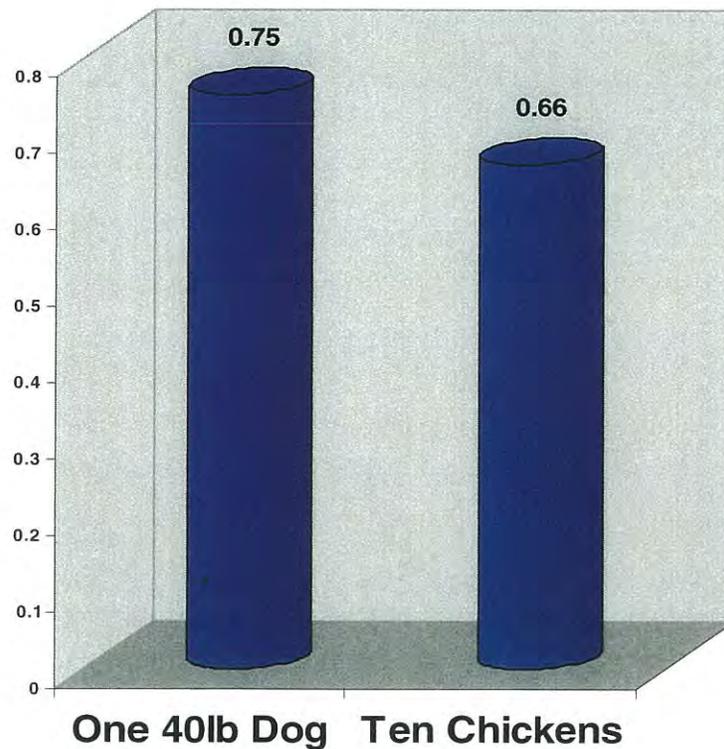
Common Noises



2. Waste and Odor Issues

- Chickens don't have any smell of their own
- A forty pound dog generates more doggie-do (about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound) than ten chickens (two-thirds of a pound of waste daily). Both waste are smelly and need to be picked up.
- We are not talking about a 300-foot commercial chicken house with 30,000 chickens next door. We are talking about a few laying hens in a backyard setting. The maintenance required to keep things hygienic is minimal.
- Unlike dog waste, chicken waste can be composted. Chicken manure is valuable as a high-nitrogen fertilizer.

Solid Waste Generated (lbs/day)



3. Disease

The truth is that small flocks have literally no risk of avian flu transmission to humans. Avian flu has been in the press as a concern to commercial poultry production where birds are raised in monster-size flocks confined in over-crowded environments and fed the cheapest food possible. This causes high stress and compromised immune systems in the birds. Any sign of disease, including a sneeze, could result in a huge number of birds getting sick, and this puts at risk a large amount of profit. As many experts have stated publicly, the solution to avian flu is in small-scale poultry.

From the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

“In the United States there is no need at present to remove a flock of chickens because of concerns regarding avian influenza.”

“When it comes to bird flu, diverse small-scale poultry farming is the solution, not the problem.” - 2006 GRAIN Report

4. Predators/Nuisance Animals

Wild birdfeeders, pet food, gardens, fish ponds and trash waiting to be collect all attract flies, rodents, snakes, raccoons, and foxes.

If you don't think that you have mice and rats outside your home right now, you are living in a fantasy world. People may claim that keeping chickens will attract mice and rats and think they don't exist until the chickens arrive. Yes, if you have chickens there will be another food source in your backyard, but there are ways to keep the chicken feed put away in mice and rat proof containers.

It is true that predators often eat chickens if they can catch them. However, these same predators might eat cats, rabbits and even small dogs if given the opportunity. Chickens do not *attract* predators any more than these other animals. They have instinctual defenses that protect them from these predators, such as sleeping in a protected area (coop) at night and making very little noise

Chickens are voracious omnivores and will seek and eat just about anything that moves including ticks (think Lyme disease), fleas, mosquitoes, grasshoppers, stink bugs, slugs, and even mice, baby rats and small snakes.

<p>Ordinance could ensure proper food storage and that coops are predator-resistant.</p>

5. Appearance Issues

Micro-flock coop designs can be totally charming, upscale and even whimsical. Common design features include blending in with the local architectural, matching the slope of the roof and complementing color schemes.

Other small accessory buildings could be equally problematic in appearance (sheds, dog houses, etc.)

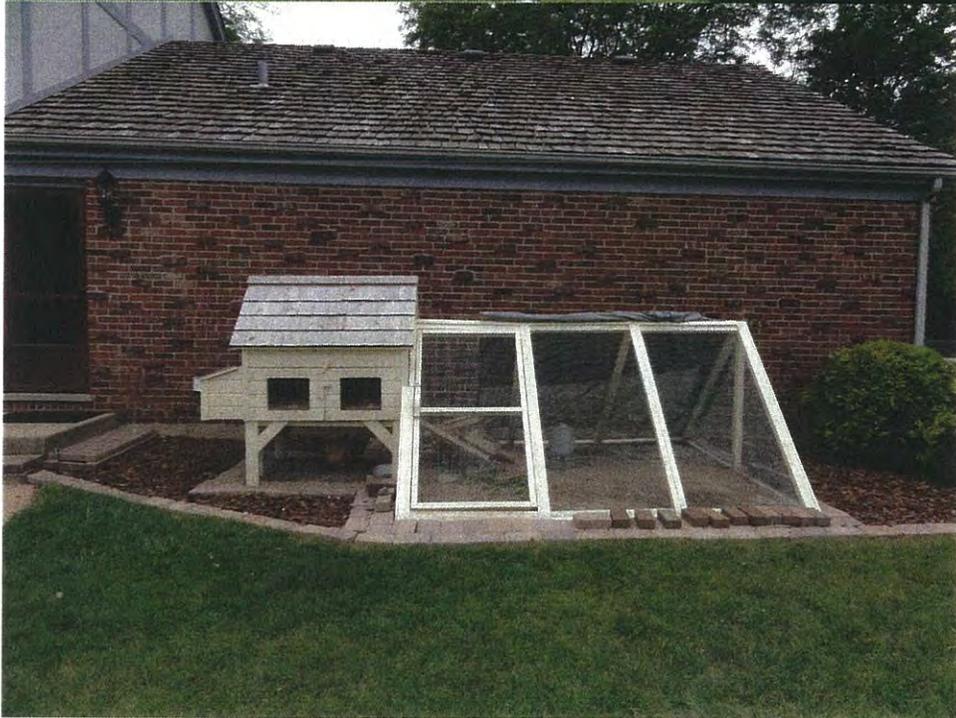
Regulate in the ordinance change

Sample excerpt from South Portland, ME code:

The materials used in making the structure shall be uniform for each element of the structure such that the walls are made of the same material, the roof has the same shingles or other covering, and any windows or openings are constructed using the same materials.

Sample Coop Pictures





6. Property Values

There is no proof of any negative impact on property values.

