



City of Plano Building, Planning & Zoning Department
17 E Main St. Plano, IL 60545 (630) 552-8425
www.cityofplanoil.org

Chicken Keeping Registration

Original Registration ☐

Annual Registration ☐

Building Address: _____

Building Owner: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Responsible Party of Chickens: _____

Email: _____ Phone: _____

Property Owner Occupied: Yes ____ No ____

If no, Owner Address: _____

Owner Signature: _____ Date: _____

Rear Lot Size (Square Foot): _____

Enclosure Area (Square Foot): _____

Proposed Number of Hens (Maximum of 6): _____

Will There Be Electrical Service to The Coop: Yes ____ No ____

Is Rear Yard Currently Enclosed by A Privacy Fence: Yes ____ No ____

A Plat of Survey must accompany all permit applications for construction of a new coop or any alteration to an existing coop. The Plat of Survey must show the dimensions of the coop, enclosure and its location in relation to the property lines and primary structure on the lot.

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS REGARDING
THE KEEPING OF CHICKENS**

(Insert Ordinance in its Entirety)

THE CITY OF PLANO

KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ORDINANCE

NUMBER 2023 - 26

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE 9 CHAPTER 2 SECTION 9-2-1 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PLANO TEXT AMENDMENT RESIDENTIAL CHICKEN KEEPING

MICHAEL RENNELS, Mayor
CARIN MARTIN, Deputy City Clerk

BARBARA NADEAU
MARK SWOBODA
JAMAL WILLIAMS
JOHN FAWVER
STEPHEN DEBOLT
KATHERINE WICKENS
THOMAS JOHNS
SCOTT MULLINER

City Council

Published in pamphlet form by authority of the
Mayor and city Council of the City of Plano
on this the 11th day of December 2023

ORDINANCE NO. 2023 - 26

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING
TITLE 9 CHAPTER 2 SECTION 9-2-1 OF THE
CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PLANO
TEXT AMENDMENT RESIDENTIAL CHICKEN KEEPING**

WHEREAS, the City of Plano (hereinafter referred to as the "City") is an Illinois Municipal Corporation organized pursuant to the laws of the State of Illinois;

WHEREAS, the City has in full force and effect a codified set of ordinances which are of a general and permanent nature, which said codified set is known and designated as the City Code of the City of Plano, as amended;

WHEREAS, the City has the authority to adopt ordinances and to promulgate rules and regulations that pertain to its government and affairs that protect the health, safety and welfare of its residents;

WHEREAS, the City continuously monitors and reviews its City Code to ensure that it is properly updated and revised to coincide with any current developments;

WHEREAS, the Corporate Authorities believe it to be appropriate to allow for residential chicken keeping within the City under certain rules and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Corporate Authorities of the City of Plano are of the opinion that that it is in the best interests of the safety, health and welfare of the residents to amend the portions of the City Code as set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Plano, Kendall County, Illinois in open meeting assembled as follows:

Section One – Recital

The Corporate Authorities hereby find that all of the recitals hereinbefore stated as contained in the preamble to this ordinance are full, true and correct and do hereby, by reference, incorporate and make them part of this ordinance as legislative findings.

Section Two– Amendment of Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-14

Existing Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-14 shall be hereby amended to change the following information, and shall read as follows:

"9-2-14: KEEPING OF ANIMALS RESTRICTED:

- A. It shall be unlawful to keep or maintain cattle, horses, ponies, mules, sheep, goats, and fowl, **excluding chickens**, or swine (except miniature pigs, rabbits, birds, mink, ferrets or other yard animals customarily used as a pet) within the city limits, except in districts within the city limits zoned A-1 agriculture or R-1 (with special use permit). Any person who shall violate this section shall be held as maintaining a nuisance."

Section Three – Amendment of Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-15

Existing Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-15(A) shall be amended to add the following information, and shall read as follows:

“9-2-15: NONDOMESTICATED ANIMALS:

- A. No person shall confine in any cage, pen or other enclosure, either in or outside dwelling or other building, any live animal or live reptile of any species which is of the class Ferae naturae nondomesticated, **except chickens.**”

Section Four – Amending Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-20

Existing Title 9 Chapter 2 Section 9-2-20 is hereby added to the City Code, and shall read as follows:

“9-2-20: RESIDENTIAL CHICKEN KEEPING

A. Definitions

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings herein ascribed to them:

HEN: The female of the species Gallus Domesticus; commonly known as chickens.

