



SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE A G E N D A

Tuesday, March 22, 2022, 5:00 p.m.
Council Chamber, City Hall
4949 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC

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1. <u>CALL TO ORDER</u>	
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SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE M I N U T E S

**Wednesday, January 19, 2022, 5:00 p.m.
Council Chamber, City Hall
4949 Canada Way, Burnaby, BC**

- PRESENT:** Councillor Colleen Jordan, Chair
Councillor Joe Keithley, Vice Chair
Councillor James Wang, Member
Trustee Ryan Stewart, Burnaby School Board (*participated electronically*)
Mr. Roberto Fasciana, Resident Representative (*participated electronically*)
Mr. Elie Lubendo, Resident Representative (*participated electronically*)
Ms. Monique Nelson, Resident Representative
- ABSENT:** Ms. Doris Mah, Resident Representative
- ADVISORY ORGANIZATIONS:** Ms. Leanne Appleton, Fraser Health Authority
Ms. Antonia Beck, Burnaby Interagency Council
Mr. Sherman Chan, Burnaby Interagency Council (*participated electronically*)
- STAFF:** Ms. Margaret Manifold, Senior Social Planner
Ms. Rebekah Mahaffey, Planner 2
Ms. Cindy Chang, Manager Recreation Services (*participated electronically*)
Ms. Kathryn Matts, Administrative Officer 2
Ms. Denise Chak, Administrative Officer

1. CALL TO ORDER

The Chair called the Open Committee meeting to order at 5:01 p.m. and conducted the roll call. The following members participated electronically: Trustee Stewart, Mr. Fasciana, and Mr. Lubendo.

The Chair, Councillor Colleen Jordan, recognized the ancestral and unceded homelands of the hən̓q̓əmi̓n̓ əm̓ and Skwxwú7mesh speaking peoples, and extended appreciation for the opportunity to hold a meeting on this territory.

2. **MINUTES**

2.1 **Minutes of the Social Planning Committee Open meeting held on 2021 November 02**

MOVED BY COUNCILLOR KEITHLEY
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR WANG

THAT the minutes of the Social Planning Committee meeting held on 2021 November 02 be now adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

3. **PRESENTATION**

3.1 **Update on the Food Systems Strategy**

Presenter: Ms. Janine de la Salle, Principal – Urban Food Strategies

Ms. de la Salle, appeared before the Committee to provide an update on the Food Systems Strategy. Ms. de la Salle advised that she has been working with City staff in Social Planning to develop a Food Charter and Food Systems Strategy for the City of Burnaby. Urban Food Strategies was brought on in 2021 to begin the work plan for the project approved by the Committee in January 2019.

The speaker noted that the project is broken down into two phases:

- Phase 1 – Developing a Community Food Charter.
- Phase 2 – Developing Food Systems Strategy for the City of Burnaby (will begin in February)

The speaker summarized the project objectives as follows:

- complete research in the area of food systems, using an equity lens;
- engage a wide range of key players in developing a Food Charter;
- develop a set of strategies and actions to support the local food system that can be primarily undertaken by the City of Burnaby;
- consider how the City can work with other sectors such as community organizations, schools and post-secondary institutions, other levels of government and the business sector to achieve food system goals; and,

- develop a Food Systems Strategy that will inform City work in this area moving forward.

Ms. de la Salle explained that a Food Charter is a statement of values and principles that will guide development of the Food Systems Strategy. Literacy Now will be helping to create a plain language version of the Food Charter to ensure understanding by a broad audience.

The speaker highlighted the following key concepts that are foundational to the Food Systems Strategy:

- Food System: Where and/or how food is produced, processed and stored, distributed and transported, bought and sold? How does eating, culture and celebration come in, and what are we doing with food waste?
- Food Security:
 - Household Food Security is related to income, poverty, cost of living, etc.
 - Community Food Security is related to protecting farmland, protecting cultural food assets, etc.
- Food Asset: Places, programs, policies, businesses, and organizations that play a role in the food system.
- Cultural Food Asset: The recognition that there are a lot of places that people hold dear when it comes to food, e.g., food districts, food festivals, and specialty retail stores.

In conclusion, Ms. de la Salle advised that she is working with City staff to launch a public survey and will continue to work with the PAG (Project Advisory Group) to review the Food Charter. Lastly, a Burnaby Food System Strategy will be presented to the Committee.

The Committee thanked Ms. de la Salle for her presentation, noted that cultural food assets are important to a lot of Burnaby residents, and that staff are working toward securing more community gardens in Burnaby.

4. CORRESPONDENCE

4.1 Memorandum from the Acting Deputy City Clerk - Re: Burnaby Transportation Plan Update: Consideration of Plan Approval

A memorandum was received from the Acting Deputy City Clerk advising that Council, at the 2021 December 13 Open Council meeting, received the above noted report regarding the *Burnaby Transportation Plan, Connecting Burnaby* and adopted the recommendations.

4.2 Memorandum from the Acting Deputy City Clerk - Re: Homelessness Response: Winter 2021/2022

A memorandum was received from the Acting Deputy City Clerk advising that Council, at the 2021 December 06 Council meeting, received and adopted the above noted report providing information on the homelessness response for the 2021/2022 winter season.

4.3 Memorandum from the Acting Deputy City Clerk - Re: Proposed Non-Profit Occupant for City Owned Community Resource Centre Located at 2038 Rosser Avenue

A memorandum was received from the Acting Deputy City Clerk advising that Council, at the 2021 December 06 Council meeting, received and adopted the above noted report making public Council's decision on awarding the Community Resource Centre at 2038 Rosser Avenue to Cameray Child and Family Services on a five-year lease.

5. REPORTS

5.1 Report from the General Manager Planning and Development - Re: Proposed Terms of Reference for an Anti-Racism Sub-Committee of the Social Planning Committee

The General Manager Planning and Development submitted a report proposing Terms of Reference for the approved Anti-Racism Sub-Committee of the Social Planning Committee.

The General Manager Planning and Development recommended:

1. THAT the Committee recommend that Council approve the proposed Terms of Reference for the Anti-Racism Sub-Committee as attached in Appendix 1.
2. THAT the Committee select amongst itself members of the Sub-Committee, and nominate a Chair from among the membership, to be forwarded to Council for approval.

MOVED BY MS. MONIQUE NELSON
SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR KEITHLEY

THAT the recommendations of the General Manager Planning and Development be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

The Chair advised that the Anti-Racism Sub-Committee members and Chair selection will take place under New Business.

5.2 Report from the General Manager Planning and Development - Re: Rick Hansen Foundation Accessibility and Certification Training Program

The General Manager Planning and Development submitted a report providing information and a suggested approach for civic interaction with the Rick Hansen Foundation's Accessibility and Certification Training Program.

The General Manager Planning and Development recommended:

1. THAT the Committee recommend that Council approve the approach to ensuring accessibility in new civic structures, as outlined in Section 5.0.

MOVED BY MS. MONIQUE NELSON

SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR KEITHLEY

THAT the recommendation of the General Manager Planning and Development be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

6. NEW BUSINESS

Selecting Anti-Racism Sub-Committee Members and Sub-Committee Chair

The Chair asked Committee members to state their interest in joining the Sub-Committee. The following Committee members were selected to join the Anti-Racism Sub-Committee: Councillor James Wang, Trustee Ryan Stewart, Elie Lubendo, Monique Nelson, Sherman Chan, and Doris Mah.

The Chair called for nominations for the Chair of the Anti-Racism Sub-Committee.

Councillor James Wang and Elie Lubendo were self-nominated as Chair. As there were two members nominated for Chair, a secret ballot was conducted. Councillor James Wang was named the Anti-Racism Sub-Committee Chair.

Fraser Health Region Pandemic Response and Burnaby General Hospital Update

Ms. Leanne Appleton provided the following update:

- Late last year, individuals 5-11 years old were invited to be immunized. In Burnaby, rates of immunization for individuals 5-11 years old (first doses) thus far are in alignment with the trends in other age groups:
 - Burnaby SE: 50%

- SW: 55%
- NE: 60%
- NW: 63%
- For context, the Fraser Health vaccination rate for children ages 5-11 (first doses) region-wide is 44% and BC-wide is 48%.
- In Burnaby, 96% of people ages 12 and older have been double vaccinated as of January 18, 2022.
- There are 16 vaccine clinics across the Fraser Health region at this time. This includes the BCIT testing and immunization centre and a new location at 6515 Bonsor through the Burnaby Firefighters' Club that will provide additional access in South Burnaby. This new site is open from 10:45am-5:00pm by appointment only.
- A news release and a bit of coverage went out on the Burnaby General Hospital Redevelopment project. The fencing is going up and there was an Indigenous blessing ceremony with Chief Campbell and Elder Latash from the Squamish Nation.

Burnaby Interagency Council Update

Ms. Antonia Beck provided the following update:

- Successful gathering of community agencies in Burnaby that work with seniors, supported by the City of Burnaby, via Zoom. 44 people were in attendance representing about 30 agencies.
- There is a lack of sustainable funding for community-based seniors services in Burnaby. We have been receiving funding from the Ministry of Health that flows through the United Way. During the pandemic, issues of seniors living in extreme poverty and isolation have come to the forefront. The funding from the Ministry of Health could end in June 2022. If there isn't some lobbying to keep the funding in place, support such as food security that seniors are currently getting will end.
- Burnaby has the second highest poverty rate for seniors in BC. The provincial average is 9%, in Burnaby it is 16%. Seniors are amongst the homeless and with the costs of food going up, and pensions staying the same, there will be more homeless seniors by June.
- The Coldest Night of the Year Fundraiser hosted by Burnaby Community Services and Society to End Homelessness in Burnaby is happening from February 19 to 26. You can register your team online.