Some of the most prominent and valuable neighborhoods in the country are in cities that have allowances for urban chickens. Check the property values in Austin? How about Long Island, Fort Collins, Seattle, Chicago, Naperville, Winnetka, Madison or Portland? These cities are all in favor of the feathered friends, and so long as management is comparable to that of any other pet, no negative impact is reflected in home values.

Case Study: Fort Collins, CO

Hens legalized Sept 2008

Animal Control Calls in one year

• Total: ~12,000

Chicken Related: 3

Two calls were unfounded welfare or nuisance complaints.

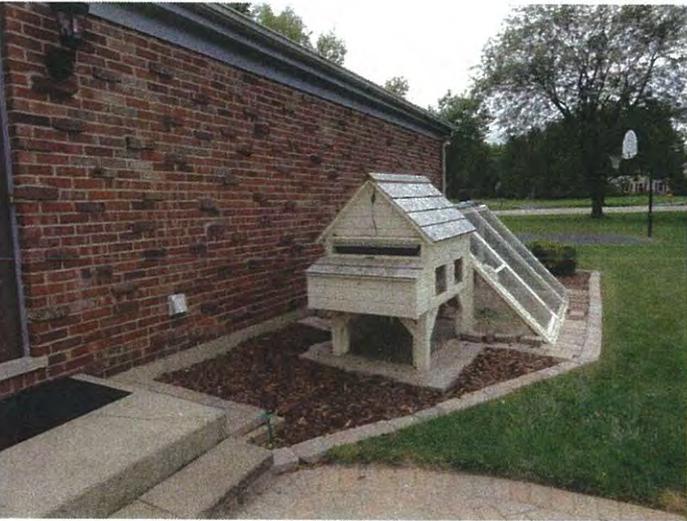
Third was a "rogue" chicken

"To put backyard chickens into perspective. On any given day I have more dog poop in my front yard from other neighbor's dogs than they have chicken poop in their front yard from my chickens. I have more cat prints on my car from other neighbor's cats than they have chicken prints on their car from my chickens. And I'm awakened at 2:00am more from other neighbor's dogs barking than they have ever been awakened at 2:00am from my sleeping hens." Andy G. Schneider aka The Chicken Whisperer

Read more: <http://www.grit.com/Backyard-Poultry-With-the-Chicken-Whisperer/Backyard-Chickens-Have-Unfair-Reputation.aspx#ixzz1X32I6iv3>



Overman Coop (10x15 footprint)



Coop is to the left of the garage and can't be seen.

This is the view of the coop from a neighboring home.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

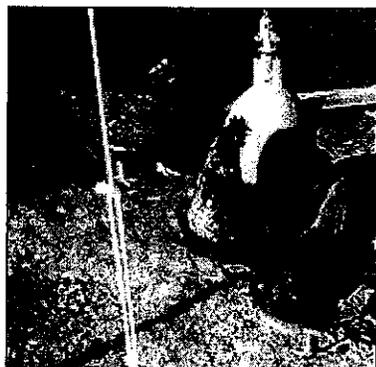
CDC 24/7: Saving Lives. Protecting People. Saving Money Through Prevention.

Keeping Live Poultry



Live poultry, such as chickens, ducks, geese, and turkeys, often carry harmful germs called *Salmonella*. After you touch a bird, or anything in the area where they live and roam, wash your hands so you don't get sick!

An increasing number of people around the country are choosing to keep live poultry, such as chickens or ducks, as part of a greener, healthier lifestyle. There are many benefits of backyard chickens and other poultry, but it is important to consider the risk of illness, especially for children, that can result from handling live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam.



It's common for chickens, ducks, and other poultry to carry *Salmonella*, which is a type of germ that naturally lives in the intestines of poultry and many other animals and is shed in their droppings or feces. Even organically fed poultry can have *Salmonella*. While it usually doesn't make the birds sick, *Salmonella* can cause serious illness when it is passed to people.

Salmonella can make people sick with diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and/or abdominal cramps. Sometimes, people can become so sick from a *Salmonella* infection that they have to go to the hospital. Infants, elderly persons, and those with weakened immune systems are more likely than others to develop severe illness. When severe infection occurs, *Salmonella* may spread from the intestines to the bloodstream, and then to other body sites and can cause death unless the person is treated promptly with antibiotics.

Check out the questions and answers below for more information on *Salmonella* infection and how to prevent getting germs from live poultry. You may also obtain further information by talking to your health care provider or your animal's veterinarian.

How do people get *Salmonella* infections from live poultry?

Live poultry may have *Salmonella* germs in their droppings and on their bodies (poultry feathers, feet, and beaks) even when they appear healthy and clean. The germs can also get on cages, coops, hay, plants, and soil in the area where the birds live and roam. Additionally, the germs can be found on the hands, shoes, and clothing of those who handle the birds or work or play where they live and roam. People become infected with *Salmonella* when they put their hands or other things that have been in contact with feces in or around their mouth. Young children are especially at risk for illness because their immune systems are still developing and because they are more likely than others to put their fingers or other items into their mouths. It is important to wash your hands immediately

after touching poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam, because the germs on your hands can easily spread to other people or things.

What are some ways to reduce the risk of *Salmonella* infection from live poultry?

- Do not let children younger than 5 years of age handle or touch chicks, ducklings, or other live poultry without supervision.



- Wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water immediately after touching live poultry or anything in the area where they live and roam. Avoid touching your mouth before washing your hands. Use hand sanitizer if soap and water are not readily available.
- Adults should supervise hand washing for young children.
- Wash hands after removing soiled clothes and shoes.
- Do not eat or drink in the area where the birds live or roam.
- Do not let live poultry inside the house or in areas where food or drink is prepared, served, or stored, such as kitchens, pantries, or outdoor patios.
- If you have free-roaming live poultry, assume where they live and roam is contaminated.
- Clean equipment and materials associated with raising or caring for live poultry, such as cages or feed or water containers, outside the house, not inside.



What are the signs, symptoms, and types of treatment available for *Salmonella* infections?

You can learn more about the signs, symptoms and treatment of *Salmonella* infection by visiting the [CDC Salmonella web site \(http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/\)](http://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/). If you suspect you or your child has *Salmonella* infection, contact your health care provider immediately and mention recent contact with live poultry.

Are there any policies about owning live poultry?

Rules and regulations vary by city, county, and state ordinances, so check with your local government to determine rules and regulations about owning live poultry.

