

PUBLIC NOTICE

In accordance with the Statutes of the State of Illinois and the Ordinances of the City of Highland Park, the next meeting of the Natural Resources Commission of the City of Highland Park is scheduled to be held at the hour of 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, November 13, 2013 at the City of Highland Park City Hall, 1707 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois, during which it is anticipated there will be a discussion of the following:

CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK
NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 2013
HIGHLAND PARK CITY HALL
1707 ST. JOHNS AVENUE
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS
6:30 P.M.

MEETING AGENDA

I. Call to Order

II. Roll Call

III. Approval of Minutes: October 9, 2013

IV. Business from the Public

V. New Business

- A. Consideration of a Resident Request for Amendments to Section 95.001(N) of the City Code Regarding Regulations for the Keeping of Fowl for Referral of a Recommendation to the City Council for Final Determination
- B. Consideration of Nominations for the Award for Meritorious Service to the Highland Park Environment
- C. Informational Update on the Recently Issued Request for Proposals for a Sustainability Consultant
- D. Informational Update on Great Lakes Microplastics Concentration Research

VI. Old Business

- A. Status Report on the 2014 Environmental Movie Series Screenings at the Highland Park Library
- B. Status Report on the Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant Application Process

VII. Other Business

- A. Commissioner Comments
- B. Administrative Items

VIII. Adjournment

**MINUTES OF A REGULAR MEETING OF
THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF HIGHLAND
PARK, ILLINOIS**

MEETING DATE: October 9, 2013

MEETING LOCATION: Pre-Session Room, Highland Park City Hall, 1707 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, Illinois

CALL TO ORDER

At 6:39 p.m., Chairman Sultan called the meeting to order and the Staff Liaison called the roll.

ROLL CALL

Members Present: Bogot, Coyle, Matthews, Rheinstrom, Sultan, Stone and Meyer

Members Absent: Hannick, Ross and Facchini

The Staff Liaison declared that there was a quorum of the Commission present.

Staff Present: Staff Liaison Barbara Cates

Also Present: Citizen Advisor Mark Nolan Hill and Sustainability Coordinator Bryan Tillman

MINUTES

A. Regular Meeting of the Natural Resources Commission—September 11, 2013

Commissioner Bogot voted to approve the minutes of the regular meeting of the Natural Resources Commission held on September 11, 2013, as presented. Vice Chair Matthews seconded the motion.

On a voice vote, Chairman Sultan declared that the motion passed unanimously (5-0).

BUSINESS FROM THE PUBLIC

Chairman Sultan noted that no new business was brought forth from the public.

NEW BUSINESS

A. Approval of a Resolution Setting the 2014 Commission Regular Meeting Dates

Commissioner Coyle moved to approve the Resolution setting the 2014 Commission dates as presented. Commissioner Rheinstrom seconded the motion. On a voice vote, Chairman

Sultan declared that the motion passed unanimously (5-0). Chairman Sultan signed the document.

B. Status Report on the 10th Annual Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative Meeting

Citizen Advisor Hill provided the Commission with an overview of his visit to the annual Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Cities Initiative meeting, noting that Highland Park was the only community in Illinois aside from Chicago that was represented at the event. Hill noted that themes of the event included: lake levels, climate change, responsible nuclear waste management and street light conversion to LEDs. The Commission thanked Hill for attending the event and reporting back.

C. Discussion of Potential Highlander “Green Corner” Article Topics

The Commission expressed an interest in submitting *Highlander* articles on topics as follows: environmental award winners (December 2013), movie series at the Library (January), volume-based trash system (February), alternate forms of transportation (March), Earth Day (April), Ozone Action Days (June) and Water Conservation (July), Polystyrene Recycling events (as applicable). Sustainability Coordinator Tillman indicated that he would take the lead and work with Staff Liaison Cates to put the articles into the “Green Corner” segment of the newsletter.

OLD BUSINESS

A. Discussion of the 2014 Environmental Movie Series Screenings at the Highland Park Library

The Commission determined that *Last Call at the Oasis*, *the Lost Bird Project*, and *City Dark* should be screened in 2014. Councilwoman Stone indicated that she would work to secure a guest speaker for *Last Call at the Oasis*, to be screened in January. Cates noted that resident and bird enthusiast Donnie Dann had volunteered to lead a discussion after the *Lost Bird Project* showing in March. Cates also noted that she would work with the Park District to determine if low-flow shower heads could be donated as door prizes for the *Last Call at the Oasis* screening.

The Commission expressed interest in inviting a representative of the Skokie Valley Astronomers Association or the Planetarium to guest speak at the *City Dark* screening. The Commission also discussed opportunities to tie the screening in to a telescope tutorial and/or education on the City’s soon to be revised light standards.

B. Status Report on the Selection Process for the Award for Meritorious Service to the Highland Park Environment

Staff Liaison Cates noted that, per the Commission’s direction, a call for nominations had been released. Nominations would be placed on the November agenda for consideration, and it is anticipated that the awards will be presented at the Commission’s meeting in December.

C. Status Report on the Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant Application Process

Staff Liaison Cates noted that she is continuing to work with Commissioner Ross and the Public Works Department to advance the City's application for the grant. Another status report will be provided at the November meeting.

D. Status Report on the Adopt-A-Beach Event Held on September 21, 2013

Commissioner Bogot noted that the event was a great success, in large part due to the participation of a Boy Scout troop. Chairman Sultan discussed the items that had been collected from the beach during the event and thanked all members who attended.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Commission discussed resident Donnie Dann's interest in having the City revisit its regulations related to bird-friendly building materials and noted the importance of leading by example in its own building design.

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Sultan adjourned the meeting at 8:10 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted,

Barbara E. Cates, Secretary

MINUTES APPROVED BY THE NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION ON _____

- WITH NO CORRECTIONS _____
- WITH CORRECTIONS _____
(SEE MINUTES OF [_____] MEETING FOR CORRECTIONS)



Memorandum

To: Members of the Natural Resources Commission

From: Barbara E. Cates, Planner II

Date: November 6, 2013

Re: Agenda Items for the November 13th Meeting of the Natural Resources Commission

NEW BUSINESS:

A. Consideration of a Resident Request for Amendments to Section 95.001(N) of the City Code Regarding Regulations for the Keeping of Fowl for Referral of a Recommendation to the City Council for Final Determination

The City Council has directed the Commission to consider the attached information regarding a resident's recent request for an amendment to the City's fowl keeping regulations. Also attached, you'll find information that Lake County recently put together on the topic. Once the Commission determines the most appropriate recommendation to make to the City Council, it will be placed on an agenda for consideration.

B. Consideration of Nominations for the Award for Meritorious Service to the Highland Park Environment

The deadline for the submittal of nominations is on November 8th at 4:00 p.m. Because this packet will be posted prior to the deadline, the nominations will be forwarded to you under separate cover for consideration. Hard copies of the nomination applications will be brought to the meeting for review.

Should the Commission determine the most appropriate winner for both the resident and business categories at the upcoming meeting, I will arrange to have a recognition ceremony at the Commission meeting in December per the Commission's direction.

C. Informational Update on the Recently Issued Request for Proposals for a Sustainability Consultant

The City recently released a Request for Proposals (RFP) for a Sustainability Consultant to serve beginning in 2014. Attached please find a copy of the RFP for your information. The following timeline is anticipated with regard to the selection of a candidate. Please note that Commissioner Ann Coyle has been appointed to represent the Commission on the selection committee.

RFP Released and Posted on City Website	Monday, October 28, 2013
Due date for RFP Questions	Monday, November 4, 2013, 12:00 p.m.
Letter of Intent	Friday, November 8, 2013, 12:00 p.m.
Responses Provided to RFP Questions	Wednesday, November 13, 2013
RFP Due Date	Wednesday, November 20 @ 5:00 p.m.
Interviews	Week of December 9, 2013
Second Interviews (if needed)	Week of December 16, 2013
Selection of Firm	Week of December 30, 2013
Approval of Agreement	January 13, 2014
Commencement of Contract	Effective immediately upon approval

D. Informational Update on Great Lakes Microplastics Concentration Research

Citizen Advisor Hill has requested an opportunity to provide the Commission with information on recent studies regarding microplastic concentrations in the Great lakes.

OLD BUSINESS:

A. Status Report on the 2014 Environmental Movie Series Screenings at the Highland Park Library

Thus far, the Commission is set to screen the following in 2014:

- *Last Call at the Oasis* on January 26th at 2:00 p.m. with Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Commissioner Debra Shore as the guest speaker
- *The Lost Bird Project* on March 16th at 2:00 p.m. with Resident and Bird Expert Donnie Dann as the guest speaker

We will likely screen one additional film in the fall of 2014, and the Library is going to provide us with available dates soon. I am also exploring opportunities to coordinate with the Park District on this initiative, and I'll provide an update to the group at the meeting.

B. Status Report on the Illinois Green Infrastructure Grant Application Process

Commissioner Brent Ross and I continue to work with the Department of Public Works on the City's grant application, and we'll provide an update on these efforts at the meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:

- Information Concerning the Request for an Amendment to the Fowl Keeping Regulations
- Environmental Award Nominations—to be forwarded under separate cover following the application deadline
- Sustainability Coordinator RFP
- Sustainability Coordinator Status Report



Memorandum

To: Natural Resources Commission Members

From: Scott Moe, Building Division Manager
Barbara Cates, Planner II
Mike Gilbert, Code Enforcement Officer

Date: November 6, 2013

Re: Resident Request for Consideration of Amendments to the City's Chicken Coop Setback Requirements

In August 2013, the Building Division investigated an anonymous complaint regarding the illegal construction of a chicken coop at 1647 Friar Tuck Avenue. Upon inspection, it was determined that the structure was erected without the benefit of a permit and violates the City's requirements regarding setback minimums, rear lot coverage and the keeping of fowl, as outlined below. Photographs of the existing conditions at the property are attached for review. As a result of inspection findings, the property owner, T.J. Weber, was given a citation for violating Section 95.001(N) of the City Code, which prohibits the following:

"[the keeping of] any geese, ducks, pigeons (except homing pigeons kept in accordance with the requirements of Section 90.255 of this Code), chickens, turkeys, or other fowl in any pen, enclosure or roost within a distance of 100 feet from any boundary line of a lot or parcel of land or within a distance of less than 300 feet of a dwelling of any person other than the owner of such fowl or to permit any such fowl to go beyond the premises of the owner of such fowl or in any event, to keep or suffer to be kept for any use more than 25 of such fowl at any one time."

Following Mr. Weber's receipt of the citation, he attended a Natural Resources Commission meeting to request the Commission's consideration of an amendment to the above regulations to decrease the required setback for the keeping of fowl. Mr. Weber noted that he had examples of several Ordinances from nearby municipalities that could be used as models for revisions to the City's requirements. City staff asked Mr. Weber to submit the information for City Council review to determine if there is interest in having the Natural Resources Commission evaluate the existing setback regulations for fowl pens. In response, Mr. Weber provided the attached information for consideration.

Next Steps:

The City Council reviewed the attached information and directed the Natural Resources Commission to review Mr. Weber's request and forward a recommendation on the most appropriate action back to the City Council for final determination.

The Commission may wish to take this opportunity to also review corresponding information regarding fowl-related public health issues and safety concerns, as well as some materials that were recently assembled by Lake County in their own exploration of the topic. This information is attached. Also attached please find resident Sharon Rosenzweig's illustrations on the topic.

Attachments:

- Photographs of Existing Conditions
- Information Submitted by T. J. Weber for Consideration
 - Village of Deerfield Ordinance & Application
 - City of Evanston Ordinance & Application
 - Backyard Chicken Keeping Powerpoint Deck
 - Powerpoint Proposal a Glencoe resident put together
 - DePaul University Chicken Ordinance Survey
 - Article from The Plymouth Review - Urban Myths about Raising Chickens
 - Article in The North Shore Weekend - HP Resident Chicken Owner
- Illinois Department of Public Health Concerns About Raising Poultry
- Information Prepared by Lake County, Illinois
- Illustrations by Sharon Rosenzweig



From: [TJ Weber](#)
To: [Cates, Barbara](#)
Cc: [Moe, Scott](#); [William Bogot](#); [Stone, Kim](#); [Neukirch, Ghida](#)
Subject: Re: Backyard Chickens - Information for your review
Date: Thursday, October 03, 2013 4:19:19 PM

You and I are on the same page. I was just thinking about this a half hour ago.

I know that you and perhaps city council might be concerned about some health issues associated with raising chickens. There is much information out there from the CDC and Health Departments that could cause some concerns. I will get you some additional information on health concerns you might have.

However, did you know keeping Backyard Chickens is actually safer than keeping dogs?

I did some quick research on Chicken issues related to Dog issues. 4.5 million people got bitten by dogs in 2012. 885,000 require medical attention. 27,000 of those bites require re-constructive surgery. 38 bites resulted in death. This was in 2012 alone. See: <http://www.cdc.gov/homeandrecreationalafety/dog-bites/index.html>

On contrast, there were 8 (yes, eight) salmonella outbreaks in 2012 alone, and a total of 45 since 1991, all the outbreaks tracked by the CDC are linked to a farm and none to backyard chickens. These "farm outbreaks" resulted in 1563 illnesses, 221 hospitalizations, and 5 deaths since 1991 (to 1991 to 2012). See <http://www.cdc.gov/features/salmonellapoultry/graphic.html> and also <http://www.cdc.gov/features/salmonellapoultry/>

Food poisoning directly related to Live Chickens and their Eggs is far less than food poisoning in preparation of raw or undercooked chicken. Remember, this is farm-raised Chicken, not our backyard pets.

And also a quick comparison to Dogs vs. Chickens....

- * Dogs in the United States: 69,926,000 (2011, American Veterinary Medical Association)
- * Number of Chickens consumed in the United States each year: 8 billion (2009, Purdue University)
- * Number of Eggs consumed in the United States: 50 billion (2009, Purdue Univ.)

If we make some inferences from the Purdue data (<http://www.ansc.purdue.edu/faen/poultry%20facts.html>), the average laying Hen for "farm production" lays 315 eggs a year, that gives us about 153 million Chickens alive in egg farming operations (in the US, and these are chickens that people do not keep as pets).

Thanks,
--t.j.

On 3 October 2013 15:55, Cates, Barbara <bcates@cityhpil.com> wrote:

| Hi Mr. Weber,

**VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD
LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES, ILLINOIS**

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD TO LICENSE
THE KEEPING OF FOWL WITHIN THE VILLAGE**

WHEREAS, the Village of Deerfield is a home rule unit of government pursuant to the provisions of Article VII, Section 6 of the Illinois Constitution; and

WHEREAS, as a home rule unit of local government, the Village of Deerfield may exercise any power and perform any function pertaining to its government and affairs, including but not limited to the power to license and to regulate for the protection of the public health, safety, morals and welfare; and

WHEREAS, residents of the Village have requested that they be permitted to raise a small number of egg-laying hens within coops and enclosures to be kept and maintained on their property for the purpose of producing eggs for their personal consumption; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village of Deerfield have directed Village staff to develop regulations to permit, as a pilot program, a limited number of licenses authorizing the keeping of egg-laying hens within the single-family residential districts of the Village of Deerfield, and to subsequently report to the corporate authorities whether it is in the best interests of the Village that such programs should be continued or modified after observing the keeping of fowl as licensed under the terms of this Ordinance; and

WHEREAS, the corporate authorities of the Village of Deerfield have determined that it is in the best interests of the Village of Deerfield that the Municipal Code of the Village of

Deerfield be amended as provided herein to license and regulate the keeping of egg-laying hens as provided herein;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF DEERFIELD, LAKE AND COOK COUNTIES, ILLINOIS, in the exercise of its home rule powers, as follows:

SECTION 1: The above and foregoing recitals, being material to this Ordinance, are hereby incorporated and made a part hereof by this reference.

SECTION 2: Chapter 5 (“Animals”) of the Municipal Code of the Village of Deerfield, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding the following as Article 3 (“Poultry Keeping”) thereof:

ARTICLE 3. POULTRY KEEPING

Sec. 5-40. Definitions:

(a) For purposes of this Article, the term “fowl” shall mean any domesticated egg-laying chicken hen and shall exclude all roosters and chicken hens that have ceased laying eggs.

(b) For purposes of this Article, the term “coop” shall mean and include a coop, building, pen or other enclosure, with or without an enclosed pen or hen yard, that is designed, constructed and maintained to confine fowl within the coop and to prevent access by predators and trespassers.

Sec. 5-41. Housing: All fowl shall be housed in a coop of sufficient size and strength to confine the fowl to the owner’s property and to prevent access of predators and trespassers. A permit shall be obtained from the Village prior to the construction, addition or modification of any coop. No coop may exceed eight (8) feet in height.

Sec. 5-42. Location of Coops: All coops must only be located in a rear yard as defined by the Village of Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, and must be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from all neighboring property lines.

Sec. 5-43. Restrictions:

- (a) A maximum of four (4) fowl shall be permitted on any property. Roosters are prohibited.
- (b) Fowl shall be confined at all times to a coop complying with the requirements of this Article and permitted by the Village of Deerfield.
- (c) Every person maintaining a coop, including any associated pen or hen yard used for keeping fowl, shall keep and maintain the coop and such area and facilities in a clean and sanitary condition at all times.
- (d) All owners of fowl must register with the Illinois Department of Agriculture Livestock Premises Registration and shall keep proof of current registration available for inspection on the site.
- (e) All feed for fowl shall be kept in containers that are rodent-proof until put out for consumption by the fowl.
- (f) Coops shall provide at least six (6) square feet of living space for each fowl.
- (g) All fowl shall be kept, housed and maintained so as not to cause a public or private nuisance from odor, litter, droppings, feathers or other waste, excessive noise, or from pests or rodents attracted to the fowl.
- (h) All fowl shall be kept in a safe and humane manner. Slaughtering is not permitted, except within an enclosed building in a manner that is not reasonably visible or audible to persons on adjacent property.
- (i) The keeping of fowl is not permitted except on a zoning lot containing one single-family detached dwelling unit.

Sec. 5-44. License to Keep Fowl:

- (a) No person shall keep or maintain fowl anywhere within the Village of Deerfield except pursuant to a license issued by the Village under the terms and conditions of this Article.
- (b) Applications to keep fowl shall be submitted on a form provided by the Village Clerk, and shall include an accurate sketch of the proposed location of the coop. Applicants shall provide the Village Clerk with proof that a copy of the application has been provided to the owners of all property abutting on the Applicant's property.

(c) Not more than five (5) licenses for the keeping of fowl may be issued and outstanding at any time.

(d) Each license issued under this Article for the keeping of fowl within the Village shall be valid for a term of twelve (12) months.

(e) If a license issued under the terms of this Article is not renewed, or is terminated, the owner of the property on which the coop is located shall, within thirty (30) days, remove all fowl from the Village of Deerfield and remove the coop and related facilities from the premises.

Sec. 5-45. Termination of Pilot Program: Any person licensed under this Article to keep fowl shall be permitted to continue keeping fowl in accordance with the terms of this Article for a period of time expiring March 1, 2014 (the "Amortization Period"), provided that such persons maintain a license under this Article. Unless this pilot program is extended or otherwise established by further action of the corporate authorities of the Village of Deerfield, all fowl and housing for fowl shall, upon completion of the Amortization Period, be removed from the Village of Deerfield.

Sec. 5-46. Penalties:

(a) Any violation of this Article shall be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00) for each offense. A separate offense shall be deemed committed on each day that a violation exists or continues.

(b) Any violation of this Article may be handled through the procedures in Section 1-30 of the Village of Deerfield Code of Ordinances.

(c) A license issued under this Article shall be revoked upon the commission of three (3) violations within a period of twelve (12) months.

SECTION 3: That Section 1-30 (Alternative Citations and Fines for Miscellaneous Offenses) of Chapter 1 (General Provisions) of the Municipal Code of the Village of Deerfield be and the same is hereby amended to add the following violations as offenses which may be settled, compromised and paid pursuant to Section 1-30:

<u>Violation</u>	<u>Compromise Amount</u>	<u>Late Payment Amount</u>
<u>Chapter 5, Animals</u>		

Keeping Fowl (Article 3)
\$100

\$50

(Sec. 5-40 to 5-45)

SECTION 4: That this Ordinance, and each of its terms, shall be the effective legislative act of a home rule municipality without regard to whether such Ordinance should: (a) contain terms contrary to the provisions of current or subsequent non-preemptive state law; or, (b) legislate in a manner or regarding a matter not delegated to municipalities by state law. It is the intent of the corporate authorities of the Village of Deerfield that to the extent that the terms of this Ordinance should be inconsistent with any non-preemptive state law, this Ordinance shall supersede state law in that regard within its jurisdiction.

SECTION 5: That this Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication in pamphlet form as provided by law.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

APPROVED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

Village President

ATTEST:

Village Clerk



CHICKEN REGISTRATION PILOT-PROGRAM APPLICATION

How to Apply: Provide all required information and return to Village Manager’s Office, 850 Waukegan Road, Deerfield, IL 60015. For more information contact, Andrew Lichterman, Assistant to the Village Manager, alichterman@deerfield.il.us or (847) 719.7403.

Name of Property Owner (s)/Applicant(s) Responsible for the Coop and the Hens

Street Address and Zip Code Where The Hens Will Be Kept

Phone Number and Email Address

Number of Hens To Be Kept

IL. Dept. of Agriculture Premise ID

Read and initial each item:

- _____ Building Inspection Report included _____ Proof of Ownership included
- _____ Proof of neighbor notification included (e.g. “Public Notice of Intent to Keep Fowl” or certified mail receipt)
- _____ Two (2) copies of the sketch/plat of survey showing the location of the coop, outside fence area and setbacks to property lines are attached. **Survey shall be to scale, not reduced or enlarged when copied.**

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS REGARDING THE KEEPING OF CHICKENS

This is a summary of the Village of Deerfield ordinance allowing chickens and chicken coops. This is intended to interpret and explain the ordinance but does not represent or replace the actual ordinance language.

- A maximum of four (4) fowl shall be permitted on any property. Roosters are prohibited.
- Fowl shall be confined at all times to a coop.
- Coops and enclosures shall be maintained in clean and sanitary conditions at all times.
- Owners must keep IL Dept. of Agriculture Livestock Premises Registration on-site
- Feed for fowl shall be kept in containers that are rodent-proof.
- Fowl shall be kept, housed and maintained so as not to cause a public or private nuisance.
- Coops shall provide at least (6) six square feet of living space for each fowl.
- Fowl shall be kept in a safe and humane manner.
- The keeping of fowl is not permitted except on a zoning lot containing one single-family detached dwelling unit.
- No coop may exceed eight (8) feet in height, must only be located in rear yard as defined by the Village of Deerfield Zoning Ordinance, and must be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from all neighboring property lines.
- Unless this pilot program is extended by further action of the corporate authorities of the Village of Deerfield, this pilot program will expire March 1, 2014 and all fowl shall be removed from the Village of Deerfield upon completion.

I certify that I have read and understand the conditions under which I may keep chickens. I agree to operate the coop in compliance with all applicable Village, County, State and Federal laws.

