

28 4-11-117, Utah Code Annotated 1953

29

30 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

31 Section 1. Section 4-11-116 is enacted to read:

32 **4-11-116 . Regulation of beekeeping reserved to state -- Exceptions --**

33 **Rulemaking authorized.**

34 (1) As used in this section, "governmental entity" means the same as that term is defined in
35 Section 11-13a-102.

36 (2) Except as authorized by Subsection (3), a governmental entity may not adopt or enforce
37 any restriction related to the raising of bees on private property that is more restrictive
38 than the restrictions in this chapter.

39 (3) A governmental entity may adopt and enforce a restriction related to the number and
40 location of hives on property within the governmental entity's jurisdiction if the
41 restriction complies with the department's rules described in Subsection (4).

42 (4) The department may make rules, in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
43 Administrative Rulemaking Act, for governmental entities to follow when adopting
44 beekeeping restrictions in the governmental entity's jurisdiction related to:

45 (a) the number of hives permitted on a property;

46 (b) the location of hives on a property; and

47 (c) any locations unsuitable for beekeeping.

48 (5) This section does not restrict or expand private property rights.

49 Section 2. Section 4-11-117 is enacted to read:

50 **4-11-117 . Beekeeping working group -- Development of standards.**

51 (1) As used in this section:

52 (a) "Municipality" means the same as that term is defined in Section 10-1-104.

53 (b) "Urban county" means a county of the first or second class.

54 (c) "Urban municipality" means a municipality located within the boundaries of:

55 (i) an urban county; or

56 (ii) a county of the third class, if the municipality has a population of 10,000 or more.

57 (2) On or before November 30, 2024, the department shall convene a working group to
58 develop recommendations for standards related to:

59 (a) the number and characteristics of hives appropriate for properties in urban and
60 nonurban counties or municipalities, considering lot size and neighborhood
61 population density;

- 62 (b) the location and barrier guidance for hives appropriate for properties in urban and
- 63 nonurban counties or municipalities, to minimize the impact on a neighboring
- 64 property;
- 65 (c) any locations in urban and nonurban counties or municipalities unsuitable for
- 66 beekeeping;
- 67 (d) swarm prevention;
- 68 (e) water sources related to beekeeping; and
- 69 (f) open feeding related to beekeeping.
- 70 (3) (a) The working group described in Subsection (2) shall include:
- 71 (i) department staff as determined by the commissioner;
- 72 (ii) a majority of the county bee inspectors, as described in Section 4-11-105, in the
- 73 state;
- 74 (iii) one member representing county government, as determined by the
- 75 commissioner; and
- 76 (iv) one member representing municipal government, as determined by the
- 77 commissioner.
- 78 (b) A member of the working group may not receive compensation for membership on
- 79 or participation in the working group.
- 80 (4) On or before December 31, 2024, the working group described in Subsection (2) shall
- 81 report the working group's recommendations to the commissioner.
- 82 (5) On or before April 30, 2025, the department shall make rules in accordance with Title
- 83 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to implement the
- 84 recommendations from the working group's report described in Subsection (4).

85 Section 3. Section **63I-2-204** is amended to read:

86 **63I-2-204 . Repeal dates: Title 4.**

- 87 (1) Title 4, Chapter 2, Part 6, Local Food Advisory Council, is repealed November 30, 2027.
- 88 (2) Section 4-11-117 is repealed May 1, 2025.
- 89 [~~2~~] (3) Section 4-41a-102.1 is repealed January 1, 2024.
- 90 [~~3~~] (4) Title 4, Chapter 42, Utah Intracurricular Student Organization Support for
- 91 Agricultural Education and Leadership, is repealed on July 1, 2024.
- 92 [~~4~~] (5) Section 4-46-104, Transition, is repealed July 1, 2024.

93 Section 4. **Effective date.**

94 This bill takes effect on May 1, 2024.

UTAH BEEKEEPING ORDINANCES

COUNTIES

| | |
|------------------------|----|
| DUCHESNE COUNTY | 3 |
| GRAND COUNTY..... | 6 |
| KANE COUNTY | 7 |
| MORGAN COUNTY..... | 9 |
| SALT LAKE COUNTY | 10 |
| UINTAH COUNTY..... | 11 |
| WASATCH COUNTY | 12 |
| WEBER COUNTY..... | 13 |

CITIES

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| AMERICAN FORK..... | 14 |
| AURORA..... | 16 |
| CEDAR HILLS | 18 |
| CENTERVILLE..... | 19 |
| CLEARFIELD | 21 |
| COALVILLE..... | 23 |
| DRAPER..... | 26 |
| HARRISVILLE..... | 28 |
| HERRIMAN | 29 |
| HOLLADAY..... | 30 |
| HYRUM..... | 33 |
| IVINS CITY..... | 35 |
| LAYTON | 38 |
| LA VERKIN..... | 41 |
| LINDON..... | 44 |
| MIDVALE..... | 47 |
| MURRAY | 49 |
| NIBLEY | 53 |
| NORTH OGDEN..... | 54 |
| OGDEN | 56 |
| OREM | 59 |
| PROVIDENCE | 62 |
| PROVO..... | 63 |
| RICHFIELD..... | 66 |
| ROY..... | 69 |
| SALT LAKE CITY | 71 |
| SOUTH JORDAN | 73 |
| SOUTH OGDEN | 75 |
| SOUTH SALT LAKE | 77 |