COOP: A roofed building used to house hens while remaining fully enclosed and safe from predators.

ENCLOSURE: The combination of the chicken coop and pen when referenced together.

ROOSTER: The male of the species Gallus Domesticus; commonly known as chickens.

PEN: An area adjacent to the coop, or containing the coop, that is a covered and fenced area.

B. Permit Requirements

There shall be a \$50 permit fee to own domestic chickens. This fee includes the required inspection with approval of said permit.

Applications for permits must be submitted to the Department of Building, Planning, and Zoning.

Applications must include the following:

Completed City of Plano Residential Chicken Keeping Application.

Completed City of Plano Chicken Coop Permit request form.

Site plan accurately depicting the location of proposed chicken enclosure structures and materials to be used in the construction.

Indication of locations for lights, switches, GFI outlets, and heat sources, or other components utilizing electricity.

The permit and registration are non-transferable and shall only be valid for the applicant and location for which it is originally issued.

Registration must be renewed annually no later than March 1st of each year.

If required by a homeowner's association, a letter of approval from the HOA must be submitted.

C. Code Requirements

Domestic chickens may be kept within the City only on property zoned and occupied for single family residential use.

All domestic chickens shall be kept in the rear yard of the permitted location and must be kept in the enclosure from dusk till dawn.

Chickens may be allowed outside the enclosure only between dawn and dusk and only if the enclosure is surrounded by a fence not less than four (4) feet in height.

Chicken coops and pens cannot be placed inside of any easement.

Chicken coop and pen (enclosure) shall be considered an accessory structure and shall meet the zoning requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

Enclosures shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from any occupied residence (other than that of the owner), or retail business / commercial building on an adjoining property.

Chicken enclosure shall be positioned at least ten (10) feet from the primary residential structure located on the same lot.

The total size of the enclosure shall not exceed 256 square feet, nor occupy greater than 25% of the rear yard.

A foundation is not required, but the resident must indicate what the coop will be bearing (resting) on and how the coop will be anchored to the ground.

BPZ staff will review proposed chicken enclosure plans to verify that the chicken enclosure will be located in compliance with the setbacks and other restrictions of municipal code.

For renter occupied units, the property owner must sign the application to demonstrate the property owner's approval.

A building permit from the City of Plano is required for the chicken coop.
All electrical work must comply with applicable National Electrical Code (NEC).

Electric service to chicken enclosures shall not be provided by an extension cord.

Subsequent to approval for residential chicken keeping, the owner will notify code enforcement upon commencement of chicken keeping on their property as well as upon the termination of chicken keeping.

D. Number and Type of Animals Permitted

Only the keeping of hens is permitted. The keeping of roosters is expressly prohibited. No more than six (6) hens are permitted.

E. Confinement

All domestic chickens shall be provided a coop and a pen. The coop and pen must adhere to the following size requirements:

Coop Size	
# of Chickens	Minimum Size
1	4 sq. feet
2	8 sq. feet
3	12 sq. feet
4	16 sq. feet
5	20 sq. feet
6	24 sq. feet

Pen Size	
# of Chickens	Minimum Size
1	8 sq. feet
2	16 sq. feet
3	24 sq. feet
4	32 sq. feet
5	40 sq. feet
6	48 sq. feet

The additional minimum size requirements shall also apply:

Coops must provide no less than four (4) square feet of area per chicken.

Coops must provide at least one nesting box for every three chickens.

Coops must provide at least ten inches (10") of roosting space for each chicken.

Pens must provide no less than eight (8) square feet of area per chicken.

The coop shall be constructed of wood or composite material, no metal. The pen shall be adjoining the coop or may be contained in the pen and be constructed of wood or composite material and metal. The enclosure will be constructed in a manner to be predator proof. No barbed wire or razor wire is permitted.

