



WESTMINSTER

Staff Report

TO: The Mayor and Members of the City Council

DATE: May 6, 2015

SUBJECT: Briefing and Post-City Council Briefing Agenda for May 11, 2015

PREPARED BY: Don Tripp, City Manager

Please Note: Study Sessions and Post City Council briefings are open to the public, and individuals are welcome to attend and observe. However, these briefings are not intended to be interactive with the audience, as this time is set aside for City Council to receive information, make inquiries, and provide Staff with policy direction.

Looking ahead to Monday night’s Briefing and Post-City Council meeting briefing, the following schedule has been prepared:

<i>Dinner</i>	<i>6:00 P.M.</i>
<i>Council Briefing (The public is welcome to attend.)</i>	<i>6:30 P.M.</i>
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POST BRIEFING <i>(The public is welcome to attend.)</i>	

PRESENTATIONS

1. Beekeeping and Chicken Husbandry on Single-Family Detached Residential Properties

CITY COUNCIL REPORTS

None at this time.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

1. Discuss strategy and progress on negotiations related to economic development matters for the Westminster Urban Center Redevelopment, disclosure of which would seriously jeopardize the City’s ability to secure the development; discuss strategy and progress on the possible sale, acquisition, trade or exchange of property rights, including future leases; and provide instruction to the City’s negotiators on the same as authorized by WMC Sections 1-11-3(C)(2), (4), and (7) as well as Colorado Revised Statutes, Sections 24-6-402 (4)(a) and 24-6-402(4)(e). – *Verbal*

INFORMATION ONLY

1. 2015 First Quarter City Council Expenditure Report

Items may come up between now and Monday night. City Council will be apprised of any changes to the post-briefing schedule.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald M. Tripp
City Manager

NOTE: Persons needing an accommodation must notify the City Manager’s Office no later than noon the Thursday prior to the scheduled Study Session to allow adequate time to make arrangements. You can call 303-658-2161 /TTY 711 or State Relay) or write to mbarajas@cityofwestminster.us to make a reasonable accommodation request.



WESTMINSTER

Staff Report

City Council Post Meeting
May 11, 2015



SUBJECT: Beekeeping and Chicken Husbandry on Single-Family Detached Residential Properties

Prepared By: Grant Penland, Principal Planner
David German, Associate Planner
Michelle Stephens, Senior Planner
Kim Barron, Police Commander
Kelli Jelen, Animal Management Supervisor

Recommended City Council Action

Staff is seeking City Council direction on whether to pursue modification of the Municipal Code in order to establish specific regulations for beekeeping and chicken husbandry on single-family detached residential properties.

Summary Statement

- The City Code currently prohibits beekeeping and chicken husbandry on residential properties.
- Staff has carefully reviewed the existing Animal Code and has drafted proposed revisions to the regulations that will allow for the keeping of bees and chickens on single-family detached residential properties.
- The proposed regulations are intended to provide safe, humane, and well-managed environments for bees and chickens, to promote healthy honey and egg production, to promote and support urban agriculture, and to provide sustainable alternative food supply options.
- Staff discussed possible regulations for beekeeping and chicken husbandry with the City Council at the August 4, 2014 and the April 6, 2015 Council Study Sessions. Staff has also conducted public outreach meetings for the topics, and prepared a draft ordinance for review by the City Council.

Expenditure Required: \$0

Source of Funds: N/A

Policy Issue

Should the City initiate revisions to Title VI, Chapter 7, of the Westminster Municipal Code (Animal Code) as proposed by staff to allow the regulated keeping of bees and chickens on single family residential lots?

Alternatives

1. Take no further action and recommend leaving the Municipal Code section regarding animals unmodified. This alternative requires no action by the City, and results in no additional expenditure of funds. This alternative might not adequately address concerns raised by City of Westminster residents regarding their interest in backyard chicken husbandry and beekeeping. Further, the City might be neglecting a potential opportunity to adopt a more environmentally sustainable stance.
2. Recommend that staff initiate a Municipal Code amendment based upon the regulations proposed. This alternative provides the City with a carefully researched and well-balanced approach to allowing beekeeping and chicken husbandry on single-family residential properties.
3. Recommend that staff initiate a Municipal Code amendment after modifying some or all of the proposed revisions. The City Council may wish to adopt the currently proposed revisions with one or more changes, based on feedback received by citizens and other factors.
4. Recommend that staff initiate a Municipal Code amendment after modifying none, some or all of the revisions, and expanding allowances for beekeeping on City-owned open space. As with alternative 3, the City Council may desire changes to the currently proposed revisions. One such possibility is to consider an alternative or complimentary provision to allow beekeeping on City-owned Open Space and Community Gardens. Under the current language of the Westminster Municipal Code, beekeeping is allowed on City-owned Open Space and Community Gardens. In previous years, Open Space staff has allowed a beekeeper to use property in the Westminster Hills Open Space for beekeeping. This limited beekeeping has, so far, been successful with very minimal impact to the property and no incidents of vandalism. However, before a program is created, several critical issues will need to be studied in more detail. These issues include: liability, vandalism, fencing, locations, access to locations, permitting, staffing levels, equipment, food sources, water sources, predator activity, usage of pesticides, and public outreach/education.

Background Information

For the past several years, cities around the country have been adopting ordinances permitting the keeping of urban chickens at the urging of residents who cite local healthy food production, humane treatment of animals, a lower cost food source, sustainability, and personal enrichment as a few of the many benefits of raising chickens on their properties. In addition, a number of communities have incorporated standards for beekeeping into their local health, animal control, or land development codes. The sanctioning of beekeeping is often desired by residents for the purposes of honey production for consumption, along with the potential benefit of pollination services and ensuring an extant bee population.

Currently, the Westminster Municipal Code regulates keeping of chickens and bees through the Police Regulations of Title VI, which regulates livestock (including both bees and chickens). Section 6-7-12 states, "It should be unlawful to keep or maintain livestock in residential, business, commercial, and industrial zoned districts, and Planned Unit Developments unless specifically allowed in the PUD, excepting that livestock should be permitted in parcels zoned O-1 or in parcels of ten (10) acres or more in size in all zoning districts prior to commencement of construction on the parcel. In any case, the number of animals kept in a Planned Unit Development (PUD) should not exceed the number permitted

by the provisions of the Official Development Plan (ODP). Livestock, excluding fowl, should have one-half (1/2) acre of pasture available for each animal.” This prohibition currently includes bees and chickens, which are included in the definition of “Livestock” found in Section 6-7-1 of the Municipal Code.

Citizen Input:

In 2012, the City of Westminster asked its citizens what they thought of keeping bees and/or chickens on their properties in the City’s *Citizen Survey*. The response was 52% of respondents “strongly” or “somewhat” opposing honey bees, and 60% “strongly” or “somewhat” opposing chickens. There was no *Citizen Survey* in 2013, and in 2014, the *Citizen Survey* did not ask any questions regarding chickens or bees. The 2012 survey was randomly distributed to 3,000 households. About 4% of the surveys were returned due to various mailing difficulties (housing unit was vacant, bad address, etc.). Of the 2,871 households that received the survey, 874 (about 30%) chose to respond.

From September of 2012 through May of 2014, *WestyConnect* received four new threads that support residential chicken husbandry, and one new thread that supported residential bee keeping. These threads received thirty-two positive votes, twenty-three positive comments, and five negative comments. From April 3, 2015 to April 26, 2015, 230 distinct participants made comments through *WestyConnect*. The tone of these comments was generally supportive of both bees (155 comments in favor; 35 opposed), and chickens (45 comments in favor; 15 opposed).

On May 7, 2014, the City conducted a telephone survey (the *Telephone Town Hall* survey). Of the 305 total respondents on the question of allowing chickens on residential properties, 56% responded “no,” while 44% responded “yes.” On the question of allowing honey bees on residential properties, 66% of 313 total respondents said “yes,” while 34% said “no.”

Between May 20, 2014 and May 4, 2015, the Planning Division has received ten inquiries through the *Access Westminster* application, and via direct phone call/email. Seven of the inquiries supported chickens, three were opposed to chickens, and none of the inquiries dealt with bees.

Currently, there is still interest in bee and chicken “Urban Agriculture,” as evidenced by continued public inquiry on the subject. The City Council, in recognizing this interest, directed Planning Division staff to research the keeping of bees and chickens on residential lots within the City, and considered this initial research at a Study Session on August 4, 2014. At that time, the City Council directed staff to continue researching the topic, and to bring forth recommendations for possible changes to the Westminster Municipal Code (WMC), which was done on April 6, 2015. The City Council then asked that public outreach meetings be conducted. Staff held two Public Outreach meetings to offer residents the opportunity to provide input about residential beekeeping (April 16, 2015) and chicken husbandry (April 23, 2015). Twenty-six residents attended the Beekeeping Meeting, of these, twenty-three expressed “support” for bees, two were “opposed,” and none were “undecided.” Specific modifications to the proposed regulations were proposed as follows:

- Provide an exception requiring the flyaway barrier for people who have a six-foot fence along property line or if hive can be placed twenty-five feet from property line. (Staff agrees with the six-foot privacy fence as a flyaway barrier alternative, but not the twenty-five-foot separation, as this distance will not necessarily change the altitude of a low-flying honeybee.)
- Require hive owners to join a state/local club that provides education, resources, and support. (While staff agrees that state and local clubs provide a wealth of resources, joining such a club should not be a requirement for beekeepers, in staff’s judgement.)
- Allow renters to also own beehives. (Staff has specifically recommended against allowing bee keeping activities on rental properties, due to the potential for increased enforcement difficulties.)

- Require notice to adjacent landowners as part of permit application. (Staff sees the benefit of communication between homeowners, but is not recommending prior notice due to enforcement difficulties, and the potential conflicts and confrontations that might arise.)
- Require the owner to be responsible for any property damage incurred. (Staff agrees with this idea, and has recommended language in the ordinance that makes the beekeeper fully responsible for all aspects of his or her beekeeping endeavor.)

Additionally, continued outreach and education regarding urban agriculture and backyard beekeeping was requested by several of the participants of the open house, including one recommendation to maintain a list of professional beekeepers.

The turnout for the Chicken Keeping Meeting a week later was decidedly stronger, with fifty-one people attending. Forty-three residents expressed “support” for backyard chickens, seven were “opposed,” and one was “undecided.” A log of specific comments received is included as an appendix to this Agenda Memo. Specific modifications to the proposed regulations were proposed as follows:

- Increase the number of chickens permitted per lot size by two, and eliminate the lot-size-per-chicken ratio and allow a maximum of eight-ten chickens for any single-family, owner-occupied lot. (After further consideration, Staff agrees that increasing the minimum number of chickens (from four to six) and eliminating the lot-size-per-chicken ratio would be advantageous. The multi-tiered ratio system originally introduced has been replaced with a two category system—under two acres, and two acres or more. This change is also in keeping with what most of Westminster’s neighboring localities are doing, and is easier to enforce.)
- Modify the setback requirement for chicken coops. Some commenters requested the setback to the property line be reduced to zero feet, while others proposed the setback be increased to 150 feet from occupied structures. (Staff believes that the previously proposed ten-foot-setback is in the best interests of the City, and provides a reasonable separation in most residential lot configurations.)
- Require at least two complaints from different neighbors before taking enforcement action (protecting the interests of chicken owners), or, conversely, allow the immediate removal of chickens for any neighbor complaint regarding chickens (protecting the interests of the person filing a complaint). (The City’s Animal Management Unit will investigate all complaints and inquiries, and take enforcement action, as warranted. Every complaint situation is unique, and the factors involved with each case must be weighed on their own merits.)
- Require a class (certification) on chicken care prior issuing backyard chicken permit. (While staff agrees that classes and certification may lead to a more successful operation that receives fewer complaints, requiring such education (certification) should not be a requirement for chicken keepers, in staff’s judgement.)
- Allow limited time for chickens to “free range” in the backyard under the supervision of the owner. (The proposed ordinance has been revised to allow chickens to be out of their coop during daylight hours, providing that their flight capability has been disabled, and that the rear yard they are in is fully fenced in and enclosed.)
- Allow renters to also have backyard chickens. (Staff has specifically recommended against allowing chicken keeping activities on rental properties, due to the potential for increased enforcement difficulties.)
- Require notice to adjacent landowners as part of permit application. (Staff sees the benefit of communication between homeowners, but is not recommending prior notice due to enforcement difficulties, and the potential conflicts and confrontations that might arise.)
- Require the owner to be responsible for any property damage incurred. (Staff agrees with this idea, and has recommended language in the ordinance that makes the chicken keeper fully responsible for all aspects of his or her chicken keeping endeavor.)