Signature

Date

PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO KEEP FOWL
YOUR ADDRESS HERE
DEERFIELD, IL

(Make additional copies as needed)

In compliance with Chapter 5 Article 3, Section 5-44 of the Village of Deerfield Municipal Code:

“Applicants shall provide the Village Clerk with proof that a copy of the application has been provided to the owners of all property abutting on the Applicant’s property.”

BY SIGNING THIS NOTICE, I AM CONFIRMING THAT I HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED OF MY NEIGHBOR’S INTENT TO HOUSE FOWL AND HAVE BEEN PROVIDED A COPY OF THE APPLICATION.

Printed Name / Address / Signature

If you have any questions or concerns, please direct them to the Village Manager’s Office at (847) 719.7400

City of Evanston

Hen Coop License

Required by any person desiring to keep hens on their property in the City of Evanston.

TERM: Calendar Year.

FEE: \$50 per application.

RENEWABLE: Yes. Applicant to submit application, documentation and fee to the Health Department. Inspection(s) may be required.

TRANSFERABLE: No, coop licenses do not run with the land.

CONTACT: Ellyn Golden, Environmental Health License Coordinator, (847) 866-2947 or <mailto:egolden@cityofevanston.org>

APPLICATION: [Hen Coop License Application](#) (printable version)
[Hen Coop License Renewal Application](#) (printable version)

APPLY ONLINE: [New or Renewal](#)

To be submitted with a new application: [Public Notice of Intent to Construct a Hen Coop](#)

IMPORTANT: Registration of the premises with the [Illinois Department of Agriculture](#) is required.

[Evanston City Code](#) (See [23-O-10 Hen Ordinance](#), effective October 20, 2010, and [85-O-10](#), effective December 17, 2010, both not yet codified)

- Title 1 Chapter 3 Section 2 Definitions, General
- Title 5 Chapter 1 Property Maintenance Code
- Title 6 Chapter 4 Section 6-2 General Provisions for Accessory Uses and Structures
- Title 6 Chapter 18 Section 3 Definitions
- Title 8 Chapter 4 Section 1 Enumeration of Particular Nuisances
- Title 9 Chapter 4 Section 5 Certain Animals Prohibited

State of Illinois Department of Agriculture

- [The Illinois Livestock Premises Registration](#)

City of Evanston

2100 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, IL 60201
311 or 847-448-4311

Contact us

© 2013 All Rights Reserved



23-O-10

AN ORDINANCE

**Amending Various Sections of Title 9, "Public Safety,"
Chapter 4, "Dogs, Cats, Animals, and Fowl,"
of the City Code of the City of Evanston and other
Related Sections of the City Code**

WHEREAS, Title 9, Chapter 4, Section 5 bans the keeping of all poultry including hens within City limits; and

WHEREAS, The City has the power to amend its Ordinances; and

WHEREAS, It is the will of the People of the City of Evanston and the City Council to allow for the keeping of hens within the City limits.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EVANSTON, COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS:

SECTION 1: That Title 9, "Public Safety," Chapter 4, "Dogs, Cats, Animals, and Fowl," Section 5, "Certain Animals Prohibited" of the Evanston City Code of 1979, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

9-4-5: CERTAIN ANIMALS PROHIBITED:

A. It shall be unlawful, and is hereby declared a nuisance for any person to keep or allow to be kept any animal of the species of horse, mule, swine, sheep, goat, cattle, poultry (with the exception of hens as herein provided), skunks, or poisonous reptiles within the corporation limits of the City of Evanston.

B. Hens shall mean the female of the species *Gallus Gallus Domesticas*.

C. It shall be unlawful to keep roosters within City limits.

1. The number of hens allowed shall be no less than two (2), and no more than six (6).

2. Any structures housing hens shall be termed an "Accessory Structure" as defined in Title 6, Chapter 18, Section 3 of the Evanston City Code, and shall abide by

9/27/10

9/21/10

8/9/10

8/2/10

all requirements set forth in Title 6, Chapter 4, Section 6-2, "General Provisions for Accessory Uses and Structures," and Title 5, Chapter 1, "Property Maintenance Code" of the Evanston City Code.

3. Applicants shall register with the Illinois Department of Agriculture Livestock Premises Registration, and must have proof of registration on site.

4. Care for hens shall follow the provisions set forth in this Chapter.

5. Hens shall be kept in such a way so as not to cause a nuisance as defined in Title 1, Chapter 3, Section 2, and enumerated in Title 8, Chapter 4, Section 1 of the Evanston City Code and shall be kept in conformance with the following requirements:

a. Hen yards and coops shall be constructed and maintained to reasonably prevent the collection of standing water; and shall be cleaned of hen droppings, uneaten or discarded feed, feathers, and other waste with such frequency as is necessary to ensure the hen yard and coop do not become nuisances as defined in Title 8, Chapter 4, Section 1 of the Evanston City Code.

b. Hens shall be kept in an enclosure which shall be maintained in such a manner so as to protect the hens from predators and trespassers.

c. Hen coops shall be built and kept in such a manner so as to allow for easy ingress and egress for the hens and shall offer protection from weather elements including cold temperatures.

d. Hen coops and yards shall be large enough to provide at least four (4) feet per hen.

6. Licenses for coops must be obtained and shall meet the rules of this Chapter where applicable.

a. Prior to a license being granted to an applicant, the applicant must show proof of notice to all adjacent landowners except landowners that are municipalities or utilities.

b. A license shall not be granted unless the applicant has obtained all necessary building permits and can show proof that a hen yard and coop that comply with this section have been erected.

c. Coop licenses shall not run with the land.

d. Applications shall be submitted to the City of Evanston Public Health Director who shall have the authority to enforce this ordinance.

9/27/10
9/21/10
8/9/10
8/2/10

e. An applicant who lives in an apartment or condominium building is not eligible to receive a coop license.

f. No more than twenty (20) valid coop licenses shall be active within the City of Evanston at any given time for the first calendar year that this ordinance is in effect.

7. No person shall slaughter any hen, or any other animal, within City limits. Nothing in this ordinance is to be interpreted as prohibiting any licensed establishment from slaughtering for food purposes any animals which are specifically raised for food purposes.

8. Any person found to be in violation of this Ordinance shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$750.00 for each offense. In the event that an owner is adjudged to have three (3) violations of this Ordinance, the owner's coop license shall be revoked. Each day an owner is not compliant with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

SECTION 2: That Title 9, "Public Safety, Chapter 4, "Dogs, Cats, Animals, and Fowl," Section 4, "Certain Animals Prohibited" of the Evanston City Code of 1979, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

9-4-4: LICENSE FEES:

(A) General: Upon furnishing of the information required by section 9-4-3-4 of this chapter and a showing by any applicant for a license that he or she is prepared to comply with the regulations promulgated by the finance director, a license shall be issued following the payment of the applicable fee as follows:

Hen coop fee	\$50.00
Neutered dogs and cats	\$10.00
Dangerous dogs	\$100.00
All other cats and non-dangerous dogs	\$15.00
Each kennel or pet shop, covering all animals kept during the year	\$60.00
Any zoological garden or animal act, covering all animals kept	\$120.00

9/27/10

9/21/10

8/9/10

8/2/10

No fee shall be required of any humane society, veterinary hospital, or municipal animal control facility.

SECTION 3: That Title 6, "Zoning", Chapter 4, "General Provisions for Accessory Uses and Structures" Section 6-2 of the Evanston City Code of 1979 is hereby further amended to read as follows:

6-4-6-2: GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES

(B) Accessory uses shall be compatible with the principal use. Accessory uses shall not include a kennel or an accessory building for the keeping or the propagation of livestock. (However, dog runs and hen coops shall be permitted as accessory uses.)

SECTION 4: That Title 6 "Zoning", Chapter 4, "Allowable Accessory Uses and Structures (Detached from Principal Structure)", Section 6-3 of the Evanston City Code of 1979 is hereby further amended to read as follows:

6-4-6-3: ALLOWABLE ACCESSORY USES AND STRUCTURES (DETACHED FROM PRINCIPAL STRUCTURE)

(B) Table 4-A - Permitted Accessory Buildings, Structures And Uses:

Table 4-A includes yard obstructions (see subsection 6-4-1-9(B) of this chapter) attached to the principal or a secondary structure as well as freestanding accessory buildings, structures, and uses.

25. Sheds and storage structures for garden equipment (sheds for propagation or keeping of birds, poultry (except hens), or livestock are prohibited)

SECTION 5: That Title 8 "Health and Sanitation", Chapter 4 "Nuisances", Section 1 of the Evanston City Code of 1979 is hereby further amended to read as follows:

8-4-1: ENUMERATION OF PARTICULAR NUISANCES

(F)Animals And Fowl:

9/27/10
9/21/10
8/9/10
8/2/10

1. Keeping Chicken or Hen Coops, Stables, Privies In Filthy Condition: To keep, or suffer to be kept, in a foul, offensive, nauseous or filthy condition any chicken or hen coop, cow house, stable, cellar, vault, drain, pool, privy, sewer or sink, upon any premises belonging to or occupied by any person or any railroad car, building, yard, grounds and premises belonging to or occupied by said person.

SECTION 6: That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

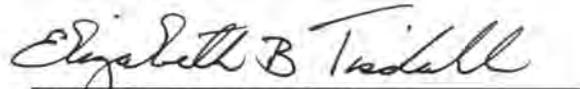
SECTION 7: That this Ordinance 23-O-10 shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval, and publication in the manner provided by law.

Introduced: August 9, 2010

Adopted: September 27, 2010

Approved:

October 6, 2010


Elizabeth B. Tisdahl, Mayor

Attest:


Rodney Greene, City Clerk

Approved as to form:


W. Grant Farrar, Corporation Counsel



HEN COOP LICENSE APPLICATION

Evanston Health Department
2100 Ridge Avenue
Evanston, IL 60201

PHONE 847.866.2947
FAX 847.448.8134

Thank you for your interest in keeping hens on your premises. The information provided here outlines the requirements for the care of the hens, construction and maintenance of the hen coop, the notification to neighbors and the documentation required for licensure. Please refer to Ordinance 23-O-10 for the complete text referenced.

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- Hens, not roosters, are allowed.
- A minimum of 2 and a maximum of 6 hens are allowed per coop.
- Coop licenses shall not be issued to applicants living in apartment or condominium buildings.
- Coop licenses shall not run with the land.
- Any person found to be in violation shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$750.00 for each offense. If an owner is adjudged to have three (3) violations of this Ordinance, the owner's coop license shall be revoked. Each day an owner is not compliant with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

ABOUT THE CARE OF THE HENS

- Hens shall be kept in such a way as not to cause a nuisance as defined in Title 1 Chapter 3 Section 2 (included here) and Title 8 Chapter 4 Section 1.

NUISANCE:	Anything offensive or obnoxious to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the City; or any act or thing repugnant to, or creating a hazard to, or having a detrimental effect on the property of another person or to the community.
------------------	---

- Hens shall be kept in an enclosure which shall be maintained in such a manner so as to protect the hens from predators and trespassers.
- Hen yards and coops shall be large enough to provide at least 4 feet per hen.
- Hen yards and coops shall be constructed and maintained to reasonably prevent the collection of standing water; and shall be cleaned of hen droppings, uneaten or discarded feed, feathers, and other waste with such frequency as is necessary to ensure the hen yard and coop do not become nuisances as defined in Title 8 Chapter 4 Section 1 and Title 5 Chapter 1.
- Hen coops shall be built and kept in such a manner so as to allow for easy ingress and egress for the hens and shall offer protection from weather elements including cold temperatures.

ABOUT THE COOP

- Coops are “accessory structures” as defined in Title 6 Chapter 18 Section 3. The definitions of “Structure” and “Accessory Structure or Use” are included here.

Structure: Anything erected, the use of which requires more or less permanent location on the ground or attachment to something having a permanent location on the ground.

Accessory Structure or Use: A structure or use that: a) is subordinate to and serves a principal building or a principal use, except for a drive-in facility; b) is subordinate in area, extent, and purpose to the principal structure or principal use served; c) contributes to the comfort, convenience, or necessity of the occupants, business, or industry of the principal structure or principal use served; and d) is located on the same lot as the principal structure or principal use served, except as otherwise expressly authorized by

the provisions of this Ordinance. Accessory parking facilities may be authorized to be located elsewhere. An accessory structure attached to a principal building in a substantial manner by a wall or roof shall be considered part of the principal building.

- Coops must abide by all the requirements of Title 6 Chapter 4 Section 6-2 General Provisions for Accessory uses and Structures. Relevant text included here:
 - (C) No accessory building shall be located within ten feet (10') of the nearest wall of the principal building.
 - (D) No accessory building shall be located within the required front or side yard abutting a street, nor between the front of the principal building and the front lot line.
 - (E) In residential districts, an accessory building located in a rear yard or interior side yard shall be at least three feet (3') from any property line. In any district other than a residential district, accessory buildings used for required off street parking purposes shall be located at least five feet (5') from the rear lot line abutting an alley.
 - (F) No accessory building located in the rear yard of a corner lot shall be nearer to a street lot line than the minimum width required for a side yard abutting a street in the district where the lot is located.
 - (G) No accessory building shall exceed fourteen and one-half feet (14 1/2') in height for a flat roof or mansard roof, or seventeen and one-half feet (17 1/2') for all other roofs, except as otherwise provided for garages in section 6-4-6-4 of this chapter.
- If the coop will include plumbing or electricity, a **building permit and required fees** are required. Contact Dean Mosca, Building Department, at 847.448.8016 with questions.
- A **Zoning Certificate of Compliance** is required with the application. Contact the Zoning Department, at 847.448.8153 with questions. To apply for the Certificate of Compliance, you will need to **submit the following to Zoning and pay appropriate Zoning fee**:
 - Accurate Plat of Survey
 - Accurate Plat of Survey with dimensions: size of coop, distance of coop to lot lines, distance of coop to other buildings
 - Coop elevation

THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

- Proof of ownership of the home or property at the address of the coop.
- The Public Notice of Intent to Construct a Hen Coop (included herein, make additional copies, if needed) signed by adjacent landowners except landowners that are municipalities or utilities.
- A copy of the Zoning Certificate of Compliance.
- Proof of having been issued a Premise ID from the Illinois Department of Agriculture. *This can be applied for online at www.agr.state.il.us/premiseid/attention.html or via a form to complete and mail at www.agr.state.il.us/premiseid/premidform.pdf.*
- If a Building Permit was required due to the installation of plumbing or electrical in the coop, provide a copy of the Building Inspection Report that found the coop compliant.

LICENSURE

- For initial licensure, submit the application and all required documentation to the Health Department. The expiration of the original license will be December 31 of the licensing year.
- Call 847.866.2947 to schedule a Health inspection of the coop location.
- Pay the \$50 hen coop annual license fee.
- Keep the license on site.
- To renew each calendar year, submit an application to the Health Department and pay the fee. A renewal license will expire December 31 of the year for which it is applied.

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF INTENT TO
CONSTRUCT A HEN COOP AT
YOUR ADDRESS HERE
EVANSTON, IL**
(Make additional copies as needed)

In compliance with Title 9 Chapter 4, Section 5, 6(a):

“Prior to a license being granted to an applicant, the applicant must show proof of notice to all adjacent landowners except landowners that are municipalities or utilities.”

BY SIGNING THIS NOTICE, I AM CONFIRMING THAT I HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED OF MY NEIGHBOR’S INTENT TO HOUSE HENS.

Printed Name / Address / Signature

If you have any questions or concerns, please direct them to the Evanston Health Department at 847.859.7831.



Hen Coop License Application

Evanston Health Department, 2100 Ridge Ave., Evanston, IL 60201
Phone (847) 866-2947 Fax (847) 448-8134

How to Apply: Provide all required information and return to address above. For questions, contact Ellyn Golden, Environmental Health License Coordinator, egolden@cityofevanston.org or (847) 866-2947. **Annual license fee: \$50.**

PART 1: ABOUT THE KEEPING OF HENS

Name of Person(s) Responsible for the Coop and the Hens

Street Address and Zip Code Where The Hens Will Be Kept

Number of Hens To Be Kept IL Dept of Agriculture Premise ID

___ Yes, Zoning Certificate of Compliance included.

___ Yes, Building Inspection Report included.

___ No, Building Inspection Report not included. No Building Permit required. No plumbing or electrical in coop.

PART 2: THE OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY

Owner(s) Name: _____

___ Yes, proof of ownership included

___ Yes, "Public Notice of Intent to Construct a Hen Coop" signed by adjacent landowners included

PART 3: THE APPLICANT

Name and Address if address different from the address where the hens and coop will be located

Phone Number and Email

PART 4: THE LICENSE

The license expires December 31, is renewable but is not transferable and does not run with the land. Any person found to be in violation shall be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$750.00 for each offense. If an owner is adjudged to have three (3) violations of Ordinance 23-O-10, the owner's coop license shall be revoked. Each day an owner is not compliant with this ordinance shall constitute a separate offense.

PART 5: DECLARATION

I certify that I intend to operate the coop in compliance with all applicable City, County, State and Federal laws.

Signature

Date



Backyard Chicken-Keeping Is A Growing Hobby

Magazines dedicated to backyard chickens

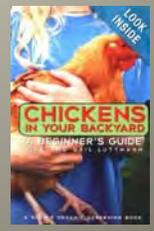
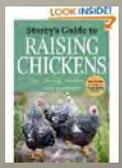


Backyard Chickens.com has over 200,000 members



Amazon.com lists over 150 books about backyard chickens.

Countless blogs



Backyard Hens v1

Concern:

The smell of a backyard chicken coop will be offensive to neighbors.

Reality:

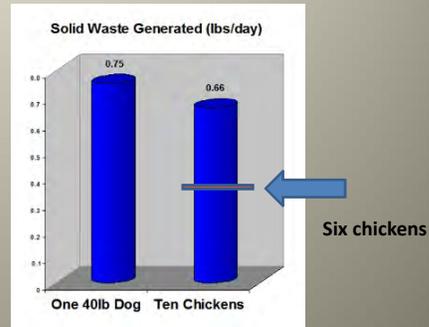
A well-maintained coop with enough square footage per chicken will have little or no smell.

A 40 lb dog produces 0.75 lb of waste per day.

Six chickens produce 0.39 lb per day.

A coop housing 6 – 8 chickens will not create an odor issue.

Of course, as with any animal, proper care is required.



Backyard Hens v1

Plus: Unlike dog waste, chicken manure can be used to help create valuable compost. For free.

Compare to...



Organic fertilizer made with chicken manure - \$25 per 40lb bag

Backyard Hens v1

Concern:

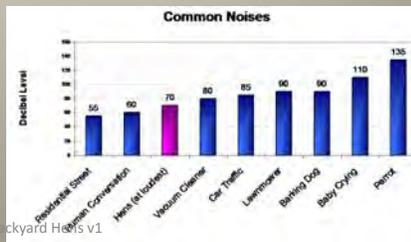
Clucking hens will be noisy.

Reality:

The periodic clucking chatter of hens generally won't be heard from more than a few feet away.

Hens will cluck loudly when they lay their once a day eggs (about 70dB). This is only slightly louder than a human conversation (60dB). They will also make noise if startled, which shouldn't happen very often in a backyard situation.

A barking dog is approx. 90dB.



Backyard Hens v1

Concern:

Hens will attract coyotes.

Reality:

Coyotes are already in the suburbs. Small dogs, composting piles, deer, rabbits and other animals are also attractive to coyotes.

However, if predators can't get to the chickens, they will give up and move on.

Backyard Hens v1

Concern:
Chicken coops will be an eyesore.

Reality:
Backyard chicken enclosures do not need to be unsightly.



Backyard Hens v1



Concern:

Chickens carry and/or spread disease

Reality:

Diseases , including salmonella, are a concern for commercial poultry farmers. Living in huge, confined, over-crowded environments causes a high risk of disease transmission.



In fact, many many consider the *solution* to lowering the risk of these diseases to be small-scale poultry farms.

Backyard Hens v1

Hand washing after handling chickens further minimizes the already small risk of salmonella from backyard chickens.



Backyard Hens v1

Concern:

What happens when the chickens stop laying eggs?

Reality:

Yes, some people slaughter their own chickens. But, they don't have to. Grayslake Feed Sales has a list of licensed butchers who can process older chickens for eating.

Backyard Hens v1

Concern:

My neighbor's coop will decrease my property value.

Reality:

A handful of hens make little noise and no detectable smell from across the yard.

Unkempt lawns, junk in the yard and barking dogs are a much greater threat to property values.

If property values were negatively effected by backyard chickens, ordinances across the country would be being repealed. But instead, more and more communities are amending ordinances to allow chickens.

Backyard Hens v1

Some of the Communities in Northern Illinois That Allow Backyard Chickens

City of Chicago
Deerfield
Evanston
Long Grove
Oak Park
Northfield
Naperville
Downers Grove
Oswego
Batavia
St. Charles

Other local municipalities do not strictly prohibit nor expressly allow it, making it allowable in most cases for Backyard Chickens

Backyard Hens v1

What do the hen-friendly communities of Long Grove, Deerfield and Northfield have to say?

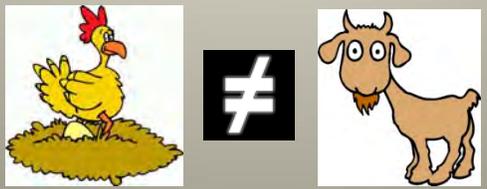
- *“Zero complaints about the chickens”*
- *“We over-regulated this ordinance. There have been no problems.”*
- *“No complaints about noise or smell.”*
- Not nearly the “stampede” of applications they expected
- *“Hasn’t been a big deal at all.”*
- *“People tend to see the chickens as pets. They take really good care of them.”*

Backyard Hens v1

Concern:
If chickens, then goats?

Reality:
Goats are a whole different ballgame.

One does not lead to the other. We promise.