The exterior of the coop and pen shall be neatly maintained at all times— free of rot, peeling paint, rusting metal, or other hazardous or unsightly conditions.

F. Nuisance

No person shall allow chickens to produce noise loud enough to disturb the peace of persons of reasonable sensitivity.

Chicken feed shall be kept in rodent proof containers at all times.

Slaughter is prohibited.

Hatching is prohibited.

Animal breeding is prohibited.

The enclosure shall be neatly maintained, free of undue accumulation of waste such as to cause odors detectable to adjacent properties.

G. Penalties

Persons already having chickens as of the effective date of this ordinance shall have 120 days to bring their property into compliance with this ordinance.

Failure to notify Code Enforcement or failure to allow inspection shall constitute a violation of the city code and shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$55 plus hearing costs, the amount to be established by the code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator.

Violation of any standard in this Section shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$55 plus court costs, such fine to be established by code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

Three violations of this ordinance on a property within any Twelve (12) month period could result in loss of permission to keep chickens on the property. Keeping of chickens after permission has been revoked shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$750 per violation per day plus court costs, such fine to be established by the code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

Section Five – Codification

The title, chapter(s) and section(s) adopted and amended by this ordinance shall be numbered and placed in an appropriate title, chapter(s), and sections(s) when and during the codification of the Plano Municipal Code.

Section Six - Conflict Clause

That all ordinances, parts of ordinances or board actions in conflict with the terms of this ordinance shall be repealed to the extent of said conflict.

Section Seven - Passage Clause

That this ordinance shall take full force and effect from and after its passage, approval and publication as provided by law.

Section Eight - Constitutionality Clause

Any part or parts of this ordinance declared by a court of law to be invalid or unconstitutional shall not affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this ordinance or the City of Plano Municipal Code.

Section Nine - Publication

This ordinance shall be published in book or pamphlet form as provided by the Illinois Municipal Code.

Section Ten - Recording

This ordinance shall be entered into the minutes and upon the journals of the City Council of the City of Plano.

DECIDED pursuant to a Roll Call Vote as follows:

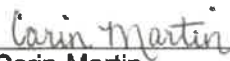
	YES	NO	ABSENT	PRESENT
Barbara Nadeau, Ward 1		✓		
Mark Swoboda, Ward 1	✓			
Jamal Williams, Ward 2	✓			
John Fawver, Ward 2	✓			
Stephen DeBolt, Ward 3	✓			
Katherine Wickens, Ward 3		✓		
Thomas Johns, Ward 4		✓		
Scott Mulliner, Ward 4	✓			
Michael Rennels, Mayor				
TOTAL	5	3	0	0

PASSED AND APPROVED by the City of Plano City Council on the 11th day of December 2023:



Michael Rennels
Mayor

ATTEST:



Carin Martin
Deputy City Clerk

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
)
 COUNTY OF KENDALL) SS

CLERK'S CERTIFICATION

I, Carin Martin, do hereby certify that I am the qualified Deputy City Clerk in and for the City of Plano, Kendall County, Illinois; that I am the keeper of the files, records, and seal of said City, and that the following is a true and correct copy of Ordinance No. 2023-26

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING
 TITLE 9 CHAPTER 2 SECTION 9-2-1 OF THE
 CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PLANO
 TEXT AMENDMENT RESIDENTIAL CHICKEN KEEPING**

adopted and approved by the Mayor and City Council at an official meeting held on December 11, 2023, and that the vote on the motion for adoption was as follows:

	YES	NO	ABSENT	PRESENT
Barbara Nadeau, Ward 1		✓		
Mark Swoboda, Ward 1	✓			
Jamal Williams, Ward 2	✓			
John Fawver, Ward 2	✓			
Stephen DeBolt, Ward 3	✓			
Katherine Wickens, Ward 3		✓		
Thomas Johns, Ward 4		✓		
Scott Mulliner, Ward 4	✓			
Michael Rennels (if necessary)				
TOTAL	5	3	0	0

I do further certify that the deliberations of the Council on the adoption of said ordinance were conducted openly, that the vote on the adoption of said ordinance was taken openly, that said meeting was called and held at a specified time and place convenient to the public, that notice of said meeting was duly given to all of the news media requesting such notice, that said meeting was called and held in strict compliance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act of the State of Illinois, as amended, and with the provisions of the City Code of the City of Plano, as amended, and that the Council has complied with all of the provisions of said Act and said Code and with all of the procedural rules of the Council.