The opposition also voiced concern about the impact to City resources, such as animal management. There was genuine concern that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to enforce on impacts associated with chicken husbandry in residential neighborhoods.

It should be noted that while backyard beekeeping and chicken husbandry received a great deal of attention and generally positive feedback from these various public outreach efforts (*WestyConnect*, outreach meetings, etc.), the vast majority of Westminster's Citizens have offered no feedback at all. The United States Census Bureau estimates a population of 110,945 for the City of Westminster as of July 1, 2013. Based on this total population number, less than one percent of the City's population has been involved in the discussion. If the Citizen Surveys are included, (and assuming that each public involvement effort reached different citizens, each time), the percentage is higher, but still under two percent. The 2012 Citizen Survey had the broadest reach, with 874 respondents, and had a majority negative opinion for both bees and chickens.

Concerns and Enforcement:

The major objections to beekeeping are the fear of being stung and the increased potential of the nuisance relating to bee swarms. Concerns regarding raising chickens in an urban area generally encapsulate three particulars: odor, noise, and disease. Also, both beekeeping and chicken husbandry may increase the likelihood of elevated predator and nuisance animal activity in the area, which, in turn, may lead to an increase in zoonotic diseases in pets and other animals in the region.

From an enforcement perspective, Animal Management receives an average of two calls per month in reference to problems associated with chickens in residential areas. For a compilation of enforcement data gathered by our Animal Management staff, please see Appendices II-A and II-B.

The allowance of beekeeping and/or chicken husbandry is likely to have an impact on existing City resources, including the potential licensing, monitoring and enforcement of these practices. It can be expected that Animal Management's calls for service for noise and odor complaints, pet limit issues, animals at large, nuisance complaints, and welfare/neglect checks may increase and create additional service demands on staff that have not been factored into Animal Management's current staffing levels. The Animal Management Unit concedes that core services may need to be reduced in order to address additional responsibility call loads associated with the new chicken and/or bee ordinance changes. If staffing levels in that Unit increases, an additional vehicle would become necessary. The Animal Management Unit estimates a resultant cost increase to the City of \$54,244, (+ benefits), which breaks down as follows: additional staff: \$21,244 salary, (plus benefits; this estimate is based on a 0.5 FTE); additional equipment and uniforms: \$5,000; additional vehicle and equipment: \$28,000. Animal Management staff did identify several other issues and questions to consider, many of which have now been addressed, including:

- A one-time permit will be required. The fees will be reasonably set by the City Manager or his designee in an amount to cover the costs of administering the permit program. No prior inspection of a property will be conducted prior to issuing a permit;
- Residents would not need to obtain permission from, or otherwise notify, surrounding neighbors as part of the permitting process;
- The City of Westminster Animal Management Unit will be responsible for enforcing the ordinance(s) pertaining to chickens and bees. This Unit may revoke permits for failing to meet, or otherwise violating, the Bee and Chicken ordinances;
- If, upon inspection, the City suspects that bees are being neglected, or that they are aggressively swarming or otherwise becoming a nuisance, a private professional beekeeper will be enlisted by the City to come and inspect (and, if needed, resolve) the situation. The cost of hiring this professional would be an expense collected from the property owner through the City's nuisance abatement

process and court assessment of costs—a lengthy and involved process requiring the staff time of the municipal court, the City attorneys, and Animal Management.

- Based on the instruction received from City Council, only legislation to allow bees and chickens is currently under consideration. No other animals are being discussed with this effort;
- Under the rules currently under consideration bees and chickens will not count against the current pet limit allowed to Westminster property owners. (Currently¹ allowed on each property in the City are, three (3) cats/dogs in any combination. In addition, a resident may have one (1) potbellied pig, three (3) rabbits, five (5) exotic animals or a combination of five (5) domestic and exotic animals, or no more than ten (10) domestic animals. Domestic animals are defined as: domesticated dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice, ferrets, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates, except livestock, chickens, and exotic endangered and prohibited animals.)

When reviewing this material, it should be noted that individual subdivisions that are regulated by Covenants, Controls, and Restrictions (CC&Rs), or otherwise controlled by Homeowner's Associations (HOAs) may further restrict or prohibit the keeping of bees and/or chickens within the subdivision. Currently, approximately 65 percent of the single family detached homes located within the City are governed by an HOA. In March, the Planning Division sent out letters to the ninety-seven known HOAs in the City of Westminster (see attached sample letter), asking if their covenants restricted beekeeping or chicken husbandry, and soliciting any comments that the HOAs might have. To date, fourteen responses have been received (Advantage at Wood Creek, Asbury Park, The Nines at Legacy Ridge, Hyland Greens East, The Abby of Westminster, The Pointe, Wadsworth Estates, Promontory Point, Franklin Square, Meade Manor, Wild Flower at the Ranch Condominiums, High Pointe, Lexington, and Huntington Trails) with thirteen (13) HOAs indicating that their covenants prohibit beekeeping and chicken husbandry. Only one responding HOA, (Asbury Park), indicated that it has no regulations on the subject.

While there have been no universal standards applied to regulating beekeeping and chicken husbandry in the residential districts of the neighboring jurisdictions that were researched, most communities have incorporated some level of administrative oversight and legal restrictions regarding these activities within municipal boundaries, primarily to address issues of public health and nuisance concerns.

What follows are elements that were considered when drafting the current proposed ordinance. These elements have been developed based on the practices of many localities in our region, as referenced in the attached Appendices.

Research Information: Beekeeping:

Many communities nationwide have incorporated standards for beekeeping into their animal control or land development codes. Local beekeeping standards typically restrict the number and location of hives based on the size of the lot or the zoning district where the bees are being kept (typically, a beehive will accommodate one bee colony; healthy colonies typically consist of 30,000 to 75,000 bees or more). Many codes specify a minimum distance between hives and adjacent buildings or property lines, and some require beekeepers to obtain a permit. Some codes also require a "flyway barrier" (typically five to six feet high) to prevent bees from flying onto other properties at elevations that would disturb neighboring residents. Another relatively common provision is a requirement that hives have access to clean water on-site to minimize the risk of bees congregating at other freestanding water sources (such as neighboring swimming pools or bird feeders). Typically, a permit or hive registration is required, and many localities reserve the right to inspect hives, if needed.

¹ Animal Management will be proposing a change to this limit as part of a comprehensive Title VI, Chapter 7, clean-up ordinance that is set for discussion at an upcoming study session. The bees and chickens ordinance was intentionally left separate by Staff to allow Council to vote on this issue alone, and to allow more time for Council to review and discuss the proposed clean-up revisions to the chapter.

Staff researched the zoning codes of fourteen Front-Range jurisdictions, and, additionally, contacted these communities seeking insight regarding their regulation of beekeeping. Among the fourteen Colorado communities surveyed, eleven specifically allow beekeeping in residential zoning districts. Two of the remaining communities do not address beekeeping in their ordinances, and the final locality allows beekeeping on only large lot or “Estate Lot” residential properties. Contact was made with several planning managers in those communities, and it was generally conveyed that no substantive negative impacts have been noted. Discussions with the Code Enforcement and Animal Management units in those other localities did reveal problems however, with complaints ranging from beehives being located too close to property lines, to bee stings, to bee swarms becoming nuisances. Appendices I-A and I-B show a listing of the surveyed jurisdictions, and how their codes are applied with regard to beekeeping.

Pros and Cons: Beekeeping:

Common supporting arguments associated with allowing beekeeping in residential zoning districts are as follows:

- Bees in residential areas can provide important pollination of community gardens, home vegetable gardens, and fruit trees.
- It is estimated that honeybees pollinate two-thirds of all food crops, and in recent years, have suffered significant losses. Some experts assert that these losses are caused or exacerbated by the use of pesticides, the stress of constant travel to different farms to pollinate crops, and the lack of plant diversity in rural environments. The continued existence of honeybees might be assisted by hobbyist beekeepers who do not subject their colonies to such stressors.
- Some people believe that honey contributes to a healthy lifestyle by providing a minimally-processed sweetener, and through its various uses as a homeopathic remedy.

Common opposing arguments associated with allowing beekeeping in residential zoning districts are as follows:

- Bees travel in swarms to establish a new hive. Bees can create a nuisance or be seen as a danger if they become aggressive or swarm on neighboring property.
- The increased risk of injury from bee stings and the potential life threatening consequences to individuals who are allergic to bee stings is a recurring concern.
- There are several types of pest animals that are attracted to the presence of bees and their honey. These include raccoons, skunks, insects, and even larger animals like black bears. These opportunistic visitors may pose a threat to household pets in neighboring yards, which may, in turn, lead to complaint calls to the City. They may also carry zoonotic diseases (see also: opposing arguments to chicken husbandry, below). (A zoonotic disease is one that may be transmitted between animals and humans, such as distemper, staphylococcal, and terrestrial rabies.)

Research Information: Chicken Husbandry:

As with residential beekeeping, many cities around the country have adopted ordinances permitting the keeping of urban chickens, as well. These ordinances are typically located in the zoning section or in the animal control title of local codes and typically only allow the keeping of female chickens (hens). To this end, staff researched the municipal codes of fourteen Front-Range jurisdictions, and also contacted several communities for additional insight regarding their regulation of chicken husbandry. Among these fourteen jurisdictions, ten of the communities specifically allow the ownership of chickens in residential zoning districts. Two of the remaining communities do not allow residents to own and keep chickens in residential zoning districts, and one only allows chicken husbandry on only large lot or “Estate Lot” residential properties. The final jurisdiction surveyed does not address chicken husbandry in its municipal code. Staff contacted several of the planning managers from those communities that have

allowed chicken husbandry who generally conveyed that no substantive negative impacts have been noted. Discussions with the Code Enforcement and Animal Management units in those other localities did reveal problems however, with complaints ranging from chickens wandering loose through residential neighborhoods, rooster noise, exceeding allowable numbers of birds, neglect, predation of improperly protected chickens, smells, attracted nuisance animals, lack of cleaning (of pens/coops), and persons keeping chickens without a permit. Appendices II-A and II-B show a listing of the selected Colorado jurisdictions, and how their codes are applied with regard to the owning and keeping of chickens.

Pros and Cons: Chicken Husbandry:

Common supporting arguments associated with allowing hens in residential zoning districts are as follows:

- Hens provide a fresh, locally produced, and inexpensive source of food to families at a time when food prices are increasing due to cost increases in production, fuel, shipping, and packaging costs.
- Hens eat food scraps, dandelions, mice, and insects and may contribute to reductions in the waste stream.
- The hen droppings may be used as a natural fertilizer which may be used in backyard gardens.
- Some people point to being able to control what the chickens are eating, resulting in fewer chemicals and unknown substances in the eggs and meat produced. There is often a belief that eggs from backyard chickens are more wholesome and nutritious than mass-produced eggs from large farming and ranching conglomerates.

Common opposing arguments associated with allowing hens in residential zoning districts are as follows:

- The presence of hens may attract predators and nuisance animals such as foxes, coyotes, and raccoons into residential neighborhoods, putting pet animals like dogs and cats at greater risk of attack or infection. Each year, Westminster Animal Management officers respond to numerous complaints from citizens who have lost pets to coyote and other predator attacks while their animals were in their own backyards. Citizens have voiced their displeasure with the limited resources offered by the City of Westminster in response to wildlife calls. Introducing chickens will likely increase the predator activity—and thus—result in an increase in pet losses. Additionally, an increase in predators in the region leads to the spread of zoonotic diseases. Last year, both Jefferson and Boulder counties had confirmed distemper and terrestrial rabies in skunks and raccoons. These and other similar diseases are on the rise in our region.
- Keeping hens may lead to unsanitary conditions due to owner neglect, increasing the risk of disease transfer through feces as well as the origination of undesirable odors.
- Hens may take flight in short bursts and are capable of clearing a six foot privacy fence.
- There might be an increase in complaints associated with roosters. When individuals buy chicks, they may not be able to distinguish between a hen and rooster. Owners may be reluctant to part with roosters that they raised from chicks, as they become attached to their animals.
- Contrary to what some say, hens do make noise, and, depending upon their location, may be heard on neighboring properties, which might be objectionable.

Staff talked to Dr. Jacquie Jacob, University of Kentucky, who was referred to staff through the Colorado State University (CSU) Extension program, about potential concerns linked to keeping chickens. She agreed that more wildlife activity (attracted by the presence of chickens on a given property) could potentially lead to higher incidence of disease, but she also stressed that a well-managed chicken coop would tend not to attract predator or nuisance animals. She also pointed out that increased activity by wildlife animals in suburban and urban areas is most often a result of loss of natural habitat more than anything else, and that the presence of chickens might not necessarily be to blame. While Dr. Jacob provided a great deal of useful information to our research effort, the most common thread was simple: if

property owners conscientiously take care of their coops, problems with chicken keeping will be minimized. If the coops (and/or the birds) are neglected, problems are likely to arise.