More Information

- [CDC's Healthy Pets Healthy People \(http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets\)](http://www.cdc.gov/healthypets)
- [CDC.gov Feature: Risk of Human Salmonella Infections from Live Baby Poultry \(http://www.cdc.gov/Features/SalmonellaBabyBirds/\)](http://www.cdc.gov/Features/SalmonellaBabyBirds/)
- [Send a Health-e-Card: Teach Hand Washing \(http://www2c.cdc.gov/ecards/message/message.asp?cardid=297\)](http://www2c.cdc.gov/ecards/message/message.asp?cardid=297)
- [CDC's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report \(MMWR\) – recent publications](#)
 - [Multistate Outbreaks of *Salmonella* Infections Associated with Live Poultry – United States, 2007 \(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5802a1.htm\)](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5802a1.htm)
 - [Three Outbreaks of Salmonellosis Associated with Baby Poultry from Three Hatcheries – United States, 2006 \(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5612a1.htm?s_cid=mm5612a1_e\)](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5612a1.htm?s_cid=mm5612a1_e)
 - [Salmonella \(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046940.htm\) Serotype Montevideo Infections Associated with Chicks – Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, Spring 1995 and 1996 \(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046940.htm\)](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00046940.htm)
- [CDC Kidtastics Podcast: Why Parents Should Think Twice Before Giving Baby Birds to Young Children for Easter \[PODCAST - 4:09 minutes\] \(http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=11117\)](http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=11117)
- [CDC Kidtastics Podcast: Wash Your Hands \(http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=789183\)](http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=789183)
- [CDC Radio: Hand Washing PSA \(http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=234161\)](http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=234161)
- [Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2009 \(http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5805a1.htm\)](http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/rr5805a1.htm)
- [United States Department of Agriculture's National Poultry Improvement Plan ☞ \(http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/poultry/\)](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/animal_dis_spec/poultry/)
- [United States Department of Agriculture's Biosecurity for Birds ☞ \(http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/birdbiosecurity/\)](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/birdbiosecurity/)

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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348, 24 Hours/Every Day -
cdcinfo@cdc.gov



James Hogue

From: David Lothspeich
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 10:51 AM
To: 'davecity@aol.com'
Cc: James Hogue
Subject: RE: SPECIAL PCZBA AGENDA on Tuesday, September 20

David and Ann,

Thank you for your email, I've forwarded to Village Planner James Hogue for the records.

Dave

This email is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If you are not the intended recipient, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by collect telephone call and return the original copy to us at: 3110 RFD, Long Grove, IL 60047 by US mail. We will reimburse you for postage.

From: davecity@aol.com [<mailto:davecity@aol.com>]
Sent: Friday, September 16, 2011 10:30 AM
To: David Lothspeich
Subject: SPECIAL PCZBA AGENDA on Tuesday, September 20

Good Morning David,

My husband David and I can not attend the Tuesday evening meeting but, would like to express our support for our neighbor John Emerich in regards to Title 5 modification of zoning regulations regarding the keeping of chickens. Thank you and have a great weekend!

Ann Hallihan and David Jo

James Hogue

From: cborawski@yahoo.com
Sent: Tuesday, September 20, 2011 2:26 PM
To: David Lothspeich; James Hogue
Subject: Memo to Plan Commission Members - Public Hearing Poultry

Please pass this memo to the Plan Commission Members and enter into the public record as I will not be able to attend tonight's meeting but do wish to make some comments.

Honorable Plan Commission Members,

Please allow this email to serve as my request and support of the Plan Commission to consider modification of the current Poultry regulations to expand the current regulations to allow more Long Grove Residents the opportunity to have chickens on their property.

I believe the restrictions can be relaxed to include residents with lot sizes as small as 1 or 2 two acres. At the very least the regulations for Poultry should be in keeping with the equine regulations. It seems quite contradictory that residents with two acres can keep a horse but not a chicken.

Of course we need regulations to limit the number of chickens that people can keep to a number that would satisfy the daily egg need of an average family. We too probably need to allow hens (females) and not allow roosters to avoid conflict with neighbors due to rooster noise.

I fully support expansion of this regulation as I believe allowing people to keep chickens on appropriate lot sizes can be done in an appropriate way in keeping with aesthetics and Long Grove charm and character.

Thanks for efforts and consideration. I look forward to farm fresh eggs.

Respectfully

Chris Borawski
6571 RFD

DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED:	A dwelling containing only one dwelling unit, situated on a separate subdivision lot capable of individual sale and surrounded by open space.
DWELLING UNIT:	A group of rooms constituting all or part of a dwelling which are arranged, designed, used or intended for use exclusively as living quarters for one family and which includes cooking facilities.
ENLARGEMENT:	An addition to the floor area of, or any other increase in the size of, any existing structure.
ERECT:	To build, construct, attach, hang, place, suspend or affix and includes the painting of signs. Does not include the changing of a message or normal maintenance or repair of a sign or of a sign structure.
EXPANDED AGRICULTURAL USES:	The raising of livestock and poultry, research and experimental farms and all activities incidental thereto, greenhouses, nurseries, apiaries, dog kennels, and the on the premises selling of the products raised thereon.
EXPOSED LOWER LEVEL:	A portion of a building located partly underground having an average ceiling height aboveground of more than two feet (2') but less than six feet (6').
EXPOSED LOWER LEVEL, LOOKOUT:	A portion of a building where one or more of the exposed lower level walls extend aboveground and include one or more windows that extend aboveground.
EXPOSED LOWER LEVEL, WALKOUT:	A portion of a building where one or more of the exposed lower level walls extend aboveground and include one or more doors to provide access to the exterior of the building.
EXTENSION:	An increase in the amount of existing floor area used for an existing use within an existing structure or an increase in that portion of a tract of land occupied by an existing use.



CHAPTER 3
RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

SECTION:

- 5-3- 1: Purposes
- 5-3- 2: Permitted Uses
- 5-3- 3: Accessory Structures And Uses
- 5-3- 4: Home Occupations
- 5-3- 5: Temporary Uses
- 5-3- 6: Special Uses
- 5-3- 7: Parking Requirements
- 5-3- 8: Sign Regulations
- 5-3- 9: Buffer Yards, Landscaping, And Screening Requirements
- 5-3-10: Use Limitations
- 5-3-11: Antimonotony Regulations
- 5-3-12: Bulk, Space, And Yard Requirements

5-3-1: **PURPOSES:** Long Grove's unique qualities are drawn from its residential core. The essential character of the village results from its large residential lot sizes as well as its abundant, natural vegetation and limited accessibility via a pattern of quiet rural roads and streets. The residential district regulations are intended to perpetuate the overall character of the village by preserving established residential areas and encouraging new development consistent with the rural character of the village's residential core.

Three (3) zoning districts are provided for residential development. The residential districts (R1, R2, and R3 districts), together with the regulations permitting planned unit developments, provide ample opportunity for the development and preservation of various housing types consistent with the existing character of the village. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-2: **PERMITTED USES:** The following uses and no other are permitted as of right in the residential districts:

- (A) Single-family detached dwellings.

(B) Agriculture, subject to the following limitations:

1. Use: The growing of crops shall be permitted as of right in the residential districts. Any other agricultural use shall require a special use permit pursuant to section 5-3-6 of this chapter.

2. Minimum Acres Required: Commercial agriculture uses shall require a minimum of ten (10) contiguous acres of lot area within the village.