Backyard Hens v1

Benefits of Backyard Chickens



Backyard Hens v1

Promotes Sustainable Living

Hens close the loop for the home gardener, creating a micro ecosystem

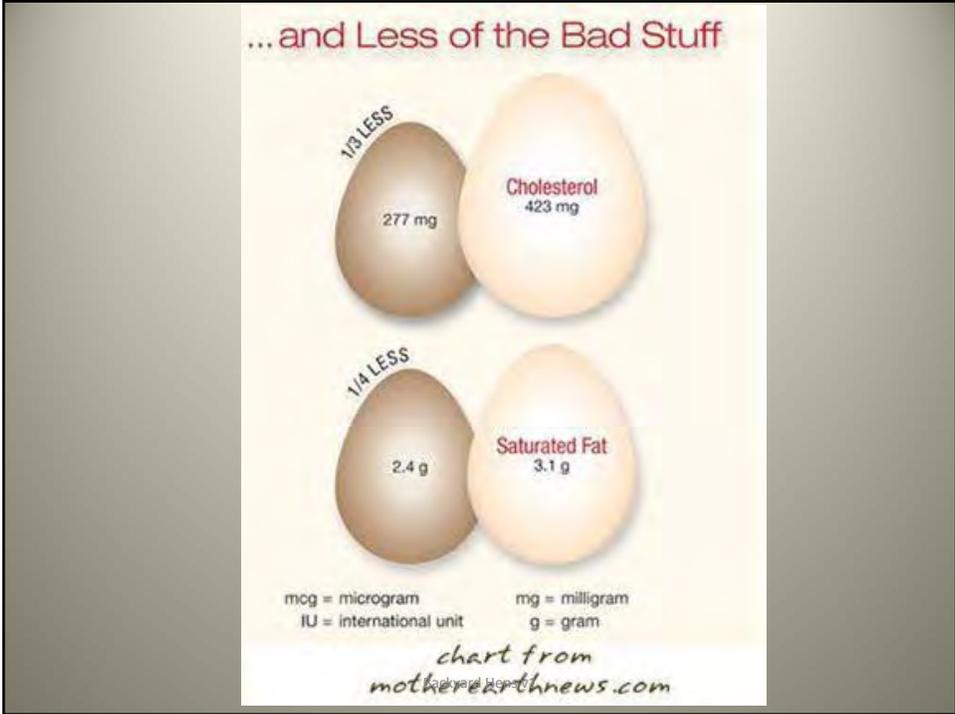
```
graph TD; A[Small flock of Chickens] --> B[Chicken manure & shavings from coop]; B --> C[Compost pile]; C --> D[Vegetable garden & Flower bed]; D --> E[Vegetables]; E --> F[Vegetarian table scraps & food prep]; F --> A; G[Yummy eggs] --> H[Small flock of Chickens];
```

Backyard Hens v1

Pastured Eggs Have More of the Good Stuff...

Nutrient	Standard factory farm eggs	Eggs from hens raised on pasture	Comparison
Beta Carotene	10 mcg	79.03 mcg	7 TIMES MORE
Vitamin A	487 IU	791.86 IU	2/3 MORE
Vitamin E	0.97 mg	3.73 mg	3 TIMES MORE
Omega-3s	0.22 g	0.66 g	2 TIMES MORE

Backyard Hens v1



Plus, how amazing would it be to step out your back door and get fresh eggs for breakfast every morning?!



Free range egg vs. Factory "farmed" egg

Natural insect control



Backyard Hens v1

Some people choose to use a mobile coop to allow hens daytime insect foraging and weed eating.



Backyard Hens v1

Caring for chickens is educational.



Backyard Hens v1

Hanging out with hens is just plain fun!



Backyard Hens v1

We're simply requesting that those residents who are serious about living a more sustainable lifestyle be given the opportunity to include backyard chickens in their efforts.



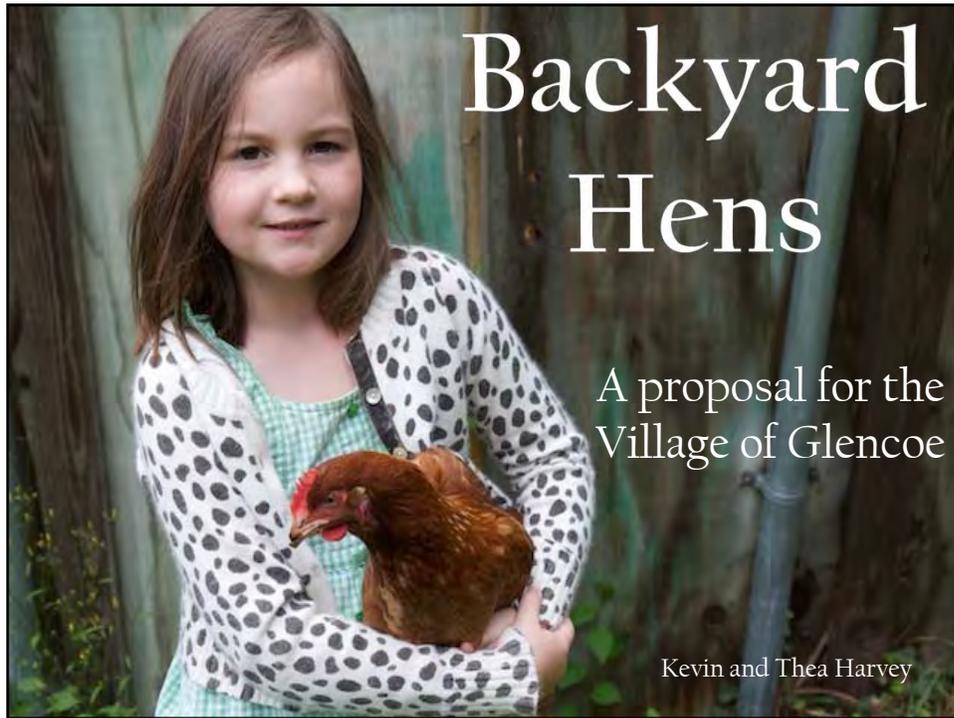
Backyard Hens v1

We're simply requesting that those residents who are serious about living a more sustainable lifestyle be given the opportunity to include backyard chickens in their efforts.



Thank you.

Backyard Hens v1



Why Chickens?



- Backyard Chickens are another step toward **sustainable** living
- They make healthier **eggs**
- Manufacture a high nitrogen **fertilizer**, an excellent addition to compost
- They provide natural **bug control**
- They are **educational**

Sustainable Living

- Chickens close the loop for the home gardener, creating a micro ecosystem.
- Eggs are not transported long distances in refrigerated trucks.
- Backyard chickens are raised humanely.

Free Range Eggs Provide Superior Nutrition

Nutrient	Free Range Eggs (Pasture)	Standard Factory Farm Eggs	Comparison
Beta Carotene	79.03 mcg	10 mcg	7 TIMES MORE
Vitamin A	791.86 IU	487 IU	2/3 MORE
Vitamin E	3.73 mg	0.97 mg	3 TIMES MORE
Omega-3s	0.66 g	0.22 g	2 TIMES MORE
Cholesterol	277 mg	423 mg	1/3 LESS
Saturated Fat	2.4 g	3.1 g	1/4 LESS

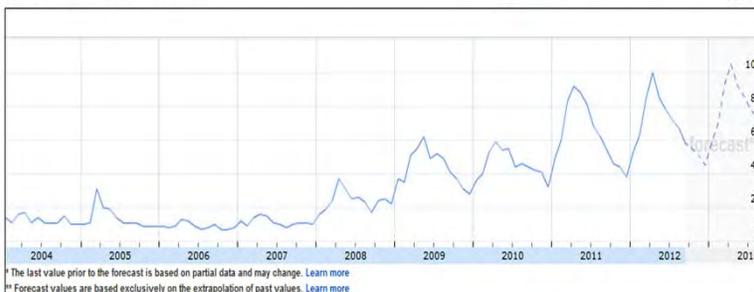
mcg = microgram
IU = international unit
mg = milligram
g = gram

Increasing Interest in Backyard Chickens

More and more people are getting into things like growing their own food, keeping chickens, and living sustainably.

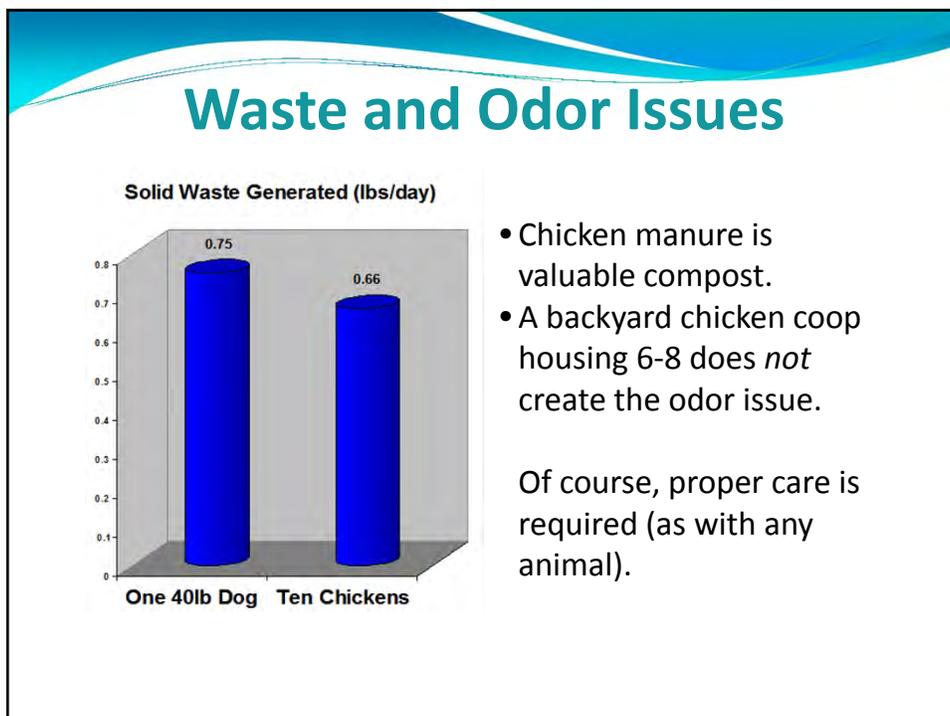
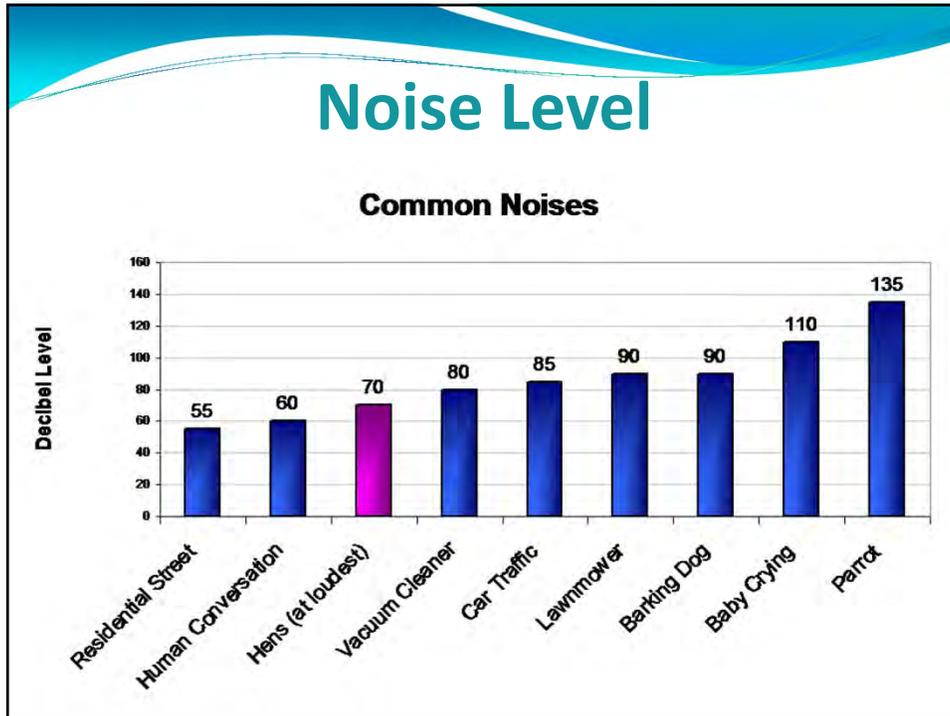
Web Search Interest: backyard chickens
United States, 2004 - present

Google Insights for Search
beta



Responses to Common Objections





Chickens and Disease

- Chickens are not any more likely to carry disease than other animals.
- Virtually no chance of transmitting bird flu
- Salmonella poisoning is VERY rare and usually an issue of proper handling*.
- Dr. Connie Austin, from the IL Dept of Public Health, said that she was unaware of any public health outbreaks relating to backyard chickens in the State of Illinois.



*<http://www.cdc.gov/nczved/divisions/dfbmd/diseases/salmonellosis/#prevent>

Predators



- Predators are already living in urban areas.
- Open spaces (like golf courses) with rabbits, ducks and geese, attract predators.
- Wild bird feeders, pet food, gardens, fish ponds, bird baths and trash waiting to be collected all attract predators.

Pests and Pest Control

Chickens will seek out and eat just about anything that moves including ticks, fleas, mosquitoes, grasshoppers, stink bugs, slugs, and even mice and baby rats.



A Chicken Tractor

Coop Aesthetics

Chicken coops need not be ugly and are no more an eyesore than any poorly designed and built structure.





Chickens and Property Values

Forbes: Top 10 housing markets that are *appreciating in value** - **allow backyard chickens?**

Indianapolis, IN	YES. No limits on amount and roosters are allowed.
Springfield, MO	YES. No limits on amount. Noise ordinance applies.
Denver, CO	YES. No limits on amount of hens. No roosters.
Albuquerque, NM	YES. Up to 15 chickens and one rooster.
C. Springs, CO	YES. Up to 10 chickens and no roosters.
San Antonio, TX	YES. Up to 3 chickens without a permit
Nashville, TN	YES. But passed <i>after</i> Forbes article was published.
Austin, TX	YES. Up to 10 chickens allowed
McAllen, TX	YES. Up to 6 per acre
Raleigh, NC	YES. No limits on amount.

NOTE: Of the 10 sickest housing markets (Forbes, August, 2011), only 3 allow backyard chickens.

*Forbes, Sept. 10, 2010: "America's Best Housing Markets For Investors."
<http://www.forbes.com/2010/09/10/real-estate-investing-property-lifestyle-housing.html>

Chickens in Illinois Towns

Arlington Heights	Zoning	Glenview	No	Oak Park	Yes
Batavia, IL	Yes	Kane County	Yes	Orland Park	Yes
Berwyn	Yes	LaSalle	Yes	Palatine	No
Bridgeview	Yes	Lincolnwood	No	Peoria	No
Brookfield	Yes	Lombard	No	Rockford - Winnebago	Yes
Chicago	Yes	Long Grove	Yes	Skokie	No
Cook Cty (unincorp.)	Yes	McHenry	No	St. Charles	Yes
Downers Grove	Yes	McHenry (County)	Yes	Warrenville	Yes
Elgin	Yes	Mount Prospect	No	West Dundee	Yes
Evanston	Yes	Naperville	Yes	Westmont	Yes
Fox Lake	Yes	Niles	No	Wheaton	No
Franklin Park	No	Northbrook	Zoning	Wilmette	No
Galesburg	Yes	Northfield	Yes	Winfield (unincorp)	Yes
Glen Ellyn	No	Oak Brook	Yes	Woodstock	Yes

93% of major US cities allow hens

Elements of a Chicken Ordinance

- **No roosters allowed**
- **A limit on total number of chickens allowed per residence**
- **A maximum # of chickens allowed without a permit or license**
- **Coop recommendations***
- **Reference to existing nuisance, cleanliness, humane housing and treatment laws that apply**
- **No slaughtering**

*e.g., height, size, required gauge of wire mesh, birds enclosed in pen overnight, fenced yard for daytime foraging, minimum distance from nearest neighboring residence.

Alternatives to a Chicken Ordinance



- Enact a **pilot program**, allowing a limited number of families (perhaps five) to have backyard chickens for a trial period (two to three-years)
- Create a **community coop**, where multiple participants could become members and share in the cost, maintenance and benefits (Glencoe Community Garden?)

Uncle Sam Expects You To Keep Hens and Raise Chickens



Two Hens in the Back Yard for Each Person in the House Will Keep a Family In Fresh Eggs

EVEN the smallest back yard has room for a flock large enough to supply the house with eggs. The cost of maintaining such a flock is small. Table and kitchen waste provide much of the feed for the hens. They require little attention—only a few minutes a day.

An interested child, old enough to take a little responsibility, can care for a few fowls as well as a grown person.

Every back yard in the United States should contribute its share to a bumper crop of poultry and eggs in 1918.

**In Time of Peace a Profitable Recreation
In Time of War a Patriotic Duty**

For information about methods of Back-Yard Poultry Keeping suited to your location and conditions, write

**Your State Agricultural College
or
The United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.**

This Space Donated by the Publisher

DO NOT SELL LAYING HENS

Save the 30 Eggs
—or more—
laid by the average hen
from February to May

Keep the laying hen

Food is needed to win the war

Don't sell the laying hen—all spring she will be turning insects, weeds, garbage, and waste into eggs for the Nation

Make 60c. per hen
Those 30 eggs at 24 cents a dozen mean an income of 60 cents per hen—practically all profit, as hens on the farm at this season receive little if any special feed.

2c. a lb. or 2c. an egg?
What if poultry sometimes brings 2 cents more a pound in winter than after the laying season—you would lose only 8 cents on a 4-pound hen, but make 60 cts. on her eggs—gain 52 cts.

IT'S BOTH PATRIOTIC AND PROFITABLE TO KEEP THE LAYING HEN
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Cooperating with State Agricultural Colleges

Thank You

Chicken Ordinance Survey

Hugh Bartling - DePaul University - hbartlin@depaul.edu

Introduction

In February 2010 students from Professor Hugh Bartling's class on Green Urban Policy interviewed staff members from over 20 municipalities throughout the country which have recently adopted ordinances allowing citizens to keep poultry in residential districts.

Cities were chosen from internet searches for media reports on chicken ordinances and lists compiled by the Evanston Backyard Chicken Group. The list of cities surveyed can be found in the appendix. Students were assigned specific cities to contact and administer an eight-question, open-ended response survey.

Respondents were comprised mainly of city staff members, although in a small number of isolated cases our respondents were elected officials. The cities are located throughout the country and have enacted poultry ordinances between 2005 and 2009.

The focus of the survey was on how the ordinances were implemented. Respondents were asked about enforcement issues, problems associated with violations and complaints, support given by the city to chicken owners, and overall assessment of the ordinance.

In general we found that most cities were satisfied with their ordinances, major complaints and infractions were rare, and the adoption of chicken ordinances have been looked upon positively.

Below we will detail the survey questions and summarize the answers. Although we surveyed 23 municipalities, not all cities chose to answer each question.

Q1 Have you seen problems with people abandoning chickens or them getting loose?

Of the 20 cities responding to this question, 17 indicated that chickens getting loose has not been a problem. The remaining three reported isolated instances of chickens getting loose. One city reported that the adoption of the ordinance actually reduced complaints since their ordinance requires chickens to be confined in coops.

Q2 How many violations of the ordinance has your community detected?

Of the 18 responses to this question, 10 reported no violations. Two cities reported one violation, two cities reported four violations, one city reported four violations, and one city reported twenty violations.

Two cities reported a range--between 12-15 in one case and between 5-10 in another.



Q3 How many complaints about chickens has the city seen since the ordinance was passed?

Of the 19 responses to this question, 13 reported 0-2 complaints. One said complaints were "rare." Two respondents reported between 5-10 complaints, and three single cities reported 12, 32, and 115 complaints.

One respondent indicated that their city sees more complaints about barking dogs than they do for chicken ordinance violations.

Q4 How is the ordinance enforced?

This question elicited many different answers, which is reflected by the fact that there is no uniformity amongst the various ordinances passed in each city.

Generally ordinance enforcement is complaint-driven with zoning officers, health inspectors, or animal control officers responding to citizen reports of potential violations. Of the 21 respondents to this question, five indicated that they require chicken keepers to apply for city-issued permits.

Likely due to the minimal number of complaints, enforcement has not been a major problem in any of the cities we surveyed.

Q5 Do you have any literature or information that you give to chicken owners about proper treatment of the birds?

Of the 21 respondents to this question, only three provided chicken care and treatment information. It was more common for cities to provide information on the specifics of their ordinances which pertain to coop structures and siting of coops.

Two cities refer chicken owners to community groups and internet sites for education material.

Q6. Since the ordinance was passed have there been any amendments? What was the nature of any amendments?

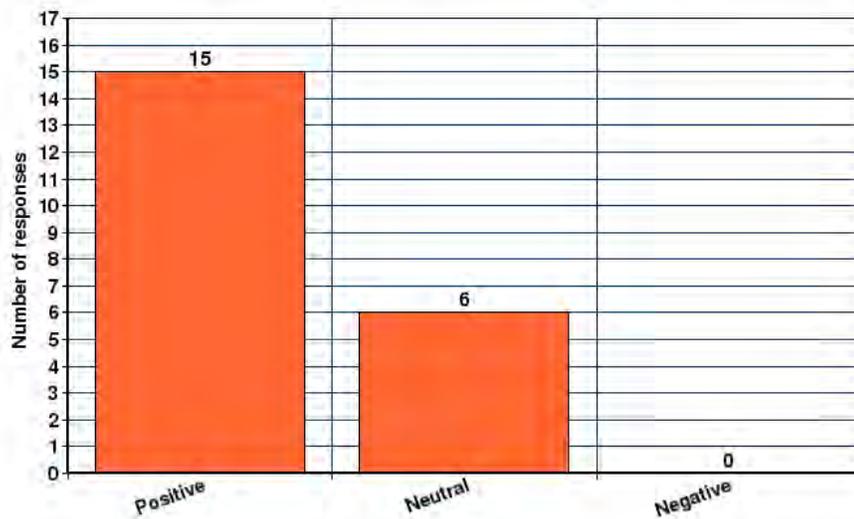
Of the 23 respondents to this question, only four cities reported amendments to their ordinances. In two of these cases, the cities had originally restricted chicken keeping to single-family homes and the revisions allowed the practice on lots that contained up to four housing units. One municipality expanded their ordinance to allow the raising of ducks and another simply reported "minor" amendments.

Q7 In your estimation has the adoption of a chicken ordinance been positive or negative for your city?

Of the 21 respondents to this question, fifteen reported that the ordinance has been "positive." Six respondents reported that the ordinance has been "neutral." No cities reported a "negative" experience.

In the open-ended responses to this question, some of the positive respondents reported that the ordinance helped promote sustainability in the community. Respondents who said it was "neutral" indicated that the ordinance brought many citizens into compliance with the law and that the rules served to relieve tension in the community.

Has the ordinance been positive, negative or neutral in your city?



Q8 Have there been any unanticipated issues that have emerged as a result of allowing residents to keep chickens?

This open-ended question elicited a variety of responses, although the vast majority indicated that there have been no unanticipated issues. One respondent indicated that many people wondered before the ordinance was passed how chicken-owners would deal with birds that no longer lay eggs. They found that most chicken owners treat their birds as pets and keep them as part of the family until their natural death.

Several respondents mentioned that the exclusion of roosters as pets and having a limit on the number of birds each resident could keep were important in insuring effective ordinances.

Appendix

Communities Surveyed

Ann Arbor, MI

Baraboo WI

Belmont, MA

Boise, ID

Bozeman, MT

Buffalo, NY

Duluth MN

Durham, NC

Eugene, OR

Fort Collins, CO

Gulfport, FL

Huntington, NY

Lawrence, KS

Madison, WI

Missoula, MT

Moab, UT

New Haven, CT

Portland, OR

South Portland, ME

St. Paul, MN

State College Borough,
PA

Wake Forest, NC

Ypsilanti, MI

Shattering seven urban myths about raising chickens

by Patricia Foreman From the May 11, 2011 online edition of *The Plymouth Review*

The local foods movement is not only gaining ground, it is here to stay; and that includes family flocks of chickens. Chickens are the mascots of local foods because of the many talents and skill sets they innately bring to small-scale food production. These skill sets include being pestidicers (eating mosquitoes, ticks and fleas), herbicides (by eating and clearing unwanted vegetation), and organic fertilizer generators (that can help create and enhance garden soil). The trend for backyard flocks is so strong, that in the past two years, over 500 towns and cities have revised their laws to allow urban folks to keep their own chickens.

