



City of Harrisonburg, Virginia

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EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF HARRISONBURG PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON: October 14, 2015

Mr. Fletcher said at City Council's September 22, 2015 regular meeting, City Council briefly discussed whether the regulations within City Code Section 15-2-24 Fowl, Chicken and other Domestic Birds—commonly referred to as the “chicken ordinance”—should be revisited and potentially amended. At the end of the discussion, City Council decided to refer this matter to Community Development and Planning Commission for review.

Issues that City Council noted they would like to explore include: whether the lot size threshold should be reduced; if there should be a “neighbor's approval” added to the permit process; to explore whether a certain number of permits should be allowed within an implemented trial period; and other options that might not have been discussed during the 2009 debate on this matter.

Included within your packet are the minutes from the City Council and Planning Commission meetings in 2009, the existing adopted ordinance (adopted in 2009), and the recent minutes from the September 22, 2015 City Council meeting.

Our four bullet points for our conversation tonight are:

- Whether the lot size threshold of 2 acres should be reduced,
- If there should be a “neighbor's approval added to the permit process,
- Whether a certain number of permits should be issued within an implemented trial period
- Any other issues not discussed in 2009

My guess is that we are not “reinventing the wheel” with this, but to take these bullet points and focus on adding these items or not to what is already existing. I have had some suggestions offered to me from a citizen representative, as well, staff has talked internally regarding this and the topics suggested were: lot sizes based upon the minimum square footage as to the district in which chickens would be located (i.e. R-3 would be 6,000 square feet, R-2 would be 7,000...); or, lot sizes having no minimum requirement, but limiting it to the factor of whether setbacks can be met. If you do restrict it to the lot sizes of zoning districts, and just for single-family homes, there are still many parcels which do not meet that requirement. So the theory of no lot sizes is not a bad one. The existing required setbacks are 25-feet from all property lines.

Dr. Dilts asked why the City has this limit on chickens.

Mr. Baugh said until the ordinance was adopted in 2009, there was a blanket prohibition, it simply was not allowed.

Mr. Da'Mes asked what was prohibited, the agricultural use or just chickens in general.

The City With The Planned Future

Mrs. Banks said agricultural animals in general.

Dr. Dilts said my point is that we allow other animals that can be more of a disturbance problem than chickens.

Mr. Da'Mes said I think the biggest argument is the poultry industry being such an economic factor in our community and the concern of the avian flu.

Mr. Heatwole said working in the industry it does cause concern, but if they are caged it cannot be spread. I would like to hear from veterinarians regarding this.

Mr. Baugh said the poultry industry will probably oppose this – they take a stance of zero tolerance. If you are going to take a zero tolerance on this issue that makes you a “no” vote on this matter.

Chair Fitzgerald asked does Planning Commission accept the charge from Council to look at this matter again. Is there anyone here that does not want to look at this?

There was a consensus among Planning Commission to look at the Chicken Ordinance.

Chair Fitzgerald asked how Planning Commission wants to approach this.

Mr. Heatwole said I would like to hear from someone with the USDA just to make certain that it would not cause any major issues.

Mr. Way asked if there was a time frame at which this needed to be accomplished.

Mr. Baugh said no, there is no time frame or direction as to when a report back is needed.

Mr. Fletcher said please do not think that staff is in any way an expert on this matter. But as the Commission discusses it we (staff) are going to be more of your resource to answer the “what ifs” and “what does this mean” for implementation. Therefore, we definitely need to know how you are thinking about doing this before we can move forward. I do not want Planning Commission to get lost in what the objective is; I think the ordinance we have is very good, we just need to touch on these (bullet) points.

Mr. Baugh said the ordinance we have really reflects the thinking of the advocates for keeping chickens, except for the lot size.

Chair Fitzgerald said I understand that, but, in order to answer the bullet points I think we need a bit more information. Especially, for those of us who have not previously been involved in this matter.

(Mr. Way left the Planning Commission meeting at this time 8:30 p.m.)

Mr. Fletcher said one thing that staff can get for Planning Commission to look at is the original packet that was reviewed in 2009. What else do you want in the near term?

Dr. Dilts said I think Mr. Heatwole’s point is a valid one and we should get some sense of whether the avian outbreak is significant or not.

Mr. Colman asked whether there were any statistics from other areas regarding the risks of keeping birds.

Chair Fitzgerald said if I am hearing everything correctly, we are asking staff to get the 2009 packet information for us and we are hopefully going to have some conversations with different people about coming in to speak to Planning Commission regarding avian flu and the impact on the industry versus domestic chickens.

Mr. Heatwole offered some suggestions as to contacts within the poultry industry that could be contacted.

Mr. Fletcher said what if we cannot get this person to come in and speak with Planning Commission.

Dr. Dilts said we can research other literature, there appears to be plenty out there. We want citizens to know we have looked at it, we understand the risks, and that it looks minimal, (or not).

Mr. Fletcher said staff will definitely get the 2009 packet to Planning Commission next month, we will continue to work to on research; but, I do not want to make promises that cannot be kept for next month. We are very busy within our division right now with employee time allotments.

There was a consensus that the 2009 packet would be enough for the November 11th meeting and Mr. Heatwole would look into getting a name of someone in the industry that could talk with Planning Commission regarding concerns.

Mr. Colman said do not forget that if we are hearing from someone in the industry, we need to have a speaker come to advocate for the movement.

Chair Fitzgerald said we need to be cognizant of the fact that staff is down two persons right now and Council has said there is not a real time pressure with this.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF HARRISONBURG PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON: January 13, 2016

Mr. Fletcher said Dr. Don Hopson, Virginia State Veterinary Supervisor with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and consumer Services, is here tonight to speak with you and present a PowerPoint presentation about avian influenza. He will answer questions after the presentation. I have also told citizens that were directly interested in the conversation that the Planning Commission was going to hold this discussion and invited them here as well.

Dr. Hopson thanked everyone for the invitation. I am here tonight to educate you on the events of the 2015 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) event that took place in the United States and how that reflected in the backyard poultry. During the 2015 HPAI event 232 total flocks were affected; 211 of those were commercial flocks. A commercial flock is one that is being raised by an owner for the main purpose of income and a non-commercial flock is considered all others.

This disease is spread by people not practicing good bio-security; when boots and other equipment are not being disinfected on and off the farm. It is also spread by feathers, dust, moisture, and wind. It is resolved through rapid detection within a flock and rapid containment (depopulation). Only a few viral particles will cause poultry to get sick and die. When the 2015 HPAI virus showed up in the United States it showed up in backyard flocks first. If a virus can be kept away from backyard flocks we have a much better chance of not having the virus affect our commercial flocks.

It is imperative to have good bio-security, which is the set of preventive measures designed to reduce the risk of transmission of infectious disease onto an operation. As well, there needs to be a system of bio-containment, which is the control of the disease agents already present in a particular area, thus working to prevent inter-operational transmissions from flock to flock.

Dr. Hopson said I do have some considerations that I would like to share with you as you review your ordinance.

- The Virginia HPAI response plan requires depopulation within 24 hours of diagnosis and on-site disposal of poultry by composting.
- Composting must take place for 14 days and then the pile is stirred and composted for another 14 days, for a minimum of 28 days.
- Do Harrisonburg properties provide the necessary square footage to depopulate and compost their carcasses on site?
- Risks – Backyard poultry flocks versus the Harrisonburg/Rockingham County commercial poultry industry and their contribution to the local economy.

Dr. Hopson said I would be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Dr. Dilts said I was struck by your statement that the owner had to bring in samples from the flock for testing. What did you all do here in this area for testing when the outbreak happened? Are you all proactive in this area?

Dr. Hopson said yes, we are proactive; however, most backyard flock owners do not want to have us come in and test their flocks knowing they may have to be put down. We will not turn away anyone who wants to submit a sample for testing.

Dr. Dilts said you stated that you must follow the Federal guidelines for containment and disposal; but you were also clear that there is a difference between Virginia and West Virginia. Is there a difference?

Dr. Hopson said yes. It is because of manpower. For the USDA to come into Virginia the State Veterinarian has to invite them in and one reason we would do so is if we were overwhelmed and needed the extra manpower and supplies. That brings the Federal agents in and then they become the “boss” in charge and we do things their way. So until we invite the USDA in, if there is a case that spills over into West Virginia, the State Veterinarian in West Virginia would take the lead role for the state until they saw fit to bring in the USDA.

Dr. Dilts asked if the trucking of birds across state lines is also an issue.

Dr. Hopson said yes, anytime a bird, or any animal, crosses a state line it must have a health certificate and it must have some form of official identification. This is for traceability so that the state knows where the birds are coming from and where they are going.

Mr. Baugh said it is my understanding that the trend has been for more and more places to begin allowing backyard chickens. I have not heard of any places that have gone the other direction of once allowing them and now taking that right away. How are you seeing that?

Dr. Hopson said the State Veterinarian has no authority to say you cannot have backyard poultry; that is completely up to the localities. My opinion is, and I am obviously swayed, I am with the State Veterinarian to do three things – to protect the food supply, to promote agriculture, and to regulate our regulations. It is difficult for me to say “bring on the backyard flocks,” because I know folks with backyard flocks that have absolutely no bio-security whatsoever. We have more humanitarian issues with backyard flocks as we do with avian flu; backyard flocks where the birds are not properly cared for and do not properly dispose of waste or carcasses. This creates issues for your animal control officials.

The avian influenza can be spread by waterfowl and this is where backyard flocks can be susceptible to contamination. Commercial flocks are contained within a building and bio-securing is practiced.

Chair Fitzgerald asked if there were any further questions for Dr. Hopson. Hearing none, she thanked him for the presentation and asked if there were any comments.

Quillon Hall said he is a resident of Harrisonburg and he is interested in acquiring backyard chickens. One of my questions would be what measures have been taken to protect commercial flocks? The couple of instances that were discussed tonight were from 1983 and 2002, but this is 2016 and there were new measures taken after the 2015 outbreak.

Dr. Hopson replied we have increased the amount of surveillance, even prior to 2015; every commercial poultry house in Virginia is sampled for avian influenza within 14 days of it moving off the farm. We have now intensified that surveillance, no poultry moves off of a premise in Virginia until we know for certain that farm is negative for the virus. More so, we have done extensive educating of the commercial

folks, growers, and so forth, on proper bio-security. That is probably the two most important things we have done.

Mr. Hall said I do have some further comments. From what I am understanding most of the disease is spread from waterfowl. I lack to see the connection between how someone with four chickens contained in their backyard somehow increases the ability for commercial chickens to become sick. Does Planning Commission have any comments regarding that?

Chair Fitzgerald said what our intent is, was to get the presentation tonight and take time to think it through, then come back and consider several specific questions that City Council has tasked us with. At this point I do not know if the group is thinking they would like to do something different?

Dr. Dilts said I would actually like to have Dr. Hopson address Mr. Hall's comment.

