

Enclosure 1

Proposed Responsible Livestock Ownership Bylaw Overview

June 21, 2022

Outline

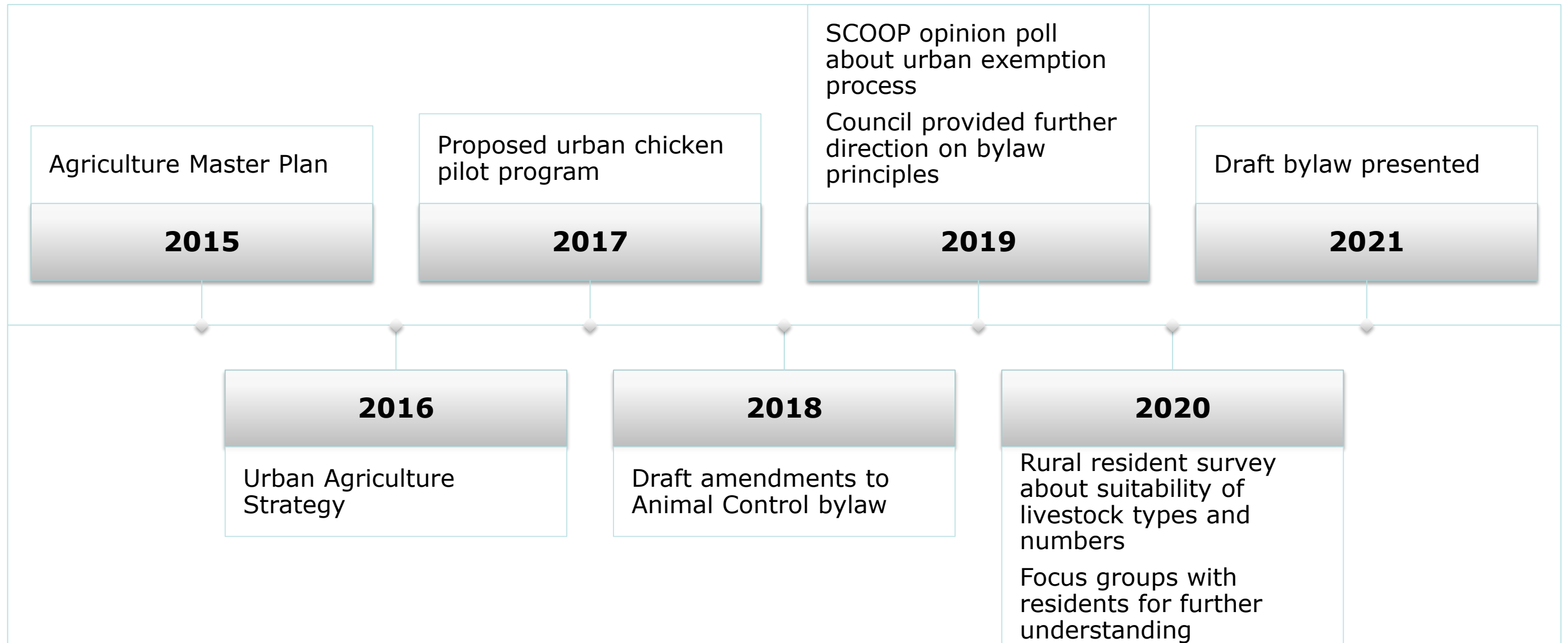
- Background
- Public engagement
- Allowance comparison
- Bylaw modernization
 - New additions
 - Responsible ownership
- Recommendation



Background

- Strathcona County is a specialized municipality that includes both rural and urban elements; and, as such, different standards are required with respect to livestock in the rural areas, urban areas, and mixed rural-urban areas.
 - Residents are encouraged to be involved with agriculture through responsible livestock ownership or learning opportunities
- Livestock is a complex topic
 - Many types of livestock and different breeds within livestock types
 - Legislative requirements for the protection of the public, livestock and the environment
 - Livestock play an important role in the economy and food security
 - People have emotional connections to livestock

Background: History



Council motion 2021/264

- That the July 20, 2021, Transportation and Agriculture Services report along with Bylaw 23-2021 be referred back to administration for further work on:
 - Simplifying the language for provisions related to livestock limits;
 - Clarifying when an application is required for over-limit livestock;
 - Adding a requirement of a minimum parcel size for roosters;
 - Simplifying livestock allowance charts and ensuring consistent terms;
 - Additional public engagement on the proposed bylaw;And that administration report back to Council by the end of Q1 2022.

In response

- An update to the bylaw is necessary to ensure Strathcona County stays current with the expectations of our residents, business owners and industry partners.
- Responsible livestock ownership:
 - Minimizes disease risk
 - Supports animal welfare
 - Supports environmental and land stewardship
- Feedback received through public engagement has been weighed with legislative requirements, animal and public health, and land stewardship challenges to determine how livestock are suited to various property sizes and land uses.