Along with the re-emergence of backyard chickens across the country, have come great numbers of misconceptions, false beliefs and downright prejudice surrounding the keeping of micro-flocks of chickens. As the co-host of the *Chicken Whisperer Backyard Poultry and Sustainable Lifestyles Talk Show*, I have heard it all.

There are seven main concerns that routinely surface when the topic of city chicks is discussed. These are: 1. disease, 2. noise, 3. waste, odor and flies, 4. predators and rodents, 5. property values, 6. appearance, and 7. What will neighbors think? Let's look at the facts behind each of these concerns.

Myth 1. Chickens carry diseases communicable to humans. **Fact:** The truth is that small flocks have literally no risk of avian flu transmission to humans. The 2006 Grain Report states: "When it comes to bird flu, diverse small-scale poultry is the solution, not the problem."

Centers for Disease Control (CDC) states on their website: "There is no need at present to remove a (family) flock of chickens because of concerns regarding avian flu."

Avian flu has been in the press as a concern to commercial poultry production where birds are raised in monster-size flocks confined in overcrowded environments. 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.

Myth 2. Chickens are too noisy. **Fact:** Laying hens—at their loudest—have about the same decibel level as human conversation (60 to 70 decibels). Hens are so quiet that there have been cases of family flocks being kept for years without the next door neighbors knowing it.

To some, noise is a concern with roosters and their pre-dawn heralding of sunrises. Many urban codes ban roosters, or allow them to be kept only with special permits. The noise level of a rooster's crow is about the same as a barking dog: 90 decibels. But there are ways to keep roosters quiet throughout the night. Many folks regard crowing as a pleasant sound.

Myth 3. Chickens cause waste and odor. **Fact:** A 40-pound dog generates more solid waste than 10 chickens. To be more specific, one 40-pound dog generates about .75 pounds of poop every day. Ten chickens generate about .66 pounds daily poop.

The advantage to chicken poop is that it can be used as valuable, high-nitrogen fertilizer. Unlike dog or cat poop, chicken poop can be combined with yard and leaf waste to create compost. Just as valuable, about 40 percent of the chicken manure is organic matter necessary for building fertile, healthy topsoil.

Chicken manure is so valuable that there is a product called Cockadoodle Doo. What is Cockadoodle Doo made of? You guessed it; dried chicken manure. A 20-pound bag sells for \$15. That's 76 cents a pound for chicken manure! Let's take the stakes even higher. Where does most commercial fertilizer come from? Think oil. Can chickens' services and products help us decrease our dependence on oil? Yes, in many ways and on many levels.

Myth 4. Chickens attract predators, pests and rodents. **Fact:** Predators and rodents are already living in urban areas. Wild bird feeders, pet food, gardens, fish ponds, bird baths and trash waiting to be collected all attract raccoons, foxes, rodents and flies. Modern micro-flock coops, such as chicken tractors, arks, and other pens are ways of keeping, and managing, family flocks that eliminate concerns about predators, rodents and other pests.

Indeed, chickens are part of the solution to pesky problems. Chickens are voracious carnivores and will seek out 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.

Myth 5. Property values will decrease. **Fact:** There is not one single documented case that we know of about a next door family flock that has decreased the value of real estate. On the contrary, local foods and living green is so fashionable, that some realtors and home sellers are offering a free chicken coop with every sale. An example of this can be found at www.GreenWayNews.com.

Myth 6. Coops are ugly. **Fact:** Micro-flock coop designs can be totally charming, upscale and even whimsical. Some of them are architect designed and cost thousands of dollars. Common design features include blending in with the local architectural style, matching the slope of the roof and complementing color schemes. For examples go to www.MyPetChicken.com.

Myth 7. What will neighbors think? **Fact:** You can't control what anyone thinks, much less your neighbor.

Once folks gain more experience with the advantages and charms of chickens, most prejudice and fear evaporates; especially when you share some of those fresh, heart-healthy, good-for-you eggs from your family flock.

There is one huge advantage to family flocks that is often overlooked during chicken debates. That is their role and value in solid waste management systems. Chickens, as clucking civic workers, are biomass recyclers and can divert tons of organic matter from the trash collection and landfills.

Chickens will eat just about all kitchen "waste." They love people food, even those "gone-by" leftovers that have seasoned in the refrigerator. Combine their manure with grass clippings, fallen leaves and garden waste, and you create compost. Composting with chicken helpers keeps tons of biomass out of municipal trash collection systems.

All this can save big time taxpayer dollars, which is especially valuable in these times of stressed municipal budgets.

There is precedence for employing family flocks as part of trash management. It is being done very successfully in some European towns. One example is the town of Deist in Flanders, Belgium. The city buys laying hens to give to residents who want them. The chickens' job is to divert food waste from the trash stream and eliminates having to be picked up by workers, transported, and then disposed. The savings are significant.

May the flock be with you...and to quote the Chicken: "evermore."

Patricia Foreman is the author of several books including *City Chicks: Keeping Micro-flocks of Chickens as Garden Helpers, Compost Creators, Biomass Recyclers and Local Food Suppliers*, and *Chicken Tractor: The Permaculture Guide to Happy Hens and Healthy Soil*, available from Backyard Poultry's online bookstore at www.backyardpoultrymag.com.

Available at: http://www.plymouth-review.com/news/2011-0510/Neighbors/Shattering_seven_urban_myths_about_raising_chicken.html

Two spring chickens enjoy nature-oriented excursion



Highland Park resident Sharon Rosenweig and her husband, Aaron Freeman, hold some of their favorite chickens.

We went up to a bed and breakfast around Madison, Wis. called The Speckled Hen. It was in the middle of nowhere and run by a very friendly couple. They have five rooms. It was a great, lovely place. Outside there's a chicken farm — they had chickens and llamas.

We rented a tandem bicycle there — a lot of bike paths are around the area. We went to the farmers market in Madison. It was great — they had cheese curds in more varieties than there are kinds of yoga pants in Highland Park.

“We’re both into chickens. It’s been a recent phenomenon. We try to visit as many chickens as possible.”

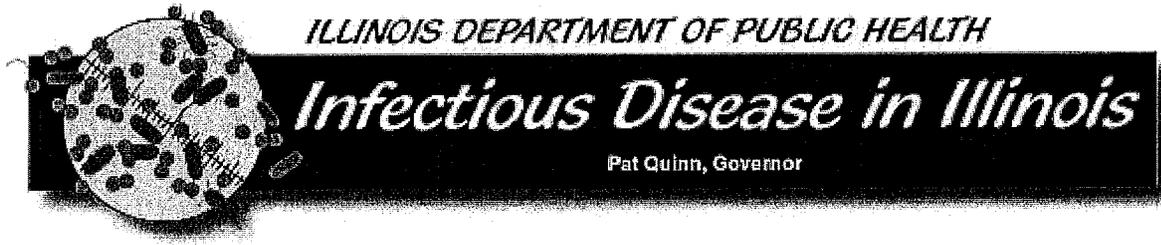
| Sharon Rosenweig

The artisanal beers are good too. We found a vegetarian Indian restaurant in Madison that we enjoyed eating at.

My (Sharon's) son owns a game store in Madison. His friends played a game called Magic: The Gathering, a card game. We checked out the culture of the gamers. They spoke funny languages. It was an amazing cultural experience, the juxtaposition between the college intellectual set and staying at a place with chickens. Each one made us appreciate the other.

We're both into chickens. It's been a recent phenomenon. We try to visit as many chickens as possible. In Highland Park, there's a flood of renegade chickens who we love visiting. We play with them.

Sharon Rosenweig and Aaron Freeman, as told to David Sweet. ■



Human Health Concerns About Raising Poultry

An increasing number of citizens want to raise chickens in urban environments as a hobby or they may believe this method of raising birds for food may be safer or less expensive. Citizens should check to make sure that flocks are allowed in the area where they reside before purchasing poultry. This document examines the public health significance of some common concerns about urban poultry farming.

Bacterial diseases

Salmonella and *Campylobacter* are common public health hazards potentially associated with chicken contact. These bacteria are carried by healthy chickens and are communicable to people through direct contact, exposure to manure, or consumption of undercooked chicken and eggs. Infection is characterized by diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and/or abdominal cramps; small children, elderly persons, and those with weakened immune systems are more susceptible to severe illness. Young birds may be especially prone to shed these organisms in their droppings. This poses a hazard to anyone who comes into contact with the droppings. The public health hazards associated with *Salmonella* and *Campylobacter* are expected to be limited to those who are in contact with the chickens or their droppings or consume their meat or eggs without thorough cooking. There have been several multi-state outbreaks of human *Salmonella* infections from handling baby chicks. These hazards could be mitigated by avoiding contact with poultry feces, carefully washing hands with soap and water after handling the birds, avoiding hand-to-mouth contact while working with birds and education about food safety.

Histoplasmosis

Histoplasmosis can cause a respiratory disease with cough and shortness of breath. The fungal organism causing this disease is present throughout the Midwest but can be concentrated in areas with quantities of bird droppings. Persons acquire the disease by inhalation of the organism from the environment. Therefore, it is critical that flock owners have a method to maintain the property to minimize the accumulation of bird droppings. Animal waste should be disposed of in a safe manner.

Avian influenza (bird flu)

Avian influenza is a theoretical public health hazard potentially associated with urban chicken farming. Birds can shed the organism in the saliva, nasal secretions and feces. Avian influenza is a viral disease of birds that is communicable to people through exposure to respiratory or fecal secretions. The risk of human avian influenza infections in the United States is extremely low and is expected to be limited to those who are in contact with infected chickens.

Exotic Newcastle disease

Exotic Newcastle disease, a viral disease that is not normally found in the United States, is not a significant public health hazard in this context. While exotic Newcastle disease can cause mild eye infections in people, the greater concern is that the introduction of exotic Newcastle disease in privately owned chicken flocks can cause major economic damage in communities where commercial chicken farming is an important industry.

Attraction of predators

The attraction of predators is a public health hazard potentially associated with urban chicken farming. The presence of chickens on a property might attract urban predators such as stray dogs, foxes and coyotes. This would increase the probability of conflict between humans and predators in the urban environment (e.g., animal bites). This hazard could be mitigated by requiring flock owners to provide sufficient structural protection to prevent predator access to their flocks.

Attraction of rodents

The attraction of rodents is a public health hazard potentially associated with urban chicken farming. Failure to maintain a clean environment for the chickens could attract mice or rats to a property. This hazard could be mitigated by educating flock owners on the proper care and maintenance of chicken flocks including the proper storage of bird feed.

Nuisance issues

The odor and noise that might be associated with urban chicken farming are not public health hazards. Poultry may escape into neighbors' yards. Flies might be attracted to the area unless adequate fly control is practiced. Communities are advised to have a system in place for handling public complaints regarding these issues if they allow urban poultry flocks.

Management and handling of poultry in small backyard flocks

- Keep baby chicks and adult poultry away from persons with weaker immune systems, including the elderly, pregnant women, diabetics, patients receiving chemotherapy and people infected with HIV.

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends that person not keep chickens if the household has children less than five years of age.
- Make sure that people who handle the chickens or their droppings, wash hands properly with soap and water following contact.
- Do not eat or drink around the poultry.
- Keep poultry away from food preparation areas.
- Do not wash items, such as water or food dishes, from chicken coops in the kitchen sink.
- Do not allow poultry to roam in the house.
- Maintain the area where the poultry are present in a sanitary manner.
- See your physician if you experience fever and diarrhea.

Conclusion

The public health hazards potentially associated with urban chicken farming should be weighed against individual and community benefits. Public health infectious disease hazards can be mitigated by education and regulation and are expected to be limited to those who are in contact with the chickens or consuming their meat or eggs without thorough cooking.

Communities that permit urban chicken farming are advised to ensure that flock owners receive educational materials on infectious diseases, animal husbandry, food safety and biosecurity. These communities also should have a system in place for responding to community complaints.

References

CDC. Keeping Live Poultry. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/Features/SalmonellaPoultry>.

CDC. Preliminary FoodNet Data on the Incidence of Infection with Pathogens Transmitted Commonly Through Food—10 States, 2009. MMWR 2010;59:418-422.

CDC. Multistate Outbreaks of *Salmonella* Infections Associated with Live Poultry --- United States, 2007. MMWR 2009; 58: 25-29.

CDC. Three Outbreaks of Salmonellosis Associated with Baby Poultry from Three Hatcheries --- United States, 2006. MMWR 2007;56:273-276.

CDC. Salmonella Serotype Montevideo Infections Associated with Chicks -- Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, Spring 1995 and 1996 . MMWR 1997;46:237-239.

National Association of State Public Health Veterinarians. Compendium of Measures to Prevent Disease Associated with Animals in Public Settings, 2009. MMWR 2009;58(RR-5):1-21.

Scallan E et al. Foodborne Illness Acquired in the United States—Major Pathogens. Emerg Infect Dis. 2011 Jan; [Epub ahead of print].

Swayne DE and King DJ. Zoonosis Update: Avian influenza and Newcastle disease. Jour Amer Vet Med Assoc 2003;222:1534-1540.

United States Department of Agriculture. Biosecurity for Birds. Available at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/animal_health/birdbiosecurity.

Poultry Safe Handling Posters: [English](#) | [En Español](#)

March 2012

idph online home



Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson Street

Springfield, Illinois 62761

Phone 217-782-4977

Fax 217-782-3987

TTY 800-547-0466

[Questions or Comments](#)

From: [Husemoller, David](#)
To: [Cates, Barbara](#)
Subject: chicken research
Date: Monday, October 21, 2013 9:41:48 AM
Attachments: [Chicken ordinances.xlsx](#)
[Chicken Ordinance research.pdf](#)
[Chicken Ordinance Report.pdf](#)
[UDO Amendment Packet \(2013 General\) Exhibit C - ZBA Changes10-17.docx](#)

Hi Barb, It is good to hear from you again. You asked for some research and I have got some to share with you. I am also attaching our draft local food amendments with changes from last week's public hearing. The ZBA was a little more cautious with chickens than with bees in terms of the lot size requirements. We still have Committee, Committee of the Whole and County Board before the text gets finalized. Let me know if there is anything else that I can do for you.

Best regards,



David Husemoller, AICP, LEED GA | Senior Planner
Planning, Building & Development Department
500 W. Winchester Road | Libertyville, IL 60048-1331
Tel 847.377.2151 | Fax 847.984.5743
dhusemoller@lakecountyil.gov

Residential Urban Chicken Keeping: An Examination of 25 Cities



Missoula Residents with their backyard chickens.
Source: <http://www.missoula.com/news/node/226>

KT LaBadie

**CRP 580 Spring 2008
University of New Mexico
May 7th 2008**

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Research Methods	5
Analysis	6
<i>Locating and Understanding the Ordinances</i>	12
<i>Number of Birds Permitted</i>	7
<i>Regulation of Roosters</i>	8
<i>Permits and Fees</i>	8
<i>Enclosure Requirements</i>	9
<i>Nuisance Clauses</i>	9
<i>Slaughtering Restrictions</i>	10
<i>Distance Restrictions</i>	10
<i>Unique Regulations</i>	11
Findings and Recommendations	12
Conclusions	14
References	16
Appendix A	17
25 Ordinances Analyzed.....	17
Appendix B	18
Sources for 25 Ordinances.....	18
Appendix C	19
Example ordinance.....	19

Abstract

City councils across the United States and Canada are increasingly being faced with the task of deciding whether or not to allow chicken keeping in residential backyards. In many cases this issue has two opposing sides: those citizens who want to keep chickens for egg production and those citizens who are concerned about the effects of chickens on their communities. This paper provides an analysis of pro-chicken ordinances from 25 cities in an effort to define the components of a just and well functioning chicken ordinance. Of the 25 ordinances, no two were identical but a variety of common regulatory themes were found across cities. Based on these findings, some considerations are suggested when forming an urban chicken keeping ordinance.

Introduction

*"I can't say that I would have envisioned chickens as an issue, but I've heard from a lot of people about them, and it seems like it's something maybe we ought to pay a little attention to."*¹

- Stacy Rye, Missoula City Councilwoman

It's happening right now in cities across the United States and Canada. Community members are organizing themselves into groups and approaching their city councils about an important urban planning issue: chicken keeping in the city.

This question of whether or not cities should allow backyard chicken keeping has increased substantially over the past 5 years as citizens become more interested in participating in their own food production. The issue has appeared recently before city councils in Missoula², Halifax³, and Madison⁴, and a case is currently pending in Ann Arbor, Michigan⁵. In many cases this interest in backyard chicken keeping has been met with much opposition and city councils often do not know how to begin approaching the issue.

The recent increase in urban backyard chicken keeping has come about for three main reasons. First, the local food movement itself has become very popular which has sparked a new interest for many in backyard food production. Since chickens are one of the smaller protein producers, they fit well into a backyard food production model. Second, rising energy and transportation costs have caused concern over increases in food costs, and backyard eggs offer a cheaper solution as they do not have to travel far to reach the plate. Lastly, many citizens are becoming increasingly concerned about food safety, and with meat recalls and other animal industry issues in the news, backyard chickens offer many a safer solution. For these reasons, backyard chickens have become

¹ Moore, Michael. Urban Chickens Scratching up a Controversy in Missoula. . Available online at <http://www.missoula.com/news/node/226>

² Medley, Ann and Jonathan Stumph. Video: Missoula Squabbles Over Urban Chickens. Available online at http://www.newwest.net/city/article/missoulas_urban_chicken_squabble/C8/L8/

³ CBC News. Halifax to Study Chickens in Cities. Available online at <http://www.cbc.ca/consumer/story/2008/02/12/chicken-report.html>

⁴ Harrison-Noonan, Dennis. Urban chicken keeper, Madison, Wisconsin. Interviewed on April 8, 2008.

⁵ Kunselman, Steve. City Councilor (ward 3) Ann Arbor, Michigan. Interviewed on April 29, 2008.

increasingly popular, but not everyone likes the idea of chickens living in their neighborhood.

There are generally two sides to the chicken keeping issue: those who are for allowing *Gallus domesticus* in residential backyards, and those who are opposed. There are a variety of reasons why people want to keep chickens, ranging from having a safe source of protein to gaining a closer relationship to the food they consume. Those who are opposed to backyard chickens however, often express concerns about noise, smells, diseases, or the potential for chickens running loose. There is also debate between the two sides as to the appropriateness of chickens in a city environment and if chickens qualify as pets or livestock.

Chicken keeping in urban environments is nothing new, but it is now something that needs to be planned for in all major cities and small towns across the United States. As the interest in the local food movement continues to increase, and as citizens become more interested in growing their own food, municipalities will eventually be faced with the issue of regulating backyard chicken keeping within their city limits. Planning for chickens can either be pro-active on the part of the city council and planning staff, or reactionary as citizens will eventually bring the issue to city hall. Municipalities often do not know how to approach the chicken keeping issue, and this paper serves to provide some insight through an analysis of urban chicken ordinances from across the United States.

Research Methods

The main goal of this paper was to analyze how residential backyard chicken keeping is regulated through the examination of chicken ordinances from a variety of cities. To achieve this, data was gathered through the examination of residential chicken ordinances, as well as through a variety of interviews, newspaper articles, video footage, and other resources.

Residential chicken ordinances from over 30 cities were gathered, however only 25 of the cities allowed the keeping of chickens, so only those were used in the analysis (see

Appendix A). The ordinances were sourced from city web sites, online web ordinance databases, and other online sources (see Appendix B). In a few instances calls were made to city planning departments to verify language in the ordinances.

Interviews were conducted with the following city officials, urban chicken keepers, and urban food/gardening community organizations:

- Steve Kunselman, City Councilor (ward 3) Ann Arbor, Michigan. He proposed pro-chicken ordinances for Ann Arbor, which are being voted on in May of 2008.
- Thomas Kriese: An urban chicken keeper in Redwood, CA and writer about urban chickens at <http://myurbanchickens.blogspot.com/>
- Dennis Harrison-Noonan, urban chicken keeper, Madison, Wisconsin. He was involved in the adoption of pro-chicken ordinances for Madison.
- Debra Lippoldt, Executive Director of Growing Gardens, Portland, OR

These interviews served to provide personal insights into urban chicken keeping, stakeholder positions, and the urban chicken movement. The interviews were also crucial in receiving feedback about chicken ordinances and the process involved in legalizing chicken keeping.

Analysis

Of the 25 cities evaluated, no two were identical in their restrictions and allowances (see chart of detailed findings in Appendix A). There were, however, common regulatory themes that emerged from the set evaluated. These common themes are as follows:

- The number of birds permitted per household
- The regulation of roosters
- Permits and fees required for keeping chickens
- Chicken enclosure/containment restrictions
- Nuisance clauses related to chickens
- Slaughtering restrictions
- Coop distance restrictions in relation to homes or property lines

The findings of the above commonalities, as well as unique regulations that emerged, are discussed in detail below. The ease and accessibility of finding the ordinances is also discussed.

Number of Birds Permitted

Of the 25 cities evaluated, only 6 had unclear (or not specifically stated) regulations on the numbers of birds permitted, while 13 stated a specific number of birds. Of the remaining, 3 cities used lot size to determine the number of chickens permitted, 2 cities used distance from property lines as a determining factor, and 1 city placed no limit on the number of chickens allowed. Over half of the cities evaluated stated a specific number of allowable chickens, which ranged from 2 to 25 birds. The most common number of birds permitted was either 3 or 4 birds, which occurred in 8 cities.

The most common number of birds permitted was 3 or 4, which will supply on average between 1 and 2 dozen eggs per week. Depending on the size of the family in the household, this may be sufficient. In some cases however, 3 to 4 birds may not be enough for larger family sizes or allow for giving away eggs to neighbors. In cities where it is legal to sell your eggs at farmers markets, 3 or 4 birds would not be sufficient. So what is a good number of chickens to allow in residential backyards for home consumption? Thomas Kriese, an urban chicken keeper who writes online about chicken keeping and ordinances, feels that no more than 6 birds should be permitted. “That's approximately 3 dozen eggs a week which is a LOT of eggs to consume, plus that's a lot of food to go through, and excrement to clean up,” he stated in a personal correspondence.⁶

The answer of how many birds to allow is not an easy one, as other factors such as average property sizes and controlling for nuisances should be considered. A good example of how to address the issue surrounding the number of birds is Portland, Oregon's chicken ordinance. Portland allows the keeping of 3 birds per household; however you are allowed to apply for a permit to keep more (See Appendix A). In this case the ordinance is flexible, as a sufficient number of birds are permitted outright, and those wishing to keep more can apply to do so.