Dr. Hopson replied there are a couple of things. Backyard poultry are not housed inside; they are exposed to the wild birds and waterfowl. The other thing is you have a lot of backyard poultry owners who do not have good bio-security practices, from what I have seen. Some actually try to fight birds, competitively. There are actually circumstances of owners that have mortalities place the carcasses in the household waste; they are not properly disposed of.

Mr. Hall said if people were educated on that would it be helpful.

Dr. Hopson replied yes, it would be helpful.

Mr. Colman said is bio-security practices something you feel could be achieved within the City for backyard chickens.

Dr. Hopson said how would the City ensure that a person is practicing good bio-security? Prior to your current poultry ordinance, when there was no ordinance in place and no poultry was allowed in the City, we were constantly called out because of poultry flocks. If it was not regulated then, what makes one believe a backyard flock can be regulated now? Who is going to oversee this within the City of Harrisonburg?

Dr. Dilts said the outbreak this past year affected both chickens and turkeys?

Dr. Hopson said yes along with some wild game birds as well. Waterfowl were affected as well; however, they are a-symptomatic. When avian influenza affects waterfowl it is more of a gastrointestinal problem. When it affects your gallinaceous birds it is more of a respiratory problem. Whenever your waterfowl contract avian influenza they are usually "pooping" all over the place; so when you see them fly over they are like flying flu factories spreading the virus.

Chair Fitzgerald said that is then a vector for the transmission of the avian flu.

Dr. Hopson said yes. Owners, growers, and workers walk in contaminated droppings, yet they are practicing bio-security at the door to the poultry house. This is not the same for backyard poultry.

Mr. Hall said can you describe the measures that are taken to go inside a poultry farm and house.

Dr. Hopson said you must contact the owner to make an appointment to come to the site, you must sign in, and you must also put on personal protection equipment (PPE) before you enter the house.

Mr. Hall said it is not like a person who owns backyard chickens could just walk into a commercial chicken house.

Dr. Hopson said I understand your point; however, there is no law enforcement making sure that doesn't happen. I do not believe that anyone is intentionally going to spread the disease; it is usually because people do not think about it.

Mr. Hall said education is a key.

Mr. Da'Mes asked Dr. Hopson to discuss vaccination.

Dr. Hopson said to vaccinate for the H-5 or H-7 Avian Influenza it must be approved by USDA. We did get that approved, but only to be used at the discretion of the State Veterinarian; however the State Veterinarian of Virginia is not going to allow that. If you vaccinate commercial poultry for H-5 or H-7 foreign countries will not take your poultry for consumption because they assume you are vaccinating because you have the virus and it is not controlled.

Mr. Da'Mes said how about for a private citizen with a backyard flock?

Dr. Hopson said that would be a class one misdemeanor if backyard flocks were vaccinated without the approval of the State Veterinarian.

Mr. Baugh asked for some clarification. What you are saying is why you would not vaccinate commercial flocks makes total sense. What I am understanding you saying is that even if I, as an individual backyard flock owner, wanted to vaccinate, I could only do so with approval from the State. Has that ever been explored for backyard flocks and whether there is any merit to vaccinating?

Dr. Hopson said if you vaccinate even one backyard producer you have now shut down all of the Virginia commercial poultry.

Mr. Baugh said that was the clarification I was looking for. It is looked at State wide whether it is a backyard flock or a commercial flock. Thank you.

Dr. Dilts asked if this strand of virus was stable or does it undergo a lot of mutations.

Dr. Hopson replied it undergoes numerous mutations. Life expectancy is roughly four years. It is going to circulate and it is going to mutate because these are single stranded DNA viruses that would like to marry up to another single strand to create an entirely new strand.

Dr. Dilts said that is very important. What we could get next could be even worse than what we have.

Mr. Hall said the City of Harrisonburg currently has an ordinance for chickens and the lot size is set at two acres. What I was hoping, would be to strike the requirement all together. What changes would you suggest to the existing ordinance?

Dr. Hopson said to be honest I do not know your ordinance. I can appreciate your concern and your desire to have poultry in the backyard, but why did you move to your current location if you knew what the law about backyard poultry was?

Mr. Baugh said we all have a right to petition our Government to change our rules. If you have an infection and you are following appropriate protocol for disposal of the bird, would that correspond to any minimum lot size?

Dr. Hopson replied I do not believe so. There is nothing that tells us that we have to have so many square feet for each bird.

Mr. Baugh said I am asking about the composting area, is there a minimum.

Dr. Hopson said there is no minimum standard. It comes down to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), those folks head that operation. The ideal way is of course to compost on site, by moving the carcasses there is a greater chance of spreading the virus.

Mr. Hall said I hope we can work together for a resolution.

Mr. Hobey Bauhan said he is the President of the Virginia Poultry Federation, which is based here in Harrisonburg and I also reside here. I just want to thank you all for your diligence in trying to learn more about avian influenza. The poultry industry is a large economic factor in Virginia and probably no locality has more impact on the industry than the City of Harrisonburg with the processing plants, feed mills, live jobs, and indirect jobs from businesses that provide goods and services to the poultry industry. So far, we are concerned about this issue here in Harrisonburg because of the density of the poultry in this immediate area and Rockingham County as well. If we can be of any assistance to you as you move forward through this process, let us know. Thank you for taking a cautious approach and trying to have all the facts presented.

Chair Fitzgerald thanked everyone. She then asked Planning Commission if there were further questions. Hearing none, she asked how Planning Commission would like to handle this next month.

Mr. Fletcher said believe it or not there are no new cases for next month's agenda, so you could take a very in depth look at this. We can check about drumming up some public input on the topic next month, perhaps some free media to get those folks interested to come out and participate. This was first brought to Planning Commission in October, so we are several months out at this point; being that there are no new business items for next month's agenda, it would be a great opportunity if you want to flush it out.

Dr. Dilts said when the current ordinance was under consideration, was there a conversation about the bio-hazard portion of it?

Mr. Fletcher said I would have to re-look at the minutes.

Dr. Dilts said perhaps you could just send the minutes. Do you remember why the two acre limit? It almost sounds like it had something to do with neighbors and neighborhoods.

Mr. Baugh said if I recall correctly, the two acres kind of evolved from averages of other communities. As for your first question, I would say nothing then rose to the level of debate here in any of the open sessions of discussion. I know that Council Members had people give us articles and data to review, but this conversation alone is at a higher level than anything that took place during the original discussions.

Dr. Dilts said part of it is that we just came off of the 2015 outbreak; therefore we are a bit more cautious about what we do and why we do it. The larger discussion of what an individual wants versus what is happening to a society is part of the conversation also.

Mr. Fletcher said if Planning Commission absolutely wants to talk about it next month it would be good to know so that we can prepare and we can get the opportunity to get this out to the public. This is not a public hearing so it is not advertised.

Chair Fitzgerald said it would be a public input session. We could also vote on recommendations to City Council.

Mr. Fletcher said this is not part of the zoning ordinance, and staff is not offering any recommendations; these are just the talking points that City Council has offered for this group to talk about.

Chair Fitzgerald said there was a lot of discussion in the materials that you gave to us previously about the number of times Animal Control got called out about chickens before the 2009 ordinance. Is there any

sense as to whether that has changed? Or has this ordinance done nothing to the way people have chickens in the City. Do people who cannot meet the two acres continue to have chickens?

Mr. Fletcher said we can certainly contact Jetta Earhart regarding those questions; but my quick view is it is exactly the same.

Chair Fitzgerald said do we agree that we will think about this, advertise it through the media, but not as a public hearing just get the word out through social media, come back to it next month for public input and discussion, and then maybe decide what we would like to send forward to City Council.

Mr. Fletcher asked if the group was hoping the public input would speak to these four talking points. Because there are measures in place and we do not want to re-invent the wheel with the ordinance.

Chair Fitzgerald said perhaps the Public Information Officer could craft the outreach notice along those talking points.

There was a consensus among the Planning Commissioners that this was indeed the direction they wanted to take regarding the chicken ordinance discussion.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF HARRISONBURG PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON: February 10, 2016

Chair Fitzgerald said at this time we will take public comment and discussion regarding revisions to Section 15-2-24 Fowl, chickens, and other domestic birds – commonly referred to as the Chicken Ordinance. I believe Mr. Fletcher has some comments before we begin taking public input on the ordinance.

Mr. Fletcher said I just want to highlight a few things that were included in the packet. I also have a few slides that are to be used for visual reference tonight if needed. Last month Dr. Don Hopson – Regional State Veterinarian, which the Planning Commission invited to speak regarding the avian influenza, was here and there was a discussion about the virus. There was also some general discussion about the backyard chicken operations and how we might want to look at amending the ordinance.

Mr. Fletcher reviewed the four talking points that City Council had given to Planning Commission to discuss and said remember we are not looking to recreate the wheel, but more to focus on these topics. The topics include: the two acre threshold, should there be a neighbor's approval, issuance of only a certain number of permits, and if there are major topics that are not covered already within our existing ordinance.

Last month Planning Commission also asked staff to check with Officer Earhart, the Animal Control Officer with the Police Department, to see if there had been an increase or decrease in the number of backyard chicken violations since the 2009 ordinance was adopted. Her response, which was included within your packet, was that she did not have a concern with reducing the lot size square footage requirements or increasing the number of allowed hens. She suggested keeping the minimum setback requirements from property lines, restricting the hens to only single family (detached) home lots, and to continue to prohibit roosters and slaughtering. Officer Earhart says that she appreciates that the City already has an existing permit process in place because it provides a paper trail for her to be able to enforce the ordinance.

Mr. Fletcher went on to remind the group that this is not a Zoning Ordinance regulation, it is an animal control ordinance. Officer Earhart specifically noted that the number of complaints since the 2009

implementation has pretty much remained the same; but the outcomes have improved tremendously because there is an ordinance in place – something she can show them and refer to.

Included in the packet was a copy of the discussion from the “Be Heard Harrisonburg” blog. Also within the packet there are suggestions from the Harrisonburg Stormwater Advisory Committee, comments and suggestions from the Virginia Poultry Federation, the existing ordinance, and again a copy of the talking points.

Mr. Fletcher continued by describing several maps that staff had prepared and added to a Powerpoint presentation for visual reference when discussing the chicken ordinance this evening. The maps showed a standard 10,000 square foot lot with several different setback scenarios. Another map illustrated the 1,000 foot buffer that has been suggested by the Virginia Poultry Federation, which would buffer feed mills, poultry processing plants, hatcheries, poultry company truck lots, and any active poultry farms within the City. If the City felt this was a good regulation to adopt, this demonstrates the areas that would not be allowed to keep chickens. That is all I have to share with you this evening.

Chair Fitzgerald said we are not having a formal public hearing, we are just asking folks to come forward and talk, after which Planning Commission will have some discussion about where they would like to go with this.

Mr. Da’Mes said I would like to recognize that there were 46 inputs and 32 participants with the BeHeardHarrisonburg blog regarding this topic. I would like to suggest that all of the BeHeardHarrisonburg conversation be entered into the minutes.