I further state that this Certification is issued under my hand and the seal of the City of Plano as required in the Illinois Compiled Statutes 65 ILCS 5/1-2-4.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Corporate Seal of said City of Plano, Kendall County, Illinois on the date set forth herein.

Carin Martin
 Carin Martin, Deputy City Clerk

(SEAL)

By signing this document, I understand and agree to the conditions set forth.

Responsible Party: _____ **Date:** _____

Property Owner: _____ **Date:** _____

Witness: _____ **Date:** _____

Approved: Yes ____ **No** ____ **Date:** _____ **Building Official:** _____

Permit Number: _____

Poultry

for small farms
& backyards



Adam A. Hady and Ron Kean

UW
Extension
Cooperative Extension

Poultry in Urban Areas

There has been a significant boom in the number of people interested in raising poultry in the United States.

This is true even in urban areas, where keeping chickens poses some challenges that are different from those of raising poultry in rural environments. While many cities and municipalities have restrictions on urban poultry—or prohibit it outright—the strength and popularity of the local foods movement means that in many areas these ordinances are being reconsidered.

Examples of owners successfully raising poultry in urban areas are many; this publication will outline some best practices and look at a few of the challenges that the urban poultry person will need to address to avoid problems that might otherwise occur.

Benefits of raising chickens

There are many benefits to raising poultry; the first that may come to mind is having fresh eggs on hand. However, those who raise poultry enjoy many other benefits as well:

- Just like the family dog, chickens make good pets and can be a source of relaxation and companionship.
- Many people gain a sense of pride and satisfaction from raising well-cared-for, healthy birds.
- Some families find raising poultry is a great way for their children to learn about animal care and responsibility, better understand food systems, and gain a general insight to basic life processes.
- Chickens may help homeowners “go green.” Poultry waste is an excellent source of nutrients for plants, providing many of the key ingredients for composting and keeping fertilizer costs down. Many poultry owners use their birds to keep kitchen waste out of their trash bins, as chickens will eat many vegetables—especially leafy greens—and unseasoned meat scraps. Caution: be sparing with kitchen waste that contains a high amount of salt, as this can cause wet droppings from diarrhea and may have a negative effect on egg production and shell quality.



Problems associated with raising chickens

Providing the proper space, nutrition, and housing are the keys to raising healthy chickens—see *Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens* (A3858-01), available at learningstore.uwex.edu. In addition, owners have to be aware of the potential problems associated with poultry, especially in urban areas. Typically, issues that may arise involve noise, odors, pests, and concerns about disease. Poultry owners must be attentive to and cooperative with their neighbors, who may have a different tolerance for backyard chickens in an urban setting.

Noise and odor

Most animals make noise and have an odor to some degree. Properly provided for, chickens raised in an urban backyard aren't necessarily any noisier or smellier than dogs.

One concern frequently mentioned when talking about raising poultry in the city is that chickens will crow early in the morning or that a flock will be unusually loud. In fact, only roosters crow, and they can crow at any time of the day. Because of this, many municipalities have banned roosters from urban settings or placed restrictions, such as limiting the number of

roosters allowed. In addition to restrictions on roosters, many ordinances restrict the total number allowed in a flock as well.

There are many ways to help muffle the sounds that chickens make during the course of the day. Insulation will reduce the amount of sound coming from the chicken coop. For chicken coops with outdoor "runs," or areas where chickens can exercise, partial fences and landscaping such as small shrubs and bushes can help reduce sound as well as enhance the appearance of the housing.

Proper lighting is an important part of noise control as well. Birds are active when there is light, so a coop that allows you to control both natural and artificial light means you will have greater control over when the birds are active and more likely to make noise. Keep in mind that to get the most out of egg production, chickens need 14 to 16 hours of natural or artificial light per day.