Mr. Sherman Chan added the following:

- It is important to note that many seniors are on a very low fixed income and are adversely affected by the recent 8% increase in food prices. There has been a 20% increase in the use of food hubs. The Committee should look at how we can collectively address these issues.

- At the Interagency Council AGM at the end of 2021, two resolutions were passed, building healthy communities in Burnaby, and digital literacy equity.

The Chair inquired on whether anyone is doing advocacy for seniors funding and asked that if anything opportunities come up, to forward it to staff.

Burnaby School District/Burnaby Board of Education Update

Trustee Ryan Stewart provided the following update:

- At the Board of Education meeting in November, Trustee Jen Mezei was re-elected as Chair for a one year term, and Trustee Bill Brassington was re-elected as Vice-Chair for a one-year term. Trustee Ryan Stewart was reappointed to the Social Planning Committee for the remainder of 2022.
- The school district has been focusing efforts on the delayed return to class Order from the PHO, revising health and safety procedures, planning for functional closures in case of staff shortages, and monitoring illness among students.
- On January 14 the Burnaby School District hosted an event to commemorate Black Excellence Day, a province-wide event with over 6000 people in attendance. The event was part of the school district's ongoing efforts in playing a meaningful role in anti-racism initiatives and activities.
- In December, the Burnaby School Board received a consultant's report with a comprehensive review of the Programs of Choice, which includes various advanced learning programs, the secondary school programs such as Microsoft Office Specialist, sports academies, French Immersion, and the Mandarin Language Arts program.
- At the December meeting, the Board passed a land disposition bylaw to conclude the sale of the Kincaid Street property, which was home to the district administration offices, to the City of Burnaby.
- The Board has now moved its offices into the refurbished school, a 1914 heritage building, at 4041 Canada Way.

7. INQUIRIES

Élie Lubendo – Gym Reopening

Élie Lubendo inquired about the Burnaby weight and cardio rooms reopening on January 20. Will the City be going back to having a maximum number of slots per hour available in weight rooms? Does the City have data on how the waves have affected City gyms vs. private gyms in Burnaby?

Staff advised the City weight rooms are reopening tomorrow morning at reduced capacities, maintaining a distance of 2.5 meters between each participant, as per the

Provincial Health Officer (PHO). Previous recreation restarts have been very successful because the distance requirements between participants exceeded PHO guidelines. In fitness classes and weight rooms, we were previously doing 12 square meter boxes around each participant, and this time we are going with 10 square meters, which exceeds the 7 square meter requirement. The capacity of each weight room will depend on its size and configuration. Fitness classes and dance lessons will restart in the following weeks.

8. **ADJOURNMENT**

Without objection, the Committee meeting adjourned at 6:43 p.m.

Councillor Colleen Jordan
CHAIR

Denise Chak
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

From: WebAdmin@burnaby.ca <WebAdmin@burnaby.ca>
Sent: Wednesday, February 16, 2022 9:05 PM
To: Clerks <Clerks@burnaby.ca>
Subject: Webform submission from: Appear as a Delegation #27

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Submitted on Wed, 02/16/2022 - 21:03
Submission # 27

Submitted values are:

What meeting would you like to appear at?
Committee

Name
Luis Helmus Antia

Address
[REDACTED]

Phone number
[REDACTED]

Email address
[REDACTED]

Speaker(s)
Luis Helmus Antia

Reason for appearance
Social Planning Committee

My 9 year old son Luis would like to speak to the Social Planning Committee about keeping chickens on residential properties. He has been practicing leadership and community involvement through Scouts, and learning persuasive writing and presentations through school. He has prepared a written statement that I have attached, and he would also like a chance to quickly speak before your committee. He had previously mailed a letter to Burnaby, and we were asked to submit our delegation request online.

Attachments
[Luis Helmus - Chickens in Burnaby.docx](#)

Hello, my name is Luis.I am 9 years old.I am talking to you right now because I am asking you if the people in the city can have CHICKENS! First of all,chickens would be helpful,because when trucks and trains can't carry food around people would panic.But with the help of chickens,people would have fresh eggs for food.Next, people would learn responsibility ,because they would have to take care of their chickens,unless they want them to die!!!!!!!!!!

Also the farmers who are poor or out of cities,would get way more money than they usually would get by selling those baby chicks .I know that the city is considering allowing chickens because my dad told me.Now sadly as I think you would think, he is working for ***Coquitlam***. He was called Jonathan Helmus.Please respond because I have been waiting for a response for about 2 years! Please call: [REDACTED]

THANKYOU!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

From: WebAdmin@burnaby.ca <WebAdmin@burnaby.ca>
Sent: Friday, March 11, 2022 1:43 PM
To: Clerks <Clerks@burnaby.ca>
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Submitted on Fri, 03/11/2022 - 13:42
Submission # 33

Submitted values are:

What meeting would you like to appear at?
Committee

Name
Cathy Peters

Organization name (if applicable)
Be Amazing Campaign

Title (if applicable)
educator

Address

[REDACTED]

Phone number

[REDACTED]

Email address

[REDACTED]

Speaker(s)
Cathy Peters

Reason for appearance

Social Planning Committee- to give an update on the issue of Human Sex Trafficking/Sexual Exploitation for the purpose of prostitution in Canada. The Federal Government is doing a review of "Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act" and the sex industry seeks to repeal the Law. City Councils need to understand the serious implications of possibly losing this important Law.

Attachments

[JUST COMMITTEE presentation.pdf](#)

**JUST COMMITTEE presentation- 5 minutes
February 11, 2022.**

By: Mrs. Cathy Peters

BC anti-human trafficking educator, speaker, advocate

email: [REDACTED]

Thank you Mr. Chair.

I am a former inner city high school teacher raising awareness about Human Sex Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation for the purpose of prostitution, which is **modern day slavery**.

Stats:

13 years is the average age of recruitment, much younger for Indigenous girls. In the Vancouver area, the **target age has dropped** to 10-12 years old. CoVid has made this worse; traffickers are organized and sophisticated. 90% of the luring, grooming, buying and selling is **ONLINE** on social media platforms.

-54% of the sex trade are Indigenous, 70-90% in urban centers-they are **severely** over-represented in the sex industry. I told the BC Indigenous Chiefs in front of Justice Minister David Lametti- this is the **most egregious form of systemic racism** in Canada.

-82% involved in prostitution had **childhood sexual abuse/incest**

-72% live with **complex PTSD**

-95% in prostitution want to leave-it is NOT a choice or a job

-84% of prostituted persons are pimped or trafficked so organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved. Crime follows the money and traffickers make hundreds of thousands of dollars per victim per year.

My **GOAL** is to **traffick proof** every community in British Columbia **AND** to stop the full decriminalization of prostitution in Canada, by supporting the Federal Law **“The Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act”**.

I have been involved with sexual exploitation **prevention** for over 40 years and began raising awareness **fulltime**, for the last 8 years, since PCEPA, **became Federal Law**.

In 2014 I began presenting to politicians (all 3 levels of government), the police and the public. I explain PCEPA so that police would enforce it, the public would understand it and be able to report it.

The Law has 4 parts:

- 1. Targets the DEMAND by targeting the buyer of sex. The traffickers, facilitator, buyer of sex are criminalized**
- 2. Recognizes the seller of sex as a victim; usually female and is immune from prosecution**
- 3. Exit strategies are in place to assist the victim out of the sex trade.**
- 4. There is robust prevention education so youth, children and the vulnerable are not pulled into the sex industry.**

This Law focuses on the **source of harm**; the buyers of sex and the profiteers. The clear statement from Parliament was that girls and women in Canada are **NOT FOR SALE**; that they are full human beings, with dignity and human rights.

In 8 years I have made over 500 presentations to over 20,000 people, not including the presentations that can be viewed online.

The turning point was last March when the **Kamloops Mass grave** was reported. Since then I have made over 200 presentations to City Councils, Regional Districts, School Boards, Police Boards, schools, frontline service providers, Indigenous groups including MMIWG gatherings in British Columbia.

3 points:

1. PCEPA is not known or enforced in BC. Therefore, BC is the best Province in Canada to buy sex. Organized crime and International crime syndicates are typically involved.
2. PCEPA has not had a **National rollout campaign**- so Canadians have not heard of the Law and police are not getting the funding or training to enforce the Law.
3. The sex industry wants to repeal PCEPA to normalize, commercialize and institutionalize the sex industry in Canada-if this happens, Canada will become a global sex tourism destination and America's brothel. Indigenous women and girls will be first casualties. Canadians would **NEVER** support this.

Consistent enforcement and the strengthening of PCEPA combined with a robust **Educational campaign** is needed. Without the enforcement of the Law, the sex industry will continue to **rapidly grow**.

The REVIEW of PCEPA puts Canada at a **Tipping Point**; repealing or weakening the LAW will have a **catastrophic impact** on Canada.

Conclusion: I do not want anyone on this Committee to be under the **illusion** that the sex industry is **SAFE**. It can **never** be made SAFE. It is a **deadly industry**. I have presented with the forensics RCMP officer who picked up and identified the body pieces on the Robert Pickton farm. Trisha Baptie is presenting next hour, is a survivor and was a journalist for 2 years at the Pickton trial. Please read and understand the **Robert Pickton case thoroughly**; that describes the **REALITY** of the sex industry and how it works.



Office of the City Clerk

B. Zeinabova, City Clerk
E. Prior, Acting Deputy City Clerk

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE DATE: 2022 MARCH 08

FROM: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER 2 FILE: 02410-20

**SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM
ITEM NO. 4.8., REPORTS, COUNCIL 2022 MARCH 07**

Burnaby City Council, at the Open Council meeting held on 2022 March 07, received the above noted report and adopted the following recommendations contained therein:

1. THAT Council approve the proposed process and funding strategy for the establishment of a community garden program on City-owned lands including the creation of a pilot program for two sites, as outlined in the report.
2. THAT a copy of the report be forwarded to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission, Financial Management Committee, Environment Committee, and the Social Planning Committee for information.
3. THAT a copy of the report be sent to Mr. Jugoslav Bajkin at 4540 Wayburne Drive, Burnaby, BC, V5G 3V9.