Mr. Fletcher said we can certainly do that.

The information herein was copied from <http://beheardharrisonburg.org/>.

Discussion: [Chicken Ordinance](#)

In 2009, an ordinance was created to set parameters for those residents who met the requirements to have backyard chickens and other domestic birds.

Most recently, City Council has requested a review of this ordinance to evaluate its effectiveness and determine if any changes need to be made.

1 Topics 44 Answers Closes 2016-02-05

Topic: [Exploring the Chicken Ordinance](#)

City Council revisited the requirements of this specific code section and is further exploring the following in regards to the ordinance:

- Whether the lot size threshold of two acres should be reduced;
- If there should be a neighbor's approval added to the permit process;
- Whether a certain number of permits should be issued within an implemented trial period; and
- Any other issues or concerns.

What do you think?

44 Responses

David Williamson at January 25, 2016 at 4:21pm EST

No, the lot size should not be reduced. Yes, all neighbors should be required to give approval for someone to house loud chickens within the city limits. I can't even believe city council or the city of Harrisonburg allows chickens to be housed within the city.

4 Supports

Lara Ressler Horst at January 25, 2016 at 4:29pm EST

Lot size doesn't really seem relevant--we are talking about urban approaches to raising poultry, it's not about having a large lot.

I don't think neighbor's approval is appropriate as a requirement. Perhaps crowing roosters can be banned. I think most people just want fresh eggs . . . everyone I know who actually has chickens in town gets rid of the males as soon as they are discovered.

No trial period needed, there are plenty of cities around the country and state that we can look to for examples--time for H'burg to catch up with places like Chicago.

I am also interested in other poultry--guinea fowl, for example (which are much better for your home garden than chickens). It would be great to see a positively-framed regulation that describes the conditions that are acceptable for keeping poultry and assumes that its OK unless its a problem.

H'burg has so many good things going for it these days, updating the chicken ordinance will makes us an even friendlier city! Thanks!

16 Supports

Josie Kinkade at January 25, 2016 at 4:40pm EST

Reducing the acres to 0.5 might be a good compromise as a next step.

2 Supports

Peaceful Yard at January 25, 2016 at 8:08pm EST

The state vet testified before planning commission that from an animal welfare and safety perspective he did not see a need for a minimum lot size. What would be the purpose of a minimum lot size? The two acre limit was pretty obviously a de facto ban. A smaller lot size seems mostly to restrict the permission to people with more expensive homes.

Chickens, as opposed to dogs and roosters, don't make much noise and don't give off noxious fumes like other permitted activities. My guess is that people who want a minimum lot size really mean they don't want it at all and would not consider 0.5 a compromise, leaving it as a needless burden if council otherwise determines this practice is acceptable.

10 Supports

Paul Yoder at January 25, 2016 at 6:02pm EST

4 chickens make less noise then a dog. Contained they are of no hazard to the neighborhood, especially 25 feet from the nearest lot line and can provide nutritious food for our families. Even larger cities accept the value of having a few chickens contained in a back yard.

13 Supports

Elaine Blakey at January 25, 2016 at 7:40pm EST

I absolutely am against having chickens raised within the city limits. I certainly would not want chickens near my home. I dealt with this problem once in another neighborhood and it was never resolved. A very bad idea to even consider!

2 Supports

Peaceful Yard at January 25, 2016 at 7:57pm EST

Could you be specific about what the problem was so decision makers can consider it?

0 Supports

Sam Nickels, Director, Center for Health and Human Development at January 25, 2016 at 10:13pm EST

Elaine, could you say more about what the problem was with your neighbor's chickens before? For example, were there crowing roosters? Were the chickens ranging free into other yards? Thanks, Sam

1 Support

Elaine Blakey at January 25, 2016 at 8:08pm EST

This problem involved chickens in a yard and it was reported to authorities and it may or may not have been addressed, however ... Bottom line is the chickens never left area at that time.

1 Support

Peaceful Yard at January 25, 2016 at 8:57pm EST

Thanks for the clarification, I see what you are saying. Some people have said that since chickens are a fact of life, maybe making them legal would improve matters. If people are determined to keep chickens they have no motive to follow any standards since they are already outside the law. If they can keep chickens legally, they can openly seek and accept advice on care and safety rather than hiding or being unaware of a potential problem. This might also help them be more pro-social rather than feeling like they are against the city and on the other side of the law?

1 Support

Peaceful Yard at January 25, 2016 at 8:21pm EST

If chickens are deemed acceptable, there should absolutely not be neighbor restriction. This would in effect say that only people who 'fit in' in their neighborhood would be allowed to live as they like. To have the government consider, let alone enforce this is repugnant. It would encourage discrimination and segregation. Consider a neighbor who is not accepted in her neighborhood, perhaps because of her race. We could easily imagine her neighbors wishing to make her life difficult to try to pressure her out. Is it right for the government to serve as a tool to deny rights to her that she would have if she 'stayed in her place?' This is abuse, if not a lawsuit, waiting to happen.

6 Supports

Sam Nickels, Director, Center for Health and Human Development at January 25, 2016 at 10:24pm EST

My comments have already mostly been covered by Lara above. I think it's time to expand the ordinance for people wanting their own healthy eggs since there are not enough producers even in our area. During the last debate the local chicken corporate lobbyist argued against allowing it because of concerns about disease/avian. While specialists I've read and talked to

(https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0ahUKEwingdiEwsbKAhVEVh4KHUjEBgMQFggcMAA&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ces.ncsu.edu%2Fdepts%2Fpoulsci%2Ftech_manuals%2Fpreventing_avian_influenza_backyard.pdf&usg=AFQjCNFrB8wbQI8OyxQhGXzJP4Z7RrgpYA&sig2=495Toe1P1MvfCCHkwGCZYQ&bvm=bv.112454388,d.dmo&cad=rja) are cautious and make recommendations for prevention, they are not at all opposed to backyard chickens. In fact, the major outbreaks are in large in-door flocks, the disease is frequently spread by moving chickens or equipment moving between farms, neither of which happens (or rarely) with backyard chickens. Thanks for having this community exchange! Sam Nickels, Harrisonburg VA
10 Supports

Tad Williams at January 26, 2016 at 7:23am EST

I'm hopeful that the city council will ignore all input from the Virginia Poultry Federation and allow backyard chickens with few limitations. All potential issues from noise to trespassing can be addressed in existing ordinances. I don't think there needs to be a license. The Poultry Federation will claim that backyard chickens pose a threat to the confined farms in Rockingham county, but like the avian flu outbreaks in Virginia in 1983 and 2002 transmission of the disease was due to movement of workers and equipment from farm to farm versus contact from wild birds or backyard chickens.

6 Supports

Quillon Hall at January 26, 2016 at 11:46am EST

I don't recall my neighbors with the barking dogs asking me if they could have them. Nor do I remember my neighbors with the cats that are always wandering in my yard if they could have them. I reckon they don't need to tell me that I can't have my pets either. Especially if I'm keeping them safely in a coop from their cats and dogs!

12 Supports

Noel Levan at January 26, 2016 at 12:22pm EST

I hope that our community leaders will withstand the pettiness of curmudgeons, the coercion of industry and recognize that a few fowl do not foul our neighborhoods. Sans roosters, male JMU students, tractor trailers and dump trucks, the only loud sounds in my neighborhood come from the half-dozen times a day when fire trucks scream by on their way to address our communities' medical and fire emergencies. Even three rooster couldn't hold a candle to that cacophony. And the JMU students, yelling sometimes goes on until after 1:00 a.m.! Anyone who would engage in the never-ending tasks of animal husbandry (poultry raising and care) must have the energy to address their needs. Rather than

restricting by property size, offer low-cost poultry raising workshops (on a three-time/year schedule) to include fowl physiology and health issues, best housing and chicken run practices, chicken shelter and tractor building, how to protect from predators, what to do with litter/waste, how to candle eggs, etc. Invite the community to create and run an annual tour of local, backyard chicken operations. Invite the community to make group purchases of varied chicken and poultry varieties through a local buying club (supported by the group's advocacy and presence at local, festivals and downtown events. Offer annual veterinary discount coupons to owners to help ensure that their backyard denizens stay healthy and are supported to do so. Do what you will. Parents will commit to the tasks to keep a few backyard chickens for eggs, pets, education, garden assistance and the teaching of responsible (and fun) animal husbandry.

12 Supports

Quillon Hall at January 26, 2016 at 1:14pm EST

Very well said!

1 Support

Peaceful Yard at January 26, 2016 at 2:37pm EST

Except he left out the cacophony, fumes, and destruction of lawn mowers.

0 Supports

Roy Nelson at January 26, 2016 at 2:18pm EST

comment...Harrisonburg promotes itself as being a progressive small city. The growth of backyard chickens nationally and within Virginia sets a precedent that we need to learn from and follow. Residents should be encouraged, not discouraged by permit fees, lot size requirements, or neighbor permissions. Concerning noise, I would support a hen only policy.

4 Supports

Cate Nelson at January 27, 2016 at 11:01am EST

Harrisonburg, being the Friendly City with a focus on local food, absolutely should allow this type of urban homesteading. Chickens are easy to keep and aren't noisy, messy, or smelly (the last, despite what the George's trucks might have us believe). My hound dog makes more noise than my chickens ever did, and they're helpful for pests, weeds, and provide compostable material via their waste. Noise simply isn't an issue, especially considering we're discussing this in a college town.

Let's keep the parts of the ordinance that bans backyard slaughter within the city limits, but join the other cities (both large and small) across the country that have embraced backyard chicken keeping. No size restrictions necessary in my experience. A good chicken keeper can easily house a small flock in any lot, provided they keep the area clean and well tended. If the city is concerned about the cleanliness factor, residents can pay for permits that would cover the cost of any inspections needed.

8 Supports

Roy Nelson at January 29, 2016 at 6:29am EST

Permits are just another way to discourage backyard chickens by adding a cost to make this economically nonviable.

0 Supports

Cate Nelson at February 01, 2016 at 11:17am EST

I would happily pay an annual fee in order to have a backyard flock.

0 Supports

Kristen FultonWright at January 27, 2016 at 2:28pm EST

I am in support of allowing chickens in the city with no limit on lot size. And as long as hens are contained within fencing, I'm not sure why neighbors would need to approve a household's decision to keep them.

7 Supports

Virginia Cutchin at January 27, 2016 at 3:05pm EST

Perhaps I missed it but I have not read anywhere about what constitutes adequate shelter, protection, food/water availability, etc. Do proposed provisions cover these aspects too?

0 Supports

Quillon Hall at January 27, 2016 at 3:15pm EST

I believe that when you apply for a permit that the animal control officer will make a visit to check that the chicken coop meets the guidelines outlined in the existing ordinance. After that it's up to the owner to give them food and water.

0 Supports

Ken Rutherford at January 27, 2016 at 4:34pm EST

Our family supports backyard chickens - family activity, producing ones own healthy food. I support no lot size requirement with no setbacks if less than 4 hens. Right to raise chickens is not unlimited, however, such as hens only (No roosters or breeding). if you keep more than 4 chickens, you must have neighbor set aside, Chickens must be kept securely enclosed in the yard or pen at all times, adequate shelter from harsh elements must be provided.