3. Location Of Buildings Or Structures: In all tracts of land devoted to agriculture uses, no building or other structure shall be situated or otherwise located within the setback area required by the terms of the zoning classification within which the lot is located. For example, if the lot is zoned in the R1 district, no buildings or other structures may be situated within one hundred feet (100') of the front yard as measured from the lot lines.

(C) Open space. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-3: **ACCESSORY STRUCTURES AND USES:** Accessory structures and uses are permitted in the residential districts subject to the provisions of section 5-9-1 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-4: **HOME OCCUPATIONS:** Home occupations are permitted in the residential districts subject to the provisions of section 5-9-2 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-5: **TEMPORARY USES:** Temporary uses are permitted in the residential districts subject to the provisions of section 5-9-3 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-6: **SPECIAL USES:** The following uses may be permitted in the residential districts subject to the issuance of a special use permit as provided in section 5-11-17 of this title and subject to the additional standards hereinafter set forth:

(A) Schools, elementary and high, including playgrounds and athletic fields incidental thereto, but only subject to the special procedures

- (K) Personal wireless services antennas, but only subject to the special procedures and standards contained in section 5-9-6 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-7: **PARKING REQUIREMENTS:** The parking requirements applicable in the residential districts are set forth in section 5-9-4 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-8: **SIGN REGULATIONS:** The sign regulations applicable in the residential districts are set forth in section 5-9-5 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-9: **BUFFER YARDS, LANDSCAPING, AND SCREENING REQUIREMENTS:** The requirements relating to buffer yards, landscaping, and screening of certain uses and structures in the residential districts are set forth in section 5-9-7 of this title. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-10: **USE LIMITATIONS:**

- (A) One Principal Building Per Lot: Not more than one principal detached residential building shall be located on a zoning lot; and no principal detached residential building shall be located on the same zoning lot with any other principal building.
- (B) Parking And Loading In Setbacks: No parking or loading area shall be permitted in any setback on a lot except for garage turnaround areas and driveways as permitted by section 7-1-1-5 of this code.
- (C) One Principal Use Per Lot: Unless otherwise permitted expressly pursuant to a special use permit or planned unit development approval, not more than one principal use shall be located on a zoning lot, and each principal use shall be located entirely on a single zoning lot. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-11: **ANTIMONOTONY REGULATIONS:**

- (A) Purpose: The intent of this section is to ensure sufficient variety in detached single-family dwellings to prevent monotony, and to foster

The architectural board may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the building superintendent.

2. The owner can appeal a decision of the architectural board to the village board within ten (10) days of the denial by filing a written notice of appeal with the village clerk. The village board may affirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the architectural board.

3. Any appeal under this subsection (E) shall be reviewed in light of the criteria in subsections (B) and (C) of this section and the purposes in subsection (A) of this section.

- (F) Responsibility: It is the responsibility of the owner to establish to the satisfaction of the village that the application fully complies with the provisions of this section.
- (G) Deviations: For good cause shown, the village board may approve deviations from strict conformity with this section when the owner establishes to the satisfaction of the village board that any such deviations are reasonably necessary and are not contrary to the purpose and intent of this section. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-3-12: **BULK, SPACE, AND YARD REQUIREMENTS:** The building height, lot, yard, floor area ratio, coverage, and spacing requirements applicable in the residential districts are set forth in the following table. Footnote references appear at the end of the table.

	R1	R2	R3
Maximum building height (feet) ¹	35	35	35
Minimum lot area (square feet) ²	3 acres	2 acres	1 acre
Minimum yards and setbacks ^{3,4} :			
Front and corner side (feet)	100	75	50
Side (feet)	50	40	30
Rear (feet) ⁵	50	40	30
Conservancy area/scenic corridor		See footnote 5	
Maximum gross floor area ⁶		See footnote 7	
Maximum impervious surface coverage ^{7,8}	40%	40%	40%
Minimum spacing between principal and accessory buildings (feet)	20	20	20

Exceptions And Explanatory Notes:

1. **Height Limitation For Accessory Structures:** The maximum building height of any accessory structure shall be 15 feet unless otherwise permitted pursuant to section 5-9-1 of this title.
2. **Nonconforming Lots:** See section 5-10-5 of this title for lot requirements with respect to legal nonconforming lots of record.
3. **Permitted Obstructions In Required Yards:** See section 5-9-8 of this title for certain structures and uses that may be located in certain required yards.
4. **Special Conservancy Area And Scenic Corridor Setbacks:** Special setbacks for conservancy areas and scenic corridor areas established in title 7 of this code shall control over the yard and setback requirements established in this table.
5. **Rear Yard Regulations For Certain Accessory Structures And Uses:** Accessory structures and uses (except for tennis courts, playing courts, swimming pools, and guesthouses) may be located in required rear yards, provided the accessory structure or use is located not less than 30 feet from any lot line.
6. **Maximum Floor Area:** The maximum floor area for a lot in any of the residential zoning districts shall be calculated based on the lot area, as set forth in the following chart:

<u>Lot Area</u>	<u>Calculation For Maximum Floor Area</u>
10,000 square feet to 43,559 square feet	5,500 square foot building size plus 0.098 square foot of floor area for each square foot of lot area over 10,000 square feet. In no case shall a principal building exceed 8,800 square feet
43,560 square feet to 130,679 square feet	8,800 square foot building size plus 0.025 square foot of floor area for each square foot of lot area over 43,560 square feet. In no case shall a principal building exceed 11,000 square feet
130,680 square feet and greater	11,000 square foot building size plus 0.022 square foot of floor area for each square foot of lot area over 130,680 square feet. Where a principal building is 11,000 square feet or greater, for each 1,000 square feet or fraction thereof over 10,000 square feet, the front yard setback shall be increased an additional 50 feet. In no case shall a principal building exceed 13,000 square feet

7. **Variance Or Other Relief:** No variance or other relief shall be granted except as permitted in an approved planned unit development pursuant to section 5-11-18 of this title.
8. **Public Safety Uses:** In the R2 district only, a local governmental use designed to provide public safety services directly to the residents of the village, limited to a fire station, police station, or similar municipal use, may exceed the

CHAPTER 9

DISTRICT REGULATIONS OF GENERAL APPLICABILITY

SECTION:

- 5-9- 1: Accessory Structures And Uses
- 5-9- 2: Home Occupations
- 5-9- 3: Temporary Uses
- 5-9- 4: Off Street Parking
- 5-9- 5: Signs
- 5-9- 6: Personal Wireless Services Antennas Regulations
- 5-9- 7: Screening, Landscaping, And Buffer Yard Requirements
- 5-9- 8: Permitted Obstructions In Required Yards
- 5-9- 9: Exterior Lighting
- 5-9-10: Expanded Agricultural Uses
- 5-9-11: Bed And Breakfast Accommodations
- 5-9-12: Public Assemblies

5-9-1: ACCESSORY STRUCTURES AND USES:

- (A) Authorization: Subject to the limitations of this section, and except as limited by the regulations of the district where located, accessory structures and uses are permitted in any zoning district in connection with any principal use lawfully existing within such district.
- (B) Definition: An "accessory structure or use" is a structure or use that:
 - 1. Is subordinate in purpose, use, and floor area to, and serves, a principal structure or use; and
 - 2. Is customarily incident to such principal structure or use; and
 - 3. Contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of those occupying, working at, or being served by such principal structure or use; and

4. Except as otherwise expressly authorized by the provisions of this title, is located on the same zoning lot as such principal structure or use; and

5. Is under the same ownership and control as such principal structure or use.

(C) Certificate Of Zoning Compliance Required: When required by section 5-11-11 of this title, a certificate of zoning compliance evidencing the compliance of the accessory use or structure with the provisions of this title shall be obtained before any such accessory use or structure is established or constructed.