As per recommendation #2, a copy of this report is provided for information.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kathryn Matts".

Kathryn Matts
Administrative Officer 2

Our Vision: A world-class city committed to creating and sustaining the best quality of life for our entire community.



Meeting 2022 March 02

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE **DATE** 2022 February 18

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
GENERAL MANAGER **FILE:** 76500 20
PARKS, RECREATION AND CULTURAL
SERVICES

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM

PURPOSE: To establish a community garden program in Burnaby on City-owned lands.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** the Committee request Council to approve the proposed process and funding strategy for the establishment of a community garden program on City-owned lands including the creation of a pilot program for two sites, as outlined in this report.
2. **THAT** a copy of this report be forwarded to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission, Financial Management Committee, Environment Committee, and the Social Planning Committee for information.
3. **THAT** a copy of this report be sent to Mr. Jugoslav Bajkin at 4540 Wayburne Drive, Burnaby, BC, V5G 3V9.

REPORT

1.0 BACKGROUND

At its meeting of 2020 June 16, the Social Planning Committee, as a result of discussion resulting from correspondence relating to the keeping of backyard chickens, requested staff to report on how residents could be supported to produce more of their own food. This was followed by a motion at the 2020 November 24 Planning and Development Committee that requested staff to bring back information on current policy related to community gardens on both City land and private land, with the intent of establishing a community gardens program. In response, this report outlines a process for the establishment of a community garden program through a pilot project on City-owned lands.

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

Expanded City efforts to support resident food security and access are aligned with the following Council-adopted policies and plans/strategies: *City's Equity Policy* (2020), *Corporate Strategic Plan* (2017), *Environmental Sustainability Strategy* (2016), *Social Sustainability Strategy* (2011) and the *Healthy Community Policy* (1991).

3.0 COMMUNITY FOOD GARDENING

Agriculture has figured prominently in Burnaby's historical and cultural development, from a rural community to an urban centre since its initial settlement in the 1860s. The City was developed with a variety of agricultural areas and farm-based industries that have had a significant role in shaping the community. Burnaby's oldest cultural organization, the South Burnaby Garden Club (founded as the Central Park Agricultural Institute in 1897), continues to play an active role in promoting urban gardening and agriculture.

Burnaby's most productive agricultural lands are located in the Big Bend area, formed of alluvial and peat soils deposited as part of the Fraser River delta. The City has protected significant areas of these historic farm lands through community planning policies and zoning of the Big Bend area, and has supported their designation as part of the provincial Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR), which was established in 1973.

In the 1970s, Burnaby residents pioneered urban agriculture, with the support of the City, through the creation of a large community allotment garden on City-owned agricultural lands in the Riverside neighbourhood of the Big Bend. The Ministry of Agriculture originally operated the gardens under a pilot program; when this program ceased, the Burnaby and Regional Allotment Gardens Association (BARAGA) was formed by plot holders, and to this day continues to operate the garden, under a lease agreement with the City. Also in the 1970s, Simon Fraser University students established a garden in Naheeno Park, which also continues to flourish. More recently, urban agriculture has been incorporated, in a variety of forms, within more densely developed areas of the City.

These urban agricultural initiatives have proven to be successful and important community amenities.

3.1 Existing Regulatory Framework for Community Gardens

At its meeting of 2013 June 17, Council adopted a report which clarified Burnaby's policy approach to urban agriculture, including community gardens. As stated in this report, community gardens are a permitted accessory use, with landowner or lessee permission, within A1, A2, A3 Agricultural Districts, P3 Public and Park Use Districts, and in the M1, M2, M3 and M4 Industrial Districts. The P3 District includes parks, public open space and public school sites.

In addition to the above, food gardening is permitted within the context of comprehensive development (CD) master plans and new developments. Garden plots for residents are regularly requested and included in new multi-unit residential developments as an avenue for both growing

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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food and building social connections. Community gardens could be established on public lands owned or leased by other governments or government agencies (e.g. Provincial Government, TransLink, BC Hydro, etc.) if those lands have the correct zoning permitting the use, and if the landowner agrees to provide access for such purpose.

The 2013 Council report noted that temporary community gardens on privately-owned land that is awaiting redevelopment are not currently supported where the use would be contrary to an approved Community Plan designation. Doing so may have implications on the tax status of such lands, impede the planned development of lands, and result in the establishment of gardens in locations not well suited to the use.

3.2 Existing Burnaby Food Initiatives

The City actively seeks to support access to food, the ability to grow food, and to support pollinators, through a range of formal and informal supports and initiatives. An overview of these supports are summarized and listed below:

- The City was a founding member of Burnaby Food First (BFF), which was a local community consortium that was formed in the late 1990's to advocate for affordable access to food for all community residents. BFF has offered free workshops to residents on container food gardening (designed for balconies) and food preservation.
- In 2009, City Council adopted amendments to the Zoning Bylaw to permit beekeeping (apiculture) in R1 through R5, R10 and R11 Residential Districts and A1 through A3 Agricultural Districts.
- The City partners with Artisan Farmers' Markets to offer a weekly market at Burnaby City Hall from May to October.
- The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department has historically offered free or subsidized food as part of many programs. Examples included subsidized seniors luncheons, youth cooking programs and children's gardening programs.
- Burnaby leases City-owned land at no-cost for two community gardens¹: the Heights Community Garden and the Burnaby and Region Allotment Garden. The latter garden is the largest of its kind in Western Canada. Both gardens are very popular and have long waitlists.
- Gardening plots are increasingly being included, as a result of City requests, within new multi-family developments for the use of building residents. As a result, over 100 new gardening plots have been created in new developments over the past five years.
- In alignment with the City's Social and Environmental Sustainability Strategies, the City is currently developing a first-ever Burnaby Food Systems Strategy to outline the current context of access to food as well as articulating short, medium, and long term actions for enhancement.

¹ To the knowledge of staff, there are currently 13 community gardens currently in Burnaby. 11 of the gardens are on educational institution property and two are on City property.

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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3.3 Public Access and Benefits

Community gardens in an urban environment provide a valuable recreation activity that contributes to people's health and well-being, positive social interactions, neighbourhood building, food production, environmental education, habitat development and connection to nature. Publicly accessible and available gardens provide shared opportunities for teaching and learning, as well as encourage programming and gardening opportunities for the community. These successes are already exemplified at the Heights Community Garden and the Burnaby and Region Allotment Garden.

As noted above, the City has a history of encouraging urban agriculture and in supporting the socioeconomic and environmental benefit of food security for residents. As such, there is precedence for the creation of a community garden program on City-owned lands.

4.0 ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY GARDEN PROGRAM IN BURNABY

Staff propose the following activities to establish a community garden program in Burnaby:

4.1 Develop Community Garden Program Component

4.1.1 Creation of a Program Application Form and Community Garden Operations Guidelines

The first step would be development of an application form, application process and criteria by which applications would be assessed. The application form, process and criteria would be publicly available on the City's website. Staff note that the applicant group would need to be formalized as part of this process, either through establishment of a non-profit society, or through creation of an operations partnership with an existing local non-profit organization.

Staff would also work to develop a set of guidelines for user groups providing direction on successfully establishing and maintaining a community garden on City-owned land. The information would provide guidance for user groups on the intent of community gardens; management of garden membership with priority given to Burnaby residents; development, physical accessibility and public access requirements; and management/operation of the garden. The guidelines would also identify relevant City regulations (e.g. bylaws), policies and practices as needed.

4.1.2 Site Selection

Upon application and confirmation of an applicant group's eligibility, the next step would be to work with the applicants to identify a suitable site. The site selection process is described further in *Section 4.2* of this report. It is important to ensure that residents living near the potential garden sites are made aware of the intended garden, and have an opportunity to provide comments on the proposal. Staff would provide information on the proposed community garden plan and survey neighbours within a certain radius to solicit their comments on the proposed garden.

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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4.1.3 Site Plan and Garden Management Plan Development

Assuming selection of an appropriate site, staff would then work with the applicant group to both formalize a site/design plan for the garden, and to develop a garden management plan (based upon the guidelines noted above). The management plan would also include factors such as a planting schedule, maintenance standards, waste removal, pest control and an emergency response procedure.

4.1.4 License Agreement with the City

Upon completion of the steps noted above, the applicant group would be required to enter into a licensing agreement with the City to ensure that there are clear understandings of the terms and conditions for operating the community garden, and to provide proof of the appropriate liability insurance. The term (number of years) and potential options to review the license would be determined through the pilot process as discussed in the next section.

4.2 Conduct a Pilot Project

As outlined above, there are many aspects to the establishment of a community garden program. To test the feasibility of the program components, it is proposed that a pilot be undertaken alongside the development of the program, to allow for program elements to be amended as needed.

In order to determine optimal locations for potential sites for community gardens, staff undertook an initial review of City-owned lands. This review included examination of: riparian setbacks, tree cover, access to water, sun exposure, availability of washrooms, access to parking, slope, drainage, proximity to multi-family housing, past expressed community interest, and distance from collector and arterial roadways.

City-owned lands with contamination (e.g. former manufacturing sites), sites held by the City for other purposes (e.g. creation of affordable housing/parks and greenspace consolidation) or sites encumbered with utility right-of-ways were not included for consideration.