1 Support

Tim Cummings at January 27, 2016 at 5:50pm EST

I'm all for backyard chickens. I agree with a 4-6 hen limit, 0.5 acre minimum lot, and absolutely no roosters, slaughter or breeding. Bring on the birds!

0 Supports

Dale Goodwin at January 27, 2016 at 10:20pm EST

Personally, I would not be in favor of any changes to the existing ordinance; however, if changes are made - ROOSTERS should NEVER be allowed. [as per existing code Sec. 15-2-24 (c) (3)]

1 Support

Wes Douglas at January 28, 2016 at 11:06am EST

You don't need two acres. Depending on how you intend to feed them you need very little space at all. If space were an issue with chickens, mass produced chickens/eggs wouldn't be a thing. I would just come up with a new max number per home and say no roosters....unless you have an acre or more. Chicken don't make noise and having a few of your own is a wholesome, rewarding and nutritional activity. If people can tolerate dogs (which I love) chickens are a non-issue. If you don't secure your chickens the cats will have a free lunch. Chickens also do wonders for pest control to include ticks and other undesirable pests.

4 Supports

karen thomas at January 28, 2016 at 11:18am EST

I absolutely do NOT want chickens in my neighborhood, although there are some running around on Broad Street now stopping traffic at times. The authorities know where they are, and nothing has been done about it. They should be on a farm in the county same as the pigs and cows, I cannot believe the City is revisiting this matter. If you must revisit, leave the ordinance we have in place at 2 arces, or eeven more!

0 Supports

Sean Egger at January 28, 2016 at 2:12pm EST

In my experience, most of the negative feelings towards backyard chickens come from ignorance. I include myself in that statement since i was adamantly against them until i was exposed to them a few times and realized my assumptions were unfounded. Chickens make less noise than dogs, cause less order than a litter box, and take up very little space. In addition, there are countless community benefits such as reduced waste (chickens eat food scraps), decreased insect pests, decreased reliance on mass produced, factory eggs, increased community education regarding food and farming, and more money in the hands of local businesses.

Section 15-2 of Harrisonburg law already regulates pet ownership to protect the well-being of pets and the rights of neighbors. Why is more regulation needed? Having backyard chickens is no more obtrusive than dogs, cats, rabbits, ferrets, or any other "standard" pet, except in extreme situations. Those extreme situations can be handled using the same animal welfare and animal nuisance laws we already have in place. Additionally, the current 2 acre regulation is excessive. A half a dozen chickens take up less space than a shed.

The progressive, local conscious, and farm-appreciating Harrisonburg that I love should be promoting the raising of chickens through education, programs, and incentives. Please don't let the small minority ruin it for the general community.

6 Supports

Jenny Reid at January 29, 2016 at 6:14am EST

I am in support of allowing chickens in the city with no limit on lot size. I agree that they should be contained with fences. I also do not think neighbors need to approve a house getting them (they dont ask permission for dogs and cats). I am excited about the

possibility of saving money on eggs, reducing the bugs in my yard, and teaching my children about caring for these animals!

3 Supports

Roy Nelson at January 29, 2016 at 6:32am EST

We will only save money on eggs if there is no excessive permit fee involved.

1 Support

Cate Nelson at February 01, 2016 at 11:19am EST

No different than getting a dog license, and it would be incentive for the city to approve this.

0 Supports

Jennifer Brown at January 30, 2016 at 3:42pm EST

Given that Rockingham County allows 50 chickens per acre, the fact that Harrisonburg only allows four hens per two acres is a bit extreme. Given that most areas are not designated agricultural use, the fact that there are only four hens would not create an agricultural environment if the lot size were to be reduced. Many larger cities allow at least six hens in a lot that is no more than 50,000 sq ft.

Of all the Virginia communities that allow urban chickens, none of them require neighbors' approvals. Individuals wanting urban chickens are already required to obtain a permit, requiring them to gain neighbor approval is unnecessary and an added hindrance. However, in order to make neighbors happy, perhaps Harrisonburg should follow Richmond's model requiring "a sketch plan of the coop to be sent to zoning to make sure it complies with zoning requirements, and an inspection of the coop and coop area." Richmond also requires an animal cruelty background check.

Larger cities do take into consideration noise and odor regulations, and perhaps Harrisonburg should consider that before issuing too many permits in a given area.

I would like to see the following language from the Vinton, VA ordinance be adopted: "(6) All enclosed permanent henhouses/coops must be at least 25 feet from the adjoining property lines and no closer than 50 feet from any adjacent residential dwelling or to any other building used for residential purposes, other than that of the owner of the chicken hens. All enclosed permanent henhouses/coops shall not be located in the front yard, required street side yard, required side yard, nor shall be located in any drainage area that would allow fecal matter to enter any storm drainage system or stream. (7) Secure movable/portable henhouses/coops and chicken tractors must be located at least 20 feet from the adjoining property line and no closer than 25 feet from any adjacent residential dwelling or to any other building used for residential purposes, other than that of the owner of the chicken hens. (8) All enclosures for the keeping of chicken hens shall be constructed and maintained as to prevent rodents or other pests from being harbored underneath, inside, or within the walls of the enclosure. The henhouse/coop must be impermeable to rodents, wild birds, and predators, including dogs and cats. All enclosed pens must be kept dry, well-ventilated, and in sanitary condition at all times, and must be cleaned on a regular basis to prevent offensive odors. All manure not used for composting or fertilizing shall be removed promptly. Odors from chickens, chicken manure, or other chicken-related

substances shall not be detectable at the property boundaries. (9) No dog or cat that kills a chicken hen will, for that reason alone, be considered a dangerous or aggressive animal. (10) Adequate shelter, care and control of the chicken hens are required. Any person allowed to keep chicken hens under this section shall comply with all of the provisions and definitions of the Code of Ordinances regarding care, shelter, sanitation, health, rodent control, cruelty, neglect, noise, reasonable control and any other requirements pertaining to the adequate care and control of animals in the town."

1 Support

Brian Bogan at January 31, 2016 at 8:50pm EST

I certainly think the lot size should be reduced to maybe as small as a 1/4 acre. I do think that there should be containment regulations (i.e. fencing around coop areas) I can see other neighbors pets being a problem and creating conflict. I have had neighbors with chickens in the past that would let them roam and would wander into my yard and cause my dogs to act crazy, I can see cat issues as well. But I don't think we should be regulated as to what food we can grow for our own families, just because we are in "city limits" This is certainly not a city by any means, it is a small town in the Shenandoah valley, where poultry farming was established in this country. Don't let big poultry fight us on this and force their commodity product down our throats, fight back Harrisonburg!

1 Support

Ben Wyse at February 01, 2016 at 11:42am EST

Hens can be much less of a noise problem than dogs. They also don't pose a physical threat. We have a loud and aggressive dog chained in our neighborhood (pit bull) who would certainly pose a physical threat if he broke his collar and got loose when we walk by with our children on the way to and from school. He is allowed to be out there for an hour at a time (up to 4x/day) and no neighbors have any say. It seems that if we are giving neighbors veto power over animals, then dogs might be an animal that could be added to the list.

It would be wonderful for us to be able to have a few hens as part of a way to teach our children about caring for animals who provide us with food. We would support having the ordinance allow chickens. It would seem that any lot that is big enough for a house to built on it should be allowed to have 4 hens. And no roosters should ever be allowed.

1 Support

Erin Bishop at February 02, 2016 at 2:50pm EST

I support our city allowing backyard chickens!

I grew up on a farm in Virginia where my family has always kept a healthy flock of chickens. The benefits are too numerous to list here. I mention this because though our farm was central to over 50 acres of land, the chickens (20+), their coop and fenced enclosures did not exceed 2,000 sq feet. It seems to me that the lot size regulation is irrelevant when considering such a small number of birds will be permitted.

I would NOT support any decision to allow neighbors to have a say in the execution of rightfully permitted activities. If the City can refine the backyard chicken ordinance to

allow for more families to take part in the practice - and do so in ways that have been proven by cities and towns across our state and country - we should not grant the power to neighbors to limit that activity. (I agree with those who say this would open the debate for making the same arguments against other activities: dogs, free-roaming cats, loud parties, and other disturbances.) No roosters is a fine idea. I think these regulations will remain strongest if written to include only chickens; guinea fowl can make more noise and they fly - they should be addressed separately because their needs are different and so as not to potentially vilify all backyard birds cited in this specific ordinance if their noise became an issue.

(I LOVE the idea of allowing pigeons to be kept as well.)

2 Supports

Jen Kettelkamp at February 02, 2016 at 9:06pm EST

I support backyard chickens. I do not think neighbors should get to approve the decision. I fear that with restriction of space/lot size many people would not be able to participate. This is a wonderful way for families to support themselves with fresh eggs, and a great way for children to learn about where their food comes from!

2 Supports

Fred Copithorn at February 02, 2016 at 11:11pm EST

I add my voice to the many who want backyard chickens. Other cities seem to have this and it makes sense. But no to roosters; for egg production only.

2 Supports

Michael Zook at February 03, 2016 at 6:23am EST

I was excited to hear the idea of having chickens in the Burg was being revisited. I think enough has been said in regards to the fact that backyard chickens do not pose any threat to humans or other animals. The folks I know who would like to have chickens aren't going to run the large poultry folks out of business and aren't going to be an issue with their neighbors either. They are doing it because they have young children who are interested in having a "pet" and ultimately want to know where their food is coming from. I think some will find it more difficult and expensive than they imagined - just like the responsibility of owning and caring for a dog or cat. Within a two-year period of passing a new ordinance I would suspect that +/- 5% of folks living in H'burg would own chickens. I would suggest a maximum of 6 chickens on less than 2 acres, no approval needed from neighbors (one less piece of paperwork for city officials to deal with) and no roosters allowed. In the worst case scenario if chickens start running wild in the city this ordinance could be revisited again and changed in the future. I appreciate city council taking time to revisit this ordinance and look forward to taking eggs off of our grocery list for ourselves and our neighbors.

2 Supports

Gail Fox at February 04, 2016 at 12:23pm EST

There are multiple facets with regard to this issue to be considered by the city Planning Commission and Council: * Community health and safety are paramount. Information

from the VA Poultry Commission will be essential to the decision. * The Planning Commission must consider the philosophical choice of a traditional city environment or one of a more rural/farm oriented environment. * The Council will need to address the impact of any decision on real estate values. * Administration costs must be considered; for example, potential for increased numbers of staff, increased training requirements to monitor safety issues, and increased inspections to assure compliance. * Outcomes: 1) If current regulations are to remain unchanged, Council should consider reviewing at a specified interval; 2) If the regulations are modified, these should apply across the city without neighborhood exceptions. 3) All parties should work collaboratively to abide by the city regulations.