Odors are another source of concern in urban environments, where neighbors are usually close to one another. Most poultry odor is associated with ammonia produced in poorly ventilated and moist coops. The solution is to properly ventilate the housing area, which will help keep the bedding dry. You may need to consider dehumidification during times of high humidity and other seasonal weather conditions.

Pest management and control

Controlling flies and other insects is very important to all poultry producers, but may have an even larger impact in an urban area. The best way to prevent flies is to keep the litter dry, as fly eggs and larvae (maggots) need moisture to develop. Keeping the pens clean will reduce problems with flies and insects; most small flock owners clean out their coops regularly, so manure buildup is not an issue. During certain times of the year or under particular weather conditions, however, traps or chemical control may be necessary.

Rodents can be another problem. Storing your feed securely and using feeders that minimize waste will reduce issues associated with rodents. Proper coop design and keeping the area immediately surrounding the coop free of weeds and grass will help keep rodents at a distance as well.

Concern about disease

As with any animal they share a space with, there is always the chance of humans picking something up from their backyard chickens. For example, some diseases found in other common household pets such as caged birds and reptiles can also be found in poultry. What follows is a short list of diseases that **could** be transmitted from birds to humans. However, the risks are very low when poultry is kept in a healthy and clean environment.

Salmonellosis: This is often what people think of when they have a concern about chickens and disease. There are about 2,500 different species of *Salmonella*; a few of them can be carried by chickens and potentially make people sick. The one that usually makes the news (*Salmonella enteritidis*, or SE) can be contracted by consuming undercooked eggs or from contamination from raw chicken meat. Only rarely will contact with fecal material lead to infection, and a good hand washing with soap after handling any chicken will take care of this. The same risk and remedy applies to other pets, including dogs, turtles, iguanas, and pygmy hedgehogs.



Influenza: There has been evidence in **some other countries** that chickens can transmit the influenza virus to humans. In the United States, the specific subtypes of the virus that affect humans have not been found in poultry for many years. However, the influenza virus can occasionally mutate from one subtype to another. In order to prevent future outbreaks, the USDA conducts an aggressive program to depopulate flocks that may have these other influenza subtypes, even if they aren't highly pathogenic.

Psittacosis: This bacterial disease can be contracted from poultry, although such occurrences are very rare. Caged birds such as parrots are more common carriers of psittacosis. If infection occurs, the disease can be treated with antibiotics.

Tuberculosis: While rare, there have been cases of people contracting tuberculosis from birds, although is not a common disease in poultry. Typically, people with a compromised immune system are most at risk.

Histoplasmosis: This fungal disease is actually caused by a soil fungus. While birds are not carriers, histoplasmosis can grow in old poultry or pigeon manure and is commonly connected with church belfries, barns, and other places where droppings accumulate. As long as a poultry house is cleaned regularly, this should not be an issue.

Parasites: Because chickens belong to the class *Aves* and humans to the class *Mammalia*, poultry and people are not closely related. Thus, there is little risk from the spread of parasites, which generally adapt to a specific class. Mites and lice from birds, for example, will not live on humans for more than a few hours. Likewise, internal parasites that are adapted to the poultry gut typically won't be a problem for humans. One protozoa, *Giardia*, can occasionally affect both birds and humans, although this is more commonly seen with caged birds such as parakeets and canaries. Most hobby flock owners routinely monitor and treat their birds for parasites nonetheless, to keep them healthy.

Other issues to consider

There are other issues specific to raising poultry in urban settings that you should consider before deciding to raise chickens or allowing chickens to be raised in your community.

Waste disposal

To safely keep poultry in an urban environment, you must have a secure plan regarding the disposal of poultry waste. If you have a waste storage container, make sure that it can be sealed and is rodent-proof. Composting poultry waste has become popular; homeowners have many options for purchasing or building compost bins. Poultry waste, which has a high nitrogen component, should not be directly applied to young and growing plants for fear of nitrogen burn. After it is composted, however, poultry waste makes for a safe, stable, odor-free fertilizer.

Can you have poultry in your town?