Through this process, twelve (12) sites were identified across the City as potential pilot community garden locations. Staff then conducted site visits and performed a secondary level of suitability analysis by examining ground conditions including active use patterns in on and around the area, sun/shade, tree and shrub health and compatibility with impact to plant growth, invasive species (pest and plant conditions), soil conditions and water source connections.

Based on this process, two preferred pilot sites were identified:

- Greentree Village Park, in the southeast corner near the playground. This location is zoned P3 District and designated as Park land (see *Appendix #1*).

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
 Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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- 7679 13th Street (adjacent to Ernie Winch Park). This location is identified as open space and is currently zoned R5 District. To proceed as a pilot site, staff note that this location would need to be rezoned to P3 District (see *Appendix #2*).

Staff are aware of groups of community members in both areas who may be interested in working with the City to establish these pilot sites. Should the pilot project approach outlined in the report be approved, staff would meet with the groups in question to discuss next steps, and the proposed program elements described above.

4.3 Program Management

In order to enable creation of the community garden program, appropriate staffing resources are required. As such, the creation of an additional RFT position within the Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department (Parks Planning) to act as the Community Garden Coordinator is being requested. Key responsibilities would include:

- acting as the staff contact liaison with the user group proponents for each garden site;
- facilitating connection between project proponents and other potential partners;
- facilitating project and staff support between City departments;
- where appropriate, further assessing the suitability of each garden site for food consumption and production;
- working with the user group proponents to establish a licensing agreement with the City for the operation of each garden site;
- working with the user group proponents of each site to design the garden including pathways, fencing, loading areas and accessibility for users who use mobility devices; and
- providing other in-kind support, as appropriate.

4.3.1 Capital Costs

The establishment of garden sites would have initial start-up costs such as garden bed area clearing, soil remediation, connection to water service lines and support facilities including pathways, seating, tool storage, signage, fencing, and other elements that reveal themselves through the detailed site inspection process. To support the initial set-up, it is proposed that the City supply the water service line and develop a vehicle access point to facilitate delivery of construction supplies and the ongoing material needs of the garden. These works may range in cost from \$25,000 to \$150,000 depending on proximity to waterlines and roadways. In addition \$50,000 would be allocated for each site for ancillary operating items. Detail site development plans would be identified in the application and consultation process and would be reflected in the license agreement.

Funding for the RFT position and any further operating or capital requirements for the Community Garden Program will be included as part of the 2023- 2027 Financial Plan process for Council's consideration.

To: *Planning and Development Committee*
From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
Re: *Establishment of a Community Garden Program*
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5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The City has a history of supporting food security and access in Burnaby. In line with this direction, this report proposes a process for establishment of a community garden program on City-owned lands.

As such, it is recommended that the Committee request Council to approve the proposed process and funding strategy for the establishment of a community garden program on City-owned lands, including the creation of two pilot program sites.

It is further recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Parks, Recreation and Culture Commission; Financial Management Committee; Environment Committee; and Social Planning Committee for information and to Mr. Jugoslav Bajkin at 4540 Wayburne Drive, Burnaby, BC, V5G 3V9.


E. W. Kozak, General Manager
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

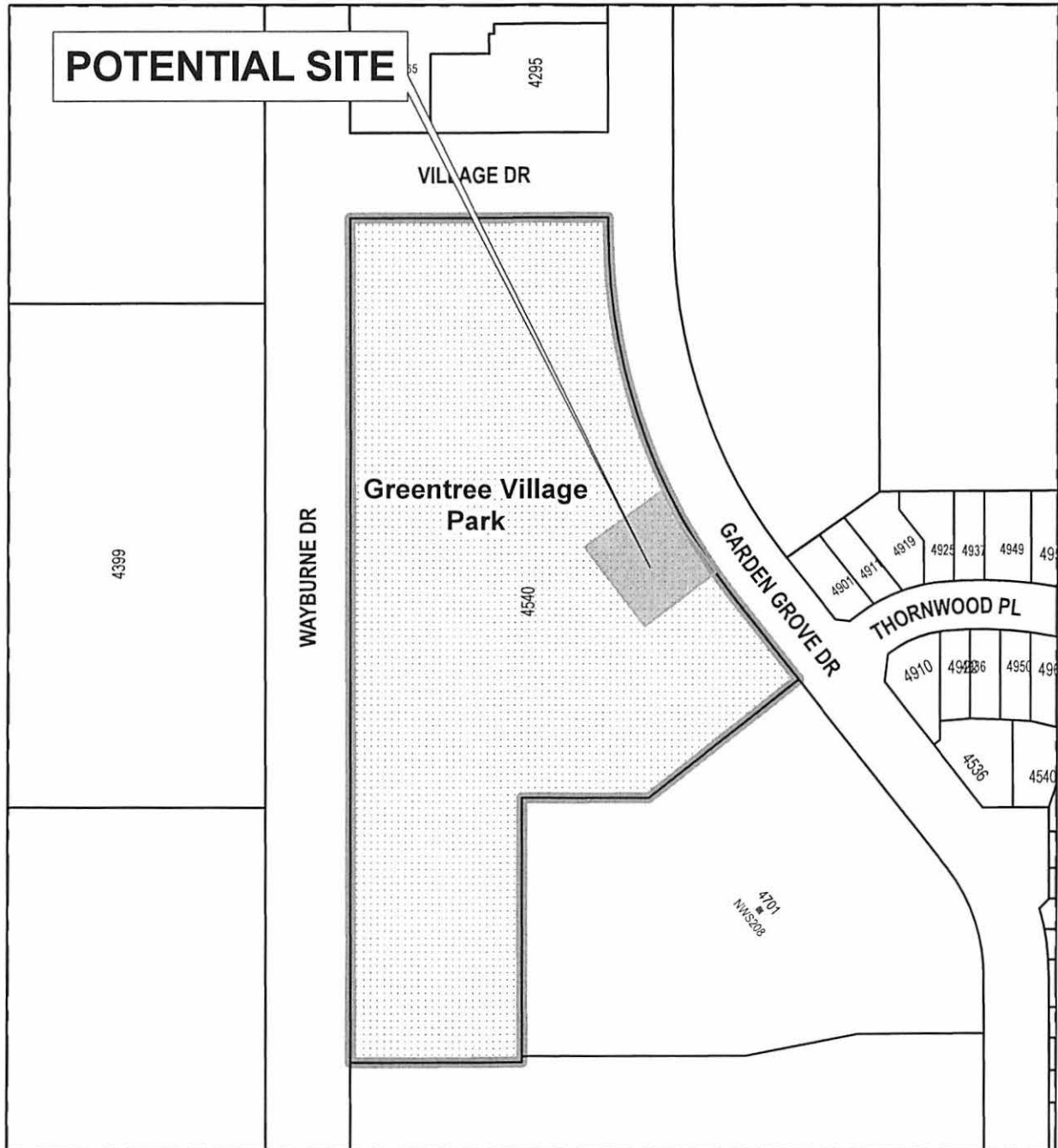

Dave Ellenwood, General Manager
PARKS, RECREATION AND
CULTURAL SERVICES

KO/HE/sa

Attachments

- | | | |
|------------|---|-----------------|
| Copied to: | Chief Administrative Officer | Chief Librarian |
| | Deputy Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer | City Solicitor |
| | General Manager Corporate Services | City Clerk |
| | General Manager Engineering | |
| | General Manager Community Safety | |
| | Chief Human Resources Officer | |

Appendix #1



PLANNING & BUILDING DEPARTMENT



Date: NOV 09 2021

scale: 1:2,000

Drawn By: JS

**COMMUNITY GARDEN PILOT PROJECT
PORTION OF 4540 WAYBURNE DRIVE**



Potential Garden Site



Park

Appendix #2



PLANNING & BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Date: NOV 26 2021

scale: 1:2,000

Drawn By: JS

**COMMUNITY GARDEN PILOT PROJECT
7679 13TH STREET**

Potential Garden Site
 Park



Meeting 2022 March 22

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

DATE: 2022 March 10

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FILE: 1750 20

SUBJECT: CHILD CARE RESOURCES GROUP UPDATE FOR 2022

PURPOSE: To provide an update on the activities of the Child Care Resources Group during 2021 and propose a work plan for 2022.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** the Committee request Council to endorse the Child Care Resources Group work plan for 2022.
2. **THAT** the Committee request Council to approve an expenditure of \$800 from the 2022 Boards, Committees and Commissions budget to support the activities of the Burnaby Child Care Provider Appreciation event in 2022 May, as detailed in *Section 4.2* of this report.

REPORT

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Child Care Resources Group (CCRG) was established in 1990 as an advisory body to the City on child care matters. It is comprised of representatives from non-profit child care societies operating in Burnaby, as well as Fraser Health Community Care Facilities Licensing, the Burnaby School District, the Burnaby-New Westminster Child Care Resource and Referral Program, and the City's Planning and Development and Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services departments.

As outlined in its Terms of Reference and Burnaby's Child Care Policy, the mandate of the CCRG is to:

- serve as an advisory body on child care matters;
- assist with the development of Burnaby child care policies, services and programs; and
- act as an advocate for child care services and programs in Burnaby.

In accordance with the Child Care Policy, the CCRG prepares update reports on its activities for the Social Planning Committee and Council. This report provides an overview of activities in 2021 and proposes a work plan for the CCRG for 2022.

To: Social Planning Committee
 From: General Manager Planning and Development
 Re: Child Care Resources Group Update for 2022
 2022 March 10 Page 2

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

Over the years, the CCRG has assisted staff in monitoring the child care environment and identifying and providing advice to address emerging issues in child care. It was instrumental in developing the City's *Child Care Policy*, adopted in 1994 and revised in 2000. The Policy's vision states that the City is committed to:

- assisting with the creation of a comprehensive and inclusive child care system in Burnaby;
- supporting families and children in their search for child care options; and
- working with the Board of Education, government ministries, child care providers, community service providers, and others in pursuing the City's child care objectives.