Gail and Fred Fox

0 Supports

Quillon Hall at February 04, 2016 at 3:18pm EST

Anyone that is concerned about real estate values dropping because of backyard chickens should do a simple Google search or speak with a realtor on the subject. There is no cause for concern.

0 Supports

Quillon Hall at February 04, 2016 at 4:33pm EST

Phoenix, Los Angeles, Denver, Miami, Atlanta, Chicago, Indianapolis, Baltimore, Boston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New York, Cincinnati, Portland, Dallas, Seattle and Milwaukee are among the countless number of city's that allow backyard chickens. I don't think of any of these cities as rural or farm environments. Virginia cities that allow backyard chickens include Alexandria, Arlington, Fredericksburg, Reston, Roanoke, Richmond, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, Charlottesville and Staunton. Let's add Harrisonburg to that list of progressive cities that allow families to house chickens for eggs!

0 Supports

Teresa Haase at February 04, 2016 at 7:25pm EST

We've had great experiences raising chickens in the context of education and sustainability endeavors. Our family supports backyard chickens.

1 Support

Citizen Unknown Comment from Feb 05, 2016 at 4:08pm

I believe backyard hens can be a real asset to a community: healthy food, sharing (Eggs) and cooperative caring (seeing after others' hens when out of town).

Citizen Unknown Comment from Feb 05, 2016 at 4:27pm

I also support backyard chickens, with appropriate houses and/or fencing to protect from neighborhood free-range. Definitely lesson the lot size requirement, and place a maximum on the number of hens allowed. No roosters. Follow the models already in place by other similar cities, and families will be able to enjoy raising chickens and delicious fres eggs!

Aniko Safran, 87 Laurel Street, said she moved here from Salt Lake City about one and a half years ago. A lot of my friends and neighbors in Salt Lake City had chickens and we actually thought it was great.

They were never a bother and there were no smells. Each year they would have a “tour the coop” where you could go around and tour the different style chicken coops. There was no need for us as neighbors to authorize anyone keeping chickens. It is important to be able to talk to and be friends with your neighbors; but when you add an authorization for something like chickens, it can set up animosity between neighbors that is not necessary. It would be great if the property size that allows chickens could be smaller so that more people could have them.

Mr. Way asked if roosters were allowed in Salt Lake City.

Ms. Safran replied they did not allow roosters, although you would occasionally hear some.

Brian Martin Burkholder, 1246 Upland Drive, said I am in favor of decreasing the lot size and keeping the remainder of the ordinance as it is with one exception. It seems to me that the best scenario would be for the hens to be in the “chicken tractor” type of pen that can be moved around the yard each day. This is partly because about 20% of a chicken’s diet is grass and they could then be put on new grass every day. It is also easier to maintain the cleanliness of the pen with a movable pen. If the 25-foot setback is maintained it very much limits the space that the chickens can be moved, which I believe is the more sanitary option. The existing setback limits mean there would be more chickens in enclosed pens, increasing the maintenance requirement. I would hope for a 10-foot setback, similar to the out buildings in one’s backyard. I would generally argue that they should have the same setback because out buildings are usually in the back yard, not the front, and folks might be more offended by chickens in the front yard.

Mr. Fletcher said if I could add something with regard to the setbacks that I meant to mention earlier. The applications of the setbacks really kind of work together; the way that staff would interpret what the structure would be for a chicken coop would be an accessory building. Therefore, they would not be permitted to be located within the front yard as per zoning regulations. We did not represent that on the map illustrations; but that is how zoning would interpret it. As we move forward with this I feel there should be some clarification of what the language is, for instance, what is meant by an enclosed pen. And to be clear, the accessory building setback in residential is five feet, not ten.

Mr. Way said how much detail can we get into on what the pen or enclosure should look like?

Mr. Fletcher said that would be entirely up to you.

Mr. Martin Burkholder said if five foot is the accessory setback, then I would propose a five foot setback for chicken coops.

Fred Fox, 700 New York Avenue, said thank you for having this hearing. I am going to refer to the four talking points listed. Reducing the required acreage – I would not be in favor of that. We do not have numbers here about how that spreads out across the community, but in my own area, the ponderous of people do not want chickens in the neighborhood or to decrease the size. In terms of neighbor’s approval, I have not heard of anyone who is in favor of that. In terms of number of permits – either you are going to do it or you are not going to do it. With other issues not previously discussed, I would refer to the blog information that we wrote. I still maintain that there is a health issue here; just as Flint, Michigan is dealing with water, you are dealing with poultry. On Sunday the New York Times ran a lead article on “Has the flu returned” and provided very significant figures about what is happening throughout the world regarding epidemics. The flu epidemic last year came from Asia and it resulted in 48 million birds being destroyed in the United States, within 21 states. It was described as the largest avian flu epidemic in the history of this country. There is no full-proof way of predicting the flu. Granted other cities may be allowing this, but keep in mind in your deliberations, it could happen and you need to reflect on that.

Unfortunately the argument from the point of view of our neighborhood is a bit skewed, having had experience with someone who chose to have chickens without going through the application process, without having paid fees, and without allowing inspections. There is no idea of how waste was being

disposed of. When the chickens were taken it was not a pleasant event. In all of the discussion within the blog, I do not see any acknowledgement of what is happening right now regarding violations. Nor do I see anyone addressing future compliance. I would ask that you weigh again the health issues and the oversight and administration of this.

Chair Fitzgerald said for those of you who may not be aware Planning Commission did have a presentation from the State Veterinarian's office about the avian flu and we did receive a lot of information on those very topics.

Michael Zook, 484 South Mason Street, said I have been in the chicken business before and I feel that people may not realize that having chickens is a lot of work; it is not just fresh eggs. I really do feel that if there is an ordinance that allows more people in the City to keep chickens, I think it would be a small percentage of people in the City who would actually keep them. In reviewing the four comments, I agree with the previous gentleman who spoke, except for number one – I do feel that the acreage should be reduced.

I live in Old Towne and I deal with college students across the street that are worse than any chicken or pet and I have no say in that. This was just passed in 2009 with a two acre minimum and if you lower it and it becomes a problem you can always go back.

Smith Coleman, 665 Elmwood Drive, said I have been around chickens for much of my adult life; I have raised chicks, had flocks, and worked with chickens in a rural setting. I think that chickens are a real delight for a lot of people. I am in favor of reducing the acreage, I am in favor of something like a ten foot setback, and I am in favor of the idea of having something that you can move around in the yard because chickens do feed heavily on grass. I am not a scientist, but I do not think that you can draw a line between bird flu and backyard chickens. The birds that land on my bird feeders are much better at moving around than chickens.

I also want to say that, like anything else when you are thinking about policy or restrictions, less is best. It is hard for me to see why people with two acres can have four birds and my children cannot. It does not make much sense.

Tom Benevento, 910 Collicello Street, said I want to say that I really appreciate being in a City where citizen's concerns and hopes are really looked at carefully. I applaud all of you that have spent so much time looking at this and many hours reading documents. I have two points that I wish to express. One is the urgent need to create more secure and healthy food systems and the second is to inform more people to be involved with where their food comes from.

The concern for avian flu is real and serious and I appreciate the hard work of scientists and farm workers who help to keep that at bay; however, Susan McMillian, a Senior Director with the SPCA, notes that "avian flu is a window into how today's poultry flocks live day-to-day in terms of confinement and unsanitary conditions. Outbreaks of avian flu are a signal to us, that there are current industrial agricultural practices that are unhealthy, unsustainable, and manifestation of a broken system." According to the USDA, backyard chickens actually show us the solution to avian flu. Everywhere they have been exposed to the virus they are more immune. Backyard chickens are maintained by logical diversity and are given sunlight with air flow, which is lethal to avian flu.

Backyard chicken waste has no antibiotic arsenics and consequently it quickly decomposes into usable compost for home gardens. Additionally, recent studies have found that eggs from pastured chickens, like those in the movable coops, offer four to six times more vitamin D, one third less cholesterol, one-quarter less saturated fat, two thirds more vitamin E, and two times more omega three.

Mr. Benevento continued by telling an account of an experience he had when finding a young chicken that had fallen from a poultry truck. He said the bird was covered in fecal material, its beak had been

clipped, probably to keep them from pecking one another, and he realized it had never walked before because it had been caged its entire life. The chicken's breast was designed to be so heavy that it really could not walk or run. This is just a powerful experience in reality of the life of these chickens.

Whitney March, 441 East Gay Street, I am in favor of chickens in the City. I do not know much about chickens, they sound like they would be fun; but, as said, they may be more of a financial and time investment than a lot of people realize. I would really be interested in having backyard chickens, I do not know our square footage, but it is a fairly decent sized yard. Maybe limiting the number you could have would be a good idea. As far as neighbor approval, that may be a bit awkward. I have a friend who has four chickens in a rather small yard and I do not find them a problem. I believe with the effort put forth I feel it is something people should be allowed to do. I also think it is a very small population of people who want to keep chickens.

Bill Grant, 341 New York Avenue, said I am no expert in chickens, but I am in favor of allowing backyard chickens. Having read a bit about the debate in Staunton over backyard chickens and having spoken to several folks locally, I just wanted to add my voice to the list of those in favor. I support reducing the lot size and also, I do not think a neighbor's approval is desirable.

Quillon Hall, 675 New York Avenue, introduced his family and said we would like to have chickens. We are in favor of reducing the lot size, we do not feel that you should have to ask your neighbor for approval, and I do not know if you need to regulate the number of permits – I do not think there will be a lot of people rushing out to get permits. I would like to address the concern brought up earlier about the avian flu. At the last Planning Commission meeting you had Dr. Hopson speak with you, and I have the minutes from the meeting here with me. I would like to quote a question from Mr. Baugh directed to Dr. Hopson, "If you have an infection and you are following appropriate protocol for disposal of the bird would that correspond to any minimum lot size?" Dr. Hopson responded "I do not believe so. There is nothing that tells us we have to have so many square feet for each bird." Mr. Baugh continued "I am asking about the composting area, is there a minimum?" Dr. Hopson replied "There is no minimum standard."

Hobey Bauhan, President of the Virginia Poultry Federation, said I appreciate you listening to all the comments tonight. I do want to add that Dr. Hopson is the expert on avian influenza and it is a serious issue. I have dealt with issues related to outbreaks and I would be happy to answer any questions you may have. The main thing that our organization is interested in, and we understand that folks would like to have backyard chickens, is protection of the poultry industry. I think we have proposed some reasonable protections for the commercial poultry industry via the setbacks that we suggested from critical infrastructure for the industry. I hope that you will give that some serious consideration.