If you are thinking of keeping chickens in your city or town, the first thing to do is to check with your local officials to see if zoning or municipal ordinances limit or prohibit the raising of poultry, as is the case in many cities. Common restrictions include the distance between poultry housing and the lot line, the number and types of poultry that can be kept, and the need for permits and/or inspections.

Across the country, many groups are working with their municipalities to make it legal to raise poultry in areas where it was previously prohibited. If your city or municipality does not allow this, there are many resources to draw upon that will help your community decide whether an ordinance change is advisable. Keeping poultry in urban settings can be a contentious issue, so keep the following guidelines in mind:

- Be respectful of all positions
- Refer to poultry as pets and not livestock
- Start small and stay organized
- Be willing to educate neighbors, friends, and community members
- Include both the pros and cons of urban poultry and be prepared to provide ideas and solutions to concerns that people have
- Do your research and know your local resources



Developing rules and best practices

For communities that do allow backyard poultry, establishing good rules and best practices is the best way to protect citizen rights and property. A good system of regulation means poultry keepers will have the freedom to raise poultry while governmental bodies will have the tools necessary to minimize and settle any conflicts that arise. For more information on best practices, contact your county extension office:

UW-Extension, Cooperative Extension website (with links to county extension websites): www.uwex.edu/CES/



Housing

When selecting housing for your chickens, consider the following factors:

- The location of the enclosure: Where is it in relation to nearby residences?
- The size of the enclosure: Does the housing provide the proper space?
- The design of the enclosure: Is there adequate protection from the weather and predators?
- The appearance of the enclosure: Does it fit into the surroundings? Is it well maintained?

Raising poultry in any setting is fun and rewarding. By taking your neighbors and the community into consideration, you can successfully enjoy raising poultry in an urban setting.

Resources

University of Wisconsin-Extension resources

"Egg Safety and the Backyard Flock," available at: foodsafety.wisc.edu

Guide to Raising Healthy Chickens (A3858-01): learningstore.uwex.edu

Main poultry education website: www.uwex.edu/ces/animalscience/poultry/resources.cfm

Pasture Poultry Ark (A3908-02): learningstore.uwex.edu

Polk County home composting information: polk.uwex.edu/hort/Composting.html

Producing Poultry on Pasture (A3908-01): learningstore.uwex.edu

Richland County poultry website: Richland.uwex.edu/ag/Poultrylinks.html

Other resources

Mad City Chickens: www.madcitychickens.com

North Carolina Extension small flock management resources: www.ces.ncsu.edu/depts/poulsci/tech_manuals/small_flock_resources.html

University of Kentucky small and backyard flocks: www.ca.uky.edu/smallflocks

Urban Chickens: urbanchickens.org

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Authors: Adam Hady is an agriculture educator in Richland County with University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension and Ron Kean is a poultry specialist in animal sciences, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Madison and University of Wisconsin-Extension, Cooperative Extension.

Photo credits: Shingled roof coop (page 1) and Carl Wacker with his Buff Orpington hen Shasha (page 2) courtesy of Kristy Hanselman; chicken run (page 3) courtesy of David Lovell.

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Poultry in Urban Areas (A3908-03)

I-01-2011

9-2-20: RESIDENTIAL CHICKEN KEEPING:

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COOP:	A roofed building used to house hens while remaining fully enclosed and safe from predators.
ENCLOSURE:	The combination of the chicken coop and pen when referenced together.
HEN:	The female of the species Gallus Domesticus; commonly known as chickens.
PEN:	An area adjacent to the coop, or containing the coop, that is a covered and fenced area.
ROOSTER:	The male of the species Gallus Domesticus; commonly known as chickens.

B. Permit Requirements:

1. There shall be a fifty dollars (\$50.00) permit fee to own domestic chickens. This fee includes the required inspection with approval of said permit.
2. Applications for permits must be submitted to the Department of Building, Planning, and Zoning.
3. Applications must include the following:
 - a. Completed City of Plano Residential Chicken Keeping Application.
 - b. Completed City of Plano Chicken Coop Permit request form.
 - c. Site plan accurately depicting the location of proposed chicken enclosure structures and materials to be used in the construction.
 - d. Indication of locations for lights, switches, GFI outlets, and heat sources, or other components utilizing electricity.
4. The permit and registration are non-transferable and shall only be valid for the applicant and location for which it is originally issued.
5. Registration must be renewed annually no later than March 1 of each year.
6. If required by a homeowner's association, a letter of approval from the HOA must be submitted.