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| SPRINGDALE..... | 79 |
| SYRACUSE..... | 81 |
| TAYLORSVILLE..... | 83 |
| WEST BOUNTIFUL..... | 84 |
| WEST JORDAN..... | 86 |
| WEST POINT..... | 87 |
| WEST VALLEY..... | 89 |
| DISCLAIMER..... | 90 |

Duchesne County

<https://codelibrary.amlegal.com/codes/duchesnecountyut/latest/overview>

4-8-1: PURPOSE:

This chapter shall regulate apiculture in Duchesne County to protect the general health, safety and welfare of residents and visitors and to promote efficient use of available resources for agriculture and industry. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-2: DEFINITIONS:

This chapter shall include the defined terms of Utah State Code section 4-11-102, as amended, to the extent those terms are used herein. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-3: ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DESIGNATED:

The Duchesne County bee inspector ("inspector"), appointed pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 4-11-105, shall be responsible for any and all inspections, investigations and identification of violations of this chapter. All inspections shall be conducted pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 4-11-107 and subject to any fee established by section 4-8-10 of this chapter.

The inspector shall have access to all apiaries pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 4-11-110. The inspector may issue warnings for violation of this chapter. The inspector shall notify the Duchesne County Sheriff's Department of any violation for which a criminal citation is sought and shall furnish them with a written report detailing and documenting the violation along with any pictures, video or other documentation of the violation. The Sheriff shall issue citations as they deem appropriate. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-4: APIARIES REGISTERED:

No person or entity shall maintain an apiary in Duchesne County unless it is registered, pursuant to Utah Code Annotated section 4-11-104. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-5: LANDOWNER PERMISSION REQUIRED:

No apiary shall be kept or located upon the property of another without the apiary owner or the person in possession of the apiary first procuring from the landowner permission to place the apiary thereon, and upon request, written evidence of such permission shall be furnished to the inspector. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-6: IDENTIFICATION SIGN REQUIRED:

All apiaries shall be clearly marked with apiary owner's name and contact information including a valid phone number and mailing address. Apiaries belonging exclusively to the owner of the land upon which they are situated shall be excluded from this requirement. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-7: IMPORTATION:

No person or entity may bring or import any bees in packages or hives into Duchesne County without first contacting the Duchesne County bee inspector and providing them with proof of compliance with Utah Code section 4-11-111. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-8: APIARY LOCATIONS:

No owner of apiaries shall have any two (2) apiary sites less than 1.5 miles apart. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-9: MAXIMUM APIARY SIZE:

No apiary site shall exceed thirty two (32) hives. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-10: FEES:

The Duchesne County Board of Commissioners shall establish fees for any inspection or destruction of hives and/or apiary sites required pursuant to this chapter. Failure to pay the required fee is a violation of the provisions of this chapter and apiaries in violation of this section shall be removed from the County within forty eight (48) hours. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-11: PENALTIES:

Violation of any provision of this chapter shall be a Class B misdemeanor and shall be considered a separate violation for each day the violation continues. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-12: NOTICE OF VIOLATION:

Any person or entity maintaining an apiary in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter may be notified by: a) personal service of a citation or warning, b) having a citation or warning mailed to the address posted at the apiary site pursuant to section 4-8-6, "Identification Sign Required", of this chapter, c) if no address is posted pursuant to section 4-8-6, "Identification Sign Required", of this chapter, then citation or warning may be mailed to the address to which tax notices are sent for the parcel upon which the apiary is located and by posting a copy of the citation or warning in a conspicuous place on the apiary for fourteen (14) days. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

4-8-13: NONEXCLUSIVE REMEDY:

This chapter is an alternative to and does not supersede any other provision of law that authorizes a nuisance to be abated or enjoined. (Ord. 19-372, 5-6-2019)

Grand County

<http://www.codepublishing.com/UT/GrandCounty>

Grand County Land Use Code

3.2.5 Other Use Standards

A. Animal Raising

The keeping of domestic, agricultural animals and livestock shall be considered a permitted use, provided that no more than 4 animal units (as defined in Article 10) per acre shall be allowed on parcels with more than one-half acre and less than 5 acres. These standards shall not be applicable to parcels larger than 5 acres.

B. Apiculture

1. The keeping of honey bees shall be considered a permitted use in accordance with Sections 3.2.5(B)(2) and 3.2.5(B)(3).
2. Migratory beekeeping operations of any size, south of Interstate-70, either permanent or temporary, will be prohibited.
3. No parcel of land, South of Interstate-70, shall have in excess of 25 established bee colonies at any given time.

C. Barn, Stable, Coop, Animal Shed

Barns, stable, coops, animal sheds or similar structures shall comply with the following standards:

1. A setback shall be maintained of at least 100 feet from existing dwellings, 20 feet from any open waterway; and
2. Surface drainage from such structures shall not be permitted to drain into a natural stream or into a drainage way that drains into a natural stream.