I do want to say that there has been some information discussed tonight that I would like to speak to. The Commonwealth of Virginia produces about 250 million broiler chickens annually; that is part of what it takes to meet the demand for poultry to feed the world. It is fine if someone wishes to raise their own, that is fine; but do not be critical of what is providing poultry meat to the vast majority of people in this country. It was stated earlier that these birds spend their entire lives in cages; of the 250 million broiler chickens in the Commonwealth each year, no bird spends any time of their life in a cage. Poultry is raised in climate controlled poultry houses, great efforts are made to provide clean water and a sanitary environment. Anything other than that would be detrimental to the flock. The notion that birds are not able to stand up is false, and that of arsenic laced antibiotics is false. I would invite you to reach out to the Poultry Science Department at Virginia Tech to learn more about the facts instead. Anyone who desires to raise their own food should be allowed, there is nothing wrong with that; but, please do not use misinformation to tear down what is really feeding the world.

Mr. Heatwole asked about the reasoning for you to ask to increase the setbacks on property lines from 25-feet to 35-feet.

Mr. Bauhan said it is to provide additional protection. I do think that having the birds away from roadways is important. The avian flu can affect backyard chickens. I like hearing the discussion of having the chickens in the rear yards only as opposed to front yards. But as far as the exact footage, you all probably have more expertise than me.

Mr. Heatwole said my other question is with regard to your logic of having the pens covered; is that because of the risk of avian influenza, which is usually spread by water fowl?

Mr. Bauhan replied yes.

Mr. Way said you suggest a 1,000-foot buffer from property housing a poultry processing plant, hatchery, feed mill, truck parking lot and farm; again, what is the rationale for that number?

Mr. Bauhan said the rationale is I looked at a map of the City and got a general idea of where these facilities were and tried to provide a decent setback from the commercial uses.

Michael Zook, owner of Great Outdoors Landscaping, said I am wearing a different hat this time to speak. I want to reiterate what Mr. Bauhan said, respect what the poultry industry is doing. I have a father-in-law that raised chickens for 33 years, and when he went out of town I was the “chicken farmer.” It was not something that I loved, but I certainly respect that is how someone makes a living. I do think we need to respect a buffer around the poultry industry; but I also think Harrisonburg is big enough that folks outside of those areas should be able to raise backyard chickens if they wanted to. I am not a scientist, but I am probably more afraid of mosquitoes right now than the avian flu.

Quillon Hall added that one thought he had after speaking with Dr. Hopson at the last meeting is that I do not think people are aware of what to do in the event that their chickens do get the avian flu. People need to know what precautionary measures to take. I think that when people apply for a permit, they should be given the number to the State Veterinarian office so that they have it handy and do not cause any more risk if something were to happen with their chickens.

Chair Fitzgerald said you are suggesting an educational piece along with the permit.

Mr. Hall said I think it should be added so that someone applying for a permit with the City would know what to do in the event that something was to happen. I do not want to do anything that would harm the chicken industry and I think this would just be common sense to include with the permit.

Mr. Bauhan said the USDA has some really good resources and literature on bio-security for backyard chicken producers and there is most definitely a contact number that can be provided.

Poti Giannakouros, 98 Emery Street, said I am not going to be getting chickens in my backyard, I have companion animals, I do not own my companion animals, and they come and go as they please. As you all know this is not about chickens, this is about people. I think that we have seen enough of the science, and the State Veterinarian last time made a very telling statement last month about a backyard flock can be infected just like a commercial flock can; we never did get to the direction of the causality of whether backyard chickens infect commercial flocks.

This issue is about people. Are we going to live in a City that is changing – where people of different cultures and different socio-economic backgrounds can peacefully co-exist with each other? I can speak as a member of the board for the Northeast Neighborhood Association, where I have had a chance to see a window of a very diverse setting and I see the cultural differences that folks have. I see that there is a potential that, if the City could ease up, loosen regulations, and provide an educational role there would be an opportunity for people who may be new to one another and do not have a way to talk to one another, could meet over some common grounds – chickens. I think this is a great opportunity, and I think it is

time. Harrisonburg is ready to make some of these changes. So please, no minimum lot sizes, no setback limits, no neighbor permissions, and I think the poultry industry will see that the right thing to do is to get behind their workers and customers.

Mr. Way asked how this would be an issue of socio-economic integration and bringing different groups together.

Mr. Giannakouros replied different people want backyard chickens for different reasons. That alone is an opportunity for people to cross a social boundary. There are people who may have grown up in an area where the neighbor had chickens and would like chickens now. There are other folks who maybe never had to have subsistence agriculture in their own yard and they may be interested in backyard chickens – they can communicate about their very different experiences. I think we span those cultural dimensions in this City. There are people who want to do everything they can to be away from the farm once they are in the City and they have very specific reasons and there are people who cannot see why you would not want nature, like chickens, in your neighborhood. It would be good for those individuals to talk to one another to understand what their history may have been and why they may have the opinions they do. We saw some of this in the BeHeardHarrisonburg dialogue. Hopefully the City will let that type of dialogue continue; it is a very healthy, positive thing. I have seen people in a neighborhood who have not talked to one another – this could be a great opportunity.

Aniko Safran said she would like to second what Mr. Giannakouros just said. A lot of us live in culturally mixed neighborhoods and it is very true that people come together to talk about chickens.

Tom Benevento said I appreciate the hard work that Mr. Bauhan and his organization does. I would like to incorporate some sort of educational component so that people can know what avian flu looks like and other ways of treating chickens.

Mr. Way said while we are talking about education, the current ordinance does not allow chickens to be kept on school property; only on residential property.

Mr. Fletcher said yes, only on single-family detached lots.

Chair Fitzgerald asked if there was any further input on this. Hearing none, she asked the Planning Commission for thoughts and discussion.

Mr. Baugh said I have been looking at the map of the 1,000-foot buffer that staff provided and it actually does not cover very much residential area. I would like to go to the two points of whether or not we should consider a permit limit and then the other of the possibility of considering a neighbor waiver. It is interesting that there is not a whole lot of enthusiasm on either side for these two points. The idea with both of them is trying to see if there is any middle ground in this. What you tend to find with this is that people who want chickens – want them; and people who do not want chickens – do not want them period. I feel fairly confident that within the City you have got neighborhoods where you probably have got enclaves where backyard chickens would be very popular and enclaves where backyard chickens would be very unpopular. There is no way for us to write a City wide ordinance that lets you do this on a neighborhood basis. So those two points were a way to kind of try and get at that.

The poster child for this approach is Ann Arbor, Michigan. Their ordinance, in terms of general structure, looks a whole lot like ours. They do have the provision as part of the permit that you must get a written blessing from your contiguous neighbors – those neighbors that touch your side or back, not across the street. It also has a five year renewal process for permits.

My sense of this ordinance is they did this neighbor approach and they found that it worked. They went through a very contentious process to get there; but decided that was the direction they wanted to go if they were going to allow chickens. I think they would tell you that once they enacted it, they did not have anywhere near the problems or contention that many told them they would have – everybody got used to

it and moved forward. What I did find interesting about it is just last year they tweaked the ordinance. Instead of having a four hen limit they created two categories, a two and a six. And with the neighbor waiver, instead of having to get neighbor approval you have to give everyone notice that you are applying for chickens and if the neighbors want to object they have to do so. This raises the bar a bit higher for the neighbors. Also, within the categories, they said when it comes to two or fewer birds you have to have a real problem before we will consider an objection to birds.

I wanted to get this information out on the table, just so we know what other possibilities are and whether anyone feels it is something we want to consider.

Mr. Way asked if the City had very many active home owners associations.

Mr. Fletcher replied we have many associations, but active is the key. Most of the townhome communities will have them and any community the has a private street will have them.

Mr. Baugh said this is a good thing to get out onto the table, and this got vetted rather thoroughly in 2009. Residential neighborhoods are going to fall into one of two categories. You will either have some sort of restriction with a neighborhood or you do not. If you do not then the City ordinance alone governs. If you do have restrictions then, and this did come up in some of the 2009 public input, the association may have a prohibition to poultry. Then the question of enforcement comes up and is the association active. In theory there is a mechanism to enforce the association regulations, but in reality it may not happen.

Mr. Way said I certainly understand; I am just trying to gain the sense that each neighborhood might be a bit different and is there a way to capture that.

Mr. Fletcher said there is a very small population of active homeowner associations.

Mr. Heatwole suggested that Planning Commission start from the top of the bullet points and discuss each one. On the lot size restriction of two acres – basically it is a de-facto ban. This recommendation that came from the Poultry Federation that speaks more to the setbacks, than acreage would remove that ban. Therefore, would it not be better to structure an ordinance in a manner that allows residents with an interest in proper management of backyard chickens the opportunity to raise them in accordance with an ordinance that is protective of the industry and reasonable for them. Focusing on the reasonable part, would it not be better to run it more with setbacks than on the lot size. Also, to add to the setback, I want to say I like the idea of having the pens covered. So possibly, you could have one setback for a permanent pen and maybe a different setback for movable structures.

Mr. Way asked if staff had any thoughts about a definition for a pen.

Mr. Fletcher said the fact that item C, number 5, states that “all chicken hens must be kept in an enclosed secure movable or stationary pen” – when Mrs. Banks and I discuss zoning we know that enclosed means four walls and a roof above. However, I have noted to make a change to say “...kept in a covered, enclosed pen...”, if that is where you are headed with this, we can certainly make that change to be more specific.

There was a consensus among the Commissioners to make that change.

Mr. Way suggested reducing the lot area to 7,000 or less square feet.

Mr. Heatwole said again if you make it by setback rather than lot size, you add all single-family lots.

Chair Fitzgerald agreed and said it is much more flexible.

Mr. Da'Mes said I agree with Mr. Heatwole; however I feel we need to make sure we emphasize the poultry industry and the detriment that the influenza would have on the poultry industry, on jobs and the economy. I think we need to express why Harrisonburg is unique when compared to other communities when it comes to backyard chickens.

Chair Fitzgerald said yes, even though it might be relatively low, just the probability of having to kill thousands of birds for no good reason other than they are sick, is something we need to consider. It is not like they would be killed to provide food for people throughout the country or world, but just killing them because they are ill. This is something we are trying to avoid here.

Mr. Heatwole said the two biggest things in my mind that would help to mitigate that are making sure that the people know the requirement of having a roof over the birds and to make sure that those people getting permits are aware of the risks, know what to look for with a sick bird, and where to call for assistance. Give to each applicant the USDA information brochure so that they are aware of these things.

Mr. Baugh said I think that is a good idea. Presumably, if we go down this path, for the people who come in to get a permit it just makes common sense to provide them with the information from the USDA.

Mr. Fletcher said I am sure that Mr. Bauhan can assist us in getting the right information from the USDA.

Mr. Bauhan said the USDA has a lot of web based information, but they have many brochures as well. You can get in touch with the USDA and they will provide you with boxes of these brochures that are specific to small backyard flocks.

Mr. Way said when we talk about a residential neighborhood like R-1 or U-R, special use permits and other uses like daycare and schools can be permitted within those districts; correct? Does this ordinance allow those other residential uses to have backyard chickens?

Mr. Baugh said not as currently written. It is only single-family detached dwellings. I know this body spends most of its time in the “zoning world;” but this particular ordinance is not defined by the zoning district, it is defined by the actual use – a single-family detached dwelling. Changing that is not one of the points we have been specifically asked to tweak.