Staff recommends that the City Council consider the following regulations, which are reflected in the ordinance language found in the attached Councillor's Bill:

Proposed Regulations: General:

- These regulations would apply to all areas within the City that are zoned for Single Family Detached home residential use (either through traditional Euclidian or PUD zoning), except that ODPs may specifically prohibit bees or chickens. ODPs that are silent on the issue will be interpreted to allow bees and chickens). The restrictions and limitations set forth in the final version of the ordinance will not supersede or negate any prohibitions contained in HOA covenants.
- Bees and chickens may attract predators such as owls, hawks, foxes, coyotes, bears, raccoons, and skunks. These animals can damage property, cause injury to humans, and/or harm the bees or chickens. Thus, beekeeping and/or chicken husbandry activities would be undertaken at the sole risk of the property owner who chooses to engage in them. Further, the City will accept no liability for civil claims or damages arising from the private keeping of bees or chickens, including the loss of property or bees/chickens to predators, bee stings, aggressive bee swarms, or other hazards.
- Bees and/or chickens that are kept on a given property must be owned by the owner of that property, and only bees and chickens owned by the owner of the property will be permitted on the property, thus reducing the chances that a given lot is used as a "communal" location for multiple owners' chickens. This rule would also prevent renters from keeping bees or chickens, which may prevent difficult situations where a tenant causes damages or violations have occurred. This limitation should also simplify enforcement efforts, when the City is trying to establish who the appropriate party is to address a complaint.
- Permits for either bees or chickens would require a permit with a one-time fee to help ensure compliance at the onset, and to allow for any conflicts arising to be resolved as quickly as possible through the timely identification of bee/chicken owners. The permit process could include notification of adjoining neighbors prior to the permit being issued, and the right for City staff to inspect the property if a citizen complaint is received. Permits would provide a mechanism for a) collecting a nominal amount of money to help defray the cost of permitting and enforcement costs, b) a database for identifying owners and addressing complaints; c) an acknowledgement on the part of the applicant that the City is not responsible for losses caused by, or the inherent risks of, bee and/or chicken keeping, and d) authorization by the owner for City staff to enter the owner's property, as needed, for inspections and complaint resolutions.)
- It is possible that not all of the regulations that will govern bee or chicken keeping will be contained in the Westminster Municipal Code. There may be supplementary standards or regulations, which may be updated separately from the Code, from time-to-time, that will also govern.

Proposed Regulations: Bees:

Bees Allowed versus Lot Size

Lot Size (in Acres):	Lot Size (in Square Feet):	Number of Hives (Colonies) Permitted:
One-quarter-acre or less	10,890 square feet or less	Two (2)
Greater than one-quarter-acre up to one-half-acre	10,891 to 21,780 square feet	Four (4)
Greater than one-half-acre up to three-quarters of an acre	21,781 to 32,670 square feet	Six (6)
Greater than three-quarters of an acre or more	32,671 square feet or more	Eight (8)

(The quantities selected for this table are very representative of what is being allowed in other nearby jurisdictions. It should be noted that, Citywide, most of Westminster's single family detached lots are under one quarter-acre (10,890 square feet) in size, as shown below.)

Lot Size Distribution: Single Family Homes (Bees)

Lot Size (in Acres):	Lot Size (in Square Feet):	Number of Single-Family Detached Lots in City
One-quarter-acre or less	10,890 square feet or less	22,665
Greater than one-quarter-acre up to one-half-acre	10,891 to 21,780 square feet	3,061
Greater than one-half-acre up to three-quarters of an acre	21,781 to 32,670 square feet	190
Greater than three-quarters of an acre or more	32,671 square feet or more	157
		<i>(Total Lots: 26,073)</i>

- A fresh water supply for the bees must be maintained on the property at all times, and located within close proximity of the hive. (Beyond just being part of the humane treatment and care of bees generally, bees will seek out available water elsewhere if it is not provided to them onsite. This rule keeps bees from becoming nuisances by frequenting swimming pools, dog water bowls, bird baths, and other water sources on neighboring properties. Technically, this standard is already embedded in our Animal Code, WMC 6-7-13(C).)
- Bees must be provided with a properly designed beehive. The hive should:
 - a) Be of a secure design that provides a safe environment for the bee colony. (This promotes healthier bees, and by extension, a larger colony with better honey production);
 - b) Provide adequate protection versus inclement weather conditions, including shelter from sun, wind, rain, snow, hail, and extreme temperatures;

- c) Not exceed a maximum gross floor area of nine square feet, and may be no more than six feet in height, excluding the roof element. A roof element may be allowed to a height up to seven feet. (This requirement will provide enough area to accommodate hives of a typical size, while not allowing a structure so large that it requires a Building Permit. By keeping the overall height to six feet or less, hives will be screened in many yards that feature a surrounding six-foot privacy fence.);
 - d) Be set back from side and rear property lines by a minimum of ten feet (This requirement is more robust than what is required in the WMC for accessory structures, but the distance is average amongst the other localities surveyed and is intended to reduce the impact to neighbors and abate complaints);
 - e) Not count against the two-accessory-building maximum permitted to each SFD lot (Play houses or dog houses are not considered to be accessory structures, and most beehives will likely be similar in size and stature). Note: “Beehive” would need to be added to the list of structures that are not considered to be accessory structures under our “Definitions” section (see WMC 11-2-1).
- A flyaway barrier should be erected and maintained in front of the hive entrance (where the bees enter and leave the hive), as follows:
 - a) The barrier should be a solid wall or fence built, or dense hedge grown, to a height of six feet;
 - b) The barrier should be placed no farther than ten feet from the hive entrance, and extending outward from the hive(s) for five feet on both sides (see attached Fly Away Barrier Diagram). Three-foot-long/six-foot-high side fences should be erected perpendicular to the forward barrier, on either side of the hive. Note that no flyaway barrier would be required where the bees were kept in a yard fully enclosed by a six-foot privacy fence. (Flyaway barriers “train” bees to fly at higher elevations. This typically serves to make the bees less disturbing to neighbors, because they are flying higher than the neighbors typically stand—rather than right at them. Thus, flyaway barriers help to reduce conflicts and complaints from neighbors.)
 - c) Bees may only be kept in the rear yard of single-family-detached-home properties. (By keeping bees in rear yards (rather than side or front yards), there is a better opportunity for visual screening and physical separation from other neighbors. Staff believes that greater separation and screening will result in fewer neighbor and neighborhood complaints and concerns.
 - Honeycomb that is removed from a hive must immediately be moved away from the hive and placed in a bee-and-predator-proof location, building, or storage container. Unused hive components, beekeeping equipment, and supplies must be kept in a bee-proof location, building, or storage container. (If bees detect honeycomb or bee keeping equipment away from their hive, they may be drawn to it, and may even exhibit aggressive tendencies. Thus, honeycomb, unused hive components, and other unused equipment and supplies must be promptly stored in a suitable location or container.)
 - Aggressive bee colonies (bees stinging without provocation, excessive swarming behavior, etc.) must be re-queened by the beekeeper. Queens should be selected from stock bred for gentleness and non-swarming characteristics. (Aggressive or “Africanized” bee colonies are more likely to sting and/or be a nuisance to people on surrounding properties. It is best to remove aggressive queens quickly, which, in turn, keeps the rest of the colony in a more docile state.)

Proposed Regulations: Chickens:

Chickens Allowed versus Lot Size

Lot Size (in Acres):	Lot Size (in Square Feet):	Number of Female Chickens Permitted:
Less than two acres	Up to 87,120 square feet	Six (6)
Two acres or more	87,121 square feet or more	Twelve (12)

(The quantities selected for this table are very representative of what is being seen in other nearby jurisdictions. It should be noted that, Citywide, the vast majority of single family detached lots are under two acres (87,120 square feet) in size, as shown below. It is also important to point out that staff modified its recommended allowances for chickens from what was previously presented to the City Council at the April 6, 2015 Study Session, based on many of the comments received from the chicken husbandry open house attendees, who stressed that chicks are typically sold in lots of six birds, and that four hens were not really sufficient to produce the right quantity of eggs for a typical four-person family.)

Lot Size Distribution: Single Family Homes (Chickens)

Lot Size (in Acres):	Lot Size (in Square Feet):	Number of Single-Family Detached Lots in City
Less than two acres	Up to 87,120 square feet	26,062
Two acres or more	87,121 square feet or more	11
		(Total Lots: 26,073)

- Only hens (female chickens) are permitted. (Of the surrounding jurisdictions that staff researched, those localities that allowed chickens all banned roosters (male chickens). This was especially due to noise issues, and to a lesser degree, the desire for egg production (rather than chick production)).
- Chickens may only be kept in the rear yard of single-family-detached-home properties. (By keeping chickens in rear yards (rather than side or front yards), there is a better opportunity for visual screening and physical separation from other neighbors. The hope is that greater separation and screening will result in fewer neighbor and neighborhood complaints and concerns.)
- A fresh water supply would be required to be maintained for the chickens at all times. (This concept promotes the humane treatment of the animals. Technically, this standard is already embedded in our Animal Code, WMC 6-7-13(C).)
- Chicken feed would be required to be properly stored in a re-sealable, airtight, vermin-proof container, and not allowed to accumulate within coops to minimize the presence of rodents, insects, and other similar nuisances. (The aim here is to cut down on vermin and nuisance animal e.g., skunks, raccoons, mice, rats, etc. activity on lots where chickens are kept. These animals contribute to unsanitary conditions, potentially spread diseases, and may damage property and/or harm the chickens.)

- Chickens would be required to be kept in a predator-resistant coop at all times. (EXCEPTION: Chickens that have been rendered unable to fly may be allowed out of their coop into a fully enclosed rear yard, but only from dawn to dusk.) Only one coop, not exceeding a maximum gross floor area of 120 square feet, or a maximum height of six feet, should be permitted per property. (This requirement protects chickens from predators, and helps to minimize the chance of chickens escaping their own yard. Coop regulations help ensure that the chickens are provided a safe and humane environment in which to live. The requirement also promotes healthier birds, and, by extension, better egg production and healthier eggs and meat. This will also provide for a single, large coop, while not allowing a structure so large that it requires a Building Permit.)
- The design of chickens coops should:
 - a) Provide a minimum of six square feet of living space per bird;
 - b) Be secure, fully enclosed (having floors, walls, and roofs to protect the birds from predators), and well-ventilated;
 - c) Provide adequate protection against inclement weather conditions. This would include protection from sun, wind, rain, snow, hail, and extreme temperatures;
 - d) Be fully concealed by privacy fencing around the yard, or only the chicken coop, in a manner that visually screens the chicken coop to its full height. EXCEPTION: On properties adjacent to City-owned Open Space, and bounded by the traditional two-or-three-rail open fencing typically used by the City to delineate Open Space areas, no privacy fencing or screening would be required. (This screening requirement is intended to reduce the impact to neighbors and abate complaints);
 - e) Be set back from side and rear property lines by a minimum of ten feet. It is important to point out that several comments were received at the April 23 chicken husbandry open house regarding a sentiment that this requirement might be too stringent. Staff continues to recommend maintaining this minimum setback to minimize potential noise and odor impacts to neighbors. (This requirement is more robust than what the WMC requires for accessory structures, but the distance is common in the other localities surveyed, including Denver and Littleton);
 - f) Not count against the two-accessory-building maximum permitted to each single family detached lot (The WMC does not require permits for play houses or dog houses, and most chicken coops will likely be similar in stature). Note: “Chicken coop” would need to be added to the list of structures that are not considered to be accessory structures under the City’s “Definitions” section (see WMC 11-2-1).
- Chicken coops should be maintained in good repair, and cleaned regularly. Animal waste should be properly disposed of, and sanitary conditions maintained, to minimize the presence of flies and other insects, and to minimize odor and potential for disease. While proper maintenance of animal areas is already embedded in our Animal Code, (WMC 6-7-13 (C)(D), and (F)), it is a hallmark of most of the other codes that staff reviewed. Because disease, insects, and odor are all more likely with poor sanitation practices, and these, in turn lead to more conflict and complaints, staff felt it paramount to propose the inclusion of this language in the Code. A clean, well-maintained coop also provides a better and more humane living environment for the chickens.)
- The slaughtering of chickens is not permitted outdoors on residential properties. To avoid potential health hazards and neighbor complaints, any “at-home” slaughtering of chickens must be done indoors. Ideally, the chicken owner would take his bird(s) to a professional slaughterhouse or butcher equipped for this task, but staff recognizes that this is often not what happens.