⁶ Kriese, Thomans. Urban chicken keeper, Redwood City, CA. Personal correspondence on April 28, 2008. His coverage of urban chicken ordinances is available online at <http://myurbanchickens.blogspot.com/>

Regulation of Roosters

The regulations regarding roosters were unclear in 14 cities and in 7 cities the keeping of roosters was not permitted. Of the remaining 4 in which the keeping of roosters was permitted, 1 city allowed roosters if kept a certain distance from neighbors residences, 1 allowed roosters only under 4 months of age, 1 allowed a single rooster per household, and 1 placed no restrictions.

Many cities choose to not allow the keeping of roosters, as neighbors often complain about the crowing which can occur at any hour of the day. Since one of the main reasons people choose to keep chickens is for the eggs, which roosters do not provide, it is generally accepted to only allow hens. In the case of Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1 rooster is allowed per household but it is still subject to noise ordinances (see Appendix A). So in this case, you can keep your rooster if your neighbors do not mind the crowing. This does allow people to have more choice, however it can also increase the costs associated with enforcing noise complaints.

Permits and Fees

The regulation of chickens through city permits and fees was unclear in 11 of the cities evaluated, while 4 required no permits or associated fees, and 10 required permits, fees, or both. The fees ranged from \$5.00 to \$40.00, and were either 1 time fees or annual fees. Of the 10 that required permits/fees, 3 required permits *only if* the number of birds exceeded a set amount which ranged from 3 to 6 birds. In two instances, it is also required that the birds be registered with the state department of agriculture.

Requiring a permit for chickens is no different than requiring one for dogs and cats, which is the case in most cities. From the perspective of affordable egg production however, attaching a large fee to the permit undermines that purpose. If a fee is too steep in price, it can exclude lower income populations from keeping chickens by increasing the costs of egg production. Fees may be necessary however to cover the associated costs for the municipality to regulate chickens. Another option, which was the approach of 3 cities, was to allow a certain number of birds with no permit/fee required, and anything

above that required a permit/fee. This allows equal participation and lowered costs, while still providing revenue for the regulation of larger bird populations.

Enclosure Requirements

In 9 cities the ordinances were unclear in regards to enclosure requirements or the allowance of free roaming chickens. Of the remaining, 2 had no restrictions and 14 required that chickens be enclosed and were not permitted to “run at large”. In one case, the approval of a coop building plan and use of certain materials was required.

Over half of the cities evaluated required that chickens be enclosed, and this regulation can help to alleviate the concerns of neighbors. Many chicken keepers want to keep their chickens confined in a coop and outdoor run, as this helps to protect them from predators. However, it is very restrictive to require confinement of chickens at all times, as many keepers enjoy watching their chickens free range about the yard. Just as there are regulations for leashing your dog, so too could there be regulation for only allowing chickens to roam in their own yard.

Requiring a building permit with specific material requirements, is also restrictive to lower income populations, and takes away from the sustainability of keeping chickens for eggs. In many cases, chicken coops are built with scrap materials and suit the design needs of the owner. Requiring a specific design or materials takes those choices away from the chicken keeper. Coops should be treated similar to dog houses, which are generally not subject to this type of regulation.

Nuisance Clauses

There were a variety of nuisance regulations stated in 17 of the cities evaluated, while the remaining 8 cities had unclear nuisance regulations. The nuisances that were stated in the 17 ordinances included one or more of the following: noise, smells, public health concerns, attracting flies and rodents, and cleanliness of coops/disposal of manure. Chicken keeping alone does not cause the nuisances listed above, but rather they result from improper care and maintenance which can sometimes occur.

A properly shaped ordinance can prevent potential nuisances by establishing clear guidelines for chicken care and maintenance, such as only allowing smaller sized flocks and not permitting roosters. An active community led education campaign, such as chicken keeping classes and coop tours, is another way in which to educate the public to ensure proper care and reduce the potential for nuisances. In many cities, chicken keeping community organizations have helped to educate the public on how to properly keep chickens within the limits of the law, thereby reducing nuisances and complaints.

Slaughtering Restrictions

Regulations regarding the slaughtering of chickens in residential areas were unclear in 19 of the cities evaluated. Of the remaining, 4 allowed slaughtering of chickens while 2 stated it was illegal to do so. This regulatory theme had the highest level of unknowns, most likely due to the issue not being included in the ordinance, or it being stated in another section of the general animal ordinances, and not referring specifically to chickens.

Although slaughtering chickens within city limits seems gruesome to some, others may wish to slaughter their birds for meat. Rogers, Arkansas for example, only allows the slaughtering to take place inside (Appendix C), which could help prevent neighbor complaints about the process. Allowing for slaughtering however, may also have its benefits, such as being a solution to aging urban chickens that no longer produce eggs.

Distance Restrictions

Distance restrictions between the location of the chicken coop and property lines, or coop and nearby residences, were stated in 16 of the ordinances evaluated. There were no restrictions in 3 of the ordinances and 5 were unclear. Of the 16 with distance restrictions, 12 were distances required from residences, while 3 were distances required from property lines. The distance required from property lines ranged from 10 to 90 feet, while the distances from residences ranged from 20 to 50 feet.

If a city chooses to have distance restrictions, the average lot sizes need to be taken into consideration. For example, Spokane, WA has a property line distance restriction of 90

feet (see Appendix A), which may be impossible to achieve in many residential yards. This large of a requirement would prevent many people from keeping chickens. The lower distance requirements, such as 10 or 20 feet are more feasible to achieve for those with smaller lot sizes. Distance requirements to neighboring homes (vs. property lines) are also easier to achieve as the distance considers part of the neighbors property in addition to the chicken keepers property.

Unique Regulations

All 25 ordinances evaluated had some combination of the above common themes, but there were also some unique regulations that one (or a few) cities had related to residential chicken keeping. These unique regulations are as follows:

- Chicken feed must be stored in rat proof containers
- Pro-chicken regulations are on a 1-year trial basis with only a set number of permits issued until the yearly re-evaluation.
- For every additional 1,000 sq. feet of property above a set minimum, 1 additional chicken may be added to the property.
- The allowance of chickens in multi-family zoned areas (allowance in single family zoning is 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

The unique regulations listed offer some innovative solutions to possible issues such as pests and waste, as well as defining minimum space and health care standards for chickens. Some of these regulations also allow for more flexibility, such as extending the right to keep chickens to those living in multi-family dwelling units or allowing more birds on larger property sizes. In the case of Portland, ME, the permitting of chickens is on a trial basis, which may be a good option if a city wants to reevaluate residential chicken keeping after a certain time frame.

Locating and Understanding the Ordinances

Of the 25 pro-chicken ordinances, very few were actually easy to locate. In most cases, pages of code had to be searched in order to find the regulation and even then the chicken ordinances were often vague, incomplete, or regulations were spread throughout multiple sections of the code. This is an issue that should be considered, as unclear or hard to find ordinances can only lead to increased non-compliance.

The most easily accessible chicken ordinances were those specifically stated on city web pages, and those found through websites and literature from urban gardening organizations or community groups. One example of easily accessible ordinances is that of Rogers, Arkansas (Appendix C). Their chicken ordinance is not only easily accessible directly from the city website, but it is also clear and comprehensive. A clearly stated and easily accessible ordinance allows resident to know how they can keep chickens within the limits of the law, which can reduce complaints and other issues related to non-compliance.

Findings and Recommendations

“Issues such as rodent control are a real concern and the ordinance can have a positive influence on keeping an already urban issue from being exacerbated any more than it already is”.

- Debra Lippoldt, Executive Director of Growing Gardens, Portland, OR⁷

The original question for this paper was “What is a good urban chicken ordinance?” This was based on the idea of examining a variety of ordinances and then singling out those that were better than most and could serve as an example. After having conducted the analysis however, the question was changed to “What are the good components and considerations that make up a just and functional urban chicken ordinance?” There is no superior “one size fits all” ordinance to regulate urban chickens, as each city has different physical, environmental, social, and political needs.

Although each ordinance will be different from one city to the next, a pro-chicken ordinance should be built upon the following considerations:

⁷ Lippoldt, Debra. Executive Director of Growing Gardens, Portland, OR. Personal Correspondence on April 8, 2008.

- It satisfies the needs of most stakeholder groups and acknowledges that some stakeholders on both sides of the issue will be unwilling to compromise
- It does not discriminate against certain populations, such as those of lower incomes who can not afford high permitting fees, or those with smaller property sizes
- It allows for flexibility and provides choice, such as giving chicken keepers the right to choose their own coop design and building materials
- It allows for citizen input and participation in the ordinance forming process to assure that the ordinance fits the needs of , and is supported by the community
- It recognizes the role chickens can play in developing a more sustainable urban environment
- It recognizes the importance of the ordinance being clearly stated and easily accessible to the public, which will help ensure compliance and reduce violations.

The general considerations above are a good compliment to the specific allowances that each municipality chooses to fit its needs and that of its citizens. These specifics however can be more difficult to choose and looking to other cities as examples can provide insight into the best possible choices.

The evaluation of 25 different chicken ordinances showed a wide spectrum of choices that municipalities have made in the regulating of chickens. Looking at the number of chickens permitted, for example, cities ranged anywhere from 2 chickens to unlimited chickens. Only allowing for 2 chickens may not be an ideal choice, as they are social creatures and if one were to become ill and die, only one chicken would be left. Two chickens also do not produce enough eggs for a larger sized family. On the other hand, allowing for unlimited chickens may mean increased nuisance enforcement, or allowing for that many chickens may be met with increased public opposition. Often the average allowances found (not the most extremes) are the best choices of an example regulation for other cities to look to when considering the formation of their own chicken ordinance. In the case of the cities evaluated, the most common allowance was 4 to 6 birds, which can provide enough eggs for a family and does not highly increase the potential for nuisances. It also allows for a more sustained population if a bird becomes ill and dies.

Another example of the middle ground being a good option would be permitting and fees for keeping chickens. In some cities there were high fees for permitting, while in others no fee or permit was required. A few cities, which only required permits and fees if you have over a certain number of birds, show a good middle ground for how to permit chickens. That model allows for citizens to keep a certain number of chickens without added costs, while also creating revenue for enforcement and regulation when people choose to exceed that amount. Many cities are concerned over increased costs if chicken keeping is legalized, and this is one way to alleviate those concerns while still allowing citizens to keep chickens.

In some of the regulatory themes, such as in the examples above, the middle ground does provide a choice which can alleviate concerns while still allowing for the keeping of chickens. Other regulatory themes, such as the slaughtering of chickens, may come down to more of a yes or no answer, as was seen in many of the cities. In either case, if a city is going to adopt a pro-chicken ordinance, the most important part is to first allow for the keeping of chickens, with the understanding that the ordinance can be revisited and changed at a future time. Allowing for the keeping of chickens is the best way to see if the concerns surrounding chicken keeping ever come to fruition, and the ordinance can then be adjusted accordingly. In many cases, cities adopt a more restrictive ordinance as that is what will pass public approval and city council. Then as time passes with few complaints or nuisances, those regulations become more relaxed and tailored specifically to the needs of the city and its residents.

Conclusions

"It seems that if we want to be a town that does its part for sustainability, this is something we ought to consider. I think we want to allow folks to use their good judgment and move toward more sustainable food practices."

- Mayor John Engen, Missoula, MT⁸

Many cities and towns are now looking at how they can be more sustainable, and allowing urban chickens is one step towards that goal of increased sustainability. Not

⁸ Moore, Michael. Urban Chickens Scratching up a Controversy in Missoula. Available online at <http://www.missoula.com/news/node/226>

only can backyard chickens provide residents with a fresh and important food source, but they also bring about an increased awareness of our relationship to the food cycle. By forming a just and well thought out pro-chicken ordinance, cities can allow citizens the right to keep chickens while also addressing the concerns of other stakeholder groups. With that said, city councils should approach the issue of urban chicken keeping with a “how” rather than a “yes” or “no”, as a growing list of pro-chicken cities across the nation shows that it can be done successfully.

References

(References for 25 City Ordinances: See Appendix B)

CBC News. Halifax to Study Chickens in Cities. Available online at <http://www.cbc.ca/consumer/story/2008/02/12/chicken-report.html>

Harrison-Noonan, Dennis. Urban chicken keeper, Madison, Wisconsin. Interviewed on April 8, 2008.

Just Food. City Chicken Project. City Chicken Guide. Information available online at <http://www.justfood.org/cityfarms/chickens/>

Kunselman, Steve. City Councilor (ward 3) Ann Arbor, Michigan. Interviewed on April 29, 2008.

Kriese, Thomans. Urban chicken keeper, Redwood City, CA. Personal correspondence on April 28, 2008. His coverage of urban chicken ordinances is available online at <http://myurbanchickens.blogspot.com/>

Lippoldt, Debra. Executive Director of Growing Gardens, Portland, OR. Personal Correspondence on April 8, 2008.

Medley, Ann and Jonathan Stumph. Video: Missoula Squabbles Over Urban Chickens. Available online at http://www.newwest.net/city/article/missoulas_urban_chicken_squabble/C8/L8/

Moore, Michael. Urban Chickens Scratching up a Controversy in Missoula. . Available online at <http://www.missoula.com/news/node/226>

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	

Appendix B
Sources for 25 Ordinances

City/State	Source for Ordinance
Los Angeles, CA	Los Angeles Animal Services. http://www.laanimalservices.org/permitbook.pdf
Rogers, AK	Ordinance No. 06-100 http://www.rogersarkansas.com/clerk/chkordinance.asp
Keywest, FL	Part 2, Title 5 Section 62 www.keywestchickens.com/city
Topeka, KS	Section 18-291 www.municode.com
South Portland, ME	Chapter 3 Article 2 Section 3 http://www.southportland.org/index.asp?Type=B_LIST&SEC={93286E1E-9FF8-40D2-AC30-8840DEB23A29}
Madison, WI	http://www.madcitychickens.com/ and www.municode.com
New York, NY	Just Food's City Chicken Project. City Chicken Guide. Information available online at http://www.justfood.org/cityfarms/chickens/
Albuquerque, NM	City ordinance chapter 9, article 2, part 4, § 9-2-4-3, c-3 http://www.amlegal.com/albuquerque_nm/
Portland, OR	Ordinance 13.05.015 http://www.portlandonline.com/Auditor/index.cfm?c=28228#cid_13497
Seattle, WA	Ordinance 122311 section 23 www.seattleurbanfarmco.com/chickens
Spokane, WA	Title 17 Chapter 17C.310 Section 17C.310.100 http://www.spokanecity.org/services/documents/smc/?Section=17C.310.100
San Antonio, TX	Municipal code 10-112, Keeping of farm animals www.sanantonio.gov/animalcare/healthcode.asp
Honolulu, HI	Chapter 7 Section 7-2.5 www.honolulu.gov/refs/roh
Oakland, CA	Ordinance 6.04.320 www.oaklandanimalservices.org
St. Louis, MO	Ordinance 62853-7 www.slpl.lib.mo.us/cco/code/data/t102001.htm
San Diego, CA	Ordinance 42.0709 http://docs.sandiego.gov/municode/municodechapter04/ch04art02division07.pdf
San Jose, CA	Ordinance 7.04.030, 140, &150 www.sanjoseanimals.com/ordinances/sjmc7.04.htm
Austin, TX	Title 3 Chapter 3-2 www.amlegal.com/Austin-nxt/gateway.dll/Texas/austin
Memphis, TN	Title 9 Chapter 9-80-2, 9-68-7 http://municipalcodes.lexisnexis.com
Ft. Worth, TX	Section 11A-22a www.municode.com
Baltimore, MD	Baltimore City Health Code Title 2-106; Title 10, Subtitles 1 and 3 www.baltimorehealth.org/press/2007_02_02_AnimalRegs.pdf
Charlotte, NC	Section 3-102 http://www.charmeck.org/departments/animal+control/local+ordinances/permits/htm and municode.com
Missoula, MT	Ordinance Chapter 6 Section 6-12 ftp://www.ci.missoula.mt.us/Packets/Council/2007/2007-12-17/Chicken_Ordinance.pdf
Boise, ID	Chapter 6 Section 14 http://www.cityofboise.org/city_clerk/citycode/0614.pdf and http://home.centurytel.net/thecitychicken/chickenlaws.html
San Francisco, CA	San Francisco Municipal Health Code Section 37 http://sfgov.org/site/acc_page.asp?id=5476

Appendix C
Example ordinance
Rogers, AK

ORDINANCE NO. 06- 100

AN ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONTAINMENT OF FOWL AND OTHER ANIMALS WITHIN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY OF ROGERS; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF ROGERS, ARKANSAS:

Section 1: It shall be unlawful for any person to permit or allow any domesticated fowl to run at large within the corporate limits of the city. It shall be lawful to keep poultry flocks of any size in A-I zones of the city, so long as they are confined.

Section 2: It shall be lawful for any person to keep, permit or allow any fowl within the corporate limits of the city in all other zones, except A-I, under the following terms and conditions:

- a. No more than four (4) hens shall be allowed for each single-family dwelling. No birds shall be allowed in multi-family complexes, including duplexes.
- b. No roosters shall be allowed.
- c. There shall be no outside slaughtering of birds.
- d. All fowl must be kept at all times in a secure enclosure constructed at least two feet above the surface of the ground.
- e. Enclosures must be situated at least 25 feet from the nearest neighbor's residence.
- f. Enclosures must be kept in a neat and sanitary condition at all times, and must be cleaned on a regular basis so as to prevent offensive odors.
- g. Persons wishing to keep fowl within the city must obtain a permit from the Office of the City Clerk, after an inspection and approval by the Office of Animal Control, and must pay a \$5.00 annual fee.

Section 3: The above Section 2 is not intended to apply to the 'ducks and geese in Lake Atalanta Park, nor to indoor birds kept as pets, such as, but not limited to, parrots or parakeets, nor to the lawful transportation of fowl through the corporate limits of the city. Neither shall it apply to poultry kept in areas of the City which are zoned A-I.

Section 4: Fowl currently existing in the city shall not be "grandfathered" or permitted to remain after the effective date of this Ordinance; however, owners of the poultry will have 90 days from the effective date to come into compliance with this ordinance.

Source: <http://www.rogersarkansas.com/clerk/chkordinance.asp>

Chicken Keeping Zoning Ordinances

	R Zoning	Coop Setback	Setback to neighbor's Residence	Number	Roosters?	Permit/License
Decatur, IL	Yes	per zoning	75 ft	No limit	No	No
Albuquerque, NM	Yes	per zoning		15	1	No
Ann Arbor, MI	Yes	per zoning		4	No	Yes
Baltimore, MD	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	4		
Charlotte, NC	Yes	25 ft		20 per acre	?	Yes
Chicago, IL	Yes	per zoning			No	No
Downer's Grove, IL	Yes	50 ft		4	No	No
Evanston, IL	Yes	3 ft		2-6	No	Yes
Ft. Atkinson, WI	Yes	per zoning		6	No	No
Galesburg, IL	Yes	15 ft			Yes	No
Green Bay, WI	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	4	No	No
Grundy Co, IL	Yes	100 ft		6 per acre	No	
Madison, WI	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	4	No	Yes
McHenry, IL	Yes	10 ft				Yes
Naperville, IL	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	8	No	No
Normal, IL	Yes	150 ft		2	No	No
Oak Park, IL	Yes	per zoning		2	No	No
Oneida Co., WI	Yes	50 ft		8	No	No
Plainfield, IL	Yes	per zoning	100 ft	10	No	No
Rochester, MN	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	3	No	No
San Jose, CA	Yes	15 ft	15-20 ft 21-30 ft 31-40 ft 41-50 ft >51 ft	4 chx 6 chx 8 chx 10 chx 25 chx	No	No
Seattle, WA	Yes	per zoning	10 ft	8	No	
Spokane, WA	Yes	90 ft		1 per 2,000 sf		
Springfield, IL	E only	per zoning			No	Yes
St. Charles, IL	Yes	per zoning			No	No
St. Louis, MO	Yes	per zoning		4		No
West Dundee, IL	Yes	10 ft	Closer to own house than to neighbor's	4	No	Yes
Western Springs, IL	Yes	per zoning	75 ft		No	No
Westmont, IL	Yes	per zoning	25 ft		No	No
Will Co, IL	Yes	per zoning	25 ft	1 per 2500 sf		
Wilmette, IL	Yes	per zoning			No	No

Chicken Keeping Zoning Ordinances

Chickens

	Coop Setback	Setback to neighbor's Residence
	3	10
	10	25
	10	25
	15	25
	15	25
	25	25
	50	25
	50	25
	90	75
	100	75
11	150	100

Mean	47	40
Median	25	25

Counties	Chickens/ Fowl	Minimum
McHenry	No	5 acre
Kane	Poultry	1 acre
Kendall	Chickens	1 acre
	Poultry	3 acre
Will	Chickens	1 acre
	Poultry	3 acre

EXHIBIT B: AMENDMENTS TO THE LAKE COUNTY UNIFIED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE

Key: ~~Strikeout~~ and Underline = Original staff recommendation, also recommended by RPC
Bold Green Underline = Additional recommendations by RPC
Red Underline = Additional recommendations by ZBA

I. Local Food Amendments

Amendment #01 (Local Food-Bees)

Summary: Modifies the Use Table to distinguish between keeping Apiaries on lots greater than 5 acres and on lots smaller than 5 acres.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.2/Use Table (p.6-2) to read as follows:

Use Category	Use Types	Residential	Nonresidential	Use Standard
Agriculture	Apiary (on lots 200,000 sq.ft. or more)	<i>P in AG and in all residential zoning districts</i>	<i>P in all nonresidential zoning districts</i>	§§6.3.6 <u>§§6.3.3.1</u>
	Apiary (accessory use on lots less than 200,000 sq. ft.)	<i>P in AG, RE, E, R1, R2, R3 & R4 zoning districts</i>	<i>P in OS zoning district</i>	<u>§§6.3.3.2</u>

Summary: Adds reference to the new section regarding provisions for beekeeping.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.3.3.2/Use Standards/Agriculture/Non-Exempt Uses (p.6-9) to read as follows:

d. Standards for non-exempt apiaries shall be subject to conditions provided in Sec. 6.4.15.

Summary: Deletes lot size minimums for apiaries and renumber subsections under 6.3.7 through 6.3.44.

Remove Article 6, Subsection 6.3.6/Use Standards/Apiary (Agricultural Use Category) (p.6-10) and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

The minimum lot size for an apiary use shall be 200,000 square feet.

Summary: Introduces regulations for the keeping of bees.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.15/ Accessory Uses/General Standards (p.6-50) to read as follows:

6.4.15 Beekeeping and Apiaries

The keeping of honey bees, of the European species *Apis mellifera*, shall be permitted in the Agricultural, Rural Estate, Estate, R1, R2, R3, and R4 Zoning Districts on lots less than 200,000 square feet in area, as an accessory use to a principal use, provided the following conditions are met.

6.4.15.1 Number of Beehives

Two full beehives (hives) and two "nucleus hives" shall be permitted on lots up to and including a minimum lot area of 10,000 square feet of area, and one beehive and one nucleus hive shall be permitted for each additional 10,000 square feet. There shall be no limit on the number of hives kept on parcels with an area of 200,000 square feet or more. Nucleus hives, consisting of five or fewer frames, are kept for the purposes of queen and pest management.