Kane County

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=896

9-1-5: CONFLICT:

This title shall not nullify the more restrictive provisions and covenants, agreements, other ordinances or laws but shall prevail notwithstanding such provisions which are less restrictive. (Ord. 2013-5, 8-12-2013, eff. 8-27-2013)

9-1-6: EFFECT UPON PREVIOUS ORDINANCES AND MAPS:

All land use ordinances of Kane County, Utah, including maps that were enacted prior to June 13, 2011, are hereby superseded, amended and repealed to read as set forth herein. All previous designated land uses, legally vested within Kane County, Utah, and having been subject to continuous prior conforming use, shall remain unaffected by subsequent land use designations and ordinances. (Ord. 2013-5, 8-12-2013, eff. 8-27-2013)

9-1-7: DEFINITIONS:

For the purposes of this title, certain words and terms are defined as set forth below. Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the singular number include the plural and the plural the singular; words not included herein but defined in the building code shall be construed as if defined herein. All general provision definitions of Utah state code 17-27a-101 et al., as amended, not inconsistent with the definitions set forth herein, are adopted as if set forth fully herein. If any definition set forth herein is inconsistent with any definition set forth in Utah state code and if said Utah state code as a matter of law is binding on this title, the inconsistent portion of the definition set forth herein shall not have any effect.

ACCESSORY BUILDING OR USE: A use or building on the same lot with, and of a nature customarily incidental to the principal building or use.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY OR BUSINESS: An industry or business involving agricultural products in manufacturing, packaging, treatment, sales, intensive feeding or storage, including, but not limited to, animal feed yards, fur farms, food packaging or processing plants, commercial poultry or egg production.

AGRICULTURAL USE: Land shall be deemed to be in agricultural use when devoted to the raising of plants and animals useful to man, including, but not limited to: forages and sod crops; grains and feed crops; dairy animals, poultry, livestock, including beef cattle, sheep, swine, horses, ponies, mules or goats, including the breeding and grazing of any or all such animals; bees, fur animals, trees, fruits of all kinds, including grapes, nuts and berries; vegetables, nursery, floral and ornamental stock; or when devoted to and meeting the requirements and

qualifications for payment or other compensation pursuant to a cropland retirement program under an agreement with an agency of the state or federal government.

Morgan County

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=837

8-5A-3: USE REGULATIONS:

No building, structure or land shall be used and no building or structure shall be hereafter erected, structurally altered, enlarged or maintained in the multiple use, agricultural or rural residential districts, except as provided in this article.

| | Districts | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----|------|-------|------|------|
| | MU-160 | F-1 | A-20 | RR-10 | RR-5 | RR-1 |
| Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to conditional uses | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 |
| Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to permitted uses | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Accessory buildings and uses customarily incidental to permitted agricultural uses | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Agricultural and forestry: | | | | | | |
| Agribusiness | C2 | - | C2 | C2 | C2 | - |
| Agriculture, including grazing and pasturing of animals; the tilling of the soil, the raising of crops, horticulture and gardening | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Apiary and aviary | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Family food production | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Farms devoted to raising and marketing chickens, turkeys or other fowl or poultry, fish or frogs, mink, rabbits, including wholesale and retail sale | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Forest industry, such as a sawmill, wood products plant, etc. | C2 | C2 | C2 | - | - | - |
| Forestry, except forest industry | P | P | P | P | P | P |
| Fruit/vegetable stand | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 | C1 |

Salt Lake County

<https://slco.org/uploadedFiles/depot/fHealth/regs/sanitation.pdf>

Salt Lake Valley Health Department Health Regulation #7

GENERAL SANITATION REGULATION

Under Authority of Section 26A-1-114

Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended

4.12. Requirements for Honeybee Management.

4.12.1. It shall be unlawful for any person to maintain or locate a beehive on any property in a way that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. In a residential area, an apiary is not to exceed three stacks of five boxes each or an equivalent capacity.

4.12.2. A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals on adjacent property or areas of public access.

4.12.3. A hive shall be supplied with adequate accessible fresh water continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location minimizing the nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.

4.12.4. A hive shall be located so the bees' flight pattern is six feet or more above frequently used areas of public access.

4.12.5. A person shall not locate or allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.

Uintah County

https://library.municode.com/ut/uintah_county/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT17ZO_C H17.33US_17.33.020ADRE

Uintah County Code of Ordinances, Title 17 – ZONING, Chapter 17.33 - USES, 17.33.020 – Additional regulations

11. Urban Livestock.

A. A minimum parcel size of eight thousand (8,000) square feet shall be required in order to keep urban livestock.

B. The maximum number of animals that may be kept per parcel shall be as follows:

1. Rabbits: six.
2. Ducks: six.
3. Hen chickens: six.
4. Goats: three.
5. Bees: one hive with no more than one swarm per hive.
6. Other similar animals as approved by the community development director.

C. Additional requirements.

1. Goats must be miniature, dwarf, or pygmy. Goats must also be dehorned and male goats must be neutered.
2. All beehives must be set back a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet from any property line.
3. Rooster chickens shall not be allowed.
4. Should a beehive become populated with Africanized honeybees, it must be destroyed.
5. Except for bees, all urban livestock shall be kept in a fashion so as to be contained and to prevent them from exiting the property at any time.
6. Except for bees, a combination of no more than six total animals may be kept.

D. Nuisance.

1. In no case shall this section permit a nuisance, as defined in Uintah County Code, to be created or to exist.
2. Urban livestock shall not be permitted to cause excessive odors, noises, or otherwise threaten the health, safety, and welfare of the surrounding community.