Updates to the Animal Control and Apiculture Bylaws are necessary to:

- Include an appeal process for permits
 - Add a livestock officer designation to aid in achieving compliance through education
 - Encourage environmental health and land stewardship, and better align with legislative requirements
 - Promote animal and public health and safety
 - Provide for intentional and safe opportunities to experience livestock in urban areas
 - Reflect updated Land Use Bylaw zonings
- Updates needed are in response to situations that have occurred in our county.

Spring 2022

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Public engagement

- Spring 2022 rural resident survey (April 20 to May 11, 2022)
 - Assess clarity of information about allowable livestock types and amounts
 - Ease of determining allowable units
 - Land suitability from resident's perspective
 - Educate about rationale of assigning livestock allowances on specifically zoned rural acreages
 - Gather data on resource requirements for transition to proposed bylaw
 - Number of properties that may require over-limit permits
 - Resident preferences for program supports
- What we heard
 - Information was presented clearly and was relatively easy to understand
 - The topic of livestock allowances evokes strong emotions

What we heard

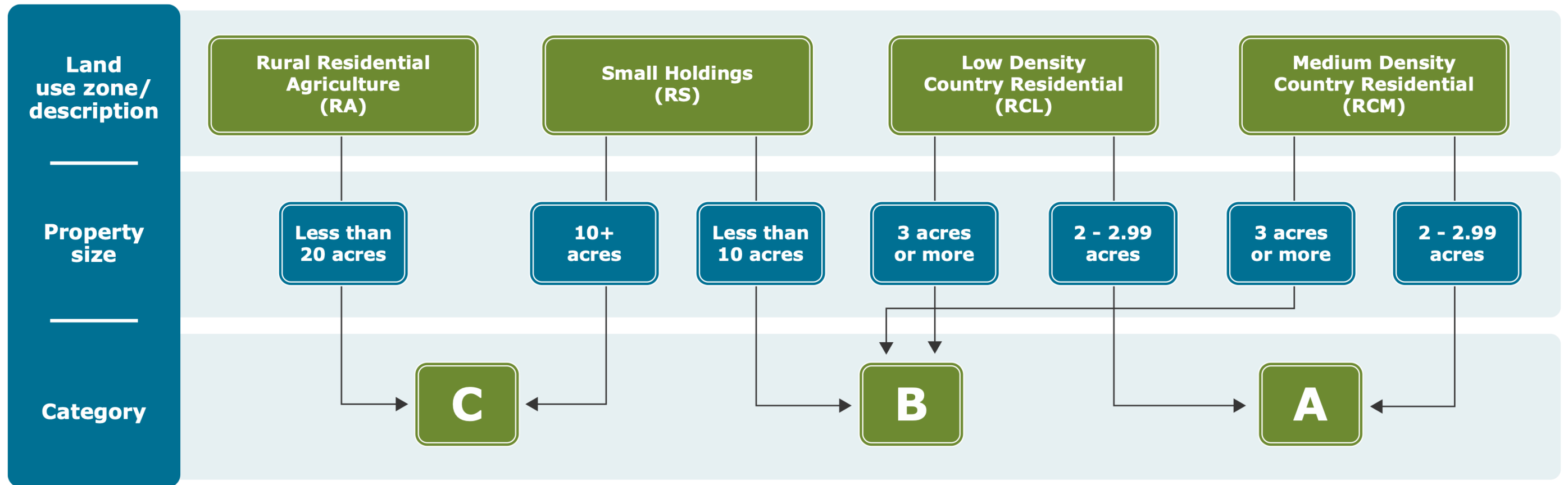
Highlights:

- 1,902 respondents
 - 60% of respondents currently have livestock
- Category A - 13% of respondents (186)
 - 36% would be over limit
- Category B – 54% of respondents (774)
 - 29% would be over limit
- Category C – 22% of respondents (325)
 - 23% would be over limit