Further, the Child Care Policy states that the City will work to improve the availability, accessibility, and affordability of child care by providing appropriate and sufficient opportunities for the establishment of child care facilities within the context of the Official Community Plan, community plans, the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw, and other City regulations.

These policy statements are also identified as key objectives in the City's *Social Sustainability Strategy*, adopted in 2011. The Strategy recognizes the role child care plays in people's economic security and its contribution towards the development of complete communities (communities with a range of housing, services, transportation options and amenities within their own boundaries). Similarly, the City's *Environmental Sustainability Strategy* (2016) supports the development of complete communities that are walkable, bikeable and transit-supported. City policies recognize that while the provision and regulation of child care is the responsibility of the Provincial government, the City can play a supportive role. Support for the work of the CCRG also aligns with the City's *Corporate Strategic Plan* (2017).

3.0 KEY ACTIVITIES OF THE CCRG IN 2021

3.1 Child Care Policy Review

In 2021, the CCRG continued to provide advice and insights into provincial and federal child care policy. This role aligns with Action #2 in the Burnaby Social Sustainability Strategy:

Continue to advocate to the federal and provincial governments for a comprehensive and integrated child care plan which establishes an early care and learning system that is universal, publicly funded, inclusive, affordable, and of high quality.

In 2018 the Provincial government published its 10-year plan to create a universal child care system in B.C. including the creation of new spaces through the Childcare BC New Spaces fund. More recently, the Federal government announced its new Early Learning and Child Care Plan (2021) to provide parents with, on average, \$10/day licensed child care spaces for children under six years old within five years, including a fifty percent reduction in average fees by the end of 2022. B.C. was the first province to sign onto the Federal-Provincial agreement (2021 July 8). Through the agreement, the Federal government will allocate \$3.2 billion to B.C. over the next five years. Both the Provincial and Federal governments' plans focus on three key elements – access to child care spaces, fee reductions for parents, and recruitment and retention of the child care workforce – as detailed below.

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 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
 Re: *Child Care Resources Group Update for 2022*
 2022 March 10 Page 3

Access to Child Care Spaces

The pandemic has demonstrated that child care is a vital part of our social infrastructure and key to economic recovery. The economic recovery plans of both the Provincial and Federal governments emphasize the importance of access to affordable, quality and inclusive child care. Together, the Province and the Federal government aim to fund over 50,000 new licensed child care spaces in B.C. by 2026.

Since the Childcare BC New Spaces Fund was first announced in 2018, the City has accessed \$5,280,000 in funding to create new child care centres for children under six years old including the Montecito, Capitol Hill and Stride child care centres, built in partnership with Burnaby School District, and a new child care centre in the Christine Sinclair Community Centre.

Initially, when the Childcare BC New Space funding was first announced in 2018, private as well as public and non-profit providers were eligible to apply for the funding. In the most recent intake (2021 November), eligible organizations were restricted to public and non-profit sector organizations to align with the Province's goal of creating a universal child care program.

The City and School District's child care facilities partnership¹ and the City's existing operating model for its purpose-built child care centres align with this provincial direction. In these models, the asset (child care centre) is publicly-owned while each centre is operated by a locally-base non-profit organization. Centres developed through these models will remain in the public domain for the long term. Going forward, it will be important to identify additional publicly-owned sites to create new spaces in Burnaby.

Fee Reductions

Child care fees are one of the most significant household expenses for young families. Prior to recent funding programs, the main source of operating funds for child care operators was parent fees. This situation has limited the ability of operators to attract and retain qualified child care staff through higher wages since any increases have been directly derived through parent fees.

Since 2018, the Provincial government has introduced a fee reduction initiative that has lowered the cost of infant/toddler care (by up to \$350/month in group centres) and three-to-five year old care (by up to \$100/month in group centres). With funding from the Federal government, the Province also implemented a prototype program at 50 sites across B.C. to test the funding and operational models required to move towards a universal child care program.

Since 2018, families at prototype sites have paid \$200 or less per month per child for full-time child care. Four of the first prototype sites are located in Burnaby for a total of 136 licensed spaces out of a total of 2,525 spaces across B.C. In the recent Federal/Provincial funding agreement, the Province announced its intention to increase the number of \$10/day spaces to 12,500 spaces across B.C. by the end of 2022. A number of Burnaby-based child care providers are waiting to hear if they will be one of new prototype sites. As noted above, for the remaining, non prototype spaces, the Province aims to reduce parent fees to \$20/day for spaces for children under six years old by December 2022.

¹ In the City/School District child care facilities partnership, the City provides capital contributions, the School District provides land and oversees the operations of new centres, and local non-profit organizations operate the centres.

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 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
 Re: *Child Care Resources Group Update for 2022*
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Recruitment and Retention of Child Care Workforce

A third and critical component of creating a universal child care system is the recruitment and retention of the child care workforce. As noted above, the child care sector has historically depended on parent fees to fund the operating costs of child care. As such, because of the direct impact on parents, child care providers have been limited in the wages they can pay child care workers which in turn has affected their ability to recruit and retain qualified staff. Many members of the CCRG struggle to recruit and retain a full complement of staff to operate their centres. Since child care licensing requirements have strict staff-to-child ratios, this means that some licensed spaces are vacant because agencies cannot recruit enough qualified staff to meet staffing ratios.

To address this challenge the Province initiated an Early Care and Learning Recruitment and Retention Strategy in 2018. The strategy has included bursaries for Early Childhood Education (ECE) students, the creation of new ECE spaces at post-secondary institutions and implementation of a wage enhancement of \$4 an hour for ECEs. These initiatives have helped the sector but members of the CCRG note that the wage enhancement program to date has not included child care administration staff (non-floor staff), early childhood education assistants and child care staff who provide child care to school age children. In addition, the wage enhancement program does not cover vacation time or sick time so organizations are required to make up the difference in wages which creates budget and accounting challenges.

In the Provincial budget for 2022, the Province has announced it will extend the wage enhancement to some child care administration staff. While this addresses some concerns, child care advocates are calling for a publicly funded, competitive and equitable wage grid for Early Childhood Educators that recognizes staff qualifications and experience and provides wages that are competitive with other positions with similar education, experience and responsibilities.

To raise awareness of the critical need to recruit and retain more child care sector staff, Council, at its meeting on 2022 March 7, approved a resolution for submission to the UBCM highlighting the issue. Staff will monitor the progress of the resolution and report back to Council on any outcomes.

3.2 Development of the Child Care Needs Assessment and Action Plan

As part of its 10-year child care plan, the Province, through the UBCM, has encouraged and funded municipalities to develop child care action plans to identify the number of spaces needed over the next 10 years and strategies to achieve the spaces. The City received a \$25,000 UBCM grant in 2019 to develop a child care action plan. CCRG members guided the development of the action plan² which was adopted by Council in 2021 July. The plan identifies a need for 1,287 new infant/toddler spaces, 1,512 new three-to-five year old spaces, and 1,613 new school age spaces over the next ten years, for a total of 4,412 new spaces.

The plan identifies actions to achieve the targets and includes an action to review the role, mandate and governance/reporting structure of the CCRG to ensure it is aligned and equipped to assist in the implementation of the plan.

² See Burnaby Child Care Action Plan <https://www.burnaby.ca/sites/default/files/acquiadam/2021-09/Child%20Care%20Action%20Plan%20Final.pdf>

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3.3 Provision of Child Care Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic, child care services have remained open while other services, including schools, have switched to virtual services at times. In B.C., child care programs were encouraged to remain open and were provided additional funding so that essential workers from other sectors could access child care. As the pandemic has progressed, economic recovery plans, including those of the Federal and Provincial governments and the Burnaby Board of Trade, have highlighted the critical role child care will play in supporting economic recovery.

The relationships established over the years by CCRG members have proved invaluable during the pandemic. In the early stages, CCRG members held weekly online meetings to share information and resources as they adapted their programs to meeting evolving Provincial health orders. The CCRG has now returned to monthly meetings and members continue to share information and strategies. To document the challenges experienced over the past two years, City staff surveyed CCRG members in 2021 December to understand what has been both helpful and challenging regarding communications, funding and staffing issues during the pandemic. Twenty responses were received from staff of the organizations represented at the CCRG. Key findings are listed in *Appendix 1 attached*.

CCRG members intend to invite Ministry and Health staff to a focused discussion on the above findings with a view to supporting mutual learning from these experiences and improving services and communications going forward.

3.4 Celebration of Child Care Month

In recognition of the important role quality child care plays in the social and economic well being of our community, the CCRG celebrates child care month in May each year. Activities include the Child Care Appreciation event for child care providers from home-based, private and non-profit child care centres throughout Burnaby. In 2021, the City provided funding to help support an online appreciation event that included a fun hands-on craft activity that child care providers could use toward their professional development requirements. Seventy providers from across Burnaby attended. Burnaby Council also proclaimed May as Child Care Month and the Mayor recorded a video message expressing the City's appreciation for the essential role child care providers were playing during the pandemic. The video message was shared widely and was much appreciated by the child care sector.

4.0 THE YEAR AHEAD – 2022

4.1 Burnaby Child Care Action Plan Implementation

The CCRG's main activity for 2022 will be to provide guidance and advice in the implementation of the Burnaby Child Care Action Plan. A separate report will be prepared for the Social Planning Committee on the first phase implementation plan. As noted above, a priority action for the first phase will be a review of the role, mandate and governance/reporting structure of the CCRG to ensure it is aligned and equipped to assist in the implementation of the plan.