Wasatch County

[https://wasatch.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=16.36.07: RESOURCE PRODUCTION AND EXTRACTION, 8000](https://wasatch.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=16.36.07:RESOURCE_PRODUCATION_AND_EXTRATION,8000)

16.36.07: RESOURCE PRODUCTION AND EXTRACTION, 8000

This major group includes agriculture, forestry, fisheries and all establishments primarily engaged in mining.

Agriculture. Agricultural operations consist of the production of crops or plants, vines and trees (excluding forestry operations); or the keeping, grazing or feeding of livestock for animal products (including serums), animal increase or value increase. "Livestock", as herein used, includes poultry of all kinds, rabbits, bees, and fur bearing animals in captivity, in addition to mules, asses, burros, horses, cattle, sheep, goats and hogs. This division also includes activities such as dry lot or farm dairies; nurseries; greenhouses; sod farms; bulb, flower and vegetable seed crops, mushroom cellars; cranberry bogs; apiaries; poultry hatcheries; and fur farms.

Weber County

https://library.municode.com/ut/weber_county/codes/code_of_ordinances

CHAPTER 21 - AGRI-TOURISM

Sec. 108-21-1. - Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this chapter is to provide support and economically feasible land use alternatives to local and enterprising farm owners who are devoted to their land and are committed to providing authentic, agriculturally related products and experiences to the public. Agriculture is a very important contributor to Utah's economy and, observably, an integral and indispensable part of Weber County's rich cultural heritage; therefore, it is the county's desire to create an environment in which agriculture is not only encouraged but can thrive. It is intended to benefit farm owners and the residents of Weber County through its ability to generate supplementary farm income while promoting the preservation of agricultural open space and significantly enhancing leisure, recreational, educational, and gastronomic opportunities for those in pursuit of such experiences in a rural farmland setting.

(Ord. No. 2012-19, pt. 1(§ 46-1), 12-18-2012)

Sec. 108-21-3. - General development standards.

The development standards imposed by this section do not alter, supersede or nullify any codes, ordinances, statutes, or other applicable standards which may also regulate these same uses/activities.

(1) Primary use. Agriculture is the preferred use in agricultural zones; therefore, all agri-tourism uses/activities shall be complementary and clearly accessory to the primary agricultural use. To guarantee legitimacy and viability, an agri-tourism operation shall demonstrate that the subject property has been qualified under the Farmland Assessment Act or that the subject property is currently, or will be within the next growing season, producing an agricultural product in an amount that meets or exceeds the production requirement as established by the Farmland Assessment Act. **A farmer, whose primary agricultural use is that of an apiary, shall be required to maintain two hives per acre with a ten-hive minimum. No more than 20 hives shall be necessary when a farm exceeds ten acres.**

American Fork

https://library.municode.com/ut/american_fork/codes/code_of_ordinances

CHAPTER 6.12 - BEEKEEPING IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES

Sec. 6.12.005. - Purpose of chapter.

The purpose of this chapter is to:

1. Authorize bee keeping for the production of honey by the beekeeper and to facilitate the pollination of fruit trees and garden plant within residential portions of the city; and
2. Establish certain requirements intended avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.010. - Beekeeping permitted in residential zones.

The number of hives which may be kept shall be limited based on the size of the lot or parcel, as follows:

1. Twenty thousand square feet: Up to ten.
2. Twelve thousand square feet: Up to five.
3. Nine thousand square feet: Up to two.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.020. - Beekeeper registration.

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act (Title 4 Chapter 11 of the Utah Code Annotated).

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.030. - Species allowed.

Beekeepers are allowed to keep honey bees as defined under Section 6.12.080 of this chapter.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.040. - Placement of hives—Flyways required.

A hive shall be placed on property so that the general flight pattern of bees is in the direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals.

1. If any portion of a hive is located within fifteen feet from a public right-of-way, or an area providing public access, or from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the closest point on the hive, a flyway barrier at least six feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive.
2. Such flyway, if located along the property line, shall consist of a solid wall or fence, or dense vegetation or combination thereof, which extends at least ten feet beyond the hive so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six feet above the ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.050. - Water.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on a neighboring property.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.060. - Beekeeping equipment.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left on the ground of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a container or placed within building or other bee-proof enclosure.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.070. - Violation.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep beehives in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of this chapter. Any such violation shall be a Class C misdemeanor.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Sec. 6.12.080. - Definitions.

For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

1. "Apiary" means any place where one or more colonies of bees are located.
2. "Beekeeper" means a person who owns or has charge of one or more colonies of bees.
3. "Beekeeping equipment" means anything used in the operation of an apiary, such as hive bodies, supers, frames, top and bottom boards, and extractors.
4. "Hive" means a frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log, gum skep or other artificial or natural receptacle which may be used to house bees.
5. "Honey bee" means the common honey bee, *Apis mellifera*, species, at any stage of development, but not including the African honey bee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* species, or any hybrid thereof.