(D) Special Regulations Applicable To Particular Accessory Structures And Uses:

1. Pro Shops: The sale of sports equipment and the serving of food and beverages, including alcoholic beverages if licensed by the village, shall be permitted as an accessory use to a recreational club.

2. Guesthouses: A guesthouse shall be a permitted accessory use, provided that it contains no more than eight hundred fifty (850) square feet of livable area and complies with all the setback requirements of a principal building as set forth in the applicable zoning classification. There shall not be more than one guesthouse for each principal dwelling unit on a lot. A guesthouse shall be considered an accessory use to the principal dwelling unit. A guesthouse may only be located on a lot that includes the principal dwelling unit and that is three (3) acres or larger. A guesthouse may not be owned by anyone other than the owner of the principal dwelling unit.

3. Residential Recreational Facilities: Residential recreational facilities such as tennis courts, playing courts, and swimming pools shall be permitted accessory uses, provided that no portion of the recreational facility shall be located between the setback line and the lot lines established by the applicable zoning district regulations or any recorded plat of subdivision. No part of a tennis court, playing court, or swimming pool shall be located between the front line of the dwelling located on the same lot as the court or pool and any street abutting said lot. For the purpose of this section, the front line of any dwelling shall be drawn parallel to any road abutting the lot and intersecting the point of the dwelling located the closest to the road. A tennis court or playing court shall not be built over a septic

system. A tennis court or playing court shall not be lighted for playing purposes. Swimming pools and tennis courts shall be so designed as to not cause a drainage problem.

4. Outdoor Storage: Except as otherwise expressly permitted by this title, outdoor storage shall not be allowed as an accessory use.

5. Horses And Ponies: The keeping of horses and ponies shall be permitted only as accessory to a residential use on the same lot, subject to the provisions of section 10-4-15 of this code.

6. Off Street Storage Of Vehicles In Residential Districts And Within Thirty Feet Of Any Residential District: The following provisions shall govern the off street storage of all vehicles in all residential districts and within thirty feet (30') of any residential district:

(a) Storage Defined: For purposes of this subsection, the term "storage" shall mean the parking of a vehicle for a continuous period of longer than eight (8) hours.

(b) Classification Of Vehicles: For purposes of this title, vehicles shall be classified as follows, regardless of the use to which the vehicle is put or intended or designed to serve and regardless of any other classification system made applicable to vehicles by any other governmental body:

(1) First division vehicle: A vehicle that is designed to carry not more than ten (10) persons.

(2) Second division vehicle: A vehicle that is designed to carry more than ten (10) persons, is designed or used for living quarters, is designed for pulling or carrying freight, cargo, or implements of husbandry, and those motor vehicles of the first division remodeled for use and used as a motor vehicle of the second division.

(c) Prohibition: Except for a passenger car or a vehicle registered with the Illinois secretary of state as a vehicle of the first division, outdoor storage of any motor vehicle or other vehicle including, but not limited to, any boat, trailer, camper, or commercial vehicle, within the residential districts, as well as to the parking of said vehicles within any other district, when the vehicle is situated within thirty feet (30') of a residential district, is prohibited.

TEST 6

Illumination Of Adjacent Lot	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Direct light greater than 2 foot-lamberts from any source reflected off a white surface which is 12 feet from source	NP	NP	NP	–
External lights which glare into traffic and/or adjacent neighboring properties	NP	NP	NP	–
Reflected light from a dwelling, commercial structure, or sign which is greater than 2 foot-lamberts when measured at the structure. Also applies to structure inadvertently lighted	NP	NP	NP	–

- (D) Lighting Permits: A permit shall be required for the construction, installation, modification, erection, or operation of any exterior illumination system except in class 3 areas, in accordance with section 5-11-21 of this title.
- (E) Existing Illumination Systems: All existing illumination systems which do not conform to the requirements of this section shall be brought into conformity with all of the criteria and standards set forth in this section no later than two (2) years subsequent to adoption of this section.
- (F) Variations: The architectural board may, upon good cause shown, grant a variation to an owner from strict compliance with the standards set forth in this section if, in the determination of the architectural board, the variation is necessary to avoid an undue hardship upon the owner, and provided further that the architectural board determines that the illumination system with the variance requested shall not have any adverse effect upon adjacent properties, and provided further that the illumination system with the variation requested shall not result in light pollution subject to public view. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-9-10: EXPANDED AGRICULTURAL USES:

- (A) Purpose: The purpose of this section is to regulate business uses, business developments, and business activities under the definition of expanded agricultural use contained in section 5-12-13 of this title. These regulations shall apply within any zoning district which permits agricultural uses.

- (B) Procedure: A special use permit must be obtained to operate expanded agricultural uses on a lot. The procedures and requirements for special uses contained in section 5-11-17 of this title shall apply.
- (C) Uses: The following uses are allowed as expanded agricultural uses:
1. Raising of livestock and poultry, and all activities incidental thereto.
 2. Nurseries, including the business of landscape architect and landscape contracting. Permitted nursery uses include the following:
 - (a) Office and design facilities.
 - (b) Storage facilities for nursery and landscape contracting equipment such as trucks, tractors, hand tools and the like, storage of plant materials, including materials purchased from other nurseries and related materials such as soil, sand, gravel, brick, concrete blocks, peat moss, grass seed, fertilizer, stone, tile, lumber and boulders.
 - (c) On site sales of plants grown on the lot.
 - (d) On site or off site sale of landscape contracts for the furnishing and installing of plants and related materials and for related services such as tree trimming and maintenance. The burning of waste materials brought onto the premises shall be prohibited.
 3. Experimental farms.
- (D) Property Use Allocation For Expanded Agricultural Uses:
1. Nonaccessory Use Property: Eighty percent (80%) of the total contiguous land must be used for raising of stock or open air nursery plantings. No buildings or other structures shall be permitted on this nonaccessory use property.
 2. Accessory Use Property: Accessory use property is limited to twenty percent (20%) of the total contiguous land and shall include property used for storage facilities, office facilities, design facilities, other buildings, and parking. Property not within the village may not be used in calculating the portion of the property which can be devoted to accessory use. On all property, no building or other structure shall be located within the setback area required by the

terms of the zoning classification within which the property is located. Buildings shall be completely enclosed. The following uses shall be permitted on accessory use property:

(a) Storage Of Materials: The on site storage of tools, spare parts and incidental materials. Space required for the on site storage or placement of these materials shall be considered accessory use property. Fencing shall be required to avoid view from roads and adjacent lot owners. Fencing location and description shall be detailed through the expanded agricultural use permit application. Owners shall be encouraged to utilize berms and/or landscaping to achieve the necessary buffer effect.