As previously mentioned, most communities researched that have allowed beekeeping or chicken husbandry have incorporated some level of administrative oversight and legal restrictions for the activities, primarily to address issues of public health and nuisance concerns. A “best practices” approach was used as the basis for the regulations proposed above, and represent the most common constraints found in the ordinances of the neighboring jurisdictions that were researched.

It should be further noted that the City of Westminster Animal Management Unit has identified several other changes to the Animal Section of the Westminster Municipal Code that warrant possible consideration for revision. It is Animal Management’s intention to bring forth these changes to the City Council in the coming months. This future effort may also provide an opportunity for adjustments or further refinements to the regulations being proposed.

These proposed regulations support the City Council’s *Beautiful, Desirable, and Environmentally Responsible City* Strategic Goal by encouraging local healthy food production, and providing sustainable food source options for the City’s citizens. They also serve to help support and protect an at-risk environmental asset, the honey bee.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald M. Tripp
City Manager

Attachments: Appendix I-A: Bee Research
Appendix I-B: Bee Enforcement Research
Appendix II-A: Chicken Research
Appendix II-B: Chicken Enforcement Research
Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received: Bee Meeting
Appendix IV: Citizen Comments Received: Chicken Meeting
Appendix V: HOA Sample Letter
Appendix VI: Flyaway Diagram
Draft Beekeeping and Chicken Husbandry Ordinance

Bee Research - Selected Localities

(Updated 04-30-2015 / DWG)

Appendix I-A

City:	Bees		BEES						
	Allowed?		Quantity Permitted in Residential Zones: <i>(Note: Colony = Hive)</i>	Permit Required?	Flyaway Barrier?	Setbacks?	Yard Allowed?	Storage Requirement?	Notes:
	Yes:	No:							
Adams County		X	Under 1 acre = NONE; 1 acre to 5 acres = 5 (SUP required); More than 5 acres = (varies, no SUP needed)	Yes	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(More allowed in Agriculture and Residential Estate Zones)
City of Arvada	X		2 colonies for 1/4 acre or less, 4 colonies for 1/2 acre, 6 colonies for 3/4 acre, 8 colonies for 1 acre or more	No	(Not Addressed)	25' from all property lines	Side, Rear	Yes	(N/A)
City of Aurora	X		2 colonies for 1/4 acre or less, 4 colonies for 1/2 acre, 6 colonies for 3/4 acre, 8 colonies for 1 acre or more; Unlimited on tracts maintaining 200'+ setbacks in all	No	Yes: 6' tall, 20'+ long	5' from all property lines	(Not Addressed)	Yes	Back of hive to face nearest adjoining property
City of Boulder	X		Any	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	Must meet extensive nuisance, noise, rodent, sanitation regs
City and County of Broomfield	X		1/4 acre or less: 2; 1/4+ acres to 1/2 acre: 4; 1/2+ acres but less than 1 acre: 6; 1+ acre: 8; Unlimited on tracts	Yes	Yes	10' from all property lines	Side, Rear	(Not Addressed)	Recently Approved: 09 March 2015; Regulations become effective 180 days later
City of Denver	X		2 colonies per SFD lot	No	Yes: 6' tall	Rear 3rd of lot; 5' from all property lines	Rear	Yes	Screening of hives required, 5' setback to side and rear property lines required.
City of Federal Heights	(Not addressed in City Code)		(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
Jefferson County	X		2 colonies per SFD lot, 4,000 sq. ft. or less, + 1 colony for every additional 4,000 sq. ft.	Yes	5' high yard fence req.	Setbacks as per zone district, unless screened	Side, Rear	(Not Addressed)	Bees shall be kept for personal use only
City of Lafayette	X		2 colonies for under 1/4 acre, 4 colonies for 1/4 acre, 6 colonies for 1/2 acre, 8 colonies for 1 to 5 acres	Yes	(Not Addressed)	10' from all property lines	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	Fresh Water supply, no hive taller than 6', no aggressive colonies
City of Littleton	X		2 colonies for 4,000 square foot (or less) lot; one additional colony for each additional 4,000 square feet	Yes	(Not Addressed)	Same setbacks of principal structure, as per zoning district	Side, Rear	(Not Addressed)	Flyaway fencing required if bees are kept within 25' of property line (Jefferson County Regs)
City of Longmont	X		4 colonies permitted per lot	No	No	No	Any	No	Section 9.04.020 of the Longmont Code, unchanged since 1912.
City of Louisville	X		2 colonies: 1/4 acre or less, 4 colonies: more than 1/4 up to 1/2 acre, 6 colonies for more than 1/2 up to 1 acre	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	10' from all property lines	Side, Rear	(Not Addressed)	Beehives not in compliance with code are a public nuisance
City of Northglenn	(Not addressed in City Code)		(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
City of Thornton	X		2 colonies for 1/4 acre or less, 4 colonies for 1/2 acre, 6 colonies for 3/4 acre, 8 colonies for 1 acre or more; Unlimited on tracts maintaining 200'+ setbacks in all directions	Yes	Yes, if bees are kept within 25' of any property line (6' tall, 20'+ long)	5' from all property lines	Rear	Yes	City may inspect at any time and remove/destroy non-compliant and/or nuisance colonies. Specific zones and areas, along with SFD lots permitted.
City of Westminster <i>(Proposed)</i>	X		2 colonies for 1/4 acre or less, 4 colonies for 1/2 acre, 6 colonies for 3/4 acre, 8 colonies for 1 acre or more	Yes	Yes: 6' tall, 6'+ long, + 6' tall and 3' long wing fences	10' from all property lines	Rear	Yes	Adequate protection from the elements, predator resistant hives, water source, aggressive colonies (swarming, etc.) must be re-queened, not more than 9 sq. ft. gross floor area, not more than 7' high

Bee Enforcement Research - Selected Localities

(Compiled 04-30-2015 by Animal Management; Revised 05-06-15)

City:	Bees Allowed?		BEES									
	Yes:	No:	Permit Required:	Cost:	Issued By:	Inspection Required:	Permit Requirements:	Enforced By:	Community Gardens:	Types of complaints:	FTE's/10,000k population:	Comments:
Adams County:		X	No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	CE	(N/A)	(N/A)	4	Agriculture Zoned Only
City of Arvada:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	CE	Yes (no bees or chickens)	Swarms of bees on occasion	0.4	Purchased bee suits for CE officers.
City of Aurora:	X		Yes; (One Time)	\$30	CE	No	Neighbors have no say	CE	Yes-bees only. Beekeeper must update contact info every month with CE	(N/A)	0.4	Adopted bees last year. If person moves, permit is voided
City of Boulder:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	AM	Yes (no bees)	(N/A)	2.2	None
City and County of Broomfield:	X		Yes; (One Time)	\$25	Planning/ Bldg	No	10' setback	CE and AM	No	(N/A)	1.1	Recently Approved: 09 March 2015; Regulations become effective 180 days later
City of Denver:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	CE	Yes (no bees)	(N/A)	0.2	None
City of Federal Heights:	(Not Addressed in City Code)		(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
Jefferson County:	X		Yes; (One Time)	\$60	Planning/ Zoning	NO	Neighbors and HOA must be notified	Planning/ Zoning Inspectors	Y (no bees)	(N/A)	5	22 Bee permits to date
City of Lafayette:	X		Yes; (One Time)	\$30	Community Development	NO	Site plan submitted	AM	Y (no bees)	(N/A)	1	(N/A)
City of Littleton:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	CE	Y (no bees)	Bees too close to property line	0.5	Would recommend permits be used to track and monitor
City of Longmont:	X		Yes; (One Time)		City	Yes (by city)		CE	No	(N/A)	0.4	Not many issues with bees
City of Louisville:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	Zoning Restrictions	CE/AM	Y (no bees)	(N/A)	2	(N/A)
City of Northglenn:	(Not Addressed in City Code)		(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
City of Thornton:	X		Yes; (One Time)	30	Bldg Dept.	No	Site plan submitted, notification to adjacent neighbors, property owner certification	AM	No	None regarding bees	0.3	Bees allowed, City Clerk sends PD list of bee permit holders
City of Westminster: (Proposed)	X		Yes; (One Time)	(TBD)	Animal Management	No	Site plan submitted, completed application, payment of permit fee	AM	No	Complaint that a neighbor has a hive (not currently allowed)	0.5	(N/A)

AM = Animal Management; CE = Code Enforcement

Chicken Research - Selected Localities

(Updated 04-30-2015 / DWG)

City:	Chickens Allowed?		CHICKENS						
	Yes:	No:	Defined as:	Number Permitted:	Coop Standards?	Setbacks?	Slaughtering Allowed?	Yard Allowed?	Notes:
	Adams County		X	Non-Commercial Livestock/Poultry	(None in Single Family Residential Zone Areas)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
City of Arvada	X		Domestic fowl other than pet animals	5 chickens OR 2 turkeys OR 3 chickens AND 2 turkeys	(Not Addressed)	35' setback to residential other than owner's home	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	Only hens permitted
City of Aurora	X		Livestock/Poultry	4 chickens per lot	Yes (Size, Weather, Predators)	15' setback from any side/rear property line	No	Rear	Only hens permitted
City of Boulder	X		(Undefined)	Any, however owner is responsible for any noise, sanitation, or other disturbance.	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	Must meet extensive nuisance, noise, rodent, sanitation regulations that apply to all residential districts and uses
City and County of Broomfield	X		Livestock/Fowl	5 chickens per lot (License Required; one-time \$25 fee)	Yes (Predators)	10' setback from any side/rear property line	May not be done outside	Side, Rear	Building permit required for large chicken coops; In Rural Residential districts up to 30 hens or roosters are permitted; In Urban Residential districts, only hens permitted
City of Denver	X		Livestock/Fowl	Up to 8 ducks and/or chickens with permit; must maintain 16 sq ft permeable area per animal	Yes (Weather, Predators)	15' setback from any side/rear property line	No	Rear	Only hens permitted
City of Federal Heights	(Not Addressed in City Code)		(Undefined)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(Not Addressed)	(N/A)
Jefferson County	X		(Accessory SFD Residential Use)	6 chickens per lot; (minimum lot size 4,000 square feet)	Yes	(Not Addressed)	No	Side, Rear	Only hens permitted
City of Lafayette	X		Animals	6 chickens per lot	Yes (Size, Predators)	5' setback from any side/rear property line	No	Rear	Only hens permitted
City of Littleton	X		(Accessory SFD Residential Use)	4 chickens per lot	Yes (Predators)	15' setback from any side/rear property line	No	(Not Addressed)	Must prevent nuisance conditions; only hens permitted
City of Longmont	X		Animals	4 chickens per lot (License Required; \$30 fee)	Yes	6' setback from any side/rear property line	(Not Addressed)	Rear	Hens only. No penalty for attacking animal if stray chicken is killed off its home property
City of Louisville	X		Animals	6 chickens per lot	Yes (Size, Predators)	Yes, based on zone	Yes, must be screened	Side, Rear	Only hens permitted
City of Northglenn		X	(Undefined)	None	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(Prohibited in City Code)
City of Thornton		X	Animals	None	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	Permitted ONLY in "Residential Estate" Zoning District; A total of 10 ducks, rabbits, and/or chickens per lot; Requires proper fencing/enclosures, and manure disposal
City of Westminster (Proposed Regulations shown in italics)	X		Livestock	<i>Six (6) chickens permitted for lots under two acres; Twelve (12) chickens permitted for lots of two acres or more.</i>	<i>Yes (Weather, Predators, Size)</i>	<i>10' setback from any side/rear property line</i>	<i>Yes, indoor only</i>	<i>Rear</i>	<i>Only hens permitted; One-time permit required; visual screening (or privacy fenced-yard) required; Cleanliness requirements; Feed Storage requirements</i>

Chicken Enforcement Research - Selected Localities

(Compiled 04-30-2015 by Animal Management; Revised 05-06-15)