C. Code Requirements:

1. Domestic chickens may be kept within the City only on property zoned and occupied for single family residential use.
2. All domestic chickens shall be kept in the rear yard of the permitted location and must be kept in the enclosure from dusk till dawn.
3. Chickens may be allowed outside the enclosure only between dawn and dusk and only if the enclosure is surrounded by a fence not less than four (4) feet in height.
4. Chicken coops and pens cannot be placed inside of any easement.

5. Chicken coop and pen (enclosure) shall be considered an accessory structure and shall meet the zoning requirements of the zoning district in which it is located.

6. Enclosures shall be located at least thirty (30) feet from any occupied residence (other than that of the owner), or retail business | commercial building on an adjoining property.

7. Chicken enclosure shall be positioned at least ten (10) feet from the primary residential structure located on the same lot.

8. The total size of the enclosure shall not exceed two hundred and fifty-six (256) square feet, nor occupy greater than twenty-five percent (25%) of the rear yard.

9. A foundation is not required, but the resident must indicate what the coop will be bearing (resting) on and how the coop will be anchored to the ground.

10. BPZ staff will review proposed chicken enclosure plans to verify that the chicken enclosure will be located in compliance with the setbacks and other restrictions of municipal code.

11. For renter occupied units, the property owner must sign the application to demonstrate the property owner's approval.

12. A building permit from the City of Plano is required for the chicken coop.

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14. Electric service to chicken enclosures shall not be provided by an extension cord.

15. Subsequent to approval for residential chicken keeping, the owner will notify code enforcement upon commencement of chicken keeping on their property as well as upon the termination of chicken keeping.

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Coop Size		Pen Size	
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5	20 sq. feet	5	40 sq. feet
6	24 sq. feet	6	48 sq. feet

2. The additional minimum size requirements shall also apply:

- Coops must provide no less than four (4) square feet of area per chicken.
- Coops must provide at least one nesting box for every three (3) chickens.

- c. Coops must provide at least ten inches (10") of roosting space for each chicken.
- d. Pens must provide no less than eight (8) square feet of area per chicken.

3. The coop shall be constructed of wood or composite material, no metal. The pen shall be adjoining the coop or may be contained in the pen and be constructed of wood or composite material and metal. The enclosure will be constructed in a manner to be predator proof. No barbed wire or razor wire is permitted.

4. The exterior of the coop and pen shall be neatly maintained at all times-free of rot, peeling paint, rusting metal, or other hazardous or unsightly conditions.

F. Nuisance:

1. No person shall allow chickens to produce noise loud enough to disturb the peace of persons of reasonable sensitivity.

2. Chicken feed shall be kept in rodent proof containers at all times.

3. Slaughter is prohibited.

4. Hatching is prohibited.

5. Animal breeding is prohibited.

6. The enclosure shall be neatly maintained, free of undue accumulation of waste such as to cause odors detectable to adjacent properties.

G. Penalties:

1. Persons already having chickens as of the effective date of this chapter shall have one hundred and twenty (120) days to bring their property into compliance with this chapter.

2. Failure to notify Code Enforcement or failure to allow inspection shall constitute a violation of the city code and shall be punishable by a fine not less than fifty five dollars (\$55.00) plus hearing costs, the amount to be established by the code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator.

3. Violation of any standard in this Section shall be punishable by a fine not less than fifty five dollars (\$55.00) plus court costs, such fine to be established by code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense.

4. Three (3) violations of this ordinance on a property within any twelve (12) month period could result in loss of permission to keep chickens on the property. Keeping of chickens after permission has been revoked shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) per violation per day plus court costs, such fine to be established by the code enforcement officer, peace officer, or local adjudicator. Each day a violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. (Ord. 2023-26, 12-11-2023)