(b) Employee, Customer, And Vendor Parking: Property used for employee, customer, and vendor parking as well as roadways is considered accessory use property.

(c) Storage Or Parking Of Vehicles: The on site storage or parking of trucks, tractors, and related machinery property used for the above is considered accessory use property whether the storage or parking is in open air or inside facilities, subject to the following limitations:

(1) The actual number of vehicles in open air storage or in overnight parking is limited in relation to the amount of contiguous property. The maximum number permitted in open air is:

<u>Contiguous Acres</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
10 - 15	20
16 - 25	30
26 - 45	50
46 -100	70
100+	80

Vehicles stored in inside facilities are not subject to the above calculation.

(2) For open air storage or parking, fencing shall be required to avoid view from roads and adjacent lot owners. Fencing location and description shall be detailed through an expanded agricultural use permit application which is required.

(d) Temporary Parking: No temporary parking or storage of trucks, trailers or other vehicles is permitted greater than one hour in duration on nonaccessory use property.

(e) Office Facilities: The property used for office facilities shall be considered accessory use property. In no event shall permitted land use exceed either of the following:

(1) Twenty percent (20%) of the total contiguous land used for permitted expanded agricultural uses.

(2) Five thousand (5,000) square feet.

(f) Vehicle Maintenance: The maintenance activity or repair of trucks, trailers and related machinery is to be performed off site or inside on site building facilities. Property used for on site vehicle maintenance shall be considered accessory use property. On site maintenance activities are limited to the hours of Monday through Saturday eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. to five o'clock (5:00) P.M.

(g) Framed Greenhouses, Warehouses, Other Buildings: The property required for greenhouses, warehouses, temporary growing structures commonly known as cold frames, or other buildings shall be considered accessory use property.

(h) Bulk Materials Stockpiles: These materials include soil, sand, peat, fertilizer, mulch, stone and related materials. The property required for these uses shall be considered accessory use property and stockpiles shall be screened. Fencing location and description shall be detailed through an expanded agricultural use permit application.

(i) Plants And Nursery Stock: On the premises selling of living plants and nursery stock grown on the property is permitted. However, the sale of stock or other plants grown off site is prohibited. When plants or nursery stock have been removed from their growing location, any staging, storage or sales area shall be considered accessory use property.

(E) Business License Required: A business license is required for expanded agricultural uses as set forth in title 3, chapter 1 of this code. A license will only be issued when compliance exists with this section.

- (F) Existing Use: Any existing uses which come within the definition of permitted expanded agricultural uses may continue subject to the provisions hereof. All such existing uses shall either terminate within seven (7) years of adoption of this section, or a special use permit for the expanded agricultural use shall be secured therefor within said seven (7) year period. No existing uses as defined in the expanded agricultural use definition may be expanded or altered without a special use permit for the expanded agricultural use having been secured therefor.
- (G) Other Limitations:
1. Sales Of Material Or Stock Prohibited: The on site retail (consumer) sales of materials or stock other than those grown on the site is prohibited.
 2. Minimum Acres Required: Expanded agricultural uses shall require a minimum of ten (10) contiguous acres of lot area within the village.
 3. Location Of Buildings Or Structures: In all tracts of land devoted to expanded agricultural uses, no building or other structure shall be situated or otherwise located within the setback area required by the terms of the zoning classification within which the lot is located. For example, if the lot is zoned in the R1 district, no buildings or other structures may be situated within one hundred feet (100') of the front yard as measured from the lot lines. (Ord. 2007-O-04, 4-24-2007)

5-9-11: **BED AND BREAKFAST ACCOMMODATIONS:**

- (A) Purposes: The purpose of this section is to provide for bed and breakfast accommodations (hereinafter referred to as "B&B") as a special use in certain zoning districts to provide temporary, short term accommodations for visitors to the village.
- (B) Procedure And General Standards:
- Procedure: A special use permit must be obtained to operate a B&B. The procedures and requirements for special uses as contained in section 5-11-17 of this title shall apply.
2. General Standards: The following general standards, in addition to those otherwise set forth in this title, shall apply to the issuance of a special use for a B&B. No special use shall be approved unless the

CHAPTER 4**ANIMAL CARE REGULATIONS**

SECTION:

- 10-4- 1: Person Defined
- 10-4- 2: Animal Necessities
- 10-4- 3: Prohibited Acts
- 10-4- 4: Dead Animals
- 10-4- 5: Disposition Of Dead Animals
- 10-4- 6: Artificially Colored Animals
- 10-4- 7: Wild Animals
- 10-4- 8: Destruction Of Dangerous Animals
- 10-4- 9: Notice Of Animal Bite
- 10-4-10: Disruptive Animals
- 10-4-11: Animal Care Facilities
- 10-4-12: Business Use Of Animals
- 10-4-13: Regulation Of Dogs And Cats
- 10-4-14: Owner's Responsibility
- 10-4-15: Hoofed Animals
- 10-4-16: Applicability
- 10-4-16-1: Variances

10-4-1: **PERSON DEFINED:** For the purposes of this chapter, whenever the term "person" shall appear in this chapter, said term shall mean and include any individual, corporation, partnership, association or other legal entity. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-2: **ANIMAL NECESSITIES:** Every person owning, harboring, keeping or caring for an animal shall provide the following for said animal:

- (A) A sufficient quantity of wholesome food and water.
- (B) Adequate shelter and protection from weather.

- (C) Veterinary care when necessary to prevent suffering or to cure illness.
- (D) Humane care and treatment. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-3: **PROHIBITED ACTS:** No person shall do any of the following acts to an animal:

- (A) Beat, treat cruelly, torment, overload, overwork or otherwise abuse any animal.
- (B) Abandon any animal where it may become a public charge or may suffer injury, hunger or exposure.
- (C) Fail to provide any animal with proper food, water, air and sanitary shelter. A shelter shall be deemed adequate if it is sufficient to provide natural light or artificial light and protection from the weather and is of such a size so that the animal can stand in an upright position and can also lie down stretched out so that no part of its body touches the sides of the shelter structure or touches any part of the bodies of any other animals within the same shelter.
- (D) Leave any animal unattended in a motor vehicle, trailer or other enclosure when outside temperatures are in excess of eighty degrees Fahrenheit (80°F), in such a manner that the animal does not have adequate air circulation.
- (E) Promote, conduct or stage any animal fights or other type of contest, game or fight of similar nature nor simulate a version of the same that may involve baiting and inciting an animal to fight. This prohibition does not pertain to fishing. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-4: **DEAD ANIMALS:** No person shall allow any dead animal or animals inflicted with a contagious disease to be present in any public place nor shall any person keep or harbor any animal which is infected with any disease which is contagious to other animals or persons nor shall any person keep or harbor any animal afflicted with any painful disease, injury or parasite unless the animal is under the care of a licensed veterinarian.