City:	Chickens Allowed?		CHICKENS									
	Yes:	No:	Permit Required:	Cost:	Issued By:	Inspection Required:	Permit Requirements:	Enforced By:	Community Gardens:	Types of complaints:	FTE's/10,000k population:	Comments:
Adams County:		X	No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	Chickens in Residential Areas	4	Poultry is only allowed in residential zoned
City of Arvada:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	AM	Yes (no chickens)	Rooster (noise), birds at large, pet limit, neglect, predation	7	Only hens permitted
City of Aurora:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$30	CE	No	Drawing or photo must be submitted of planned coop prior to issuance of permit. Coop must be min. 4' setback.	CE	Yes (no chickens)	Roosters (noise), and chicken droppings not being cleaned up.	0.4	Adopted chickens last year, no roosters. If person moves, permit is voided
City of Boulder:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	AM	Yes (no chickens)	Nuisance, noise, running at large	2.2	
City and County of Broomfield:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$25	Planning/ Bldg Dept.	No	10' setback	AM, CE	No	At large chickens, pet limit, roosters	1.1	Adopted ord. last year. Five chickens max; no roosters.
City of Denver:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$25	Den. Animal Shelter	No	None	AM	Yes (no chickens)	Roosters	0.2	Change the fee to annual v. one time fee
City of Federal Heights:	(Not Addressed in City Code)		(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
Jefferson County:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$60	Planning/ Zoning	No	Neighbors/HOA notified	Planning/ Zoning	Y (no chickens)	People w/o permits	5	60 permits to date have been issued.
City of Lafayette:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$30	Community Dev.	No	Site plan submitted	AM	Y (no chickens)	At large, roosters	1	
City of Littleton:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	CE	Yes (no chickens)	Too many chickens or too close to property line	0.2	In hindsight, would require permits to track / monitor.
City of Longmont:	X		Yes; (One time)	\$30	City	Yes (by City)	Prior to 2-1-09, <6' setback allowed with neighbor agreement in writing, after 2-1-09 min. of 6' setback req. All abutting property owners must consent in writing for free ranging chickens	AM-noise and neglect	No	Roosters, rats, mice	0.4	Barking dog complaints due to chickens are referred to mediation. Do not respond to chicken at large calls. No roosters. Not many issues w/chickens.
City of Louisville:	X		No	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	Set backs/Square Footage	CE/AM	Y (no chickens)	At large, roosters	2	
City of Northglenn:		X	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(Prohibited in City Code)
City of Thornton:		X	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)	(N/A)
City of Westminster: (Proposed)	X		Yes; (One time)	TBD	Animal Management	No	Site plan, completed app., payment of fee	AM	No	Noise, Poor Sanitation, Animals at large	0.5	(N/A)

AM = Animal Management; CE = Code Enforcement

Backyard Beekeeping Open House April 16, 2015
 Comment Card Summary

Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received:
 Bee Meeting

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please rate your support of opposition on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
4	Closeness to home	--	--	-
1	Improving our food system. Helping avoid colony collapse.	1	--	--
1	--	1	--	--
1	We need our bees.	1	--	--
1	--	1	--	--
2	Why not bees?	1	--	X
1	Bees are an essential part of the ecosystem. The pollinate 70% of all produce. With a place like the Butterfly Pavilion in Westy, I think the City should encourage more bees.	1	Westminster is a progressive City and should encourage all aspects of urban agriculture. With the threats to bee colonies today, allowing bee keeping in the City will be apart of the solution in the bigger picture. Westminster should support those who want to devote time and money to a hobby that is a benefit to all. Honeybees already exist in our City (Butterfly Pavilion employs many!) why not allow them throughout.	X

Backyard Beekeeping Open House April 16, 2015
 Comment Card Summary

Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received:
 Bee Meeting

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please rate your support of opposition on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	Honeybees are threatened by neonics and mites and disease. Neighborhood beekeepers can help return them to our neighborhoods.	1	Bees only sting to defend their hive, not attack people.	X
1	They help feed us.	1	--	--
1	To enhance protect natural environment.	1	I support the hives in open spaces to protect and enhance the landscape and ecological [illegible]. Also to pollinate agricultural lands nearby.	x
1	Bees are not as aggressive as people think and can work in residential neighborhoods. I'd like bees for honey and personal enjoyment.	1	I have a concern with current proposal and requirement for flyaway barrier. I feel that there should be an exception for people that have 6-foot fence along property already. There should also be an exception for those that can place the hive at least 25 feet from the property line.	X
1	Hobby, local food, pollination.	1	--	--

Backyard Beekeeping Open House April 16, 2015
 Comment Card Summary

Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received:
 Bee Meeting

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please rate your support of opposition on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	For a healthy and thriving environment. Also a great source of local product.	1	--	--
1	They need support. Pesticides are killing them we need more hives to offset the loss.	1	Have list of professional keepers on the web site that Westy has had give talks or teach, set hikes, etc. Require hive owners to join the state club and/or the local club = classes, resources, help, guidance No permits, but must show membership if (illegible) - CSBA.	--
1	Liberty	1	--	--
1	Honeybees are needed for the pollination of crops, we also want honey. Bring back the bees.	1	--	--
1	We need bees in our environment and I like honey.	1	--	--

Backyard Beekeeping Open House April 16, 2015
 Comment Card Summary

Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received:
 Bee Meeting

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing beekeeping in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please rate your support of opposition on a scale of 1-5 where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing beekeeping in Public Open Spaces.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	Liberty. Honey production. Pollination.	1	All cities/towns surrounding Westminster already allow bee keeping. Since bees have a 3-mile radius they will travel from their hive, bees are already coming into Westminster from these neighboring town hives. Let's let our Westminster citizens benefit from pollination and honey production! Also, let liberty prevail!	X
1	Increase urban horticulture, promote local foods.	1	--	--
1	--	1	--	--
1	--	1	--	X

Backyard Beekeeping Open House April 16, 2015
 Comment Card Summary

Appendix III: Citizen Comments Received:
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1	I am a beekeeper who loves to watch my girls come and go day by day. Better than visiting as necessary on a farm.	1	We do not live in a sterile vacuum. We are part of nature, which includes pollinators, flowers, wildlife. We should be a part of a healthy living fabric, not sanitize and stamp out everything but ourselves and our pets.	X
1	The world needs bees to support plant life and food for everyone.	1	I believe not everyone would want to be a beekeeper so I don't think that if you allow it there will be a lot of bees to make people complain. I would use open space to do my bees if I could. Thanks.	x
1	Pollination by the bees of local yards and gardens.	1	There is a large die-off of honey bees. Having more local beehives will help in their overall survival.	X
3	--	3	--	--

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing backyard chickens and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing backyard chickens.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing backyard chickens in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please describe any experience you have had with backyard chickens.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	Self-sufficiency, deeper connection to our food, hobby, making our yard and garden more of a permaculture set-up.	I have had a hand in raising and caring for chickens in both Chicago and Seattle.	--	--
1	Connection to food and animal welfare; also it's fun!	I kept chickens when I was living in Seattle, and it was a great experience. I also work at the Longmont Agricultural Heritage Center, where we keep around 18 chickens.	--	--
1	I would like to have a choice rather than have a dictate forbidding ownership of chickens. I do believe that eggs that come from chickens with a controlled diet that I provide are much healthier just as the product from my garden is better.	My experience thus far has been positive. They do not make a lot of noise, eat bugs so no insecticides needed.	I really think that property owners should have rights and as long as they maintain animals, all animals in a proper, clean environment they should be allowed to have them. When people abuse the privilege it should be removed. But the entire City should not pay the price for the fault of few.	Yes
1	Self sufficiency. Sustainable way to have hormone-free eggs.	We used to have chickens and small animals in our back yard all the time. I was raised with them and it helped me develop great compassion for animals.	I believe in a good-sized back yard it not only provides sustainable food source, but also it provides a beneficial manure. Children will learn to love and care for them. It facilitates a sense of responsibility. Their mess and distraction is much less than dogs and cats! I have a dog myself. Having an animal of any kind comes with a set of responsibility. This can and should be regulated: yard size, # of chickens, complaints from neighbors (hygiene and noise). Thank you for considering the issue.	Yes
1	--	--	--	--

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing backyard chickens and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing backyard chickens.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing backyard chickens in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please describe any experience you have had with backyard chickens.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	I believe we should have the choice to own or not. The experience of raising chickens and enjoying their healthy eggs is wonderful for children (along with learning responsibilities, etc.)	I grew up with chickens (laying hens (Rhode Island Reds)), which we also butchered and ate. Every day collecting eggs was like an Easter egg hunt (although they were always in the little cubbies my dad built).	The proposed 10' from property line seems ridiculous. First that puts the chicken coop in the middle of most people's yards. Second, if the goal is to make them the least obtrusive, hiding it up against the fence would make more sense (with the fence obscuring most, if not all view). I've raised chickens, not 100% sure yet I want them (Love the fresh eggs we would get! and experience for daughters); however I believe Westminster residents should have the CHOICE as to whether or not to embark on this adventure. Also, it would be nice, if bother w/ enough to feed our family, if we could one a couple/few more (while we're at it) to sell to friends to help offset costs.	Yes
1	I would like to have my own organic eggs: knowing where my eggs come from. Move to CO to have /raise chickens to have my own eggs, grow my own veggies.	I used to raise chickens during my childhood. Having fresh eggs was great!!	--	--
1	Closer access to healthier fresh eggs. Using manure for composting.	Observing	--	--
1	Sustainability!! Knowing what in what you eat.	I grew up in a ranching community in NW CO and bought eggs weekly from next door neighbors!	Should be regulated to ensure that animals are properly cared for. No more than X amount per sq. ft. Proper shelter. Proper feeding and containment. City could charge for permits to cover costs of enforcement and regulations.	Yes
1	I would like fresh organic eggs for my family. Denver, Broomfield, Arvada and many other cities allow chickens. Not sure why Westminster is so reluctant.	My daughter lives in Co. Springs and has chickens, rabbits, and goats all in a neighborhood setting. Her chickens eat veggie scraps reducing her trash. They also chase mice.	I believe that as property owners and taxpayers we should have a choice. Chickens are no different than dogs, cats, etc. if proper care is taken. I have had neighbors who tie up their dogs and must listen to it bark for most of the day. Certainly a chicken isn't louder than that. The key is good pet care. Please don't discriminate against chickens.	--

1. Please rate your support or opposition on a scale of 1-5, where 1 is greatly in favor of allowing backyard chickens and 5 is greatly opposed to allowing backyard chickens.	2. What is your primary reason for supporting/opposing backyard chickens in residential neighborhoods?	3. Please describe any experience you have had with backyard chickens.	4. General Comments	5. Provide contact info
1	This is another way for me to be in charge of my food source. Organic, costs - If I'm raising I know for sure what is in my food source.	Only experience I had is being around other friends or family that are raising their own.	--	Yes
1	Personal control and responsibility for foods we consume. Educational value, family activity value, and more.	As a former resident of Upstate NY, I've personally raised chickens on a small/backyard scale and have worked with a number of other friends and families with similar experiences.	Essentially to the greatest degree possible any citizen should enjoy the right to produce foods for their consumption and to trade or share with others in their neighborhood/community so long as the experiencing of those rights is conducted in a manner that neither impinges on the rights of others in the course of enjoying their own property rights.	Yes
1	Gives people a source of high quality food, teaches children where food comes from and responsibility.	None	I understand the reasoning behind the predator-resistant coop, but would like to see chickens able to be outside with predator-resistant fencing, along with their coop. City Council should allow bees and chickens asap so people can get their chicks soon, rather than having to wait another year.	Yes
1	Liberty	--	--	--
1	Provide families with healthy produce, the are quiet animals that do not cause disruptions to others.	I was raised in a home with chickens. They never caused us problems with neighbors and provided my family with great eggs.	Quiet, healthy produce, maintainable, takes us to our roots.	Yes
1	Having your own chickens is not only a money saver, but then you can monitor the quality and health/wellness of your chickens/eggs yourself.	We used to have chickens when we lived in Arvada. They provided wonderful eggs, and a nice chore for the kids. They were quiet as well.	Easy to maintain. Quiet. Get along with other wildlife/pets. Tasty eggs!	Yes
1	I would like to have chickens.	I have friends in other cities that have chickens.	--	Yes

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1	Liberty! Chickens (non-roosters) are quieter than dogs, are great pets, and you get the benefit of fresh eggs.	I know many owners of chickens in Lafayette and the experience has been very positive without controversy.	This is a liberty issue. There should not be a requirement to have licenses for any household for any pets. People don't have to license their kids, and this should be the same for dogs and chickens. The City should not prohibit chickens or ducks on PERSONAL PROPERTY. If problems arise, the homeowners may be fined for the use of Animal Services. There are many reasons to allow chickens, but liberty is at the top of the list.	Yes
1	We should have the opportunity to raise food for our families that is fresh and healthy as long as it doesn't negatively affect our neighbors.	The hens are quiet and friendly, the eggs are amazing.	I feel that hens are just pets with benefits. They aren't as loud as the barking dogs in the neighborhood. I think they attract as much wildlife as small dogs, cats, and all the rabbits in the neighborhood.	Yes
1	I would like to have access to fresh eggs, pest removal, fresh manure, and the silly antics that chickens provide.	From 2006-2009, while living in Hotchkiss, CO, our family managed a flock of 20-25 chickens. We harvested eggs, and let the chickens range freely on the 10 fenced acres.	Allowing chickens in residential areas will present challenges, and opportunities. Regulations and management will be required to make sure chicken owners don't infringe on their neighbors' rights to a reasonably clean, quiet environment. Input from other front range communities seems to show that with even a minimum of regulation, complaints regarding chickens in residential areas are infrequent. Raising chickens isn't any more complicated than raising dogs, cats, or other larger pets. Our daughters were in elementary and jr. high school when we had chickens. They helped with gathering eggs, cleaning, and butchering. We believe this helped them better understand where their food came from and the challenges in caring for livestock. The one benefit I haven't seen mentioned is entertainment. Chickens are hilarious! Watching them peck, scratch, etc., is great fun.	--