6.4.15.2 Location and Setbacks

a. Setbacks to property lines

Hives and related structures that form the apiary shall be located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any adjoining improved alley, easement for purposes of ingress or egress, or road right-of-way and a minimum of ten (10) feet from all other property lines. ~~Apiaries shall not be located between the principal building and any adjoining improved alley, easement for purposes of ingress or egress, or road right-of-way.~~ In the case of an unimproved right of way, this provision may be modified by the Planning, Building and Development Department Director in consultation with the appropriate local roadway authority.

b. Setback to Habitable Structures

Hives shall be located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any existing **habitable** structures on any adjoining parcel, **including but not limited to such as:** dwellings, non-residential buildings, patios, porches, gazebos, decks, swimming pools, or permanently affixed play equipment, but not including **storage structures such as** garages or sheds.

c. Fencing

On parcels of 40,000 square feet or less, hives shall be enclosed behind a minimum four-foot high ~~secured~~ fence, hedge, or wall. ~~Alternatively, the apiary is to be posted with professional grade signs, each not to exceed 12 inches by 18 inches, indicating the existence of an apiary. Signs shall be installed at 10 foot intervals in a square surrounding the hives, minimum of four (4) signs are required for any apiary covered under this ordinance.~~

d. Flyway Barrier

On parcels of 40,000 square feet or less, **where the beehive entrance is oriented to an exterior property line**, a six-foot high, solid flyway barrier (e.g. fence, wall, or dense shrub) shall be located between the hive entrance and the property line and shall extend five (5) feet in each direction. ~~within three (3) feet in front of the entrance to the hive and shall extend ten (10) feet in either direction, perpendicular to that entrance.~~

6.4.15.3 Management Practices

a. Water Supply

A ~~non-diminishing~~ supply of water shall be continuously available and located within provided within the parcel, provided that it is closer than water sources on any adjoining parcel ~~fifteen (15) feet of the hive.~~ Water supply shall be designed to allow bees to access water by landing on a hard surface. Water requirement shall be in effect from April 1 – Nov. 30 or any and all days in which temperature exceeds 55 degrees for 3 consecutive days.

b. Requeening

In any instance in which a hive exhibits unusually aggressive characteristics, as verified by Illinois Apiary inspector, the property owner shall destroy, move to another parcel, or requeen the hive within fourteen (14) days of observation. ~~Queens shall be selected from stock bred for gentle characteristics; documentation of such shall be made available upon County request.~~

c. Moveable Combs

All honey bees shall be kept in hives with removable combs, which shall be kept in good repair and usable condition.

d. Equipment

Hives not under active human management and maintenance shall be dismantled or removed. Other beekeeping equipment shall be kept secured, so as to prevent "robbing" or occupancy by other stinging insects.

Comment [P1]: Request to remove

COMMENTARY: State Regulations

Per the Illinois Department of Agriculture, hives shall be registered with the Illinois Department of Agriculture and actively maintained in accordance with 510 ILCS 20/1 et seq.) the Illinois Bees and Apiaries Act.

Amendment #02 (Local Food-Chickens)

Summary: Allows the keeping of chickens, as accessory uses on lots less than 200,000 square feet in area.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.3.3.2/Use Standards/Agriculture/Non-Exempt Uses (p.6-9) to read as follows:

c. No farm animals, other than equine or chickens, or beekeeping, as an accessory to a principal agricultural use, shall be kept on zoning lots less than 200,000 square feet in area.

Summary: Introduces regulations for the keeping of chickens.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.16/ Accessory Uses/ General Standards/ Chickens (p.6-50)to read as follows:

The keeping of hens, the female of the chicken species *Gallus gallus domesticus*, shall be permitted in single family residential zoning areas, on zoning lots of ~~4020,000 square feet~~ or greater, provided the following conditions are met.

Comment [P2]: Concern about lot size

6.4.16.1 Number of Hens

Up to ~~six (6)~~ hens shall be allowed on a non-exempt residential property. There shall be no limit on the number of hens kept on parcels with an area of ~~200,000 square feet or more.~~

Comment [P3]: Too strict?

Comment [P4]: Up to one acre

Comment [P5]: Phase upward? 2 per additional 10000 sf?

6.4.16.2 Chicken Coops and Yards

a. Chicken Coop

Hens shall be kept in an enclosed outdoor coop, an accessory structure used for the purpose of keeping live chickens, so as to offer protection from weather elements and from predators and trespassers.

Comment [P6]: Concern about slaughter

Comment [P7]: Concern about disease

Coops shall be built and kept in such a manner, large enough to provide at least ~~two (2)~~ ~~three (3)~~ square feet per hen and allow the hens easy ingress and egress to an enclosed chicken yard.

Comment [P8]: Too small? 8 sq ft? 3-4 ft?

b. Chicken Yard

Coops shall be connected with an enclosed chicken yard or run.

Hens may be allowed to roam in a fenced back yard, but shall not be allowed to roam outside of the fenced yard. Hens must be returned to the secured chicken coop each night.

6.4.16.3 Location and Setbacks

a. Street Setbacks

Chicken coops and yards shall not be located between the principal building and any improved alley, easement for purposes of ingress or egress, or road right-of-way. In the case of an unimproved right of way, this provision may be modified by the Planning, Building and Development Department Director in consultation with the appropriate local roadway authority.

b. Setback to Habitable Structures

In addition to setback requirements for accessory structures, chicken coops shall be located a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any existing habitable structures on any adjoining parcel, including but not limited to such as: dwellings, non-residential buildings, patios, porches, gazebos, decks, or swimming pools, but not including storage structures such as garages or sheds.

Comment [P9]: Too big?

6.4.16.4 Prohibitions and Management Practices

a. Roosters

The keeping of roosters shall not be allowed on non-exempt property.

b. Odors

Chicken coops and yards must be cleaned on a regular basis so they remain free from undue accumulated waste, such as to cause odors reasonably detectable on adjacent properties.

c. Feed

All feed for hens shall, except when placed for consumption by the hens, be kept in containers with tightly fitted lids that are rodent-proof.

d. Maintenance of Coops

Coops shall be maintained in good repair and non-dilapidated condition.

e. Slaughter

No outdoor slaughter of chickens shall be allowed

COMMENTARY: State Regulations

Per the Illinois Department of Agriculture, those wishing to keep chickens hens on their premises shall complete a Livestock Premises Registration.

Amendment #03 (Local Food - Hoophouses)

Summary: Exempts hoophouses or greenhouses from building codes if used for local food production in residential zoning districts.

Amend Article 1, Subsection 1.3/Applicability and Jurisdiction (p.1-1) to read as follows:

This Ordinance shall apply to all development, public and private, within unincorporated Lake County. All structures and land uses constructed or commenced hereafter and all enlargements of, additions to, changes in and relocations of existing structures and uses occurring hereafter shall be subject to this Ordinance, all Statutes of the State of Illinois, the Building Codes of Lake County and all other applicable county ordinances, except as specifically provided in this Ordinance.

Summary: Exempts hoophouses used primarily for local food production.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.2.9/Accessory Uses/ General Standards (p.6-39) to read as follows:

6.4.2.910 Uses Prohibited as Accessory Uses

c. Temporary Hoop or other Frame-Designed Structures not meeting applicable building codes, except as allowed under the State's Agricultural Exemption or for growing plants for local food production in residential zoning districts.

Summary: Exempts hoophouses or greenhouses from floor area requirements if used for local food production in residential zoning districts.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.2.5/Accessory Uses/General Standards (p.6-39) to read as follows:

Accessory uses and structures must be subordinate to the principal use and structure on the subject lot in terms of area, extent, and purpose. The total gross floor area of all accessory structures on a lot shall not exceed 1.5 times the total gross floor area of the principal structure on the lot. The area-related provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to non-Nonresidential, and or agricultural-exempt uses, or hoophouses or greenhouses, primarily used for growing plants for local food production in residential zoning districts, shall be exempt from area-related provisions for accessory structures. [Revised 10.13.09]

Summary: Exempts hoophouses or greenhouses from accessory building limits if used for local food production in residential zoning districts.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.2.7/Accessory Uses/ General Standards (p.6-39) to read as follows:

No more than 3 accessory buildings associated with a principal residential use shall be located on a single parcel in a residential district. There shall be no limit on the number of accessory buildings that may be located on a parcel in a nonresidential zoning district or on a parcel in a residential zoning district containing a principal nonresidential use, provided that they comply with all other general accessory use standards of this section (§§6.4.2). The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to agricultural-exempt uses. Hoophouses or greenhouses, primarily used for growing plants for local food production in residential zoning districts, open ~~Open~~ gazebos, swimming pools, cabanas ~~and~~ or similar structures shall not be counted as buildings for purposes of this provision. (See Figure 6-1) [Revised 10.13.09]

Summary: Introduces regulations for hoophouses used for local food production.

Remove Article 6, Subsection 6.4.2.9.c/Accessory Uses/General Standards (p.6-39) to read as follows and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

- ~~c. Temporary Hoop or other Frame Designed Structures not meeting applicable building codes except as allowed under the State's Agricultural Exemption.~~

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.8/ Accessory Uses/General Standards (p.6-46) to read as follows and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

6.4.8 Hoophouses and Greenhouses

6.4.8.1. Hoophouses on residentially zoned properties shall be used for the primary purpose of growing plants for local food production. Hoophouses shall not exceed, in the aggregate, 50 square feet in area for each 10,000 square feet in lot area. There shall be no limit on the size or number of hoophouses kept on agriculturally exempt parcels with an area of 200,000 square feet or more.

6.4.8.2. Hoophouses shall be covered with a colorless, transparent, plastic, polyethylene film material and shall be maintained intact with all parts secure. Any repairs shall maintain consistency in appearance and condition with the original construction. The hoophouse must be replaced, removed, or repaired upon evidence of deterioration.

Amendment #04 (Local Food - Extend Produce Sales Season)

Summary: Extends permitted farm produce sales from 6 months to 8 months.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.5.13/Temporary Uses (p.6-56) to read as follows:

6.5.13.1 Farm Produce Sales (Seasonal)

a. Seasonal sales of farm produce may be allowed by Temporary Use Permit in all zoning districts for a period not to exceed 68 months per calendar year. In residential zoning districts, seasonal sale of farm produce shall only be allowed on parcels having a minimum area of 80,000 square feet and a minimum road frontage of 190 feet and further provided that the majority of such produce is grown on-site.

Amendment #05 (Local Food-Other)

Summary: Recognizes local food production as an agricultural land use, under UDO purposes and intents.

Amend Article 1, Section 1.5/Purpose and Intent (p.1-2) to read as follows:

6. implementing land use and open space policies that will preserve agricultural uses of land, including local food production, and the rural, open character of the unincorporated area of the county;

Summary: Defines Local Food Production.

Amend Article 14 Definitions/14.2 Terms Defined (p.14-34) to read as follows and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

Local Food Production: The practice of producing food for the purposes of consumption or sale at a local market, such as growing vegetables and fruits and raising livestock. Local Food Production also includes the growing of vegetables and fruits and the keeping of chickens or bees, as an accessory use.

II. Delegation/Streamlining Amendments

Amendment #6 (Streamlining)

Summary: Delegates to the Director the authority to act on Conditional Use Permit extension requests of up to 2 years.

Amend Article 3, Section 3.6.9/Conditional Use Permits/Lapse of Approval (p.3-11) to read as follows:

Unless otherwise expressly stated in the Conditional Use Permit ~~or by concurrent action by the Planning, Building, and Zoning Committee~~, if an approved Conditional Use has not been established within 2 years of the date of approval or if the use that is the subject of the Conditional Use Permit is abandoned [Revised 12.13.05] for a period of more than 1 year, the Conditional Use Permit shall lapse and be of no further effect. For purposes of this section, the term "established" shall mean the issuance of a permit or permits for the principal use that is the subject of the Conditional Use Permit. For phased development the term "established" shall mean the issuance of a permit or permits for the first phase of development. [Revised 06.10.03] ~~The time-frames of this subsection for non-delegated CUPs referenced above or as established at the time of Conditional Use Permit approval may be extended by the Director for up to 2 years. [Revised 12.13.05] by the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee or by the Zoning Board of Appeals for delegated CUPs [Revised 06.10.03] Extensions beyond 2 years shall be approved by the Zoning Board of Appeals for Delegated Conditional Use Permits and the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee for Non-Delegated Conditional Use Permits. if an All extension requests is shall be filed with the Planning, Building and Development Director prior to expiration of the Conditional Use Permit.~~

Amendment #7 (Streamlining)

Summary: Authorizes the Zoning Board of Appeals to act on certain Delegated Conditional Use Permit amendments.

Amend Article 3, Section 3.6.10/Conditional Use Permits/Amendments to Approved Conditional Use Permits (p.3-12) to read as follows:

The establishment of accessory uses and structures that do not exceed 25 percent of the existing floor area ratio or 30 percent of the existing impervious surface ratio shall be authorized by the Planning, Building and Development Director, except in those cases that, in the opinion of the Planning, Building and Development Director, may have a potential significant impact on the surrounding properties. ~~If the above percentages are exceeded, the Zoning Board of Appeals, Planning, Building and Zoning Committee shall be authorized to allow the establishment of all other accessory uses and structures for Delegated Conditional Use Permits and the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee shall be authorized to allow the establishment of accessory uses and structures for Non-Delegated Conditional Use Permits. Any other proposed change, amendment variation, or alteration may be approved only pursuant to the standards and procedures established by this section for the Permits original approval original Permit approval.~~ The Planning, Building and Development Director shall record and maintain a record of all authorized changes in approved Conditional Use Permits. [Revised 08.14.12]

III. Other Substantive Amendments

Amendment #8 (Substantive)

Summary: Authorizes the Director to modify certain standards for fences.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.9.1/Accessory Uses/Fences and Walls/Fences and Walls (p.6-46) to read as follows:

6.4.9 Fences and Walls

6.4.9.1 Fences and Walls

Fences and walls shall be permitted in any required setback (except within required visibility triangles, see Sec. 9.8). The finished/ornamental side of ~~the~~ all fences shall face outward; provided, however, that this requirement may be waived by the Planning, Building and Development Director if it is determined no practical benefit is served based upon an assessment of site conditions. The maximum height of walls and fences shall be 6 feet, or 6'6" when the fence is required to be elevated due to drainage requirement. In instances when greater height is deemed necessary to provide adequate visual screening, buffering and security, the Planning, Building and Development Director shall be authorized to allow a maximum fence or wall height of 8 feet. However, an 8 foot high fence or wall may be allowed separating residential and nonresidential uses without the Planning, Building and Development Director's authorization. ~~The finished/ornamental side of the fence shall face outward.~~ Fences for tennis courts, volleyball courts or similar recreational purposes located at or beyond all required setback lines shall not exceed the maximum height provided in 6.4.3.1. If a recreational fence is greater than 6 feet in height, it shall be a minimum of 90% open. Fences and walls shall be permitted in any required setback (except within required intersection visibility triangles, see Sec. 9.8 or within designated open space areas, unless otherwise permitted pursuant to Sec. 4.3.1.1). [Revised 11.08.05, 3.11.08, 10.13.09, 8.14.12]

Amendment #9 (Substantive)

Summary: Establishes parking stall and parking lot aisle width standards to improve circulation safety.

Amend Article 9, Subsection 9.1.8.1/ General Development Standards/ Off-Street Parking/Design and Maintenance/Space Size (p. 9-7) to read as follows:

9.1.8 Design and Maintenance

9.1.8.1 Space-Size Design Standards

The minimum size of each required off-street parking space shall be **consistent with the chart below:** ~~9 feet by 18 feet, exclusive of aisle width, provided that up to 20 percent of the required spaces may be 9 feet by 15 feet to accommodate compact cars. Compact spaces shall be designated by signs.~~

	<u>Stall Width</u>	<u>Stall Length</u>	<u>Aisle Width</u>
			<u>One Way, Two Way</u>
<u>Parallel Parking</u> <u>0 degrees</u>	<u>9'</u>	<u>22'</u>	<u>12' / '22</u>
<u>45 Degrees</u>	<u>9'</u>	<u>18'</u>	<u>13' / '24</u>
<u>60 Degrees</u>	<u>9'</u>	<u>18'</u>	<u>18' / '24</u>
<u>90 degrees</u>	<u>9'</u>	<u>18'</u>	<u>24' / '24</u>

Amendment #10 (Substantive)

Summary: Introduces Administrative Adjudication as an enforcement remedy for UDO violations.

Amend Article 13, Subsection 13.4/Remedies and Enforcement Powers (p. 13-2) to read as follows:

13.4.8 Administrative Adjudication

The county may enforce violations of this ordinance in accordance with the Lake County Administrative Adjudication Ordinance.

13.4.89 Forfeiture and Confiscation of Signs

Any sign installed or placed on public property, except in compliance with the regulations of Sec. 9.9 shall be forfeited to the public and subject to confiscation. In addition to other remedies and penalties of this section, the county shall have the right to recover from the sign owner or person who placed the sign, the full costs of sign removal and disposal.

13.4.4011 Abatement

The county may seek a court order in the nature of mandamus, abatement, injunction or other action or proceeding to abate or remove a violation or to otherwise restore the premises in question to the condition in which they existed prior to the violation.

13.4.4112 Penalties

The county may seek such other penalties as are provided by the Lake County Administrative Adjudication Ordinance and Illinois law.

13.4.4213 Other Remedies and Powers

The county shall have such other remedies and enforcement powers as are and as may be from time to time provided by Illinois law for the violation of zoning, subdivision, sign or related provisions.

IV. Housekeeping Amendments

Amendment #11 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Corrects reference and procedural errors in the powers and duties of the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee.

Amend Article 2, Subsection 2.1/Planning, Building, and Zoning Committee (p.2-1) to read as follows:

5. reviewing proposed Vacation requests and recommending that the County Board approve, approve with conditions or deny such applications in accordance with Sec. ~~3.42~~ 10.20;
6. conducting informational meetings on proposed subdivisions in accordance with ~~§§40.2.2~~ 10.7.2 and ~~§§40.2.3~~;
7. reviewing proposed Preliminary and Final Plat of Subdivision applications and acting to approve, approve with conditions or deny such applications in accordance with ~~§§40.2.3~~ 10.7.5.5 and ~~§§40.2.4~~ 10.7.6.7;
8. hearing appeals of the Planning, Building and Development Director's decision on Minor Subdivision ~~Waiver~~ Modification requests and acting to approve, approve with conditions or deny such appeals in accordance with ~~§§40.2.5~~ 10.8.4.2;
9. reviewing proposed Major Subdivision ~~Waiver~~ Modification requests and acting to approve, approve with conditions or deny such requests in accordance with ~~§§40.2.5~~ 10.8.3.3;
10. hearing appeals of the Planning, Building and Development Director's decisions on subdivision assurance reduction, extension and release matters in accordance with ~~§§40.16.5~~ 10.19.6.1; and

Amendment #12 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Corrects cross section reference errors.

Amend Article 1, Section 1.9.1/Word Usage and Construction of Language/Meanings and Intent (p.1-3) to read as follows:

1.9.1 Meanings and Intent

All provisions, terms, phrases and expressions contained in this Ordinance shall be construed according to the Purpose and Intent set out in Sec. 1.5. See also "Written Interpretations," ~~See 3.44~~ Sec. 3.13.

Amend Article 3, Subsection 3.2.5/Text Amendments/Zoning Board of Appeals Review and Recommendation (p.3-6) to read as follows:

The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on the proposed text amendment and make a recommendation to the County Board, based on the Text Amendment Approval Criteria of §§3.2.8. In the case of amendments to the text of Article 10 (Subdivisions), Article 11 (School and Park Contributions) or the procedures of ~~Sec. 3.42~~ 10.20 (Vacations), the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee shall hold the public hearing and make the recommendation to the County Board instead of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Amend Article 3, Subsection 3.2.5/Text Amendments/Zoning Board of Appeals Review and Recommendation (p.3-6) to read as follows:

The Zoning Board of Appeals shall hold a public hearing on the proposed text amendment and make a recommendation to the County Board, based on the Text Amendment Approval Criteria of §§3.2.8. In the case of amendments to the text of Article 10 (Subdivisions), Article 11 (School and Park Contributions) or the procedures of ~~Sec. 3.42~~ 10.20 (Vacations), the Planning, Building and Zoning Committee shall hold the public hearing and make the recommendation to the County Board instead of the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Amend Article 3, Subsection 3.7.3.2/Planned Unit Developments/PUD Preliminary Plan/Plat/Staff Review and Recommendation (p.3-13) to read as follows:

Staff Review and Recommendation

Planning, Building and Development Department staff shall review each PUD Preliminary Plan/Plat application in light of the PUD Preliminary Plan/Plat Criteria of ~~§§3.7.3C~~ §§3.7.3.8 and provide a report to the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Amend Article 3, Subsection 3.7.5/Planned Unit Developments/PUD Final Plans/Plat (p.3-17) to read as follows:

PUD Final Plats shall be reviewed and approved in accordance with the Final Plat procedures of ~~§§10.2.4~~ §§10.7.6. If no plat is required for the proposed development, a Final PUD Plan shall be submitted and processed in accordance with the Final Plat procedures of ~~§§10.2.4~~ §§10.7.6.2. The Planning, Building and Zoning Committee shall have final decision-making authority on Final PUD Plans and Plats.

Amend Article 2, Subsection 3.12.2/Zoning Variances/Classification of Zoning Variances/Commentary (p.3-21) to read as follows:

Commentary:

Waivers from the Vacation standards of Sec. ~~3.42~~ 10.20, Subdivision and Land Dedication standards of Articles 10 and 11, Development Standards for Nonconforming Recorded Lots of Sec. 12.4.3 and Plats of Consolidation standards of Sec. 12.4.4.2 shall be processed in accordance with procedures of Sec.10.2.1.2.c.2.2 [Revised 09.10.02, 08.14.12].

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.2/Use Table (p.6-5) to read as follows:

Use Category	Use Types	Residential	Nonresidential	Use Standard
Household Living	Attached Dwelling			§§6.3.98
	Cabin			§§6.3.409
Assisted Living				§§6.3.76
Parks and Open Space	Cemetery, Mausoleum			§§6.3.4211
Recreation and Entertainment, Outdoor	Camps			§§6.3.4410
Retail Sales and Service	Casino/Commercial Watercraft			§§6.3.4312
Manufacturing and Production	Asphalt, Concrete or Redi-Mix Plant			§§6.3.87
				§§6.3.24
Waste-Related Use	Construction and Demolition Recycling Facilities			§§6.3.4413
Wind energy facilities	Tower-Mounted			§§6.4.4314
Wildlife Rehabilitation	Accessory Residential Use			§§6.4.4213

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.2.9.a/Accessory Uses/General Standards/Uses Prohibited as Accessory Uses (p.6-39) to read as follows:

- a. Uses specifically prohibited by §§6.4.5.5 and ~~§§6.4.4412~~ as residential accessory uses.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.5.5/Accessory Uses/Customary Home Occupations/Prohibited Uses (p.6-42) to read as follows:

f. Mobile (Off-Site) Vehicle Servicing

Associated storage for mobile vehicle servicing involving service calls to clients' off-site locations, consisting of repair, detailing and servicing of boats, recreational vehicles, and other consumer vehicles, is not allowed as a home occupation. The maintaining of a home office for such business and the parking of a commercial vehicle in accordance with Section 6.4.4412 shall be allowed as a home business.

g. Contracting Businesses

Associated storage for contracting businesses, including plumbing, electrical, carpentry, and other trades, and storage thereto, is not allowed as a home business. The maintaining of a home office for such business and the parking of a commercial vehicle in accordance with Section 6.4.4412 shall be allowed as a home business.