(Ord. No. 2012-08-26, § 2, 8-28-2012)

Aurora

<https://aurora.municipalcodeonline.com>

9.08.200 Beekeeping (Apiary) Requirements

1. Lots may contain two (2) hives per ten thousand (10,000) square feet, but not more than four (4) hives or equivalent capacity. Hives must be located in the rear yard.
2. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as required by state law.
3. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
4. Hives shall be placed at least forty feet from any neighbors human dwelling and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive, provided, however, that this requirement may be waived if permission is attained in writing by the adjoining property owner.
5. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act, including inspection schedules.
6. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.
7. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.
8. A fence may be required upon complaint from a neighbor.
9. Any colony situated within twenty-five feet of a public or private property line shall require the establishment of a flyway barrier at least six feet in height as approved by the planning commission. The barrier shall be parallel to the property line extending ten feet beyond the colony in each direction, forcing a flight pattern elevation of at least six feet above grade.
10. Maintenance shall be such that no bee comb or other materials are left upon the grounds of the apiary site. Upon removal from the hive, all such materials shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.
11. All colonies shall be maintained with marked queens. The colony shall be promptly re-queened if it exhibits unusual aggressive characteristics by stinging or attempting to sting

without due provocation or swarming. Regardless of colony behavior, each colony shall be re-queened on a yearly basis.

12. Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others.

Cedar Hills

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=577&keywords=bee

10-5-35: APIARY REQUIREMENTS:

An apiary is allowed in any zone which allows single-family residential, with the following requirements:

- A. Lots may contain two (2) colonies per five thousand (5,000) square feet, but not more than eight (8) colonies. Colonies must be located in the side or rear yard. This applies to all zones other than RR-1-20,000.
- B. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food.
- C. Colonies shall be kept in boxes with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
- D. Colonies shall be placed at least five feet (5') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the colony, provided, however, that this requirement may be waived if revocable permission is attained in writing by the adjoining property owner.
- E. Colonies shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.
- F. Each colony shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.
- G. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. (Ord. 1-17-2012A, 1-17-2012)

Centerville

[https://centerville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=zoning#name=12.55.250 Apiaries \(Bee keeping\)](https://centerville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=zoning#name=12.55.250%20Apiaries%20(Bee%20keeping))

12.55.250 Apiaries (Beekeeping)

The following criteria relates to the keeping of one or more colonies of bees within the City.

1. Allowance. The keeping of bees shall be allowed as a permitted use within the Agricultural–Low (A-L) or Residential–Low (R-L) Zones. All apiaries within these zones are permitted for personal, family, and recreational enjoyment, without need of obtaining any approval or permit from the City. However, such allowance does not relieve any person or entity from complying with the provisions of this Section or other applicable County or State regulations. Apiaries shall not be kept for a commercial production purpose, which is considered an agricultural industry use.
2. Unlawful Conduct. It shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others, or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others.
3. Flyways. In each instance in which any colony is situated within 25 feet of a public or private property line of the parcel, tract, or property upon which the apiary is situated, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, the beekeeper shall establish and maintain a flyway barrier at least 6 feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof that is parallel to the property line and extends 10 feet beyond the colony in each direction so that all bees are forced to fly at an elevation of at least 6 feet above ground level over the property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.
4. Water. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the bees at all times during the year so that the bees will not be encouraged to congregate at swimming pools, pet watering bowls, bird baths or other water sources where they may cause human, bird or domestic pet contact.
5. Beekeeping Equipment. Each beekeeper shall ensure that no unused or abandoned bee comb or other beekeeping equipment are left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a colony, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a secured building or other bee proof enclosure.
6. Number of Colonies. It shall be unlawful to keep more than the following number of colonies on any parcel, tract, or property within the city, based upon the size or configuration of the tract on which the apiary is situated:

1. ½ acre or less tract size – up to four colonies
 2. Over ½ acre to 1 acre tract size – up to six colonies
 3. Over 1 acre tract size – up to eight colonies
7. Nuisance. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep any colony or associated beekeeping equipment in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Section. Any such violation shall be deemed a nuisance and shall be subject to enforcement procedures found in CZC 12.23 (Enforcement) and/or be subject to the provisions of any other applicable enforcement procedures deemed necessary to remedy a violation.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 2016-20 on 7/15/2016

Clearfield

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=372&keywords=bee

11-13-36: BEEKEEPING:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas.

B. Hives On Lots:

1. As provided in this section, and notwithstanding any contrary provision in this title, an apiary, located on lots that are up to one-fourth (1/4) acre shall consist of not more than three (3) hives. Lots that are one-fourth (1/4) acre, not to exceed one-half (1/2) acre shall consist of no more than five (5) hives. On any residential lot which is one-half (1/2) acre up to one acre, the number of hives permitted on the lot may be increased to ten (10) hives. Lots that meet the zoning designation and are greater than one acre do not have an imposed limit on the number of hives.
2. No hives shall be located in a front yard.
3. A person shall not locate or allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner.
4. No hive or group of hives shall exceed six feet (6') in height.
5. Hives shall be maintained either in a fenced yard or in accordance with the requirements set forth in subsection E of this section.

C. Beekeeper Registration: Each beekeeper shall be registered and maintain an active license with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah Code, as amended.

D. Hives:

1. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
2. Hives shall be placed at least five feet (5') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive; provided, however, that this requirement may be waived in writing by the adjoining property owner.
3. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act.
4. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and State registration number.