To: Social Planning Committee
From: General Manager Planning and Development
Re: Child Care Resources Group Update for 2022
2022 March 10..... Page 6

4.2 Celebration of Child Care Month

The CCRG will work with partners to celebrate Child Care Month in May 2022 by:

- requesting Burnaby Council to proclaim child care month and child care provider appreciation day; and
- working with the Burnaby Early Childhood Development (ECD) Table in sponsoring the Child Care Provider Appreciation event on 2022 May 26. The intent is to have the event in person at the Burnaby Neighbourhood House – South House. The event is open to all in-home, private and non-profit child care providers in Burnaby and includes a dinner and a professional development component. To support this event, it is proposed the Social Planning Committee request Council to approve an expenditure of \$800 to assist with expenses for this event.

5.0 CONCLUSION

This report provides an overview of the CCRG’s key activities in 2021. It also proposes a work plan for the CCRG for the year ahead. Specifically, the CCRG proposes to provide guidance and advice for the implementation of the first phase of the Burnaby Child Care Action Plan. A separate report will be prepared for the Social Planning Committee on the first phase implementation plan.

As detailed in *Section 4.2* above, it is also recommended that the Committee request Council to approve an expenditure of \$800 from the 2022 Boards, Committees and Commissions budget to support the activities planned for the Child Care Provider Appreciation event on 2022 May 26.



E.W. Kozak, General Manager
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

MM:sa

Attachment

Copied to: Chief Administrative Officer
Deputy Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer
General Manager, Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
City Clerk

Appendix 1

Survey of the Burnaby Child Care Resources Group Child Care Services during the COVID-19 Pandemic December 2021

The Child Care Resources Group (CCRG) is an advisory body to the City of Burnaby on child care matters. It is comprised of representatives from non-profit child care societies operating in Burnaby, as well as Fraser Health Community Care Facilities Licensing, the Burnaby School District, the Burnaby-New Westminster Child Care Resource and Referral Program, and the City's Planning and Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services departments.

In December 2021, CCRG members were surveyed on their experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic to identify helpful initiatives, challenges and overall impressions related to communications with government agencies, funding and staffing. Twenty responses were received from staff of the organizations represented at the CCRG.

Key findings include the following:

Communications with MCFD and Health

Most helpful:

- Regular updates via email bulletins from MCFD and Health agencies that provide clear directions for the safe operation of child care services, especially as guidelines continue to evolve.
- Conference/video calls with Ministry and Health agency staff that allow for questions and answers with child care providers.

Most challenging:

- Receiving information on changing health protocols for schools long after schools receive the information and, as a result, having to modify child care services with very short notice; delays mean that child care providers do not always have sufficient time to communicate with parents resulting in frustration and parents questioning the operations and practices of child care providers.
- Receiving conflicting information from MCFD and health agencies on health and safety protocols.
- Receiving limited guidance from health agencies when exposures have happened in child care centres.

Funding Programs

Most helpful:

- Temporary emergency funding from MCFD that allowed child care centres to remain open even when parents withdrew children from programs and were no longer paying monthly fees.
- Health and safety grants from MCFD that have allowed child care providers to purchase personal protective equipment (PPE) and cleaning supplies and replace outdoor equipment and appliances (e.g. washers and dryers) due to increased use during the pandemic.

Most challenging:

- Health and safety grants could not be used for staff training on health protocols.

Staffing*Most helpful:*

- Health and safety grants allowed centres to purchase PPE which helped child care staff feel safer at work.
- The temporary emergency funding allowed centres to top-up the wages of child care staff in recognition of their willingness to provide in-person (frontline) services during the pandemic, especially during periods of heightened risk. The funding also allowed centres to enhance capacities to:
 - replace staff who were sick;
 - clean and disinfect centres;
 - adapt/consolidate programs to maintain the same cohorts of children and appropriate staff-to-child ratios; and
 - maintain high quality care in a constantly evolving environment.

Most challenging:

- Some centres were challenged to remain open because some staff felt the risk level was not worth the compensation (pay) and stress of working.
- The Canadian Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) drew part-time staff away from centres because they could earn more from CERB than working in the centres.
- Centres struggled to find substitute workers when their own staff members were sick.
- Staff in many centres have experienced burn-out from working in ongoing stressful conditions, including long work hours, reduced staffing levels and ongoing risk of exposure.
- Child care workers were not given priority access to vaccinations even though child care services were deemed essential services. Priority access would allow for child care providers to plan for staff vaccinations (time off for staff to get vaccinated, logistics of vaccination booking, vaccination recovery).

Next Steps

The CCRG will invite MCFD and Health staff to a focused discussion on the above findings with a view to supporting mutual learning from these experiences and improving services and communications going forward.



Meeting 2022 March 22

COMMITTEE REPORT

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

DATE: 2022 March 10

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FILE: 1750 20

SUBJECT: **PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR THE KEEPING OF BACKYARD CHICKENS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS**

PURPOSE: To propose a framework for the keeping of backyard chickens in Burnaby.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. **THAT** the Committee request Council to authorize staff to prepare amendments to the *Burnaby Zoning Bylaw* and *Animal Control Bylaw* as required to permit the keeping of backyard chickens, following the parameters set out in *Section 5.0* of this report.
2. **THAT** a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information.

REPORT

1.0 BACKGROUND

At its 2020 June 16 meeting, the Social Planning Committee received correspondence including a petition with 173 signatures seeking a change to the City's current bylaws to support the keeping of backyard chickens. The Committee referred the matter to staff and requested a report outlining ways the City can support residents to produce more of their own food, including backyard chickens (eggs).

Staff responded to this request in a report received by the Committee at its 2020 November 17 meeting. The report requested authorization to re-examine the feasibility and advisability of permitting the keeping of backyard chickens, which was granted by the Committee and Council. Accordingly, this report provides an overview of the subject and outlines a proposed framework for the humane and sanitary keeping of backyard chickens in Burnaby.

2.0 POLICY CONTEXT

Expanded City efforts to support resident food security, via the keeping of backyard chickens, is aligned with the following Council-adopted policies, plans, and strategies: *Equity Policy* (2020), *Corporate Strategic Plan* (2017), *Environmental Sustainability Strategy* (2016), *Social Sustainability Strategy* (2011), and *Healthy Community Policy* (1991).

To: *Social Planning Committee*
 From: *General Manager Planning and Development*
 Re: *Proposed Framework for the Keeping of Backyard Chickens
 in Residential Districts*
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3.0 BURNABY CONTEXT

The land that Burnaby is on has always supported hənqəminəm and Skwxwú7mesh speaking people to hunt, fish, harvest and gather. Burnaby also has a history of settler agricultural production that spans 150 years. Given this historical legacy, the City supported the creation and continues to support the ongoing protection of 234 hectares of the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) within the Big Bend area of south Burnaby under the A1 and A3 Agricultural Districts. This area accommodates approximately 40 active farms.

Food security has many definitions, however it is commonly understood as when all people have ongoing physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food, which is grown and/or produced in an environmentally sensitive manner, and that meets their cultural preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life.

3.1 Existing Burnaby Food Initiatives

The City actively seeks to support access to food, the ability to grow food, and to support pollinators, through a range of formal and informal supports and initiatives. An overview of these supports are summarized and listed below:

- The City was a founding member of Burnaby Food First (BFF), which was a local community consortium that was formed in the late 1990s to advocate for affordable access to food for all community residents. BFF has offered free workshops to residents on container food gardening (designed for balconies) and food preservation.
- In 2009, City Council adopted amendments to the Zoning Bylaw to permit beekeeping (apiculture) in R1 through R5, R10 and R11 Residential Districts and A1 through A3 Agricultural Districts.
- The City partners with Artisan Farmers' Markets to offer a weekly market at Burnaby City Hall from May to October.
- The Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services Department has historically offered free or subsidized food as part of many programs. Examples included subsidized seniors luncheons, youth cooking programs and children's gardening programs.
- Burnaby leases City-owned land at no-cost for two community gardens¹: the Heights Community Garden and the Burnaby and Region Allotment Garden. The latter garden is the largest of its kind in Western Canada. Both gardens are very popular and have long waitlists.
- Gardening plots are increasingly being included, as a result of City requests, within new multi-family developments for the use of building residents. As a result, over 100 new gardening plots have been created in new developments over the past five years.
- In alignment with the City's Social and Environmental Sustainability Strategies, the City is currently developing a first-ever Burnaby Food Systems Strategy to outline the current context of access to food, as well as articulating short, medium, and long term actions for enhancement.

The keeping of chickens in an urban environment, including residences, provides food security benefits including providing access to eggs, the production of fertilizer, the provision of natural pest control

¹ To the knowledge of staff, there are currently 13 community gardens currently in Burnaby. 11 of the gardens are on educational institution property and two are on City property.

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 Re: Proposed Framework for the Keeping of Backyard Chickens
 in Residential Districts
 2022 March 10.....Page 3

(i.e. chickens eating flies and grubs) and other benefits. The City has a history of encouraging urban agriculture and in seeking to support the food security of individual residents. As such, there are precedents for expanded City efforts to support resident food security and consider for the action of permitting the keeping of backyard chickens within certain parameters.

4.0 BACKYARD CHICKENS OVERVIEW

In the *Burnaby Zoning Bylaw*, the keeping of chickens is a permitted use in the A1 and A2 Agricultural Districts as well as the M1 through M3 and M5 Industrial Districts. In the A1 District, the keeping of chickens is permitted for commercial and domestic purposes, while in the A2 District the keeping of chickens is limited to domestic purposes only. In the M1 through M3 and M5 Districts the keeping of chickens is permitted as an agricultural use. It should be noted that in the A3 Truck Gardening District, the keeping of chickens are permitted on properties that are designated ALR under the *Agricultural Land Reserve Use Regulation*.