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1	Fresh eggs - healthy eggs - less Gov/City Council	A friend has them in Denver and one friend in Thornton has some. They let me know what is going on with them.	--	--
1	Self sufficiency of own food source. Retaining agricultural history of Westminster. Great lesson in life cycles / food source for children.	Grew up an have cared for chickens for my formative years.	I think it would be fun and nice and chickens are really nice and sweet. Fresh eggs are better than gross factory eggs.	--
1	People can save money on eggs because chickens make eggs.	I grew up with chickens.	The opposition may claim the bringing of predators/unwanted raccoons, etc. or noise. From my lifetime experience of raising and tending chickens; if the proper space/coop bedding, etc. it provided and maintained there is no problem with coyotes etc. The residential area is too populated and has already too much available food source to claim it's the chickens that would draw them. Different breeds "Americana" are very quiet. Our children and we deserve the right to provide our own food source!	Yes
1	eggs, family time, learning, fertilizer	--	Quantity of 6 chickens. Free range in back yard with clipped wings if necessary. Renters should be able to have chickens with owner's permission. Please vote in may so we can get started while supplies last.	Yes
1	Family enjoyment and learning - eggs. Fertilizer growing our own food. Sustainability.	Fresh eggs, sounds of happy kackling, clean coops, family bonding.	1) Please approve 6+ vs 4. 2 more hens won't take up any more room in the coop. This is to have enough eggs and offset expense of coop. 2) They aren't designed to stay in a coop 100% of the time. They need to come out a few minutes each day and while we clean the coop. If we clip one wing (not both) they won't / can't fly away. 3) Please don't discriminate against renters if there landlord agrees in writing. Not everyone can afford a down payment for a house yet. 4) Please vote in may while people can still get chicks.	Yes

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1	After careful research I would consider having 2-3.	None, but minor research.	Not sure about support for Roosters.	Yes
1	eggs.	0	Concern with roosters.	Yes
1	I live in Lafayette and own 5 chickens. They are not a bother to anyone.	I'm an owner and they are great.	--	--
1	Quiet - more so than dogs - food source	Several chicken coop open houses - very impressed	I don't feel will cause harm to neighborhoods. Educational. Healthy activities.	Yes
1	It will support the citizens trying to maintain a healthy lifestyle.	Visited some owners.	By moving the majority of the population from farms to very small city lots, we've decreased their ability to harvest their own food. This puts them a the mercy of mass food suppliers.	Yes
1	Safe eggs, backyard sustainability, responsibility for children, fertilize the ground, they eat bugs. Chickens are quiet and essential.	We have raised chickens before.	Our family believes backyard chickens will change our quality of life. We have raised farm animals before and know the benefit and responsibility of raising chickens.	Yes
1	My husband wants to have them and my neighbors have no objections.	None. But my son grew up with chickens.	I think that hens and no roosters would be fine as long as people are able to take care of chickens. Having a license or permit can help support making sure complaints are addressed quickly so good people can still keep their chickens. Having chickens fenced would make sure that coyotes would not come around neighborhoods.	Yes
1	I would support backyard chicken(s) due to the fact that chicken(s) is also a pet.	My experience with chickens is genuine and knowledgeable enough to take care of chickens when they are sick.	--	--
1	Westminster is a country urban community and chickens are an easy critter to manage. Quieter and less smelly than dogs.	Decade on farm on Olympic Peninsula WA in an area with fox, lynx, coyote, wolves, cougars, and raptors.	--	--
1	Eggs - Children - Pets	Friends	Chickens provide healthy eggs for my family. They also make good pets and will be a great education for my children.	Yes
1	Teach my kids about how to care and where eggs come from. Know what my chickens are eating and know what are in my eggs.	None, read lots of websites and videos	I vote pro chicken. A lot of other councils allow this and Westminster should also.	Yes

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1	I strongly support the urban agriculture movement. Owning chickens is a great way. Should be included in this lifestyle.	We owned chickens on 2 acres until we were ticketed and told to get rid of them. They are not smelly or noisy animals. They are sweet, quiet, giving pets.	Westminster will not be the first to change the laws regarding backyard chickens. With 65% of Westminster in HOAs I believe any negative impacts will be minimum or none at all. Those who will be able to own them will be the families that will not invest the time and money in owning chickens to turn around and neglect them.	Yes
1	Health benefits for me and my family and the humane treatment of chickens.	I have had chickens in the past for several years.	Chickens make a lot less noise than dogs do. Chickens make less mess and smell than dogs. Chicken waste is compostable.	--
1	To be closer connected to my food source (eggs), knowing more about the inputs into my eggs. I'm also interested in the great byproducts like manure and bug control.	My parents have 4 chickens in Broomfield and have had a wonderful experience. They average 3 eggs per day, the birds are quiet (better for noise than dogs!), and there is neither foul odor nor eye sore. My toddler loves chasing the chickens and it's great having them so close!	I believe the wise management of backyard chickens will benefit many citizen of Westminster. The keeping of backyard chickens will encourage people to investigate and care about the quality of their food and sustainable, healthy practices. Chickens are not disruptive and are very practical and beneficial. I've been hoping for a law change to allow chickens in Westminster since I moved here 2 years ago. I hope Westminster will join the ranks of many of our neighbor cities!	Yes
1	It just makes sense. The majority of communities surrounding us have chickens/bees. With the dire situation of the decline of bees they are a small but needed pollinators.	Several friends in Denver, Arvada, Longmont, Boulder have chickens / bees all with positive results.	--	--
1	They make great pets - better than noisy dogs. They can be fairly quietly contained - unlike dogs.	In Michigan I had a flock. The eggs were great - the manure was great for the garden. They're controllable.	I actually though Westminster allowed them based on surrounding cities. Chickens in the Colorado area are basically caged animals because of predators. They aren't the "free range" nuisance dogs are. I am surrounded by dog owners and wish they had chickens instead - more control and they sleep at night.	Yes

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1	Our family would like to raise chickens.	We have some back in Mexico and they are fun to have and watch.	First I would buy a chicken coop good enough for that no any animals can't com in. Eating healthier eggs. Better than barking dogs.	Yes
1	Westminster has a relaxed urban-country feel whose roots hail from farming.	10 years on a farm (non-commercial) - had lots of chickens (and roosters) - no problems except for a pregnant coyote.	I can totally see this as an interesting and folksy addition to our urban lifestyle. The negative impact would be minimal - perhaps as little as 1-2 coops per 100 households. Education is key! I read over the proposed regulations and they are well though-out, protective, and inclusive. Chickens are super friends and easy for children to take care of. As part of a healthy lifestyle, chickens are key.	Yes
3	Because there is always someone who think they are above the law.	Illegal chicken coop down my street - attracts varmints, etc.	Concerns on odor, feather allergies, varmints (can they sell eggs?), slaughter house, noise.	--
5	--	--	Be concerned about kids near hives! Bees - Ok if property is 2 acres or over. Chickens - who pays for the "health" inspections? What about avian flu? What about the noise? If you really want chicken go to Wishbone or king Soopers!	Yes
5	Not practical at this time.	No	Cost / scheduling of poultry inspection. Additional zoning regulation and issues. Cleanliness issues. Bird flu issues. Noise. Responsibility / knowledge of chicken owner. Westminster is a City not a rural village.	--
5	The noise and the smell and being able to fly over my 6' fence.	Someone in our area had chickens. They were loud and smelled.	I would not like chickens in my neighborhood. I also would not like ducks allowed either. I feel people would not take all the care needed to keep the smell and noise away and would not follow the requirements set by the City and would keep the City busy trying to keep up with complaints.	--

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5	People can't take care of their dogs.	None. But back-yard dogs! I think that chickens would just promote more barking.	Chickens belong in the country, not in the Suburbs. Chickens bring foxes and other predatory animals. Neighbors would put their chicken coops as far away from them.	Yes
5	Nuisance, smell, encroachment, increased concern for predator invasion, disease.	None - on purpose.	I have additional concern for animal control staff as I know from other agencies enforcement is burdensome.	--
5	7.5 million chickens have been "recalled." We don't know all about Bird Flu, plus the water demands; Plus regulation costs. Do not strap the citizens with the noise, possible in time health issues for all of Westminster being threatened by harm and costs and noise.	--	The nuisance to their neighbors is not the right to infringe on having chickens.	--
5	Brings in predators.	My neighbor has/had chickens and slaughters them in time. I have had skunks, fox, and raccoons in my yard.	See answer above. A raccoon came into my neighbor's yard after his chickens and decided to claw into my attic. I had to call animal relocates at my expense. My grandson had tried to see what was up in the attic and was surprised and fell through the ceiling. The raccoons (mom and babies) had peed through the ceiling. Altogether it cost me over \$550.00 because the chickens attracted raccoons. As to the skunks, my dog and I both got sprayed - costing loss clothing, etc. A couple months ago we saw a fox in our yard. It jumped the fence to the neighbors yard. We have also seen coyotes.	Yes



WESTMINSTER

March 10, 2015

City of Westminster
Department of
Community Development

4800 West 92nd Avenue
Westminster, Colorado
80031

303-658-2400
FAX 303-706-3922

Re.: Beekeeping and Chicken Husbandry in Your Subdivision

Dear Sir or Madam:

The City Council of the City of Westminster is weighing the possibility of allowing beekeeping and/or chicken husbandry in the City's residential single-family home neighborhoods. To this end, the Planning Division is reaching out to all of the City's listed HOAs to ask them for their input. Please answer the following question:

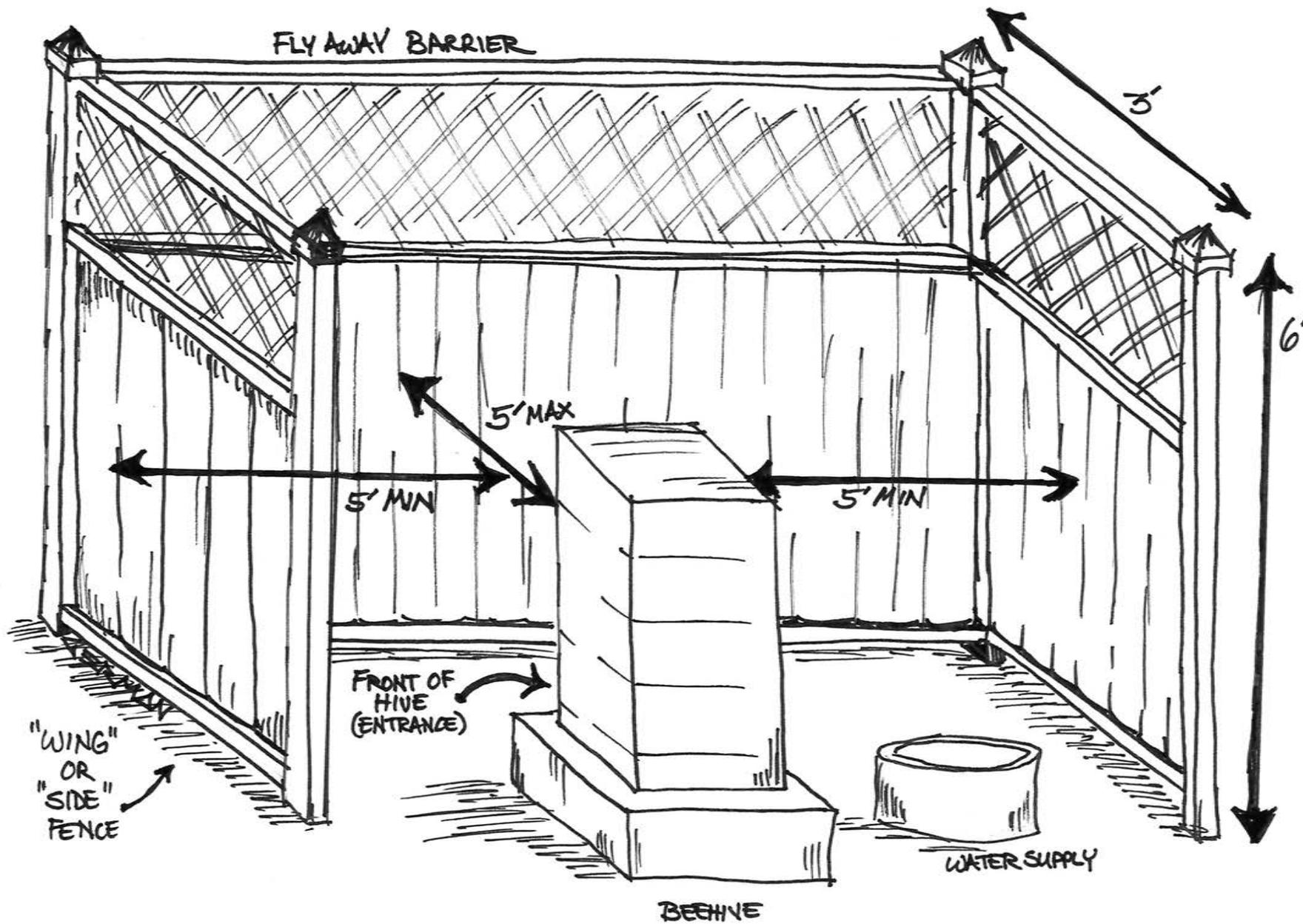
Do your HOA covenants, controls, and restrictions currently allow for the keeping of bees and/or chickens on the single-family home lots of your subdivision?