Amend Article 7, Subsection 7.7.3.3.a/Measurements and Exceptions/Setbacks/Features Allowed Within Setbacks (p.7-14) to read as follows:

- a. Fences, walls, and other landscape features shall be allowed within required setbacks, subject to the limitations of §§6.4.910.

Amend Article 12, Section 12.2.2.2/Nonconforming Uses/Expansions (p.12-2) to read as follows:

Paragraph A Sec.12.2.2.1 of this subsection shall not be construed as prohibiting additions to any dwelling regardless of the zoning district in which such dwellings are located, nor shall any provision of this article be construed as prohibiting the construction of any use that is accessory to a dwelling unit regardless of the zoning district in which the dwelling is located.

Amend Article 12, Section 12.3.8.2.e/Nonconforming Structures/Nonconforming Single Family Dwelling and Accessory Structures (p.12-5) to read as follows:

If the structure is located in the floodplain and if the improvement constitutes "substantial improvement" (see commentary on page 42-4 12-5), the entire structure shall be brought into conformance with the floodplain provisions of Article 8.

Amend Article 12, Subsection 12.4.3.3/Nonconformities/Nonconforming Lots/Dimensional Standards/Detached House (Single-Family) Dwellings (p. 12-9) to read as follows:

If there is an existing detached house (single-family) dwelling located on a nonconforming lot in a zoning district other than an AG, RE, E, R1-6 or RR districts, any addition to a principal or accessory building or any new accessory building thereto shall be governed by the setbacks in ~~paragraph A of this subsection~~ Sec. 12.4.3.1, rather than ~~paragraph B~~ Sec. 12.4.3.2. However, no single-family dwelling or accessory building shall be converted to a nonresidential use permitted in that zoning district unless it complies with the setback requirements of ~~paragraph B~~ Sec. 12.4.3.2 of this subsection.

Amend Article 13, Subsection 13.9/Wind Energy Facilities (p.13-5) to read as follows:

The provisions in this Section 13.9 are in addition to the general Violation, Penalties and Enforcement provisions of Article 13. Lake County shall retain authority to enforce the Height and Setbacks and Operating Requirements for wind facilities in Section 6.4.4314, and additional requirements and standards for wind energy facilities as identified in Appendix Q.

Amend Article 13, Subsection 13.9.2.a/Wind Energy Facilities/Finding of Default and Abandonment (p.13-5) to read as follows:

- a. The owner must remedy any condition in which the wind energy facility has become inoperable, or otherwise violated the operating requirements defined under Section 6.4.4314.3 for wind energy facilities within 180 days of the issue date on written notice from Lake County or be considered to be in default and the facility considered to be abandoned.

Amend Article 14, Subsection 2/Definitions (p.14-36) to read as follows:

<u>279</u>	<u>Net Site Area</u>	The buildable portion of a lot, as calculated in accordance with θ <u>Article 4, Section 4.1.4.</u>
------------	----------------------	--

Amend Appendix Q: Wind Energy Facilities, Section 1.0/Application Requirements for Wind Energy Facilities (p.73) to read as follows:

See Section 6.4.4314 Wind Energy Facilities for information on Height and Setbacks and Operating Requirements. See Article 13 for Violations, Penalties and Enforcement. See 3.0 below in Appendix Q for Additional Standards for Wind Energy Facilities. Other local and state regulations shall apply.

Amendment #13 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Clarifies the classification of minor and major variances for Articles 4 and 8.

Amend Article 3, Section 3.12.2.1/Zoning Variances/Classification of Zoning Variances/Administrative Variance (p.3-21) to read as follows:

A request to modify by 10 percent or less any numeric standard of this Ordinance [Revised 11.08.05], except those related to maximum allowed densities and any standard of Articles 4 and 8 [Revised 11.08.05], may be heard and decided by the Director of Planning, Building, and Development as an Administrative Variance, in which case no public hearing is required. However, before such variance may be granted, a notice of the intent to grant such variance shall be sent by certified mail to all adjoining landowners as well as those located directly across any street from the subject property. If any such landowner files a written request for public hearing with the Director within 15 calendar days of receipt of such notice [Revised 11.08.05], the administrative variance shall then be processed as a Minor Variance. The decision on an Administrative Variation shall be based on the Approval Criteria of §§3.13.3D and Findings of Fact shall be made in accordance with §3.13.3E [Revised 11.14.00, 08.14.1]

Amendment #14 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Clarifies the lot size required to establish a kennel in the Agriculture (AG) zoning district.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.3.27.1b/ Use Standards/Kennels, Animal Shelters and Dog Obedience Schools (Retail Sales and Service, Personal Service Oriented Use Category)/General Standards (p. 6-20) to read as follows:

- a. Kennels shall be permitted only on parcels having an area of at least 200,000 square feet in the Agriculture (AG) zoning district and at least 80,000 square feet in the permitted nonresidential zoning districts.

Amendment #15 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Corrects a typographic error.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.3.32.8/Use Standards/Mobile Home Parks (Household Living Use Category)/Minimum Setbacks/Separations (p.6-25) to read as follows:

Setback/Separation		Minimum Distance (feet)
1.	Mobile homes and accessory structures to mobile home park boundaries[a]	50
2.	Mobile homes and accessory structures to ultimate right-of-way of public street or highway[a]	30
3.	Mobile homes and accessory structures to interior streets[a]	10
4.	Mobile home to mobile home (side to side)[a][b]	20
5.	Mobile home to mobile home (end to end, staggered)[a][b]	10
6.	Mobile home to mobile home (end to end, not staggered)[a][b]	20
7.	Mobile homes to unattached accessory structures (on same or other site)	4
8.	Mobile homes and accessory structures to other mobile home park accessory structures, such as laundry buildings, community buildings and offices.	20
10 9.	Mobile homes and accessory structures to any body of water	per Article 8

Amendment #16 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Clarifies the height limits for accessory dwelling units.

Amend Article 6, Subsection 6.4.4.2.a/Accessory Uses/Accessory Dwellings and Caretaker’s Residences/Other Ordinance Standards/Accessory Dwelling Units (p.6-41) to read as follows:

Accessory dwelling units shall comply with the Lake County One and Two Family Dwelling ordinance. Accessory dwelling units shall be subject to all setback, height and impervious coverage standards that apply to principal structures in the underlying zoning district. The maximum height of detached accessory dwelling units shall be subject to the accessory standards of Sec. 6.4.3.1.

Amendment #17 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Amends parking court pavement standards.

Amend Article 7, Section 7.7.2.2.e.6/Density & Dimensional Standards/Measurements and Exceptions/Lot Width/Parking Court Exception (p.7-14) to read as follows:

6. Parking courts shall be paved in conformance with the following standards:
- 1.5-inch bituminous surface course, Class I
 - 1.5-inch bituminous binder course, Class I
 - 8-inch aggregate base course, Class A or B

Amendment #18 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Updates web address for Lake County GIS maps in commentary.

Amend Article 8, Subsection 8.3.2/Regulatory Floodplain, Regulatory Floodway, Flood Table Land and Flood-Prone Areas/Regulatory Floodplain/Commentary (p.8-49) to read as follows:

Current FEMA maps can be obtained from the Planning, Building and Development Department or online (~~<http://gis.lakeco.org/maps/>~~) (<http://maps.lakecountyil.gov/mapsonline/>). [Revised 11.14.06]

Amend Article 8, Subsection 8.3.3/Regulatory Floodplain, Regulatory Floodway, Flood Table Land and Flood-Prone Areas/Regulatory Floodways/Commentary (p.8-51) to read as follows:

Current FEMA maps can be obtained from the Planning, Building and Development Department or online (~~<http://gis.lakeco.org/maps/>~~) (<http://maps.lakecountyil.gov/mapsonline/>). [Revised 11.14.06]

Amendment #19 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Corrects previous omissions of references to the R-4A Zoning District.

Amend Article 9, Section 9.6.1.1c/Sewer and Water Facilities/Residential/Requirements for Community Systems (p.9-22) to read as follows:

Detached houses may be constructed in the R-2, R-3, R-4, R-4A, R-5, R-6 and RR Zoning Districts prior to the establishment of required community sewer systems on parcels containing at least 40, 000 square feet of lot area and 130 feet of lot width. These width and area requirements shall not apply to legal nonconforming parcels. [revised 11.08.05]

Amend Article 9, Section 9.9.7.5h.3/Signs/Permitted Sign Types/Special Sign Standards/Temporary Signs/Residential, Nonresidential, and Institutional Districts/Real Estate Signs (p.9-30) to read as follows:

One temporary real estate (“for sale” or “for rent”) sign shall be permitted per road or water frontage per parcel. In any event, the total number of signs per parcel shall not exceed 2. [Revised 11.14.00] Temporary real estate signs shall not exceed 6 square feet in area in RE, E, R-1, R-2 and R-3 districts, 12 square feet in area in AG (for parcels less than 10 acres), R-4, R-4A, R-5, and R-6 districts and 32 square feet in area in AG (for parcels 10 acres and greater) and nonresidential districts. [Revised 11.14.00, 06.13.06] Real estate signs shall be permitted only on the property for sale or for rent, and shall not be permitted off-site. [Revised 07.08.03]

Amendment #20 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Removes the commentary explaining the term “nonconforming,” eliminating the confusion the use of the term through the article.

Amend Article 12, Subsection 12.1/General (p. 12-1) to read as follows:

Commentary

~~In zoning parlance, the term “nonconforming,” applies only to legal nonconforming situations. A use, structure, lot or sign is considered “nonconforming” under this Ordinance only if it came about in full compliance with all regulations in effect at the time of its establishment. If uses, structures, lots or signs were established in violation of regulations in effect at the time of their establishment and remain in violation of regulations currently in effect, then they are Ordinance violations, not nonconformities.~~

Amendment #21 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Eliminates an inconsistency.

Amend Article 12, Subsection 12.3/Nonconforming Structures/Commentary (p.12-3) to read as follows:

All building alterations or additions that violate a zoning district dimensional standard shall be prohibited. This is interpreted, for example, to mean that no additions, including a second-story addition, will be allowed within a required setback, except as described in Section 12.3.8.2.

Amendment #22 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Eliminates an inconsistency.

Amend Article 12, Section 12.3.5/Nonconforming Structures/Loss of Nonconforming Status; Damage or Destruction (p.12-4) to read as follows:

If a nonconforming structure is destroyed by any means to the extent of more than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the structure located above the average ground elevation, it may not be reestablished except in compliance with all regulations applicable to the zoning district in which it is located; or in compliance with Section 12.3.8.

Amendment #23 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Clarifies standards for rebuilding nonconforming single family dwellings.

Amend Article 12, Section 12.3.8.1/Nonconforming Structures/Nonconforming Single Family-Dwelling and Accessory Structures (p.12-4) to read as follows:

- 12.3.8.1** A legal nonconforming Single Family Dwelling or an accessory structure on a foundation may be restored if deteriorated, damaged, or destroyed to an extent greater than 50 percent of the replacement cost of the structure, provided that the following standards are met:
- a. The restored structure does not extend further into any required yard setback than the existing structure prior to improvement or rebuilding. ~~The improved or rebuilt structure is located at least 10 feet from the street lot line and at least 4 feet from the side and rear lot lines.~~
 - b. The restored structure is located at least 10 feet from the street lot line and at least 4 feet from the side and rear lot lines.
 - c. Any proposed addition or expansion to the existing structure beyond a repair, remodel, or restoration must meet the setback requirement of the underlying zoning district or the setback requirement for a nonconforming lot, whichever applies. ~~If the structure is located in the floodplain and if the restoration constitutes "substantial improvement" (see commentary below), the entire structure shall be brought into conformance with the floodplain provisions of Article 8.~~
 - d. If the structure is located in the floodplain and if the restoration constitutes "substantial improvement" (see commentary below), the entire structure shall be brought into conformance with the floodplain provisions of Article 8.

Amendment #24 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Eliminates redundant commentary and references thereto.

Amend Article 12, Subsection 12.3.8.2.d.e/Nonconforming Structures/Nonconforming Single family Dwelling and Accessory Structures/Commentary (p.12-5) to read as follows:

Commentary

~~“Substantial Improvement” referred above in paragraphs c. and d. is defined in Article 14 of this Ordinance. Generally, improvement is considered substantial when the cost of improvement or repair equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure before the improvement or repair started or before the damage occurred.~~

- d. If the proposed improvement constitutes “substantial improvement” (see ~~commentary below~~ Article 14, definition of “Substantial Improvement”), the water’s edge setback requirement shall apply.
- e. If the structure is located in the floodplain and if the improvement constitutes “substantial improvement” (see ~~commentary page 12-4~~ Article 14, Definition of “Substantial Improvement”), the entire structure shall be brought into conformance with the floodplain provisions of Article 8.

Amendment #25 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Eliminates the definition of an unused term.

Amend Article 14, Section 14.2/Terms Defined (p.14-23) and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

56	Candlepower	The total luminous intensity of a light source expressed in footcandles. Maximum (peak) candlepower is the largest amount of footcandles emitted by any lamp, light source, or luminaire.
----	-------------	--

Amendment #26(Housekeeping)

Summary: Eliminates a duplicate definition.

Amend Article 14, Section 14.2/Terms Defined (p.14-29) and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

164	Flood-prone Area	Any area inundated by the base flood, including such areas outside of the regulatory floodplain.
167	Flood-prone Area	Any area inundated by the base flood, that is not a regulatory floodplain.

Amendment #27 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Modifies definition of “kennel.”

Amend Article 14, Subsection 14.2/Terms Defined (p.14-33) to read as follows:

229	Kennel	A location where the number of dogs or any other animal, <u>except for farm animals, exceeds the residential pet limits established by the health department, or</u> any place in or at which dogs or any other animals, <u>except for farm animals,</u> are kept on a regular basis for the purpose of sale or in connection with boarding, training, care, or breeding, <u>for which any fee is charged, or for adoption.</u>
-----	--------	---

Amendment #28 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Adds the definition of “nightclub”.

Amend Article 14, Section 14.2/Terms Defined (p.14-36) and renumber subsequent sections accordingly:

281	Nightclub	An establishment serving liquor and/or food while providing space <u>for music, dancing, floor shows, or comedy acts. A nightclub shall not include activities or uses as defined by this Ordinance as "adult entertainment establishment."</u>
-----	-----------	---

Amendment #29 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Amends Definition 318 – Public Park to provide a more logical definition of “Public Park” from “Park, Public.”

Amend Article 14, Section 14.2/Terms Defined (p.14-38) to read as follows:

318	Public Park	<u>See Park, Public Noncommercial.</u>
-----	-------------	--

Amendment #30(Housekeeping)

Summary: Incorporates mulch production into examples of manufacturing and production uses.

Amend Article 14, Subsection 14.1.6.2.c/Use Categories/Industrial Use Categories/Manufacturing and Production/Examples (p.14-14) to read as follows:

c. Examples

Examples of the manufacturing and production uses "Not Otherwise Classified" include the following: [Revised 11.09.04]

Advertising Display Construction/Sign Shop; Bakery; Concrete Batching and Asphalt Mixing; Custom Boatworks; Food and Related Products Processing; Food Processing and Packing; Lumber Mills; Manufacture or Production of Artwork and Toys; Manufacture or Production of Chemical, Rubber, Leather, Mulch, Clay, Bone, Plastic, Stone, or Glass Materials or Products; Manufacture or Assembly of Machinery, Equipment, Instruments, Including Musical Instruments, Vehicles, Appliances, Precision Items and Other Electrical Items; Manufacture, Production or Fabrication of Metals or Metal Products Including Enameling and Galvanizing, Manufactured Housing Unit Production and Fabrication; Monument Works; Movie Production Facilities; Ornamental Iron Work Shop; Printing, Publishing and Lithography; Pulp and Paper Mills and Other Wood Products Manufacturing; Research Laboratory, including but not limited to Pure Research, Product Development, Pilot Plants and Research Manufacturing Facilities; Sign Making; Slaughterhouse; Meat Packing; Weaving or Production of Textiles or Apparel; and Woodworking, Including Cabinet Makers. [Revised 11.09.04]

Amendment #31 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Revises the Health Officer Approval Certificate for Plats.

Amend Appendix E/Certificate of the Health Officer (p. Appendix-18) to read as follows:

I, _____, Health Officer of said County, do hereby certify that the plat has been examined by me and found to comply with Lake County Board of Health Ordinance, ~~Article 5,~~ Individual Sewage Disposal System Ordinance of the County of Lake as set forth in the regulations governing plats of subdivided land adopted by the County Board of Lake County, Illinois.

Dated This __ day of _____, 20__.

Exhibit C

Amendment #32 (Housekeeping)

Summary: Corrects a grammatical error.

Amend Appendix Q/Application Requirements for Wind Energy Facilities (p. Appendix-74) to read as follows:

Commentary Regarding Winding and Wildlife Impacts:



The woman next door tosses greens over the fence for them.

Your NEIGHBORS know?!

I give them eggs and get back CAKES.

What about PREDATORS?

The DOG kept them safe for 2 years, but a HAWK got one just last week.

Would you like to have a Sling-Shot?

Raptors are Protected, and chickens are PREY.



Raccoons?

Coyote?

skunk?

mountain lion?



We forgot to collect the eggs yesterday--Some froze and cracked.

That's my husband. He built the coop.



Let's go inside and warm up.

You can probably take off your DISGUISE now.



Ah, Thanks. So how did you decide to get chickens?

We visited a buddy of mine who had a few. All of us went, even the DOG.

She was just a puppy. She chased them and they flew away, but she caught one by the leg and it BROKE. No one was very happy with me.



BACKYARD CHICKENS are back in style. Martha Stewart keeps them and Williams Sonoma sells Swanky coops. Yet some city councils, succumbing to fowl fears of falling property values and predators, have made the practice illegal, hatching an underworld of renegades.



UNDERCOVER REPORTER, HENRIETTA CHOOKS, investigates the **PIONEERS of POULTRY,** hiding the **HENS of HIGHLAND PARK.** Who are they? What motivates them?

The stories are **TRUE**, but the names have been changed to protect the feathered.



EPISODE ONE: The FEARLESS FLOCK

They ain't chickens!



Hi, I'm the undercover investigator you spoke with.



Yes, come have a look!



I brought them some lettuce from the dumpster behind **FAMOUS FOODS.**



Thanks, they **FORAGE** all the time, but they don't find much **GREEN** in February.





I felt terrible. I found a website that delivered **BABY CHICKS**

the **NEXT DAY**. They were only \$1.50 each, so I decided to get **SIX**.

So we kept them in the **BATH TUB!**

But my friend didn't want to **START OVER** with baby chicks.

What's it **LIKE** to have **CHICKENS?**

They do **NOT** have teeth. They love **Kale**, not **Cucumbers**.

Here's their schedule: **Wake up, Poop, beg for food, Poop, lay an egg, Poop, eat, Poop...**

I like the **Striped** one. She's the **calmest**.

She's the **first** one in the house.

The **red** one has the **best** sense of **humor**.

One time my dad left the door open and they were all sitting on the couch watching **TV**. Some were going **upstairs**.

In the summer they play on the **slip and slide** and chase **Squirrels**.

I throw them **REALLY** high and they **FLY!**

Once we gave them a french bread and one chicken ran off with the **WHOLE LOAF**.

They get **SPINACH PIZZA** for their birthday, from **Lou Malnati's**.

When I tell people I have chickens, they say **HA, HA, HA** - that's a **JOKE**.



City of Highland Park
Request for Proposals
Consultant Services - Implementation of Sustainability Initiatives

10-21-2013

This Request for Proposals (RFP) has been prepared by the City of Highland Park in order to retain the services of a qualified consultant to implement a number of initiatives set forth in the City of Highland Park's Sustainability Strategic Plan.

For the purpose of this RFP and the anticipated Professional Services Agreement, "City" means the City of Highland Park and "Plan" means the City of Highland Park's Sustainability Strategic Plan.

The selected consultant will be invited to enter into an agreement with the City, in a form to be provided by the City, for the provision of services based upon the Project Scope and Expected Project Deliverables sections of this RFP. The City Council has the ultimate authority to approve any proposal and to authorize execution of the negotiated agreement.

Section I: Project Background

Highland Park is a thriving community of 29,763 people who enjoy nearly five miles of Lake Michigan shoreline, six golf courses, commuter train access to Chicago and Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Ravinia Festival, a world-class summer venue for the performing arts. The City is a full-service community that provides police, fire, emergency medical, public works, and water purification services for the safety and enjoyment of residents and visitors. Additionally, Highland Park offers a myriad of exciting special events, including the nationally-recognized Port Clinton Art Festival that is held in conjunction with the Taste of Highland Park.

For decades, the residents of the City have pursued community sustainability in a progressive manner. This is evidenced by the formation of the City's Environmental and Lakefront Commissions during the 1970s (and now known as the Natural Resources Commission), the development of sustainability curriculum in local schools during the 1980s, the consistently high rate of residential recycling participation, and integration of sustainable practices in municipal operations over the past ten years. In addition, the City has signed on to the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement, which required signatory communities to meet or exceed the Kyoto Protocol targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Recognizing the value of shared effort, six local units of government agreed in 2008 to form the Highland Park Green Initiatives Alliance ("Green Alliance"). The partners include the City, the Park District of Highland Park, North Shore School District 112, Township School District 113, Highland Park Public Library and Moraine Township. The mission of the Green Alliance is to work collectively on shared goals and strategic objectives designed to transform Highland Park into a more environmentally efficient and responsible community to pass on a well-preserved planet to future generations. The Green Alliance has since expanded to include the Highland Park Chamber of Commerce and Highland Park Hospital. Most recently, in 2011, the executive directors of the

Green Alliance members signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that renews and specifies the goals of the Green Alliance and commitment to environmental sustainability.

To achieve these goals, the Green Alliance recognized the need for a Sustainable Community Strategic Plan that established a baseline for existing community environmental impact, inventoried existing practices, set targets for sustainability outcomes, prioritized local actions and measured results.

In 2009, the City Council approved a consulting agreement with HarneTech LLC (formerly Recolo, Inc.) for completion of a Sustainability Plan. This Plan, funded through revenues received by the City from the refuse and recycling franchise, is a 20-year “road map” that provides direction in ten specific goal areas as to how the Green Alliance partners can improve levels of sustainability. The 10 sustainability goal areas are:

- ❖ Community Engagement
- ❖ Governance
- ❖ Green Economy
- ❖ Energy and Built Environment
- ❖ Mobility
- ❖ Materials
- ❖ Water
- ❖ Ecosystems
- ❖ Culture
- ❖ Legacy

This Plan also includes a greenhouse gas inventory and a collection of data indicators that provide a baseline for the community’s current practices pertaining to sustainability. Examples of indicators include vehicle miles traveled per household, municipal solid waste generation, and diversion rates of recyclables and landscape waste.