E. Flyways: A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. If any portion of a

hive is located within fifteen feet (15') from an area which provides public access or five feet (5') from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six feet (6') in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access. Such flyway shall consist of a solid wall, fence, dense foliage or a combination thereof, which extends at least ten feet (10') beyond the hive in each direction so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six feet (6') above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

F. Water: Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be located on the property of the owner of the hive and in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.

G. Beekeeping Equipment: Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.

H. Conflict With Davis County Health Department Regulations: In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this section and honeybee management regulations adopted by the Davis County Health Department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply.

I. Enforcement: Any person violating or causing the violation of any of the provisions of this title, or failing or refusing to do some act required under this title, shall be guilty of a Class C misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to penalty as provided by section 141 of this Code. In addition to any criminal penalties, any person found in violation of this title may be subject to payment of costs associated with enforcement of this title, including, but not limited to, attorney fees.

J. Certain Conduct Unlawful: Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this section, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety. Hives are a permitted use on properties that contain a primary use on a property. Beekeeping is not permissible as primary or singular use on residential lots. (Ord. 2016-06, 9-27-2016)

Coalville

https://coalville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=15.33_Beekeeping

15.33 Beekeeping

15.33.010 Purpose

15.33.020 Certain Conduct Unlawful

15.33.030 Hives On Residential Lots

15.33.040 Beekeeper Registration

15.33.050 Hives

15.33.060 Flyways

15.33.070 Water

15.33.080 Beekeeping Equipment

15.33.090 Conflict With County Health Department Regulations

15.33.100 Violations

15.33.010 Purpose

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas.

15.33.020 Certain Conduct Unlawful

Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health, safety, or creates a nuisance.

15.33.030 Hives On Residential Lots

As provided in this chapter, and notwithstanding any contrary provision in this title, an apiary, consisting of up to three (3) hives on any size lot, may be maintained in a side yard or the rear yard based on the size of the lot in the residential zone. On a residential lot within an AG Zone which is one (1) acre or larger, the number of hives located on the lot may be increased up to ten (10) and additional conditions may be considered for a request of over ten in any zone.

A permit for three (3) years will be given as a conditional use for all residential lots. A fee for the permit will be assessed. The fee amount is \$25.00 and shall be paid at the time of the application for a conditional use permit. After three (3) years the applicant will have to reapply to extend the permit. No additional fees will be assessed to renew the permit.

The City will notify all property owners within 300 feet and a notice and mailing fee will be assessed to the applicant.

A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.

15.33.040 Beekeeper Registration

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah code, as annotated.

15.33.050 Hives

Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

Hives shall be placed at least ten feet (10) from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive; provided, however, that this requirement may be waived by the adjoining property owner by executing a written waiver, a copy of which must be provided to the City.

Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.

Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.

15.33.060 Flyways

A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals . If any portion of a hive is located within fifteen feet (15') from an area which provides public access or from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six feet (6') in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access. Such flyway barrier, if Located along the property line or within five feet (5') of the property line, shall consist of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation, or a combination thereof, which extends at least ten feet (10') beyond the hive in each direction so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six feet (6') above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

15.33.070 Water

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between April 15 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. In the event that water is needed by the bee colony, either before April 15 and/or after October 31, the beekeeper will take whatever steps that is necessary in order to ensure adequate water is supplied during those times.

15.33.080 Beekeeping Equipment

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee proof enclosure.

15.33.090 Conflict With County Health Department Regulations

In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and honeybee management regulations adopted by the Summit County health department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply.

15.33.100 Violations

A violation of this chapter may be remedied as provided in CMC 8.08 Nuisance enforcement. When a violation of this chapter is committed, and provided it is not charged in conjunction with another criminal offense and does not constitute a habitual notice of violation within a twenty four (24) month period, an authorized agent of the City shall issue a civil notice of nuisance. A penalty of up to \$500.00 dollars may be assessed for any such violation in addition to any other penalties that may be applicable under the Coalville City Code and/or Coalville City Ordinances.

Draper

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=1002&keywords=bee

9-27-240: OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE OF APIARIES:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to establish certain requirements of sound beekeeping practice that are intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with the keeping of bees in populated areas.

B. Apiary Standards: It is unlawful to maintain apiaries in Draper City unless the following standards are met:

1. Hive(s) shall be placed on property so that the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals on adjacent property or areas of public access. When hive(s) are located within twenty feet (20') of a property line or public right of way, a five foot (5') high flyway barrier is required. When hive(s) are located within five feet (5') of the property line, the opening of the hive shall not face the property line. Hive(s) shall not be permitted in front yards. On lots that are ten thousand (10,000) square feet or less, hive(s) shall not be permitted in side yards.
2. Hive(s) shall be supplied with adequate accessible fresh water continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location minimizing the nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.
3. A person shall not locate or allow hive(s) on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.
4. Lots may contain one hive per four thousand (4,000) square feet, with the number of hives rounded down to the nearest whole number. Regardless of lot size, so long as all lots within a radius of at least two hundred feet (200') from any hive, measured from any point on the front of the hive, remain undeveloped, there shall be no limit to the number of colonies.

C. Apiary Permitted: An apiary is permitted in all single-family residential zoning districts subject to compliance with the Salt Lake City-County health department, general sanitation regulations, section 4.12, or its successor relating to honeybee management.