- (A) No diseased animal shall be shipped or removed from the premises of its owner except under the supervision of a licensed veterinarian or the Lake County Health Department.

- (B) Any animal which is in or on any public way or within any public place and which is severely injured or diseased and for which care is not being provided shall be removed by the Lake County Health Department or by the village superintendent or his designated agent to the nearest veterinary hospital willing to accept the animal or in the alternative to the nearest humane society shelter or in the alternative to the Lake County Health Department for proper treatment or disposal. This shall be done unless the owner can be identified and assumes responsibility for the removal and care of the animal. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-5: **DISPOSITION OF DEAD ANIMALS:** No person shall leave in or throw into any public way, public place, public body of water, or expose or bury within the village the body of any or any part thereof of any dead animal. Nor shall any dead animal be kept in a place where it is deleterious to the health of any person or other animal. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-6: **ARTIFICIALLY COLORED ANIMALS:** No person shall bring into the village, sell, offer for sale, barter or display living baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, or other fowl, rabbits, or any other animals which have been dyed, colored or otherwise treated so as to have an artificial color. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-7: **WILD ANIMALS:** No person shall possess, keep or maintain any wild, dangerous, nondomesticated animal or animals (*ferae naturae*) including wild animals native to the state of Illinois; provided however, that persons licensed by the state of Illinois or the Federal Government may possess wild animals in accordance with the terms of the license issued; and further provided, that none of the foregoing shall prohibit commerce in poultry for agricultural and foodstuff purposes. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-8: **DESTRUCTION OF DANGEROUS ANIMALS:** The village manager, the village superintendent, the Lake County Health Department, and any peace officer of the state of Illinois or Lake County or any municipality situated within Lake County is hereby authorized and directed to kill any dangerous animal when necessary to protect any person or property within the village. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980; amd. Ord. 90-O-37, 11-13-1990)

- (A) Remains of any animal so killed must be transported to a licensed veterinarian for proper examination and autopsy.
- (B) In the event any animal so killed had previously bitten or scratched any person no more than fourteen (14) days prior to the death of the animal, the body shall be submitted to a test by a licensed veterinarian for the presence of rabies disease. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-9: **NOTICE OF ANIMAL BITE:** No person who is an owner of an animal, after receipt of notice that the animal has bitten or scratched any person, shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of the animal, or allow the animal to leave the territory of the village unless and until the owner has delivered the animal to a licensed veterinarian for the administration of a rabies test. The animal shall be impounded in accordance with Lake County Health Department standards. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-10: **DISRUPTIVE ANIMALS:** No person shall harbor or keep any animal which repeatedly disturbs the peace and quiet of the neighborhood by making loud noises. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-11: **ANIMAL CARE FACILITIES:** No person shall purchase, sell, dedicate or maintain any property for the purpose of an animal care center comparable to a zoo, with the exception of a licensed veterinarian or a person licensed to maintain animals by the state of Illinois or the United States Government; and further provided, that said person shall have received from the village board a special use permit therefor. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-12: **BUSINESS USE OF ANIMALS:** No animal shall be kept or maintained for business purposes except for agricultural uses in accordance with the zoning regulations of the village¹; provided, that horses may be maintained in approved equestrian centers and animals may be maintained in veterinary clinics in the normal course of business. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

1. See title 5 of this code.

10-4-13: **REGULATION OF DOGS AND CATS:** The licensing laws of Lake County shall be deemed to be in full force and effect within the village. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-14: **OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY:** Whenever it comes to the attention of the owner of a dog or cat that the dog or cat has bitten or scratched any other animal or person, the owner of the animal shall immediately notify the Lake County health department and the village superintendent and shall further submit the animal to a licensed veterinarian for impoundment and for the administration of a rabies test in accordance with Lake County health department regulations; and provided further, that the animal shall be examined by the licensed veterinarian immediately after it being submitted and ten (10) days thereafter to determine whether or not the animal is infected by rabies disease. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-13-1980)

10-4-15: **HOOFED ANIMALS:**

(A) Hoofed animals shall not be housed or maintained on parcels of land consisting of less than two (2) acres. Hoofed animals may be maintained on a parcel of land consisting of two (2) acres and additional hoofed animals may be maintained for every additional half acre of land which is part of the parcel. For example:

1. Two (2) acres, four (4) hoofed animals.
2. Two and one-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) acres, five (5) hoofed animals.
3. Three (3) acres, six (6) hoofed animals.
4. Three and one-half ($3\frac{1}{2}$) acres, seven (7) hoofed animals.
5. Four (4) acres, eight (8) hoofed animals, etc. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

For the purpose of this section, acreage computations to satisfy the above described minimum acreage per animal shall specifically exclude areas situated within the floodplain or conservancy districts as defined in subsections 7-5-3(B) and 7-5-4(B) of this code. In addition, for the purposes of this section, the computation of acreage required shall include only that acreage which is actually to be utilized for the purposes of keeping hoofed animals.

The boarding of hoofed animals is prohibited on all parcels of land not physically occupied by the owner of said land. (Ord. 82-O-12, 7-13-1982)

- (B) All owners of horses shall provide a stall for each horse not less than ten feet by ten feet (10' x 10'), and an appropriate space for all other animals.
- (C) If an owner provides a mud lot, it must be fenced and exclusive of vegetative pasture, shall not exceed two thousand five hundred (2,500) square feet, and the mud lot shall be maintained in such a fashion as to minimize erosion.
- (D) No mud lot may be situated less than one hundred fifty feet (150') from any residence and suitable bush screening is recommended.
- (E) All animal waste which is stored must not be stored less than fifty feet (50') from any adjacent parcel. No animal waste shall be stored closer than one hundred fifty feet (150') from any occupied residence nor may animal waste be stored within the setback area for the parcel upon which the horse is kept. In addition, all animal waste must be removed on a regular basis at reasonable times so as not to constitute a health hazard.
- (F) All hoofed animals must be kept in a sanitary environment and be treated in a humane fashion and they must be cared for so as to maintain them in good health.
- (G) All parcels of land upon which hoofed animals are boarded are subject to the inspection of the village superintendent or his designated agent.
- (H) A horse shelter shall be provided for all horses and the construction of the shelter shall be in a form approved by the building committee.

Any person who repeatedly violates the terms of this chapter shall be barred, at the election of the village board, from maintaining any hoofed animals on his property. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-16: **APPLICABILITY:**

- (A) Persons who, at the time of passage date hereof, own and board animals and have more animals than allowed by this chapter shall be allowed to maintain the present number of animals. Persons who, at

the time of passage date hereof, own and board animals in shelters which do not conform with requirements of this chapter shall be allowed to continue to board the animals in the shelters; provided, that said persons do not increase the number of animals in any nonconforming shelter above the number presently kept in said shelters. All persons otherwise subject to this section shall fully comply with all other provisions of this chapter.