Mr. Way said I am just thinking there are other uses that fall within a residential neighborhood, such as churches, schools, and daycares, that might want to have chickens for an educational purpose.

Mr. Baugh said for whatever it is worth, I have only been approached with that idea once, and it was by a church.

Chair Fitzgerald said the idea of expanding this past the residential use is something that I would have to be convinced that the diffuse responsibility of a church, or a group of people that kind of come in and go away, would be the right choice for maintaining birds. Especially given some of the things we have heard tonight. I am on board with single-family dwellings only right now.

Mr. Baugh said there is no contingency advocating for such right now; whereas, there is a large group of residential homeowners desiring to keep chickens.

Mr. Heatwole said are there currently setback requirements for pens that are containing any other type of pet?

Mr. Fletcher replied if the question came up of where can I place my dog house on my property, the answer would be five feet from the property line; however, the fencing around the house could be right on the property line.

Mr. Heatwole inquired if a covered chicken house would be considered a structure?

Mr. Fletcher replied yes.

Mr. Heatwole asked what that requirement would be.

Mr. Fletcher replied with the existing ordinance it is 25-feet. If you are considering changes, we would look at it as it must be placed within the rear yard and I suggest putting that into the chicken ordinance.

Mr. Heatwole said if we work up something that required permanent pens to have a 25-foot setback and mobile pens could have a 10-foot setback; does that seem reasonable.

Mrs. Banks asked why the permanent structure needed a greater setback.

Mr. Heatwole said just thinking that there may be small lots that would not have enough room for the 25-foot setback for a permanent structure; but, they may have enough room for a movable pen with a 10-foot setback.

Mr. Fletcher asked are you saying that with a mobile pen you are required to move that pen and how often.

Mr. Heatwole said given the fact that chickens like to scratch a lot and eat grasses, you would want the pen to move around.

Mr. Fletcher said it may be a really good question for the animal control officer.

Mr. Baugh said it does kind of beg the question “will this cut a break for some people?” It does raise the question that if it is regulated to setback, does it matter if it is fixed or movable. The flip side of that is it helps people with smaller lot sizes; but, a large lot size is now more restricted. If easier is what we want the setback to be, then perhaps we should just simplify it with a smaller setback.

Mr. Way said if we are talking about reducing the lot size requirement, then 25 feet is a lot. I may have to go with reducing the requirement to ten or even five feet. You do not really gain anything with the 25-foot setback unless there are some compelling health, safety, hygiene issue to deal with.

Mr. Heatwole agreed that reducing the 25-foot requirement was okay. I also support the 1,000-foot buffer from any poultry processing plant, feed mill, truck lot, or poultry farm. I think that is just common sense.

Mr. Way said I respectfully disagree with that one. I would actually suggest a buffer; but not the 1,000 feet.

Mr. Da’Mes said I agree that 1,000 feet may be a bit excessive.

Chair Fitzgerald said there is no disagreement about a buffer it is just the distance of the buffer.

Mr. Fletcher said with a buffer as shown there will also be the situation of parcels having a portion of the lot in the buffer zone. How would that be regulated?

Mr. Baugh said this may be something that staff should look at more closely. I certainly like the idea of what the Poultry Federation is suggesting along the lines of the buffer. What I would like to inquire about is what are the County requirements for setbacks of poultry houses. If I remember correctly, it is relatively small. Would it make sense for the City to have a buffer restriction that is significantly greater than what is required by the County?

Chair Fitzgerald said do we need to press pause at this point and collect some more information, such as that from the County.

Mr. Da’Mes said should we give staff some specific direction so they do not have to interpret our ideas.

Mr. Heatwole said let us go through each bullet point we have been asked to explore, line by line, and give staff what we are interested in seeing.

Mr. Da’Mes said I believe we have a consensus on lot size. We are interested in regulating by setbacks as opposed to lot size.

Mr. Way said what is meant by consensus of setback; because I am in favor of a five foot setback.

Mr. Baugh said I like the idea of getting rid of the lot sizes. The two acres was to establish a framework. I am thinking from an enforcement standpoint, if you go with a lot size, then animal control needs to know how big your lot is. A setback would be much easier to enforce.

Mr. Fletcher said you are essentially talking about eliminating subsection C (2) which reads “Each single-family dwelling shall contain at a minimum two (2) acres of land.”

There was a consensus to remove subsection C (2).

Chair Fitzgerald asked what is the setback that we want to propose.

Mr. Way said I am not convinced that five is the magic number, but I believe it is a good starting point. Would that be changed within subsection C (6)?

Mr. Fletcher said may I offer a suggestion. Within subsection C (5) or (6), staff will write language describing that the pen will be considered an accessory structure as per zoning, or something along those lines, and then we will all know what we are referring to.

Mr. Heatwole said with regard to the neighbors approval, are we all not in favor of acquiring that?

Mr. Da’Mes said I think a valid point was brought up in terms of that. What if there was a neighbor that was adamantly against chickens and has a valid reason. We should be able to hear that.

Mr. Heatwole said we should be able to hear that, but does that require a neighbor’s approval? That could be something that is done at the permit process to see if there are valid neighbor reasons for not having chickens.

Mr. Way said some type of notification at time of permitting to tell the neighbors what is being requested.

Mr. Baugh said I do not think the notice issue is a problem; it could be done through the permit process. My question is what is the dispute resolution mechanism? That is the piece that hits me as we discuss this. I am not certain, but I believe appeals regarding animal control go right to court.

Mr. Fletcher said an enforcement mechanism is very difficult for interpretation purposes. What is a legitimate reason to not allow the chickens?

Mr. Da’Mes said I think we are going in a direction that we do not need to go. Again, I point out that you can get a dog or other animal that is kept outdoors without neighbor approval.

Mr. Heatwole agreed.

Mr. Way said philosophically, there is an element of trying to enforce civic spirit with this; perhaps it is better handled by the individual neighbors.

There was a consensus that a neighbor approval was not needed.

Chair Fitzgerald asked where do you stand with issuing a certain number of permits within a specified trial period.

Mr. Baugh said the rationale behind this was meant to alleviate the idea that as soon as you open this up to all parcels, you are going to get hundreds of chicken permit applications in sixty days and overwhelm the system, which would create problems. The idea was to allow a more orderly transition towards more chickens.

There was a consensus that issuing a certain number of permits was not necessary.

Chair Fitzgerald asked what other issues would you like to discuss.

Mr. Heatwole said back to the buffer issue. I think we should research further into the proper way to create that buffer. We do not want to cut someone's property in half. Is 1,000 feet necessary, what is the reasonable number for the buffer?

Chair Fitzgerald asked staff if that was clear enough.

Mr. Fletcher said the area within the 1,000-foot buffer that we are most concerned about is the area downtown where there is a processing facility and feed mill. I am just trying to flush out what I believe Planning Commission is referring to with the buffer. We can definitely investigate it and quite honestly, I do not know where we are going to end up with this. Because what you are saying is that you would like for staff to arbitrarily determine which parcels should, or should not, be in the 1,000-foot buffer, based on their boundaries. What I was trying to focus on was the travel routes of poultry trucks and trying to figure out if a property was within that route.

Mr. Heatwole said I was looking more for a suggestion from staff on a good way to create a common sense buffer around these areas. Is it 1,000 or 800 or whatever and why? I really like the idea of a buffer.

Mr. Way said what about just saying the properties directly adjacent to or adjoining any of these listed uses from the Poultry Federation. That creates a bit of a buffer. If your property is directly adjoining a poultry processing plant, a feed mill, a hatchery, a truck lot, or a poultry farm you are within the buffer zone. Does that capture the key issue?

Mr. Heatwole said it does for me.

Mr. Da'Mes said we are trying to mitigate influenza as much as possible with this. What is the right balance?

Mr. Heatwole said it creates a buffer.

Mr. Da'Mes said is that sufficient from a scientific standpoint? Is there someone who can tell me a bit more about that?

Chair Fitzgerald said I do not think there is an answer to that question.

Mr. Baugh said again, it would be worth seeing what the equivalents are in the County.

Mr. Bauhan said we have concerns with chickens in the County as well and there is not anything in the County that says backyard chickens have to be so far from commercial poultry houses. The key is to identify where you may have industry vehicles coming in and out of the area every day and what is the buffer for those vehicles.

Mr. Heatwole asked if it would be prudent to ask Dr. Hopson. If anything he may have data to support the buffer distance.

Mr. Quillon Hall said I think the simpler the better – adjacent to and directly across the street from, that is very clear.

Mr. Bauhan said I think adjacent is good; whether it is adequate, I cannot speak to that.

Mr. Way said the thing with the adjoining lots is it is very clear; you are either adjoining or not. It is a map that can be read by anyone.

Mr. Da'Mes said let's go with a map of the adjoining parcels and then ponder it when we see it.

Chair Fitzgerald said we have moved through our bullet points. Is there anything else that we need to discuss?

Mr. Heatwole expressed the need to get some type of educational brochures from the USDA that could be handed out to the applicants.

Mr. Way said Dr. Hopson did bring up the notion of disposal of the bird carcasses.

Mr. Da'Mes said I believe subsection C (9) addresses that rather well.

Mr. Way asked if it is appropriate to take the carcass to the County Landfill or does it need to be disposed of on the property.

Mr. Fletcher said I believe Dr. Hopson was only referring to birds that were sick.

Mr. Da'Mes said I believe it was for all birds.

Mr. Fletcher said perhaps we should do some research on that matter. On another matter if you would look at the suggestions from the Harrisonburg Stormwater Committee regarding setbacks. Are you all comfortable with their suggestions? They are adding that a 20-foot setback is needed from streams, tributaries, ditches, swales, stormwater management facilities, or other storm drainage areas that would allow fecal matter to enter any storm drainage system or stream. Staff is prepared to follow-up with them regarding where the interpretation extends for drop-inlets. But, is Planning Commission okay with the change proposed?

There was a consensus from Planning Commission that the proposed language was appropriate.

Chair Fitzgerald asked if there is anything else to discuss.

Mr. Fletcher said we will put this together and do our best to get it all back to you next month.

The minutes extract below are “draft” minutes and as of April 6, 2016, have not been approved by Planning Commission.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF HARRISONBURG PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING HELD ON: March 9, 2016

Vice Chair Way said under “Other Matters” we are going to discuss revisions to Section 15-2-24.

Mrs. Banks said I have several slides for review tonight that capture several of the issues discussed at last month’s meeting. There is a draft copy of Section 15-2-24 with some of the changes that Planning Commission (PC) agreed upon last month; for example, removing the two acre requirement and the reduction of the 25-foot setback. There was a desire to better define chicken coops or pens; and proposed language is added within Section 15-2-24 (c) 4. PC was interested in providing some type of educational component to those desiring to keep chickens and we have acquired brochures and literature from the Department of Agriculture, as well as a website we can refer to.