Upon completion of the collection of data indicators, the City solicited resident feedback regarding the community’s perceptions and opinions of sustainability. Energy costs, recycling and refuse management, and natural area protection were the three top areas of environmental concern. Also, as part of the public meeting, professional staff and consultants adopted the following vision statement that would accurately reflect the values, interests and priorities of the community:

As a partnership among residents, businesses, community institutions and units of government and as an example to communities worldwide, Highland Park is committed to preserving and enhancing the quality of life, human health and natural areas throughout the City.

The vision statement incorporated the needs of residents, businesses, community institutions and units of government, and stated that collectively, these stakeholders are committed to preserving and enhancing the quality of life, human health and natural areas throughout the City. The 10 sustainability goals complement the vision statement.

The Plan also meets several objectives that were identified earlier in the process, such as leveraging school involvement and volunteer participation in order to enhance cost effectiveness and build community; coordinating governance activities through sustainability staff, City of Highland Park Commissions, and a more defined Green Alliance role; and, achieving deeper collaboration across City departments and within the business community. The City of Highland Park is committed to sustainability initiatives and moving forward with the process to implement objectives from the Plan.

The City solicited additional feedback on the Plan from the Green Alliance stakeholders during the planning process, and the Plan was presented to the City's Natural Resources Commission. The Sustainability Plan was approved by the Highland Park City Council on August 23, 2010. Since that time, a committee comprised of professional staff members and elected officials from Highland Park have convened with the executive directors from the Alliance organizations to gauge interest in pursuing cooperative implementation of the Sustainability Plan. At that time, the Park District of Highland Park expressed an interest in pursuing Plan implementation with the City. In 2012, the City entered in a contractual agreement with a firm to advance the City's sustainability efforts. The contract will expire at the end of 2013, and the City seeks proposals from qualified contractors for the Scope of Work described below.

Section II: Project Scope

The project scope will be divided into two phases, as described below.

Phase I:

In order to accomplish the following objectives, a copy of the City's Sustainability Plan is available on the City's website at: www.cityhpil.com/sustainabilityplan. The City anticipates that Phase I will be completed in an estimated timeline of no more than four months.

The Phase I objectives, and deliverables for each objective, are as follows:

- 1) Prioritize Sustainability Action Plan objectives based on environmental benefits. Identify proposed objectives for FY 2014 and present to appropriate City commissions/boards and the City Council for formal consideration.
- 2) Develop a multi-year Implementation Plan with timeline, based on the prioritization. The Plan should be realistic and achievable based on staffing levels and available funding.
- 3) Propose amendments to the Sustainability Plan budget based on Implementation Plan. Provide cost estimates for each item in the multi-year plan, including capital and contractual expenditures.
- 4) Identify additional sources of revenue, including grants, to fund priority projects in the Action Plan. The City desires to maximize the use of grants to accomplish the priority projects described in this RFP. An initial list of revenue sources and grants should be provided at the end of phase 1, and amended regularly as new opportunities are identified. Completion of grant applications and associated tasks should be included in the timeline. Establish measurement techniques for each item in the Implementation Plan, including

measurable objectives and benchmarks. Develop and put in place a protocol for ongoing data collection, including annual reporting of progress.

- 5) Identify opportunities to advance Sustainability Plan objectives by incorporating them into regular City operations. Provide recommendations for internal structures to support Plan implementation, including staffing and/or group structures that may be required for effective implementation of the Plan.
- 6) Provide guidance for advancing identified sustainability objectives through intergovernmental collaboration with the Park District of Highland Park, North Shore School District 112, Township High School District 113, Moraine Township, neighboring municipalities, and others.

The Contractor shall coordinate with appropriate City Staff, Elected Officials, and Commissioners accomplishing objectives identified in the Implementation Plan. City of Highland Park Commissions involved in this project may include Natural Resources, Business & Economic Development, Transportation and Plan.

Phase II

Phase II consists of accomplishment of the objectives detailed in the Implementation Plan. Phase II will commence after the conclusion of Phase I, but only upon direction from the City. This Phase of the project includes the following tasks:

- Manage Sustainability Program for City of Highland Park within the Sustainability Fund budget. Work towards objectives outlined in Implementation Plan, progressing as detailed in the timeline created in Phase 1.
- Coordinate with partners within the City and at other organizations to accomplish the Plan, including development of internal structures to facilitate implementation of Sustainability Objectives.
- Write and submit grant applications, with approval from City Manager's Office, to fund the objectives of the Implementation Plan. Continue to identify additional sources of revenue.
- Maintain and amend project budget as needed. Create annual budget document for Sustainability Fund, in coordination with City Manager's Office, for submission as part of the City's annual budget process.
- Track progress towards objectives using measurable identified in Phase 1, and provide annual report to City Manager.

Contract Administration

The City Manager's Office will be the primary contact for the Consultant at the City of Highland Park. The Consultant will be expected to manage the project independently, and to add value to the ongoing functions of city staff by providing expertise in and direction on sustainability initiatives. One representative from the firm should serve as the consultant project manager for

the duration of the project in order to provide consistency throughout the implementation process.

During Phase I, it is anticipated that four formal meetings will be required of the firm and should be factored in the scope of work; reimbursable and miscellaneous costs should be included in proposal. The four meetings include an introductory meeting with professional City staff and an elected official liaison, a progress report meeting during the halfway point of Phase I with professional City staff, a status report with the Committee of the Whole, and a final report to the City Council upon completion of Phase I. The introductory meeting will provide the firm a chance to become familiar with the “culture” of Highland Park.

Section III: Submittal Requirements

All proposals must be signed by an authorized official vested with the authority to do so. Proposals that contain omissions, erasures, alterations, conditional proposals, or that contain irregularities of any kind may be rejected.

The proposal should contain, without limitation, the following information at a minimum:

A. Contact Information

- Name of firm and designated project manager, including direct telephone number, cellular phone number and e-mail
- Office address, main telephone and fax numbers, and website address
 - Please include information for the main and local offices, if applicable

B. Organization, Consultant Team and Qualifications

The Consultant should have prior experience in development and/or successful implementation of sustainability programs, and with the operations of a municipality, government agency, or large organization. Please provide the following information:

- A brief description of your organization including:
 - Names of principal partners and/or owners
 - Number of years in business
 - Services provided and areas of specialization
- A resume and description of the expertise of the primary representative for this project. Include examples of his/her experience on similar projects, a list of projects he/she has managed within the last five years with start and end dates, and a list of projects he/she will be working on concurrent with the City’s project.
- A brief profile of all team members who would be assigned to this project, including the resume of each team member, and his or her experience on similar projects. Additionally,

please provide the areas of specialization of each staff member on the project.

- If Consultant is not part of a larger firm, please state whether other personnel will be utilized to support this project, and, if so, describe the capacity in which they will be involved.
- Examples of recent comparable sustainability plan creation and implementation projects performed by the proposer in the last five years, with particular emphasis on public sector projects. Include descriptions of the services rendered for each project, and the fees charged by the proposer for each project.
- Examples of grants pursued and received for sustainability initiatives, with details on the grant application, funding match, and completion timeline.
- At least three client references from similar projects completed within the last five years, with name and contact information.

C. Fee Structure

- The proposer shall describe all the costs and financial responsibilities of the project. The fee summary should clearly provide the hourly rate of each person assigned to the project, an estimate of the number of hours per person devoted to the project, and a not-to-exceed fee inclusive of reimbursables for the completion of each phase. The not-to-exceed costs specified by the proposer are to include all direct and indirect costs of the consultant, and the City shall not be bound to pay any additional costs absent a written change order. Further, the per-meeting cost, inclusive of all fees, should be listed in the event additional meetings are required above and beyond those outlined in the RFP.
- In Fiscal Year 2014, it is anticipated that the City will have approximately \$43,000 to devote to sustainability programs; however, there is no guarantee or commitment to expend these funds. The budget amount does not include consultant expenses.

D. Proposed Schedule

- Include a proposed schedule for completion of each of the objectives listed as part of Phase I of the project.

E. Proposal Sheet

- The proposal sheet provided in Attachment A should be completed, signed and notarized.

Section IV: Evaluation of Proposals and Selection Process

Professional City Staff and an elected official liaison will evaluate all properly submitted proposals, and will grade and rank all proposals with respect to the criteria set forth in this Request for Proposals, including the total cost of the project, interview performance, experience with similar projects, responsiveness of the proposal. Upon review of each proposal, the City may elect to

conduct interviews with one or more proposers. Firms who have been selected for an interview will be notified in advance of the interview date and invited to participate.

The City will then select the top preferred Proposer, with whom a contract, on a form to be provided by the City, will be negotiated. The City Council has the ultimate authority to approve any proposal and to authorize execution of the negotiated contract.

The City reserves the right to make clarifications, corrections, or changes in this Request for Proposals at any time prior to the time proposals are opened. All proposers or prospective proposers will be informed of said clarifications, corrections, or changes.

Section V: Submittal Procedures

A. Questions and Clarifications

All questions regarding this proposal should be directed in writing to Ghida S. Neukirch, Deputy City Manager, at gneukirch@cityhpil.com. Questions will be accepted until **12:00 p.m. CST on Monday, November 4, 2013**. All questions and responses will be compiled and submitted to all respondents electronically in one general response memorandum by Wednesday, November 13, 2013.

In order to enable the City to equitably respond to requestor questions, the City requests that prospective proposers submit a non-binding letter of intent to the City by Friday, November 8, 2013 at 12:00 p.m., CST. The letter of intent should include contact information for the firm submitting the letter.

Please submit a non-binding letter of intent via e-mail or regular mail to:

Ghida S. Neukirch
Deputy City Manager
City of Highland Park
1707 St. Johns Avenue
Highland Park, IL 60035

gneukirch@cityhpil.com

ATTN: Sustainability Plan

C. RFP Submittals

Please submit **one digital copy** via e-mail to gneukirch@cityhpil.com or on a flash drive to be delivered to:

Ghida S. Neukirch
Deputy City Manager
City of Highland Park, 1707 St. Johns Avenue, Highland Park, IL 60035
gneukirch@cityhpil.com

ATTN: Sustainability Plan

Proposals must be received by e-mail, U.S. mail, other carrier, or hand delivery no later than 5:00 p.m. CST, Wednesday, November 20, 2013. Proposals will not be opened publicly. **Proposals submitted after closing time will be returned unopened. No oral, telephone, or facsimile proposals will be considered.**

D. Standard Terms and Conditions

Proposals submitted are offers only, and the decision to accept or reject is a function of quality, reliability, capability, reputation, and expertise of the firms submitting proposals. Issuance of this RFP does not obligate the City to pay any costs incurred by a respondent in its submission of a proposal or making any necessary studies or designs for the preparation of that proposal, or for procuring or contracting for the services to be furnished under this RFP.

A proposer may withdraw its proposal, either personally or by written request, at any time prior to the scheduled deadline for submittals. No proposal shall be withdrawn for 60 days after the date set for opening proposals. Proposals shall be subject to acceptance during this period.

The City reserves the right to accept the proposal that is, in its judgment, the best and most favorable to the interests of the City and to the public; to reject the low price proposal; to accept any item of any proposal; to reject any and all proposals; and to waive irregularities and informalities in any proposal submitted or in the request for proposal process; provided, however, that the waiver of any prior defect or informality shall not be considered a waiver of any future or similar defect or informality. Firms should not rely upon, or anticipate, such waivers in submitting their proposal.

Section VI: Evaluation Criteria

Qualified Proposers

The City is seeking experienced consultants to provide the services detailed in this RFP. Therefore, at minimum, respondents should possess and detail experience in the following areas to be considered qualified for the project:

- Expertise in and evidence of previous successful completion of sustainability plan development and/or implementation.
- Demonstrated ability and familiarity with tasks associated with implementing a sustainability strategic plan within a municipality or other similar organization.
- Specialization in Sustainability Project Areas
 - Access to specialization in key sustainability areas including, but not limited to, mobility and transportation, renewable energy, electricity and grids, stormwater management, building and construction, and ecosystems and landscaping.
 - Experience in successful grant writing
 - Experience in providing education and communicating on sustainability objectives to residential and business communities.
- Ability to work both independently, and within a collaborative team environment, and to facilitate the integration of various user groups and stakeholders into the process.
- Strong client references.

Section VII: Anticipated Project Timeline*

- | | |
|---|---|
| • RFP Released and Posted on City Website | Monday, October 28, 2013 |
| • Due date for RFP Questions | Monday, November 4, 2013, 12:00 p.m. |
| • Letter of Intent | Friday, November 8, 2013, 12:00 p.m. |
| • Responses Provided to RFP Questions | Wednesday, November 13, 2013 |
| • RFP Due Date | Wednesday, November 20 @ 5:00 p.m. |
| • Interviews | Week of December 9, 2013 |
| • Second Interviews (if needed) | Week of December 16, 2013 |
| • Selection of Firm | Week of December 30, 2013 |
| • Approval of Professional Services Agreement | January 13, 2014 |
| • Commencement of Contract | Effective immediately upon approval |

* All deadlines are in Central Daylight Time

ATTACHMENT A

**PROPOSAL SHEET
FOR REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL
FOR CITY OF HIGHLAND PARK
SUSTAINABILITY PLAN IMPLEMENTATION**

The Proposer must complete this Proposal Sheet.

The undersigned, having examined the specifications and all conditions affecting the City of Highland Park for Implementation of a Sustainability Strategic Plan ("Project"), offers to furnish all services, labor, and incidentals specified for the price below. It is understood that the City reserves the right to reject any and all proposals and to waive any irregularities and that the prices contained herein will remain valid for a period of not less than 90 days from the date the proposal is required to be submitted to the City of Highland Park.

The undersigned proposes to complete the Project, as more fully described in the Request for Proposal specifications, for the amount(s) as delineated below:

Total Phase I Project Cost inclusive of reimbursables =
Optional Per-meeting cost for Phase 1 if additional meetings are needed =
Rate of Project Manager Services/Hour =

Total Phase 2 Project Cost inclusive of reimbursables =
Optional Per-meeting cost for Phase 2 if additional meetings are needed =
Rate of Project Manager Services/Hour =

If it is the proposer's intention to use a subcontractor(s) to fulfill the requirements of this contract, the City must be advised of the subcontractor's company name, address, telephone and fax numbers, a minimum of three current references and a contact person's name at the time of proposal submittal.

Will you be using a subcontractor? (circle one) YES NO

If yes, in addition to the Proposer the authorized agent for the subcontractor shall be required to complete the information and affirmations listed below.

The undersigned acknowledges receipt of addenda _____:
(insert the dates of addenda received, if none, state "none").

The undersigned Proposer hereby swears and affirms that:

1. The Proposer is not barred by law from submitting a proposal to the City for the Project contemplated herein due to any violation of either Illinois Compiled Statutes, 720 ILCS 5/33E-3 (Bid Rigging) or 720 ILCS 5/33-E4 (Bid Rotating);

2. The Proposer is not delinquent in payment of any taxes to the Illinois Department of Revenue in accordance with 65 ILCS 5/11-42.1;
3. The Proposer provides a drug free workplace pursuant to 30 ILCS 580/1 *et seq.*; and
4. The Proposer is in compliance with the Illinois Human Rights Act, 775 ILCS 5/1.101 *et seq.*, including establishment and maintenance of sexual harassment policies and program.

Proposer's Firm Name: _____

Street Address, City, State and Zip Code: _____

Phone Number & Email: () - _____

Print Name & Title: _____

Signature: _____

Federal Employee Identification Number: _____

Fax Number: () - Date: _____

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ 2013.

Notary Public Notary Expiration Date

 Highland Park		Document ID	MnthlyRprt-HPsustain-06NOV13	Page 1 of 3
		Version ID	Version 1	
		Report No.	1	
Title	Natural Resources Commission: Monthly Status Report for Highland Park Sustainability Implementation Project			
Notes	2 nd report dated 06NOV13.			

General	
Project Name	Highland Park Sustainability Implementation (Kymanox Code: CityHPIL:*HPsustain)
Prepared By	Bryan Tillman
Date of Report	Wednesday, 06NOV13
Reporting Period	01OCT13 – 31OCTT13

Project Dash Board (up to Date of Report)		
Scope	1. Efficient Street Lighting 2. Energy Audit 3. Contract Review 4. Website Enhancements 5. EV Charge Station	On Track

Summary	
Efficient Street Light Analysis	<p>We have conducted further reviews of the street lighting project and completed a cost and environmental analysis. Work completed this month includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained the maintenance bills for street lights and calculated the electrical cost savings that can be derived from switching to LED street lights. • Completed review of maintenance costs associated with the lighting project. • Established ROI for street lights – completed all calculations/summaries including financial, Carbon Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, and Nitrogen Oxide.
Energy Audit	<p>We have completed the reviews of our energy studies which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The information on street lights, energy audits including information on the performance contract, parking facility energy studies, and the franchise agreement.
Energy Audit Lighting Retrofits	<p>The energy studies have been completed and we are now writing up the bid packages or these projects. The work completed this month includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received notification that we are being awarded a \$13,690 grant from the Illinois Clean Energy Community Foundation for lighting retrofits. • We have gathered additional information that will be required for the IL DCEO grant application.
Review of City Contracts	<p>The list of 2014 City contracts have been compiled and the calendar has been created listing them all. The activities this month includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained 2014 City contract list and established rough draft of calendar for renewals. • Created calendar listing the when city contracts are coming due so that we can review these and make appropriate recommendations. • Identified initial contracts that can be reviewed for sustainability enhancements.
Sustainability Web Site	<p>We have completed the format for the new website and completed a majority of the website enhancements (which are currently in draft form). Some of the work we have completed includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked on the reformatting suggestions for the sustainability website. Met with individual managing the website to review site capability. • Reviewed several community sustainability websites and added content and links to additional resources that we will suggest for our site. • Drafted a home energy savings resource page to be used for the website.



Highland Park



Document ID

MnthlyRprt-HPsustain-06NOV13

Version ID

Version 1

Report No.

1

Page 2 of 3

Title

Natural Resources Commission: Monthly Status Report for Highland Park Sustainability Implementation Project

Notes

2nd report dated 06NOV13.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worked on energy efficiency topics and resources for the website redesign. • Completed updates for the recycling and waste reduction portion of the sustainability website. • Completed energy reduction portion of sustainability website. • Incorporated information on the Natural Resources Commission into the sustainability website. • Completed the transportation section of the sustainability website. • Completed natural environment section of sustainability website. • Authored water conservation portion of the sustainability website incorporating several existing links and resources. • Gathered additional existing links to add onto the sustainability website.
EV Charge Station	<p>We have received approval for the installation of one dual EV charge station in the Port Clinton parking facility. We have worked on bringing in over \$7,500 for this project via rebates and sponsorships. This month's work has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Established sponsorship packages for EV Charge Station and received two confirmed offers for sponsorships worth \$1,500. • Completed first draft of Illinois DCEO EVSE rebate form. The rebate will account for over \$6,000 in funding. • Completed outreach to the Port Clinton Square Management Company. They have sent communication to the businesses in the building and provided a letter of support. • Received support from the Port Clinton home owners association and their desire to have an EV charge station installed in the garage. • Completed outreach with the Downtown Business Alliance and the Property Owners Association. • Reviewed final EVSE materials with Luke. Worked together to finalize documents and presentation, review financial stability of Charge Point, incorporate EVSE into branding effort, etc. • Received approval for EV charge Station at Port Clinton Garage. • Completed PR and other external communication for the EV charge station. • Coordinated with other partner communities/agencies to align our PR and install efforts. • Worked with vendor to get permits, access to electrical box, purchase order, and other needed items to advance the installation of the EV charge station. • Ordered EV Charge Station – worked with vendor on station installation. • Completed filling out several documents for the EV charge station rebate. • Completed the EVSE provisioning sheet. • Worked with Illinois DCEO office (per their request) to provide guidance to other municipalities on the installation of an EV charge station.
Other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authored three articles for the November Highlander. • Worked with Library on their sustainability documentary casting call. • Authored car sharing questionnaire and sent this to interested vendors. Received and reviewed responses and completed vendor selection process. • Promoted household chemical waste event via social media.



Highland
Park



Document
ID
Version ID
Report No.

MnthlyRprt-HPsustain-
06NOV13
Version 1
1

Page 3 of 3

Title	Natural Resources Commission: Monthly Status Report for Highland Park Sustainability Implementation Project
Notes	<i>2nd report dated 06NOV13.</i>

Project #	Action Item	Task	July - Sept	Oct - Dec	
					S = Start/Draft X = Complete
1	Efficient Street Light Analysis	Review Specifications with Public Works	X		
		Cost Benefit Analysis	X		
		Financial Incentive Review and Applications	X		
		Determine Public Works Lead on Project	X		
		Gather Street Light Inventory	X		
		Determine Appropriate Vendor Selection Process	X		
		Request Budget Amendment or Add to 2014 Budget		X	
2.1	Energy Audit	Compile Existing Audit to Evaluate Savings	X		
		Determine Public Works Lead for Project	X		
		Determine SEDAC Partner for Energy Audit	X		
		Fill out Applications for Audit	X		
		Schedule Audit and Coordinate with Public Works	X		
		Have Vendor Conduct Actual Audit		X	
		Report Results to Public Works, NRC, City Manager, Council		X	
		Incorporate Projects into Performance Contract RFP		X	
2.2	Energy Audit - Parking Facilities (A	Complete Site Walk		X	
		Compile Energy Bills		X	
		Complete Energy Study		X	
		Budget Funds for Work to be Completed		X	
		Apply for Grants/Rebates		X	
		Put Together Bid Package		X	
2.3	Franchise Agreement	Review of Electrical Franchise Agreement		X	
		Discuss Franchise Agreement with Com-Ed		X	
		Determine How Energy Costs Are Covered		X	
		Determine Strategy for Energy Efficiency Upgrades		X	
		Report Results to Public Works, NRC, City Manager, Council		X	
3	Review of City Contracts	Obtain List of Contracts Coming due in 2014 (Shared Drive)	X		
		Narrow Review to Contracts with a Sustainability Component	X		
		Create Calender Showing Dates and Contracts	X		
		Determine Leverage Points for Contracts Coming Due		S	
		Provide List of Recommendations for Contracts		S	
		Present Recommendations to City Departments		S	
		Present Recommendations to Council		S	
4	Sustainability Website	Review Website for Content Related to Sustainability	X		
		Update links	X		
		Add Missing Links to Sustainability Website		S	
		Review Website to Determine what Content Should be Added		S	
		Add Additional Content and Incorporate into Website		S	
		Review Website with NRC		S	
		Make Enhancements to Website Per NRC Recommendations		S	
Project #	Action Item	Task	July - Sept	Oct - Dec	
5	EV Charge Station	Vendor Selection	X		
		Grant/Rebate Application	S		
		Presentation to Council	X		
		EV Charge Station Install by Vendor		S	