- (B) Any person who, at the time of passage date hereof, owned and boarded animals more than allowed by the terms of this chapter who are therefor allowed to continue to maintain the same number of animals pursuant to the preceding subsection and who shall cease to own and/or board animals in excess of the maximum amount allowed by this chapter for a period in excess of one hundred eighty (180) days shall thereafter be barred from owning and/or boarding more animals than otherwise allowed by this chapter and shall thereafter be required to fully conform with all of the terms of this chapter controlling the maximum number of animals that may be owned and/or boarded.
- (C) All persons who, at the time of passage date hereof, own and/or board animals within shelters which do not conform with the requirements of this chapter, but who are allowed to continue to own and/or board animals in such shelters because of the preceding paragraphs and who fail to own and/or board animals in said nonconforming shelters for a period in excess of one hundred eighty (180) days shall thereafter be required to own and/or board animals within shelters that conform with this chapter and be barred from owning and/or boarding animals within any such nonconforming shelter which has not been utilized for the one hundred eighty (180) day period. (Ord. 80-O-20, 11-25-1980)

10-4-16-1: **VARIANCES:** Whenever the standards of this chapter place undue hardship on a property owner, the property owner may make application to the zoning board of appeals for a variance. The zoning board of appeals shall review the owner's request for variance and shall thereafter submit its recommendation to the village board.

- (A) No variance shall be granted unless the owner demonstrates that:
 - 1. The relief requested is the minimum necessary.
 - 2. There will be no threat to public health or safety or creation of a nuisance.

3. The proposed variation will not result in the diminution of the quality of life for the animal or animals to be stabled on the owner's property.
 4. The animal or animals will be provided with adequate shelter and protection from weather.
 5. The variation, if granted, will not prevent or impede human care and treatment of the animals.
- (B) A variance from the requirements of this chapter may be granted as requested if the proposed variation is in general conformity with the purpose of this chapter, and the variance may be granted on such terms and conditions as are appropriate to ensure adequate and humane care for the animals.

The zoning board of appeals may consider a request for variation under the provisions of this chapter at any regularly scheduled meeting. No legal notice or publication shall be required for an owner to obtain a hearing on a request under the terms of this provision; provided, however, that the applicant shall submit an affidavit demonstrating that applicant has sent a copy of the application to all property owners within two hundred fifty feet (250') of applicant's property fourteen (14) days before the zoning board of appeals meeting at which the application is to be considered.

- (C) The village board, upon receipt of the recommendation of the zoning board of appeals, shall review the recommendation of the zoning board of appeals and then determine whether or not a variation as requested or as the board might deem appropriate to be modified shall be granted. In the event that the board determines that a variation shall be granted as requested or as modified in its discretion, it shall so grant the variation by adoption of an appropriate ordinance. (Ord. 86-O-33, 3-25-1986)

Item #2:

**Report Of The September 20, 2011 PCZBA Meeting:
B. Amendments To Comprehensive Plan Re: IL 53 Subarea**



MEMORANDUM

TO: Village of Long Grove Planning & Zoning Board of Appeals
FROM: JAMES W. NECHER, Village Attorney
DATE: September 14, 2018
RE: Public Hearing - Comprehensive Plan Modification

PUBLIC HEARING – Consideration of a request for amendment to the Long Grove Comprehensive Plan including without limitation proposed amendments relating to the Village Pathway System, the Lake Cook Road/Route 53 Planning Sub-area, and public utilities.

The Village Attorney is recommending that modifications to the Comprehensive Plan be made.

Additional materials will be forth coming via e-mail or hard copy.

Should you have any questions or concerns feel free to contact me at (847) 634-9440.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING FOR CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE THE VILLAGE OF LONG GROVE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on September 20, 2011, at 7:00 P.M., a public hearing will be held by the Plan Commission of the Village of Long Grove, Lake County, Illinois, at the Long Grove Village Hall at 3110 Old McHenry Road, Long Grove, Illinois, for the purpose of hearing and considering testimony with respect to proposed amendments to the Village of Long Grove Comprehensive Plan, including without limitation proposed amendments relating to the Village pathways system, the Lake Cook Road/ Route 53 Planning Subarea, and public utilities.

Persons attending the hearing shall have the opportunity to provide written and oral comments and ask questions regarding the proposed amendments to the Village of Long Grove Comprehensive Plan. The public hearing may be adjourned to another date by the Plan Commission of the Village of Long Grove without further notice other than a notice entered upon the minutes of said meeting fixing the time and place of its adjournment and reconvening.

/s/ Karen Schultze
Village Clerk

Village of Long Grove
Published In Daily Herald September 4, 2011 (4274902)

CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

Paddock Publications, Inc.

Daily Herald

Corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Illinois, DOES HEREBY CERTIFY that it is the publisher of the DAILY HERALD. That said DAILY HERALD is a secular newspaper and has been circulated daily in the Village(s) of Algonquin, Antioch, Arlington Heights, Aurora, Barrington, Barrington Hills, Lake Barrington, North Barrington, South Barrington, Bartlett, Batavia, Buffalo Grove, Burlington, Campton Hills, Carpentersville, Cary, Deer Park, Des Plaines, South Elgin, East Dundee, Elburn, Elgin, Elk Grove Village, Fox Lake, Fox River Grove, Geneva, Gilberts, Grayslake, Green Oaks, Gurnee, Hainesville, Hampshire, Hanover Park, Hawthorn Woods, Hoffman Estates, Huntley, Inverness, Island Lake, Kildeer, Lake Villa, Lake in the Hills, Lake Zurich, Libertyville, Lincolnshire, Lindenhurst, Long Grove, Mt. Prospect, Mundelein, Palatine, Prospect Heights, Rolling Meadows, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Heights, Round Lake park, Schaumburg, Sleepy Hollow, St. Charles, Streamwood, Tower Lakes, Vernon Hills, Volo, Wauconda, Wheeling, West Dundee, Wildwood, Sugar Grove

County(ies) of Cook, Kane, Lake, McHenry and State of Illinois, continuously for more than one year prior to the date of the first publication of the notice hereinafter referred to and is of general circulation throughout said Village(s), County(ies) and State.

I further certify that the DAILY HERALD is a newspaper as defined in "an Act to revise the law in relation to notices" as amended in 1992 Illinois Compiled Statutes, Chapter 7150, Act 5, Section 1 and 5. That a notice of which the annexed printed slip is a true copy, was published September 4, 2011 in said DAILY HERALD.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, the said PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, Inc., has caused this certificate to be signed by, this authorized agent, at Arlington Heights, Illinois.

PADDOCK PUBLICATIONS, INC.
DAILY HERALD NEWSPAPERS

BY Kathleen Egan
Authorized Agent

Control # 4274902