During last month’s conversation PC talked about a reduction in the required setback for chicken coops/pens. I have provided several maps showing a reduction to 10 and five feet for the setbacks; five feet is the current setback for accessory buildings within residential areas. As well, Section 15-2-24 was modified to specify that coops/pens must be within the rear yard.

The Virginia Poultry Federation proposed a 1,000-foot buffer from all poultry facilities at the February meeting and, after review, PC asked to see a map showing just adjacent property setback from the specified facilities. I realize it is difficult to see the smaller version of the map and there are larger versions laying on the table if you would like to look at them.

Several questions arose after last month’s meeting regarding some of the current language within the chicken ordinance. For example under subsection (7), where it states “all pens must be kept in a neat and sanitary condition at all times and cleaned on a regular basis and once a permit is obtained pursuant

to this section, the permittee agrees to a semi-annual inspection by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service Veterinarian,” there was a question as to whether this is correct. I contacted Dr. Hopson and he informed me that no, this type of inspection would not occur. Therefore, we have removed the portion regarding the semi-annual inspection. Remember, the City Animal Control Office will be inspecting site each year you apply for your permit, or on a complaint basis.

Under current subsection (9) which discussed litter, waste and removal of carcasses; the landfill does not accept litter and waste. If you are not composting or using the litter for fertilizer on site, you would need to contact a bona fide litter service. As well, the landfill does accept animal carcasses, by appointment; they should not be put in the trash.

Lastly, we included the language proposed by the Stormwater Advisory Committee regarding a 20-foot setback from specific drainage areas.

I know this is a lot to take in at once, but staff is here to help answer questions should you have anything for us.

Mr. Colman asked if there were any requirements for how deep you needed to bury a dead animal on site.

Mrs. Banks said not that I have found. We have had some conversation with Dr. Hopson regarding some information he provided requiring a 50-foot setback when burying animals on site. However, after research we discovered this does not specifically apply to back yard chickens.

Mr. Fletcher said as I thought about this, I questioned how does one know whether their bird died of natural causes or from the avian flu.

Vice Chair Way said under the draft ordinance language in subsection (9), it suggests the dead animal must be taken to the landfill and cannot be buried on site. Is this correct?

Mr. Fletcher said what we have learned is that yes, you can bury on site. This subsection would need to be amended and updated with the new information we have gathered.

Dr. Dilts said the point of this is that you cannot just put it in a trash container.

Mrs. Banks replied yes, you cannot put it in the trash that is collect at the street. However, if you do not want to bury it on site you may make an appointment with the County landfill to drop it off there. There is a fee associated with taking it to the landfill.

Dr. Dilts asked how would one know if a bird has died of the avian flu and can that bird be buried on site? Do they bury entire infected flocks on site?

Mr. Heatwole replied yes, they bury on site and it is a rather big process. But remember there is a big difference between a backyard chickens and the poultry industry.

Mr. Colman said how do we enforce not burying in the backyard if the bird has avian flu?

Vice Chairman Way said the critical element is that no dead bird shall be deposited within the trash container that is collected by public or private waste collectors. That is the bigger concern of transporting and spreading the disease. The primary option is to bury on site.

Mr. Fletcher said moving forward I promised Mr. Bauhan with the Virginia Poultry Federation that I would provide you with the information from them regarding their position that they would prefer the 10-foot setback over the five-foot setback; that they would also like for the VDACS facility on Mt. Clinton Pike to be included in that list of facilities within the buffer zone; and they felt that the adjacent lot buffer was not secure enough and would like something else considered.

Mrs. Banks said another question brought up last month was regarding Rockingham County's regulations for setbacks for chicken coops/pens and staff did speak with the County about this. For a commercial poultry facility, a very intense use, it requires a large setback. The County does allow backyard chickens in the Agricultural Zoning District – setbacks for structures less than 580 square feet is five-feet on sides and rear; setbacks for structures greater than 580 square feet is 15-feet on sides and 35-feet on the rear. Most residential subdivisions, such as Belmont or Battlefield Estates, have language within their covenants that restricts the keeping of any poultry; as well, the County Ordinance does not permit the keeping of poultry in residential districts. However, there are some Residential/Recreational (RR) districts that do allow the up to five birds by special use permit.

Mr. Colman said the setback for poultry houses is 300-feet in the County?

Mrs. Banks said yes, that setback is for the large commercial poultry facilities.

Mr. Colman asked if there was any type of buffer zone from the poultry houses, such as the one we are trying to establish.

Mrs. Banks replied no.

Mr. Baugh said it is banned in the residential districts. However, the County just did a study that shows that slightly over half of their residential units are on agriculturally zoned property, not residentially zoned property. So it is banned in the residential zoning; but most of their dwellings are not within a residentially zoned area.

Vice Chair Way asked if there were any further questions for staff. Hearing none, he asked if staff would return to the "bullet point" slide. He then said this is not a public hearing; however, we will open the floor to those who wish to speak.

Mr. Hobey Bauhan with the Virginia Poultry Federation said he appreciates the fact that PC is open to additional input. We do have serious concerns about trying to protect our poultry industry. I suggest that when you do have an unexplained death of a backyard chicken not to remove the bird and instead contact VDACS before burying. They would come out and take a look, probably take samples and test them back at their lab. Basically, you would keep the site on lock down until the test came back. If it was negative, then your proper disposal would go into play; if not, you would have a whole other issue with quarantine and stopping the spread. So I suggest talking to VDACS first when a chicken dies. I am a bit uncertain about the best thing from an environmental standpoint when burying on site; we do not bury on farms for a routine death. I suggest contacting Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Again, I would appreciate your re-evaluating that adjacent property only buffer zone. Perhaps there is an answer somewhere in the middle.

Mr. Heatwole said I did like the language the Virginia Poultry Federation proposed that said if the parcel, or lot, falls within that specified amount of feet, then that property would not be allowed chickens. I do agree that just the adjacent parcel is not enough of a buffer.

Vice Chair Way asked if there was anyone else desiring to speak.

Quillon Hall, 675 New York Avenue, said again, thank you for bringing this topic up and the time spent on it. As far as the setback is concerned, I think a 10-foot setback for the chicken coop/pen in the backyard leaves a good amount of space for people to move their coops around in their yards. I also think a 500-foot buffer is a good compromise from the 1,000-foot buffer and the adjacent lots. I do realize that will leave some people will be left out, but again it does open it up for a lot more people to do it than before.

I did a quick Google search on the life expectancy of a chicken, and it is 7-8 years. So when you talk about disposal of a carcass because of age of a chicken you are talking about possibly four carcasses in about eight years; which is not an exorbitant amount of chickens to bury in your backyard.

Mr. Heatwole said I think between five and ten feet is adequate for a setback as well.

Mr. Da'Mes said if you have a right to put a rabbit cage right up to the property line, then why does the bird cage have to be set back? I do not understand the preference of ten feet for chickens, when it is five for other pets.

Mr. Fletcher said if someone were to put a dog house on their property it would be considered an accessory building and staff would tell them there is a five foot setback. However, if it is just a fence or opened unenclosed pen, like the ones you can buy, those are sometimes incorporated right into the backyard fence. In other words you could fence in your entire property and that is your pen for your pet. Or you could pen your pet in a corner of your property and the structure is within that penned in area.

Vice Chair Way asked how PC would like to proceed with this. Do we want to make a recommendation to City Council regarding this?

Mr. Fletcher said my suggestion is that you not move forward to City Council until you have a solidified, pre-written ordinance that Council can read through.

Vice Chair Way said would you like for PC to give recommendations to you at this time and then staff would bring something back next month.

Mr. Fletcher said yes, that is what staff would prefer. We would also do new maps based on the buffer that you suggest and the setbacks.

Vice Chair Way said some of the outstanding points that we have are the property line setbacks, the distance of a buffer zone around poultry facilities...

Mr. Heatwole said on that point I would put forward that the buffer be 500-feet and that if any property falls within a portion of the 500-feet it is included within the buffer and thus they are excluded from having chickens.

Mr. Colman said any property that touched the 500-foot buffer?

Mr. Heatwole replied yes.

Mr. Colman said I would like to mention that if DEQ has something, we should include it within this ordinance.

Mr. Fletcher agreed and said he would check with DEQ.

Vice Chair Way said he is strongly supporting the five foot setback for chicken coops/pens rather than the 10-foot.

Dr. Dilts said the reason I am not convinced is that some of these lots are really narrow. How do you respect the integrity of your neighbor's yard or living space and yet also have your dog, cat, or pet out there. That is why I was more for the 10-foot.

Mr. Colman said do we want language that specifies a minimum number of feet from a residence?

Mr. Fletcher said that would be tough to enforce.

Mr. Heatwole said it will be inspected by the Animal Control Officer and she will know the property lines.

Mrs. Banks said no, not necessarily. We will provide her with an estimated idea; however, we do not know the exact property line.

Mr. Fletcher said there was a comment last month about setbacks being a bit easier to regulate and in reality, unless you have a current survey and pins marked, you really do not know.

Mr. Colman said so the distance from a residence could be much easier to enforce than a setback from the property line.

Vice Chair Way said if that is the case, should we not be increasing the distance for dog houses, rabbit cages, and such; if it is good for the chicken, why not for all pets or animals? He continued by asking if there was a consensus regarding the buffer from poultry facilities; is 500-feet the consensus?

Mr. Fletcher said is that including the recommendation that the VDACS facility be added to the list of facilities buffered?

Mr. Da'Mes said I am a bit concerned about putting that on staff to determine 500-feet and which lots does it include.

Mr. Fletcher said it really is not an issue. A 500-foot buffer will be drawn around the parcel using GIS. It will indicate all parcels that are touched by the buffer, and then by clearly stating that if the 500-foot buffer touches your parcel you cannot have chickens; there should be no issues. I am comfortable with that.

There was a consensus among the members to include the VDACS facility and a buffer of 500-feet.

Vice Chair Way said what is our suggestion regarding dead birds. Should it read bury on site, or take to the landfill for disposal; but, do not place in trash for pick-up.

Mr. Fletcher said that is good and I will be contacting the DEQ with questions as well.

Vice Chair Way said the remaining question is five or ten feet; what are we thinking?

There was a consensus to require a setback for chicken coops/pens of five-feet.

Vice Chair Way asked if there were any other outstanding elements of the revised Section 15-2-24 ordinance that staff needs direction on.

Mr. Fletcher said I believe that will cover it. If you all give us the freedom to amend other small things as we see fit, and to come back next month with the changes, I believe we will be fine.

Mr. Colman said I do believe a distance from an adjacent neighbor's residence would be helpful.

Dr. Dilts said these homes on the narrow lots are already within five-feet of the property line.

Mr. Fletcher replied correct, most are within five to zero feet of the property line.

Mr. Colman said are we saying we do not even want to consider a distance from neighboring residences?

Mr. Heatwole said I believe we are okay with just requiring a five-foot setback from property lines. Is everyone okay with that?

There was a consensus to just go with the five-foot setback.

Vice Chair Way thanked everyone for their work on this and asked if there was any "Other Matters" to be discussed.