Current vs. Proposed

ALLOWANCE COMPARISONS

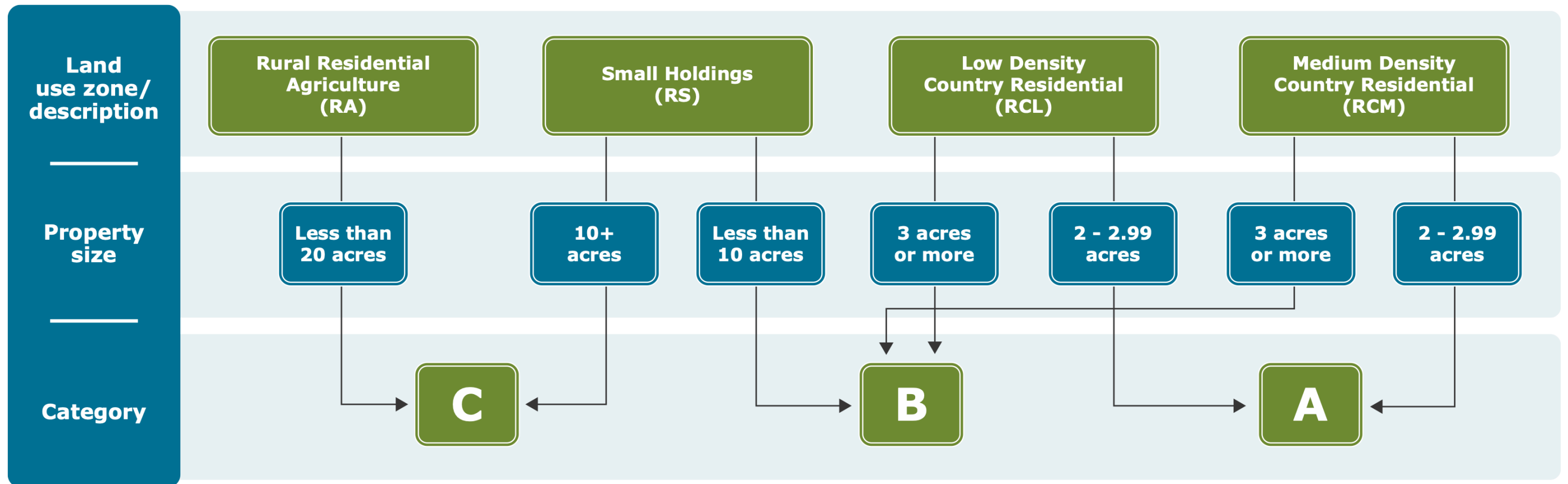
Categories



Category A: Allowance comparison

Livestock type	Current (per acre)	Proposed (per parcel)	Reason for change
Horse, llama, mule, cattle (excluding bulls), swine	1	0	Animal wellness and ability to manage concerns
Chickens (excluding roosters), pheasants, doves/pigeons/rabbits (for meat), quail	20	12	In line with land use zoning; livestock for personal use
Turkey, duck	20	6	Amount and type of waste produced by personal use livestock
Goose	20	0	Type of waste produced, temperament
Goat, sheep	2	0	Animal wellness, temperament
Alpaca	1	0	Animal wellness, temperament
Bison	1	0	Containment, temperament
Bovine bull	1	0	Containment, temperament
Donkey	1	0	Noise created, animal purpose
Peafowl, guineafowl	20	0	Noise created, temperament
Rooster	1	0	Noise created

Categories

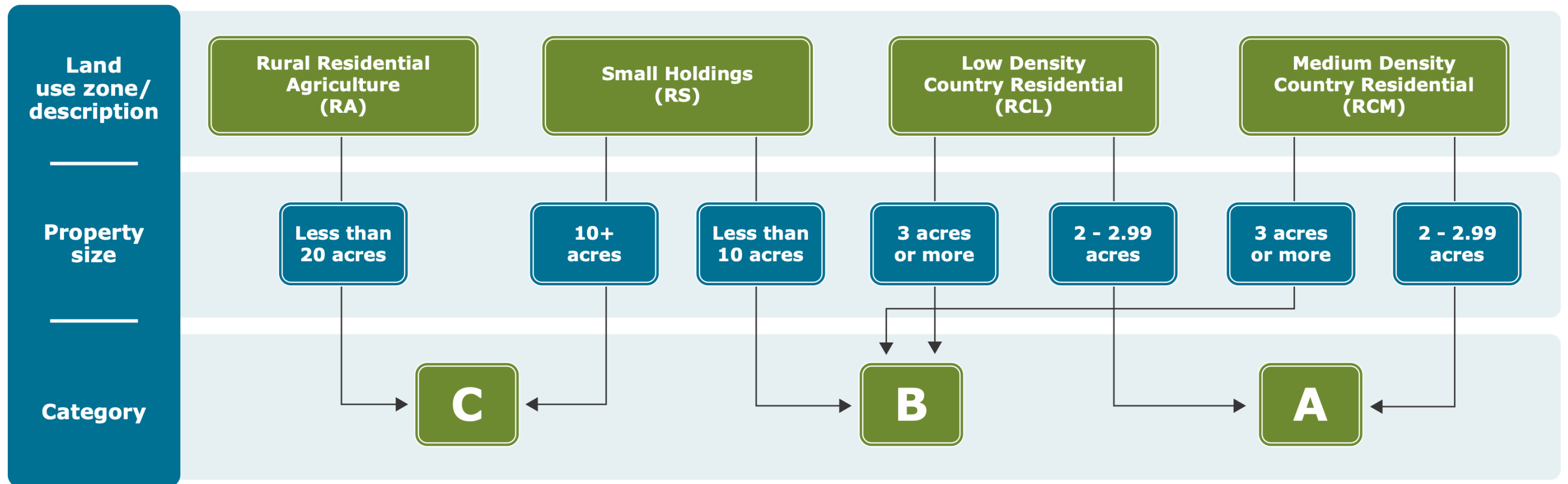


Category B:

Allowance comparison (per acre)

Livestock type	Current	Proposed	Reason for change
Horse, llama, mule, cattle (excluding bulls), swine	1	1	Public feedback and ability to manage concerns through other sections of bylaw
Chickens (excluding roosters), pheasants, doves/pigeons/rabbits (for meat), quail	20	12	In line with land use zoning; livestock for personal use
Turkey, duck	20	6	Amount and type of waste produced by personal use livestock
Goose	20	2	Type of waste produced, temperament
Goat, sheep	2	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Alpaca	1	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Bison	1	0	Containment, temperament
Bovine bull	1	1 for every five acres	Containment, temperament
Donkey	1	1 for every five acres	Noise created, animal purpose
Peafowl, guineafowl	20	2 for every five acres	Noise created, temperament
Rooster	1	1 for every five acres	Noise created

Categories



Category C:

Allowance comparison (per acre)

Livestock type	Current	Proposed	Reason for change
Horse, llama, mule, cattle (excluding bulls), swine	1	1	Public feedback and ability to manage concerns through other sections of bylaw
Chickens (excluding roosters), pheasants, doves/pigeons/rabbits (for meat), quail	20	12	In line with land use zoning; livestock for personal use
Turkey, duck	20	6	Amount and type of waste produced by personal use livestock
Goose	20	2	Type of waste produced, temperament
Goat, sheep	2	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Alpaca	1	3	Animal wellness, temperament
Bison	1	0.5 (1 per 2 acres)	Demands on the land
Bovine bull	1	1	Containment, temperament
Donkey	1	1	Noise created
Peafowl, guineafowl	20	2	Noise created, temperament
Rooster	1	1	Noise created

Over-limit permit process

- Provides an opportunity for additional options for residents to have more, or different types of livestock on a parcel of land than is otherwise allowed or permitted under the bylaw.
- Potential process will include:
 - Application process that addresses how residents will manage challenging aspects of having the additional livestock. Examples include how pastures will be managed to minimize overgrazing, and how excess livestock waste will be handled
 - Confirmation of adjacent neighbour notification and record of concerns received
 - Site inspection

MODERNIZATIONS AND ENHANCEMENTS

Modernizations

- Temporary livestock event permits
 - Intentional and safe opportunities to experience livestock in urban areas
- Inclusion of an appeal process for permits
 - Common practice for bylaws that allow for permits to be issued
- Banning of new wild boar farms
 - Protecting wildlife, environment and agriculture from wild boar at large, a provincial pest
- Livestock officer designation
 - Achieving compliance through education
- Honeybee management
 - Encouraging honeybee health

Enhancements

Minimize disease risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Livestock health is monitored, and animals are treated when sick• Disease risk is reduced through management of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manure and other waste• Deadstock
Support animal welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Animal wellness considerations for:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Space and housing requirements• Needs of herd animals• Predation control• Livestock are contained for the safety of the public and livestock
Promote environmental and land stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pasture management is conducted in a way that minimizes overgrazing• Minimize manure runoff onto or into adjacent properties, riparian areas, ground water and water, and watercourses

Honeybees

- Apiculture permit required unless unrestricted property
- Permit may not be issued within urban service area or hamlet unless property is zoned Agriculture: Future Development and 20 acres or larger
- No additional permits within a one-mile radius
- Landowner notification process
- Current Apiculture Bylaw has no stated allowances

Parcel size	Maximum number of hives
At least 2 acres but less than 5 acre	4
At least 5 acres but less than 7.5 acres	8
7.5 acres but less than 10 acres	12

RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation

- Bylaw enhancement through a focus on responsible livestock ownership:
 - Minimizing disease risk
 - Supporting animal welfare
 - Promoting environmental and land stewardship
- Bylaw modernization through the inclusion of:
 - An appeal process for permits
 - Temporary livestock event permits
 - Livestock officer designation
 - Over-limit permit process
 - Banning of new farms of wild boar (and genetic derivatives)
- Livestock allowances (excluding honeybees) remain as provided in the current Animal Control Bylaw 18-2011 and are revisited after the Agriculture and Food Sector Development work is complete.

Next steps

- Include these recommendations into the proposed Bylaw
- Return for Bylaw Reading Q4 2022