D. Registration Of Beekeeper: Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food. Hive(s) shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah state code, as amended. Hive(s) on property not owned by the beekeeper shall be conspicuously marked with the state registration number.

E. Inspection: A designated city official shall have the right to inspect any apiary for the purpose of ensuring compliance with this section between eight o'clock (8:00) A.M. and five o'clock

(5:00) P.M. once annually upon prior notice to the owner of the apiary property, and more often upon complaint without prior notice. (Ord. 1184, 1-12-2016)

Harrisville

[https://harrisville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=11.20.110 Animals And Fowl](https://harrisville.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=11.20.110%20Animals%20And%20Fowl)

11.20.110 Animals And Fowl

1. Setbacks. The following setbacks apply to animals:
 1. Small animals. Small animal enclosures shall follow the setback standards of an accessory building in the zone where it is located.
 2. Medium animals. Medium animal enclosures shall follow the setback standards of an accessory building in the zone where it is located, except such enclosures shall be located at least five (5) feet from any property line.
 3. Large animals. Large animal enclosures shall be kept or maintained at least forty (40) feet from any dwelling and not closer than seventy-five (75) feet from any dwelling on an adjacent lot. Any barn, stable, coop, pen, or other enclosure for housing or keeping animals or fowl shall be kept, constructed, or maintained no less than one-hundred (100) feet from a public street and no less than fifteen (15) feet from any lot line, excluding pastures and corrals.
 4. Exemption. This part does not apply to the keeping of dogs and cats, nor does it apply to beekeeping.
2. Restrictions on Residential Structure. No kennel, cattery, pet shop, or similar facility or business shall be permitted within or attached to any residential structure, or structure used for residential purposes.
3. Dog and Cats. All enclosures for the keeping of a dog or cat shall be located in the rear or side yard. Such enclosures shall be set-back five (5) feet from any property line, and shall be either seventy-five (75) feet from any dwelling on an adjacent lot or in the rear one third (1/3) of the rear yard at least three (3) feet from the rear property line, whichever is most feasible.
4. Beekeeping. A beehive located in a residential zone shall be kept in the rear yard and set back three (3) feet from the property line. Beehives shall be kept in the rear yard in the A-1 zone where practicable if a home exists on the same parcel and shall be set back one (1) foot from the property line.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 255 on 11/26/1991

Amended by Ord. 412 on 9/8/2009

Amended by Ord. 422 on 8/10/2010

Herriman

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=843&keywords=bee

10-29-11: APIARIES:

An apiary is allowed in any zone which allows single-family residential, with the following requirements:

A. Lots may contain two (2) hives per ten thousand (10,000) square feet, but not more than four (4) hives or equivalent capacity. Hives shall be located in the side or rear yard.

B. If required by State law, each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.

C. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

D. Hives shall be placed at least five feet (5') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive, provided, however, that this requirement may be waived if permission is attained in writing by the adjoining property owner.

E. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act.

F. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and State registration number, if any.

G. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.

H. A fence may be required upon complaint from the neighbor. (Ord. 2017-54, 12-13-2017)

Holladay

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=559&keywords=bee

13.76.240: ANIMAL AND FOWL RESTRICTIONS:

D. Beekeeping:

1. All beekeeping activities shall comply with the requirements of title 8 of this code.
2. The keeping of bee colonies on a lot of at least eight thousand (8,000) square feet shall be limited to the numbers of colonies as allowed by table 13.76.240.4 of this section.

TABLE 13.76.240.4

| Single-Family Residential (R-1) | Colonies |
|---|--|
| Less than 8,000 square feet | None allowed |
| 8,000 square feet to 16,000 square feet | 2 |
| Over 16,000 square feet to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre | 4 |
| Over $\frac{1}{2}$ acre but less than 1 acre | 6 |
| 1 acre and over | 8 |
| Exemption - 1 acre and over | Where all hives are situated at least 200 feet in any direction from all property lines of the lot/parcel on which the apiary is situated, there shall be no limit to the number of colonies |
| Exemption - 1 acre and over | So long as all abutting property that is within a radius of 200 feet from any hive, remains undeveloped property, there shall be no limit to the number of colonies |

(Ord. 2014-08, 6-5-2014)

Chapter 8.13

BEEKEEPING

8.13.010: REGULATIONS:

A. Purpose: The purpose of this section is to establish certain requirements of sound beekeeping practices, which are intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with the keeping of bees in populated areas.

B. Certain Conduct Unlawful: Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public safety or creates a nuisance.

C. Colony Conditions: Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this section, it shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others.

D. Hive Registration: All honeybee colonies shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and consumer services.

E. Setbacks And Fencing Of Flyways: No colony may be placed closer than five feet (5') of any rear or side yard property line. Any colony situated within twenty five feet (25') of a public or private property line shall require the establishment of a flyway barrier at least six feet (6') in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof. Said barrier shall be parallel to the property line extending ten feet (10') beyond the colony in each direction, forcing a flight pattern elevation of at least six feet (6') above grade.

F. Water: A water source shall be provided on the property.

G. General Maintenance: Maintenance shall be such that no bee comb or other materials are left upon the grounds of the apiary site. Upon removal from the hive, all such materials shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.

H. Queens: The colony shall be promptly re-queened if it exhibits unusual aggressive characteristics by stinging or attempting to sting without due provocation or swarming. Preferably, queens shall be selected from European stock bred for gentleness and non-swarming characteristics.