PLEASE NOTE: Any potential changes in City regulations will NOT impact your existing HOA covenants or restrictions related to beekeeping and/or chicken husbandry within your subdivision.

You are welcome to include any additional comments related to beekeeping and chicken husbandry in your subdivision. Please also let us know if you would like to be notified of any related outreach efforts or public hearings.

Respectfully,

The City of Westminster Planning Division
Department of Community Development



BY AUTHORITY

ORDINANCE NO.

COUNCILLOR'S BILL NO.

SERIES OF 2015

INTRODUCED BY COUNCILLORS

A BILL

FOR AN ORDINANCE AMENDING TITLE VI, CHAPTER 7, OF THE WESTMINSTER MUNICIPAL CODE CONCERNING BEE KEEPING AND CHICKEN HUSBANDRY ON SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER ORDAINS:

Section 1. Section 6-7-1, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED by the addition and revision of the following definitions:

6-7-1: DEFINITIONS: (1463 1890 1973 2066 2576 3062 3288) The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this Title, shall have the following meaning unless specifically defined in another Chapter:

“Bee” shall mean the hymenopterous insects in the genus Apis, especially Apis mellifera, primarily distinguished by honey and wax production in colonial, perennial, docile hives.

“Chicken” shall mean a domestic fowl kept for its eggs or meat, excluding ducks, geese, pigeons, turkeys, pea fowl, and guinea hens.

“Domestic Animal” shall mean domesticated dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea pigs, hamsters, rats, mice, ferrets, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates, except livestock, chickens, and exotic endangered and prohibited animals.

“Fowl” shall mean ducks, geese, pigeons, turkeys, pea fowl, guinea hens, and the like; yet, for purposes of this Title, fowl expressly does not mean chickens.

“Livestock” shall mean any animal commonly kept or harbored, as a source of food, hides, income through agricultural sale, as a pack animal or draft animal or for use as transportation. Livestock includes, but is not limited to, horses, mules, sheep, goats, cattle, swine, ~~chickens~~, ducks, geese, pigeons, turkeys, pea fowl, and guinea hens, ~~and bees~~. In the event of uncertainty concerning whether a particular animal is a species of livestock, the presumption shall be that such animal is a species of livestock until the owner of such animal proves by a preponderance of the evidence to the satisfaction of the Municipal Court that the animal is not a species of livestock.

Section 2. Section 6-7-12 (A), W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED to read as follows:

6-7-12: RESTRICTIONS ON SALE AND POSSESSION OF ANIMALS: (1463 1890 1973 2066 3062 3288)

(A): ANIMALS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS:

(1) It shall be unlawful for anyone to knowingly possess, harbor, keep, maintain, or permit on any property within the City zoned for residential use:

- (a) A combination of more than three (3) dogs or cats;
- (b) More than one (1) potbellied pig;
- (c) More than three (3) rabbits;
- (d) More than five (5) exotic animals or a combination of more than five (5) domestic and exotic animals; or
- (e) More than ten (10) domestic animals;
- (f) More than the number of bee hives allowed in Section 6-7-12 (G), W.M.C.;
- (g) More than the number of female chickens allowed in Section 6-7-12 (H), W.M.C.

Section 2. Section 6-7-12 (B), W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED to read as follows:

(B) LIVESTOCK ANIMALS LIMITED:

(1) It shall be unlawful to keep or maintain livestock in residential, business, commercial, and industrial zoned districts, and Planned Unit Developments unless specifically allowed in the PUD, excepting that livestock shall be permitted in parcels zoned 0-1 or in parcels of ten (10) acres or more in size in all zoning districts prior to commencement of construction on the parcel. In any case, the number of animals kept in a PUD shall not exceed the number permitted by the provisions of the Official Development Plan. Livestock, excluding fowl, shall have one-half (1/2) acre of pasture available for each animal.

(2) It shall be unlawful to keep or maintain chickens or bees within the City except in lots zoned 0-1; or in lots of ten (10) acres or more in size in all zoning districts prior to commencement of construction; or in single-family detached residential lot pursuant to the requirements of Section 6-7-12 (G) and Section 6-7-12 (H), W.M.C, unless specifically prohibited by the lot's applicable Official Development Plan. In addition to being a violation of this Chapter, the keeping of chickens or bees in violation of this Chapter is declared to be a public nuisance that may be abated pursuant to the provisions specified in Chapter 4 of Title VIII of this Code.

Section 3. Section 6-7-12, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED by the addition of a new subsection (G) to read as follows:

(G) BEES: It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, harbor, keep, maintain or permit on his property within the City any bees or any bee hives, unless the owner complies with the requirements of this Chapter. It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with these requirements.

(1) The keeping of bees shall require a permit issued pursuant to this Chapter, and such permit shall be issued only to the owner of the property where the bees are to be kept.

(2) The keeping of bees shall be done according to this Chapter and the City of Westminster Beekeeping Standards, which publication may be revised from time to time, and shall be made available to the public.

(3) Bees may only be kept in a hive located in the rear yard of a single-family detached property with an existing residence.

(4) The maximum number of hives per single-family detached lot shall be allowed as follows:

(a) One-quarter (1/4) acre or less: two (2) hives;

(b) More than one-quarter (1/4) acre up to and including one-half (1/2) acre: four (4) hives;

(c) More than one-half (1/2) acre up to and including three-quarters (3/4) of an acre: six (6) hives;

(d) More than three-quarters (3/4) of an acre: eight (8) hives.

(5) At all times, bees must be provided with a properly designed beehive meeting the following requirements:

(a) All hives shall provide a secure design, sufficient to protect the bee colony from predators;

(b) All hives shall provide adequate shelter from inclement weather conditions, including protection from sun, wind, rain, snow, hail, and extreme temperatures;

(c) Each hive shall not exceed a maximum gross floor area of nine (9) square feet;

(d) Each hive shall not exceed six (6) feet in height, as measured from the ground, excluding the roof element, which may cause the hive's total height to measure not more than seven (7) feet from the ground;

(d) Each hive shall be set back from all rear yard property lines by a minimum of ten (10) feet;

(e) All hives shall meet the requirements set forth in the City of Westminster Beekeeping Standards.

(6) A flyaway barrier or privacy fence within the rear yard and meeting the requirements set forth in the City of Westminster Beekeeping Standards shall be erected and maintained in good condition at all times.

(7) A fresh water supply for the bees shall be maintained in the rear yard of the property at all times, in a location readily accessible to all bees kept in the rear yard of the property.

(8) Honeycomb that is removed from a hive must immediately be moved away from the hive and enclosed in a bee-proof and predator-proof location, building, or storage container.

(9) Unused hive components, beekeeping equipment, and supplies associated with beekeeping must enclosed in a bee-proof location, building, or storage container and inaccessible to bees.

(10) Aggressive or Africanized bees are prohibited.

(11) In addition to being a violation of this Chapter, the keeping of bees in violation of this Chapter is declared to be a public nuisance that may be abated pursuant to the provisions specified in Chapter 4 of Title VIII of this Code.

Section 4. Section 6-7-12, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED by the addition of a new subsection (H) to read as follows:

(H): CHICKENS: It shall be unlawful for any person to possess, harbor, keep, maintain or permit on his property within the City any chickens, unless the owner complies with the requirements of this Chapter. It shall be unlawful to fail to comply with these requirements.

(1) The keeping of chickens shall require a permit issued by the Police Department, and such permit shall only be issued to the owner of the property where the chickens are to be kept.

(2) The keeping of chickens shall be done according to the City of Westminster Chicken Husbandry Standards, which may be revised from time to time, and shall be made available to the public.

(3) Chickens may only be kept in the rear yard of a single-family detached property with an existing residence and with a proper chicken coop meeting the following requirements:

(a) A coop shall be fully enclosed, having floors, walls, and roofs sufficient to protect the chickens from predators;

(b) A coop shall provide a minimum of six square feet of living space per chicken;

(c) A coop shall provide adequate shelter from inclement weather conditions, including protection from sun, wind, rain, snow, hail, and extreme temperatures;

(d) A coop shall not exceed a maximum gross floor area of one hundred twenty (120) square feet;

(e) A coop shall not exceed six (6) feet in height as measured from the ground;

(f) A coop shall be set back from all rear yard property lines by a minimum of ten (10) feet;

(g) Only one (1) coop is allowed per rear yard;

(h) A coop shall meet the requirements set forth in the City of Westminster Chicken Husbandry Standards.

(4) Only hens (female chickens) are permitted.

(5) The maximum number of chickens per single-family detached lot shall be as follows:

(a) Lots up to two (2) acres: six (6) chickens;

(b) Lots more than two (2) acres: twelve (12) chickens.

(6) Chickens shall be securely kept within a coop in the rear yard from dusk until dawn. If allowed to roam within the enclosed rear yard at any time from dawn until dusk, chickens shall be rendered unable to fly.

(7) A rear yard with chickens shall be fully screened by a privacy fence a minimum of six (6) feet in height located on or inside all property lines of the rear yard; except that lots opening to City-owned open space are not required to erect a privacy fence along the property line shared with the City.

(8) Animal excrement shall be properly disposed of, and sanitary conditions maintained in order to minimize the presence of flies and other insects, and to minimize odor and potential for disease.

(9) A fresh water supply for the chickens shall be maintained in the rear yard property at all times, in a location readily accessible to all chickens.

(10) Chicken feed shall be enclosed in a re-sealable, airtight, vermin-proof container.

(11) The slaughtering of chickens is permitted only indoors and slaughtering shall be limited only to those chickens allowed by permit for the specific property. Entrails shall be properly disposed of according to the City of Westminster Chicken Husbandry Standards. The slaughtering of chickens outdoors is prohibited.

(12) In addition to being a violation of this Chapter, the keeping of chickens in violation of this Chapter is declared to be a public nuisance that may be abated pursuant to the provisions specified in Chapter 4 of Title VIII of this Code.

Section 5. Section 6-7-13, subsections (C) and (D), W.M.C., are hereby AMENDED by the revision of as follows:

6-7-13: CARE AND TREATMENT:

...

(C) NEGLECT OF ANIMALS: It shall be unlawful for the owner of any animal or bees to deprive such animal or bees of adequate and wholesome food and water, protection from the elements, opportunity for exercise, adequate veterinary care, or to otherwise neglect the animal or bees in such a manner as to endanger its health or cause it to suffer.

(D) SANITATION: It shall be unlawful for the owner of any animal or bees to fail to maintain the premises upon which animals or bees are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, which premises shall be subject to inspection at all reasonable hours by City representatives.

Section 6. Section 6-7-15, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED and a new subsection (C) added as follows:

6-7-15: FEES: Fees for permit, license, impound, adoption, and other services rendered under this Chapter shall be as listed below. Fees are in addition to any fines or penalties imposed in Court proceedings.

...

(C) The fee for a chicken permit and a bee permit shall be set by the City Manager or his designee in an amount to cover the costs of administering the permit program.

Section 7. Section 6-7-17, W.M.C., subsection (F), is hereby AMENDED and a new subsection (G) is added as follows:

6-7-17: PENALTIES: (3288 3345)

...