In 2010, Council examined the keeping of backyard chickens in residential areas. At its meeting of 2010 June 21, Council recommended against permitting the keeping of backyard chickens in residential districts, citing concerns regarding noise, odour, pests, spread of disease and unwanted poultry. Since that time, a number of other local governments with a largely urban land base have adopted regulations which permit the keeping of chickens on residential properties within certain parameters that address potential disease and pest concerns.

In response to recent, increased community interest in the keeping of backyard chickens, as noted above, Council adopted a report at its meeting of 2020 November 17 that authorized staff to re-examine the feasibility and advisability of permitting the keeping of backyard chickens. Staff's review process was wide reaching but focussed primarily on four areas:

- a scan of practices in other local governments in B.C.;
- an examination of potential health risks and mitigation measures;
- an examination of potential 'nuisances', including the potential to attract predators and rodents, odour, and noise; and,
- research into optimal care and living conditions for the humane keeping of backyard chickens.

Each area is discussed and summarized below with additional information provided in *Appendix 1* and *2*.

4.1 Best Practices in other Local Governments

Under the *Local Government Act* and *Community Charter*, municipalities are able to regulate backyard chickens through land use regulation bylaws. As detailed in *Appendix 1*, backyard chicken regulations exist within policy, guidelines and bylaws for a number of municipalities. Approximately half of the local governments within Metro Vancouver permit the urban keeping of backyard chickens, within certain parameters. Best practices and considerations of the keeping of backyard chickens are as follows:

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- **Districts where backyard chickens are permitted** – Chickens are typically permitted on agricultural lands and single-family residential lots. Only a few municipalities permit them in additional districts (e.g. two-family and multi-family residential lots).
- **Restrictions on the number of chickens** – The number of chickens permitted is typically related to lot size. In more urban municipalities, the number of chickens permitted in residential districts ranges from two to eight.
- **Siting requirements** – Siting requirements vary amongst the municipalities reviewed but generally most have minimum setback and location requirements for the chicken coop, run and enclosure spaces.
- **Bylaw amendments** – Municipalities have typically amended their zoning bylaw, animal control bylaw and associated enforcement/ticketing bylaw(s) to include supporting language (e.g. definitions), permit the use, and regulate/enforce backyard chickens. Only a few municipalities have created a separate bylaw that specifically addresses backyard chickens.
- **Enforcement** – Based on discussions with bylaw officers from neighbouring municipalities, the enforcement and compliance of backyard chickens is generally investigated on a complaint basis. To date, there have been a low number of complaints and tickets issued for backyard chickens in comparison to other animal-related service calls (e.g. dogs).

4.2 Examination of Potential Health Risks and Mitigations – Diseases

Staff consulted with the Fraser Health’s Medical Health Officer for Burnaby on the potential health risks relating to the keeping of backyard chickens, including mitigation measures. More specifically, the potential health risks examined included: Avian Influenza, Salmonella, Campylobacter, E. Coli, and Newcastle Disease, as detailed in *Appendix 2*.

The Medical Health Officer advised that the disease risk is low so long as proper regulation, education, safety, and waste management are addressed. The Medical Health Officer provided specific examples of ways to mitigate risk and provided links to relevant sources, including materials prepared by other municipalities.

Staff also consulted with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (Ministry). Starting in 2022, the Ministry will require owners to register livestock, including poultry, through a livestock traceability system called the Premises Identification (ID) program². Its purpose is to provide:

- An up-to-date list of premises that have animals in the City;
- rapid notification to animal owners on relevant information;
- preparedness for any animal health, natural disaster and food safety emergencies (e.g. communicable diseases); and
- facilitation of rapid evacuation of animals in a natural disaster emergency (e.g. floods).

Ministry staff advised that this program is intended for large and small scale livestock and hobby farms, including backyard chickens. There is no cost to register and obtain a premises ID number from the Ministry. The responsibility will be on the owner to practice the safe and healthy keeping of chickens,

² For more information - Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. Premises Identification Program. Accessed October 2021: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/industry/agriculture-seafood/programs/premises-id>

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however, the Ministry and local governments can facilitate mitigation risks by providing general regulations and educational resources.

4.3 Examination of Potential Nuisances – Pests, Noise and Odour

Potential nuisances of attracting other animals as well as noise and odour were also discussed with the Medical Health Officer, including mitigation measures. The review concluded that appropriate care, maintenance, sanitization, and disposal of backyard chicken waste can reduce the potential of attracting pests and limiting noise and odour issues. Regulations in other local governments include:

- **Prohibition of keeping roosters** – Roosters are generally prohibited in the majority of urban municipalities due to rooster crowing that can reach a sound level of 85 to 90 decibels A (dBA), above the “continuous sound” levels identified in noise bylaws. The *Burnaby Noise or Sound Abatement Bylaw* limits the noise level for continuous noise or sound in the residential districts to 55 dBA between 7:00 am to 10:00 pm and to 45 dBA between 10:00 pm to 7:00 am.
- **Restrictions on flock size and distance from other properties** – the number of chickens is limited for noise and odour purposes. A noise reading conducted by staff from the City of Pleasanton, California identified a “squawking” chicken registered at 63 dBA at two feet away, and would not register at nine feet away³. As well, educational resources for owners emphasize the importance of regular cleaning to minimize unpleasant odours.
- **Prohibition of the slaughtering, euthanasia, and processing of chickens** – in other jurisdictions, animal owners are prohibited from slaughtering, euthanizing, and/or processing animals on their premises and are required to dispose of animal carcasses at appropriate and authorized facilities. Local governments have implemented fines to prevent these occurrences.
- **Other guidelines and best practices to reduce noise, odour, waste, and other environmental impacts** – in addition to the above regulations, some jurisdictions have produced their own educational resources and guidelines to promote best practices in the keeping of backyard chickens. Some municipalities addressed backyard chickens through creating their own guidelines as well as providing external resources from other notable organizations.

4.4 Humane Keeping of Backyard Chickens

In conversation with the Medical Health Officer, proper guidance on general food and water needs, social structure, veterinarian care, and sanitation related to backyard chickens can minimize potential health risks and nuisances as mentioned. As noted above, some local governments as well as non-profit organizations have provided tools and resources to help residents support chickens and their well-being.

In Burnaby, the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (BC SPCA) provides animal control services on behalf of the City, including to investigate animal cruelty complaints in the *Animal Control Bylaw*. The BC SPCA supports consumers seeking alternatives to eggs produced by caged laying hens and provides resource materials including a series of questions for residents to take into consideration before taking up the keeping of backyard chickens⁴.

³ City of Pleasanton. Planning Commission Staff Report (2005) from <http://www.ci.pleasanton.ca.us/pdf/pcsr-6f-prz30-ord.pdf>

⁴ British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (BC SPCA). Thinking of Keeping Backyard Chickens? (2021) from: <https://spca.bc.ca/news/backyard-chickens/>

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4.5 Summary

Approximately half of Metro Vancouver municipalities permit the keeping of backyard chickens with general provisions that specify the districts where the keeping of backyard chickens is permitted, and they also regulate the size of flock, and have developed siting requirements. In addition, educational materials and resources are provided to owners to promote the safe keeping, maintenance and humane care of backyard chickens as well as to help mitigate any health risks and nuisances.

5.0 PROPOSED FRAMEWORK FOR THE KEEPING OF BACKYARD CHICKENS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Based on staff's research, including consultation with Burnaby's Medical Health Officer and the Ministry, as well as the examination of best practices in other local governments mentioned above, it is proposed that staff be directed to prepare the necessary amendments to the *Burnaby Zoning Bylaw* and *Animal Control Bylaw* to permit the keeping of backyard chickens in residential districts.

The proposed framework and bylaw consideration in residential districts are summarized below.

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK	BYLAW CONSIDERATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce/update definitions in the bylaws 	<p>Align definitions between bylaws – Proper definitions pertaining to backyard chickens would be necessary for consistency in multiple bylaws.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only residents living in single-family dwellings are permitted to keep chickens as an accessory use 	<p>Specify appropriate zoning districts – Based on general practice, it is recommended that backyard chickens for domestic purposes be limited to lots containing a single family dwelling in the R1 through R5, R10 and R11 Districts. These districts provide sufficient lot area and width to accommodate chicken coop, run and enclosure space. The existing regulations for the Agricultural Districts would remain the same.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the risk of predation through proper and secure pen and coop construction Secure feed to eliminate the risk of pest intrusion and spoilage, and attracting other animals 	<p>Specify siting regulations – It is recommended that the keeping of backyard chickens be restricted to lots that have a minimum lot area of 557.4m² (6,000 square feet) and width of 15m (49.2 feet). It is further recommended that the chicken coop, run and enclosure spaces be restricted in the rear yard and be setback from property lines. These siting requirements would be in line with the humane keeping and well-being of chickens, and would mitigate any nuisances and safety risks as mentioned above.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents are permitted to keep a minimum of two chickens and not more than four 	<p>Limit the number of chickens – As per Medical Health Officer's advice of maintaining a small flock size, it is recommended to limit the number of chickens to four. The limit on the number of chickens is consistent with other local government practices. A minimum of two chickens is recommended for socialization with other chickens (humane keeping).</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only hens are permitted, which are defined as female chickens over the age of four months 	<p>Limit the sex and age of chickens – As per Medical Health Officer’s advice of mitigating health risks, it is recommended that only hens be permitted (hens are defined as female egg-laying chickens that are over the age of four months).</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No roosters are permitted • No sale of eggs is permitted on the premises • No slaughter of chickens is permitted on the premises 	<p>Specify prohibitions – It is recommended to prohibit the keeping of roosters subject to the <i>Burnaby Noise or Sound Abatement Bylaw</i>, as well as selling eggs upon the premises, and on-site slaughtering of any poultry to align with hobby farming, health and safety and humane keeping of chickens.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of chicken(s) with the Ministry of Agriculture’s BC Premises ID program is required. 	<p>Chicken registration – To comply with provincial regulations, residents would be required to register their chickens through the Premises ID program and provide registration information to the City.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the City’s information package on keeping of backyard chickens 	<p>Regulations and resources – Based on general practice, Staff would prepare a public information package to include general information, a summary of requirements for keeping of backyard chickens, relevant bylaws and links to other educational information and resources (including information from this report) for residents interested in backyard chickens.</p>

Should the keeping of backyard chickens be permitted in Burnaby, staff would monitor the changes to the bylaws and report back to Council on further amendments or issues.