(F) RECOMMENDED MINIMUM FINES: Recommended minimum fines upon conviction may be imposed as listed below:

(1) First Offense – recommended fine of not less than seventy-five dollars (\$75).
Second and subsequent offenses – recommended fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100):

6-7-2(B)	Refusal to Provide Proof of Vaccination
6-7-2(C)	Harboring Unvaccinated Dogs and Cats
6-7-2(D)	Non-Transferability - Vaccination Certificates or Tags
6-7-3(A)	Duty to Report Animal Bite
6-7-3(C)	Failing to Report Suspected Rabies
6-7-3(D)	Refusal to Produce Animal
6-7-3(E)	Removal of Animals from Confinement
6-7-4(B)	Failure to Display Dog License Tag
6-7-5(B)	Failure to Confine
6-7-6(A)	Removal of Animal Excrement
6-7-6(B)	Damage to Property
6-7-7(A)	Disturbance
6-7-7(C)	Failure to Exercise Control
6-7-10(E)	Failure to Care for Animals
6-7-11(D)	Failure to Care for Animals
6-7-12(F)	Potbellied Pig Requirements
<u>6-7-12(G)</u>	<u>Bee Keeping Requirements</u>
<u>6-7-12(H)</u>	<u>Chicken Husbandry Requirements</u>
<u>6-7-19</u>	<u>Bee Permitting</u>
<u>6-17-20</u>	<u>Chicken Permitting</u>

(G) An Animal Management Officer may, in his or her professional judgment, determine that bees are aggressive or Africanized, as prohibited by Section 6-7-12(G)(10), and may pursue summary abatement of a hive or bees to prevent imminent danger of serious injury to persons or property, as authorized by Section 8-4-4, W.M.C.,

Section 8. Title VI, Chapter 7, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED by the addition of a new Section 6-17-19, "Bee Permitting," which shall read as follows:

6-7-19: Bee Permitting

(A) **BEE PERMIT REQUIRED.** It shall be unlawful for any owner of bees to fail to obtain a permit as required by this Chapter prior to the arrival of the bees on the property. It shall be unlawful to own, keep, maintain or allow on property within the City bees in a manner that violates the provisions of this Chapter.

(B) **PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.** At the time of applying for a permit, an owner shall provide the following to the City in such form as may be reasonably required by the City:

- (1) Permit fee;
- (2) Complete permit application;
- (3) Rear yard plot plan showing location of setbacks, fencing, fly away barriers, water supply, and hives;
- (4) The owner's signed acknowledgement of owner's responsibility to reimburse the City for bee-related nuisance abatement costs as may be assessed to the owner pursuant to Section 8-4-4, W.M.C.;
- (5) The owner's signed consent to the City's, or an agent of the City's, entry into and inspection of the rear yard at all reasonable hours to confirm compliance with this Chapter;
- (6) The owner's signed acknowledgement of owner's personal liability for injury or damage to persons or property caused by owner's bees.

(C) PERMIT REVOCATION. A bee permit may be denied, cancelled, or revoked for any violation of the provisions of this Chapter related to the keeping of bees.

Section 9. Title VI, Chapter 7, W.M.C., is hereby AMENDED by the addition of a new Section 6-17-20, "Chicken Permitting," which shall read as follows:

6-7-20: Chicken Permitting

(A) CHICKEN PERMIT REQUIRED. It shall be unlawful for any owner of a chicken to fail to obtain a permit as required by this Chapter prior to the arrival of the chicken on the property. It shall be unlawful to own, keep, maintain or allow on property within the City a chicken in a manner that violates the provisions of this Chapter.

(B) PERMIT REQUIREMENTS. At the time of applying for a permit, an owner shall provide the following to the City in such form as may be reasonably required by the City:

- (1) Permit fee;
- (2) Complete permit application;
- (3) Rear yard plot plan showing location of setbacks, fencing, coop, and water supply;
- (4) The owner's signed acknowledgement of owner's personal liability for injury or damage to persons or property caused by owner's chickens;
- (5) The owner's signed consent to the City's, or an agent of the City's, entry into and inspection of the rear yard at all reasonable hours to confirm compliance with this Chapter;

(C) PERMIT REVOCATION. A chicken permit may be denied, cancelled, or revoked for any violation of the provisions of this Chapter related to the care, keeping or maintenance of animals.

Section 10. Conforming changes to chapter's table of contents.

Section 11. This ordinance shall take effect upon its passage after second reading. The title and purpose of this ordinance shall be published prior to its consideration on second reading. The full text of this ordinance shall be published within ten (10) days after its enactment after second reading.

INTRODUCED, PASSED ON FIRST READING, AND TITLE AND PURPOSE ORDERED PUBLISHED this day of , 20__.

PASSED, ENACTED ON SECOND READING, AND FULL TEXT ORDERED PUBLISHED this day of , 20__.

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Mayor

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL FORM:

City Attorney's Office



WESTMINSTER

Staff Report

Information Only Staff Report
May 11, 2015



SUBJECT: 2015 First Quarter City Council Expenditure Report

PREPARED BY: Ben Goldstein, Senior Management Analyst
Valerie Medina, Administrative Secretary

Summary Statement:

This report is for City Council information only and requires no action by City Council.

The attached document is a listing of all 2015 City Council posted expenditures from January 1 through March 31, 2015.

Background Information:

The following report is a listing of City Council expenditures by each account for January 1 through March 31, 2015, as posted by April 16, 2015. As of March 31, 2015, 24.7% of 2015 had elapsed and Council spent 19.4%, or \$51,728, of its adopted 2015 budget that totals \$266,525. This included \$6,394.75 of expenditures from the recruitment of the new City Manager.

The budget is a planning tool and represents a best estimate regarding actual expenditures. If you have any questions about items included in this report, please contact Ben Goldstein at 303-658-2007 or at bgoldstein@cityofwestminster.us.

The quarterly expenditure report for City Council ties to the Strategic Plan Goal of Visionary Leadership and Effective Governance and Excellence in City Services as Staff and Council work together to continually find greater efficiency in City operations.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald M. Tripp
City Manager

Attachment – Quarterly City Council Expenditure Report

**1st Quarter 2015 City Council Expenditure Report
(as of April 15, 2015)**

SALARIES - MAYOR/COUNCIL		(ACCT: 10001010.60800.0000)	
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
(\$715.76)	1/11/15	2014 YE Salary Accrual Reversal	Council
\$3,340.23	1/11/15	Salaries	Council
\$2,945.73	1/25/15	Salaries	Council
\$3,498.06	2/8/15	Salaries	Council
\$3,498.06	2/22/15	Salaries	Council
\$3,498.06	3/8/15	Salaries	Council
\$3,498.06	3/22/15	Salaries	Council
\$19,562.44	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
			20.86%
\$93,770.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
			35.18%
\$74,207.56	BALANCE		
COUNCIL ALLOWANCE		(ACCT: 10001010.61100.0000)	
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
\$1,081.50	1/1/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$1,037.38	1/11/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$1,113.00	2/8/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$1,113.00	2/22/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$1,113.00	3/8/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$1,113.00	3/22/15	Council Allowance	Council
\$6,570.88	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
			24.60%
\$26,712.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
			10.02%
\$20,141.12	BALANCE		

**1st Quarter 2015 City Council Expenditure Report
(as of April 15, 2015)**

EMPLOYMENT RECRUITMENT		(ACCT: 10001010.61600.0000)	
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
1,500.00	1/20/15	Deposit for CM candidatees Reception	Westin Westminster
107.89	1/27/15	Lunches for Tour Group & CM Candidates	Panera Bread #203077
94.90	1/27/15	Lunches for CC & CM Candidates	Panera Bread #203077
831.88	1/27/15	Reception at Westin - Flatirons Room CM candidate	Westin Westminster
88.41	1/27/15	Lunches for Exec Mgmt Team	Panera Bread #203077
768.24	1/27/15	Westin - Nancy Newton	Westin Westminster
688.52	1/27/15	Westin - Rick Davis	Westin Westminster
(172.00)	1/27/15	Taxes removed from CM Reception at Westin	Westin Westminster
(140.80)	1/27/15	Taxes removed from R. Davis and N. Newton resv.	Westin Westminster
23.84	2/17/15	Negotiation with D. Tripp for CM position	H. Atchison
766.13	1/14/15	Travel Expenses - Nancy Newton	N. Newton
387.44	1/14/15	Travel Expenses - Rick Davis	R. Davis
1,450.30	2/18/15	Springsted Incorporated - Invoice #4 - Recruitment	Springsted Incorporated
\$6,394.75	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
\$0.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
(\$6,394.75)	BALANCE		
CAREER DEVELOPMENT		(ACCT: 10001010.61800.0000)	
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
\$2,119.35	3/18/15	NLC - Reg \$830.00; Lodging \$906.84; Air \$252.20; Transport \$32.40; Misc \$97.91	E. Pinter
\$2,006.01	3/26/15	NLC - Reg \$425.00; Lodging \$877.65; Air \$317.20; Transport \$145.60; Misc \$240.56	M. De Cambra
\$1,888.93	3/31/15	NLC - Reg \$560.00; Lodging \$603.42; Air \$558.70; Transport \$89.50; Misc \$77.31	A. Garcia
\$6,014.29	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
\$48,205.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
\$42,190.71	BALANCE		

**1st Quarter 2015 City Council Expenditure Report
(as of April 15, 2015)**

OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICE (ACCT: 10001010.67800.0000)			
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
\$300.00	2/5/15	Westminster Chamber Gala Sponsorship	Westminster Chamber of Commerce
\$600.00	2/17/15	After Prom Sponsorship	Standley Lake High School
\$200.00	2/17/15	After Prom Sponsorship	Pomona High School
\$750.00	2/28/15	Budgeted Sponsorship - ACMCYA Banquet	Adams County
\$100.00	2/28/15	Annual City Membership Fee	Westminster Chamber of Commerce
\$3,000.00	3/2/15	Vaccination Sponsorship	St. Anthony Health Foundation
\$1,500.00	3/30/15	5 Star Gala Sponsorship	Adams 12 Education Foundation
\$850.00	3/30/15	Annual Gala - 4 extra tickets	Metro North Chamber of Commerce
\$7,300.00	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
\$66,745.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
\$59,445.00	BALANCE		
SUPPLIES (ACCT: 10001010.70200.0000)			
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
\$19.62	1/13/15	F. Winter Outgoing Reception - punch	M. Barajas
\$65.91	1/13/15	F. Winter Outgoing Reception - snacks	M. Barajas
\$17.71	2/12/15	Punch for Welcome Reception - M. De Cambra	M. Barajas
\$25.00	2/24/15	iTunes gift card for iAnnotate - M. De Cambra	Best Buy
\$299.00	2/24/15	iPad replace/repair - A. Garcia	Apple Store
\$177.97	1/7/15	4 Seasons Photo Departure Gift - F. Winter	Creative Framing
\$3.99	1/16/15	Holiday Card/Outreach	American Greetings
\$37.49	3/18/15	Supplies	Office Max
\$86.67	3/25/15	iPad keyboard/cover - M. De Cambra	M. De Cambra
\$45.44	3/30/15	Strategic plan retreat - supplies	Officemax
\$32.87	3/30/15	ACMCYA Reception - cookies, punch	King Soopers
\$13.41	3/30/15	Laminating Supplies	Officemax
\$15.65	3/31/15	Photo Copies for display - M. De Cambra	M. Barajas
\$840.73	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
\$5,450.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
\$4,609.27	BALANCE		

**1st Quarter 2015 City Council Expenditure Report
(as of April 15, 2015)**

FOOD			
(ACCT: 10001010.70400.0000)			
EXPENDITURE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAID TO:
\$56.65	1/5/15	1/5 Council Dinner	Li's Chinese
\$98.92	1/12/15	1/12 Council Dinner	Double D's
\$3.00	1/14/15	1/14 Council Snacks - Special Meeting	V. Medina - Petty Cash
\$9.97	1/14/15	1/14 Council Dinner/Snacks - Special Meeting	King Soopers
\$28.17	1/14/15	1/14 Council Dinner/Snacks - Special Meeting	Subway
\$181.25	1/6/15	ADCOG Executive Committee Breakfast	The Grill at Legacy Ridge
\$12.46	1/15/15	1/15 Council Dinner/Snacks - Special Meeting 2	Subway
\$56.50	2/3/15	2/2 Council Dinner	Hong Fu
\$142.75	3/18/15	2/9 Council Dinner	Chili's
\$58.75	3/30/15	2/23 Council Dinner	Garlic Knot
\$49.50	3/30/15	3/23 Council Dinner	Subway
\$697.92	TOTAL		<i>% of account budget expended year-to-date</i>
			13.96%
\$5,000.00	BUDGET	2015 APPROVED BUDGET	<i>% of total City Council budget</i>
			1.88%
\$4,302.08	BALANCE		
\$266,525.00	TOTAL 2015 CITY COUNCIL BUDGET		
\$51,728.08	TOTAL 2015 CITY COUNCIL EXPENDITURES THROUGH 03/31/2015		
\$214,796.92	BALANCE		
19.4%	PERCENT OF BUDGET EXPENDED THROUGH 03/31/2015		