6.0 NEXT STEPS

Based on the interest expressed for the keeping of backyard chickens in Burnaby, existing backyard chicken programs existing in other nearby jurisdictions, and in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries and Medical Health Officer for Burnaby, it is recommended that staff be directed to prepare bylaw amendments to permit the keeping of backyard chickens in residential districts.

Should Council approve the proposed framework, staff would report back to Committee and Council with the necessary draft bylaw.

7.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The City has a history of encouraging urban agriculture and in seeking to support the food security of individual residents. As such, there is precedence for expanded efforts to support resident food security, include to permitting the keeping of backyard chickens within certain parameters.

As such, it is also recommended that Committee request Council to authorize staff to prepare amendments to the *Burnaby Zoning Bylaw* and *Animal Control Bylaw* as required, in order to permit the keeping of backyard chickens, following the parameters set out in *Section 5.0* of this report.

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It is also recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information.



E.W. Kozak, General Manager
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

KO:sa

Attachments

- cc: Chief Administrative Officer
- Deputy Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Financial Officer
- General Manager Community Safety
- General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
- City Solicitor
- Chief Librarian
- City Clerk
- Chief License Inspector

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Jurisdictional Scan of Local Government Practices - Backyard Chickens							
Municipality	Minimum Lot Size	Limits in the Number of Chickens?	If yes, how many permitted?	Zone	Minimum Set-back	Minimum Coop Size	Notes
Belcarra		Yes	2 to 4 hens	All	3m from dwelling; 1.2m from lot lines; 3m from flanking street	Minimum 0.37m ² coop; 0.92m ² enclosed run per hen	
Burnaby	4,000 m ²	No		A1 (Agriculture) A2 (Small Holdings)			
Delta	0.2 ha	Yes	<u>Residential use:</u> Max 12 chickens for properties 0.2 ha in size, additional 12 chickens per 0.4 ha exceeding initial 0.2 ha <u>Land abutting Agriculture (AG):</u> Max 4 chickens	Single family zones (RS2) or land abutting AG land	<u>Residential use:</u> Front: 30m; Interior side: 12m; Exterior side: 12m; Rear: 12m		
Maple Ridge	>0.4 ha	No		RS-1 and RS-2 when in ALR, RS-3 when larger than 0.4 ha			
New Westminster	6,000 sq.ft.	Yes	8 chickens, increase of 1 chicken for each 750 sqft up to a site of 0.5 acre provided it does not exceed 50 on a site	Single family residential	50 ft from the nearest dwelling, no less than 2 ft from property line	Required	
North Vancouver (City)		Yes	8 chickens (hens)	Single unit residential (OCP-R1)		Required	No roosters permitted; No sale of eggs or slaughter of chickens permitted; No permits required; Provide urban chicken guidelines.
North Vancouver (District)		Yes	2 to 6 hens	Single family residential (RS)	Front: 1.2m from house; Side: 1.5m; Rear: 1.2m	Coop must be no larger than 5 m ² (53.8 sq.ft.), with 0.4 m ² per hen. Run must be at least 1 m ² (4.3 sq.ft) per hen	No roosters permitted; No sale of eggs or slaughter of chickens permitted; Registration required.
Richmond	2,000 m ²	No		All			
Surrey	7,200 sq.ft. (669 m ²)	Yes	Coop must be no larger than 5 m ² (53.8 sq.ft.), with 0.4 m ² per hen. Run must be at least 1 m ² (4.3 sq.ft) per hen	Single family urban area	Located in rear yard. 3.0m from any dwelling unit; 1.2m from rear/side lot lines; 3m from side yard on flanking street	Each hen must have 0.37m ² (4sqft) of interior coop floor area and at least 0.92m ² (10sqft) of outdoor enclosure area. Each hen has at least 1 perch, that is at least 15cm (6in) long, and 1 nest box.	Roosters allowed on lots >5 acres. Ducks, turkeys, or other fowl other than hens not allowed on lots <1 acre.
Vancouver		Yes	Max. 4 hens (no roosters)	Single and multi-family residential zones	1m from property line, 3m from windows/doors of dwellings. Reduced exterior side yard setback on corner lots	Max. 9.2m ² (100sqft), max height 2m. Min. 0.37 m ² (4sqft) & 0.92 m ² (10sqft) run space per hen. >15cm perch and 1 nest box for each hen	No roosters permitted; 4 months or older; No sale of eggs, meat, and manure; No slaughtering permitted; registration required
West Vancouver		Yes	Max. 6 chickens	Single family residential	Rear: 1.2m Side: 1.5m 1.2m from dwelling Max height of 2m	Perch must be at least 15cm long per chicken, at least 1 nest box per coop. Min. 0.4 m ² per chicken, max floor area 9m ² . At least 1 m ² per chicken in chicken run	No roosters permitted; 4 months or older; registration required.

Appendix 2 – Backyard Poultry: Potential Health Risks and Mitigation Measures**INFECTIOUS DISEASES (TRANSMITTED FROM THE POULTRY TO HUMANS)**

Disease	Relevance to Health	Potential Mitigation Measures
Enteric Bacteria: Salmonella and Campylobacter (also includes others, such as E. coli)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainly transmitted through chicken manure that is ingested, through direct contact with an infected bird or with contaminated equipment, and the consumption of contaminated eggs. Although there is potential for transmission if excrement becomes aerosolized, this is unlikely outside of commercial-sized operations Poultry can carry infectious agents like Salmonella without any symptoms of illness In the US, Salmonella is the only pathogen identified in reported human outbreaks that has been linked to backyard chickens 	Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register of license backyard flocks. This would create an opportunity to provide educational materials and help maintain a communication list available during significant events (e.g. Avian Influenza detected) Requirements to source quality birds (e.g. from reputable sources) Flocks should not be removed from property or allowed to mix with other birds (e.g. wild birds or other flocks) Flocks should only have chickens and not other kinds of birds Prohibit chicks because they shed more Salmonella Bacteria than Older birds. Children in particular are more likely to come into close contacts with chicks Require owners to purchase proper feed and ban feeding kitchen scraps
Viruses: Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) and Newcastle Disease	<p><i>Avian Influenza</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Largely an infection amongst birds with previous outbreaks in poultry. In rare cases, it has crossed over to infect humans. This received significant media attention in the past, but mainly relevant to commercial chicken flocks and backyard flocks specifically in Asia. The perceived risk of avian influenza is likely overestimated with respect to backyard flocks in North American settings. <p><i>Newcastle Disease</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant infection concern amongst birds; there are virulent forms that are highly infection and can be fatal to them It is possible for humans to be infected by this virus. If that occurs, symptoms are generally mild, including flu-like symptoms and pink eye 	Owner Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handling of chickens should be minimized Wear dedicated clothing and shoes while handling chickens. Wear gloves to avoid direct contact Wash hands after handling. Equipment should also be sanitized Do not eat or drink while around chickens Do not kiss or snuggle chickens Do not allow chickens into households Limit visitors to the coop, especially if they also own a poultry flock Owners should be able to monitor the health of their birds, recognize sickness, and see veterinary care Owners should report clusters of bird deaths or concerning illness Safe Consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eggs should be cleaned prior to consumption Broken or cracked eggs should not be eaten Prohibit sales of eggs and chicken meat to others Waste Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to use chicken manure as fertilizer, it must be composted properly to kill infectious agents Ensure that poultry waste does not pollute water systems with infectious agents Prohibit slaughtering and euthanasia on the premises

POTENTIAL TO ATTRACT OTHER ANIMALS

Concern	Relevance to Health	Potential Mitigation Measures
Predators (e.g. raccoons, coyotes, cougars)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting predator to communities may increase the risk of animal attacks on pets and humans Can increase human exposures to zoonoses carried by predators (e.g. raccoon roundworm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate housing for the flock that is kept in good repair Safely enclose the coop as further deterrent to predators Restrict the times that the flock can be outside the coop (e.g. only from dawn to dusk) Limit flock size
Rodents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May eat poultry feed and contaminate it Can increase human exposure to zoonoses carried by rodents (e.g. leptospirosis, hantavirus) Can Carry parasites like lice, fleas, and mites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store poultry feed in rodent-proof containers Store food and water within the coop at night Remove all loose feed at night
Other premise pests (e.g. flies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More likely to be a nuisance rather than a true disease risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General sanitation measures

NUISANCE FACTORS TO THE COMMUNITY

Concern	Relevance to Health	Potential Mitigation Measures
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hens will squawk while laying eggs. In general, this is not particularly loud and estimated to be under a 5 minute duration Roosters pose a larger noise concern with crowing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limit flock size Prohibit roosters Prohibit chickens under 4 months; sexing them is difficult and it may lead to an unwanted rooster Ensure there is a process to surrender unwanted roosters
Odour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could lead to neighbourhood conflict and subsequent negative social impacts Otherwise, usually has no significant direct health effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coops should be designed so manure can be removed promptly and easily Limit the amount of manure that can be stored on-site Ensure there is a process for owners to dispose of animal carcasses that minimizes human exposure and environmental contamination Prohibit slaughtering and euthanasia on the premises

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