I. Colony Densities: It shall be unlawful to keep more than the numbers of colonies allowed by subsection 13.76.240D of this code on any tract, lot or parcel of land within the city of Holladay.

J. Utah State Beekeeping Inspection Act: Each Utah apiary shall meet all requirements and inspection schedules deemed necessary by the Utah department of agriculture and consumer services.

K. Identification: The beekeeper shall conspicuously post a sign setting forth the name and phone number or other identifying marks, such as a registration number, of the responsible beekeeper.

L. Noncompliance: Upon receipt of information that any colony situated within the city is not being kept in compliance with the conditions set forth by this section, the community development director shall cause an investigation to be conducted.

1. If the city finds that grounds exist to believe that one or more violations have occurred he shall send written notice to the beekeeper to cure the violation within a reasonable time frame as per the notice. If the violation has not been corrected after notice having been given, a hearing shall be scheduled before the city's hearing officer as set forth in title 7 of this code.

2. If the hearing officer finds that the colony or colonies have been kept in violation of this section, he may order that the bees be relocated on the property, removed from the property, or if no other satisfactory remedy exists, then he may order the bees destroyed.

3. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to require the conduct of a hearing for the destruction of: a) any bee colony not residing in a hive structure intended for beekeeping, or b) any swarm of bees, or c) any colony residing in a standard or manmade hive which by virtue of its condition, has obviously been abandoned by the beekeeper. (Ord. 2014-08, 6-5-2014)

Hyrum

https://hyrum.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=17.85.010_Family_Food_Production_And_Recreation_Animals

17.85.010 Family Food Production And Recreation Animals

“Family food production” means the keeping of animals and fowl for family food production and recreation.

1. Where permitted under the provisions of this title, animals and fowl are to be fed and corralled at least forty-five feet (45’) from the owner's dwelling and ninety feet (90’) from any neighbor's dwellings as measured from the closest point of the corral or enclosure to the closest point of the dwelling.
 1. These restrictions only apply to the permanent corral, stable, shed, barn or other protected or restricted/ area wherein the animal is fed and housed and not to the temporary grazing of livestock in pastures that are separate from a residential lot.
 2. For purposes of grazing down a pasture, animals may be brought in for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days per year per piece of property, and the number of animals permitted to graze may be up to twice the number allowed on a permanent basis. Grazing includes only the vegetation native to the pasture and does not permit the supplemental feeding of hay or grain.
 3. The owner or handler of livestock or other animals shall construct adequate fencing and shall maintain such fencing to prevent the escape of livestock or other animals from the owner’s or handler’s premises.
2. The number of animals or fowl permitted for the first twenty-two thousand (22,000) square feet of lot area shall be one (1) animal unit. Animals units are determined by the schedule set out in HCC Exhibit 17.85.020. (Ord. 98-07; Ord. 95-07) One (1) additional animal unit will be permitted for each additional ten thousand (10,000) square feet of lot area.
3. The raising of fur-bearing animals, except rabbits, will not be permitted within the City limits.
4. Pigs will not be permitted within the City limits.
5. Dairies, feedlots or other nonconforming livestock operations may continue under the provisions of HCC 17.04.030(C).

6. Lots in major platted subdivisions are not eligible for animal rights allowed in this chapter unless approved by the City Council and indicated on the plat and in the Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions.

7. Beekeeping shall be permitted with the following restrictions:

1. Three (3) hives permitted for the first minimum of twenty-two thousand (22,000) square feet of lot area. One (1) additional hive per additional minimum of ten thousand (10,000) square feet of lot area. No more than six (6) hives allowed in a city block (the full area of the block not linear).

2. Hives must be kept a minimum distance of forty-five (45) feet from the owner's dwelling, ninety (90) feet from any neighbor's dwelling, and forty-five (45) feet from any property line as measured from the closest part of the hive to the closest point of the dwelling or property line.

3. Major platted subdivisions are not eligible for the keeping of beehives.

8. All persons having custody of animals shall exercise proper care and control of his/her animal(s) in order to prevent them from becoming a public nuisance. Nuisances abated as per HCC 8.16). An animal shall be deemed to be a public nuisance if the animal:

1. Causes damage to the property of anyone other than its owner.
2. Causes unreasonable odors.
3. Causes unsanitary conditions.
4. Makes disturbing noises in an excessive, continuous or untimely manner.
5. Repeatedly molests or intimidates neighbors, pedestrians, or passersby by lunging at fences, chasing, or acting aggressively towards such person or persons unless provoked by such person or persons. (Ord. 12-05)

Ivins City

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=823&keywords=bee

BEEKEEPING 6.09.101: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.102: CERTAIN CONDUCT UNLAWFUL:

- (1) It shall be unlawful to maintain an apiary anywhere within the city except within the RA5 zoning district. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011; amd. Ord. 2016-06, 2016)
- (2) It shall also be unlawful to maintain an apiary in violation of the requirements of this chapter.
- (3) Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall also be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.103: HIVES ALLOWED ON CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL LOTS:

- (1) An apiary consisting of not more than three (3) hives may be maintained in a side yard or the rear yard of an agricultural lot in an RA-5 zoning district. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011; amd. Ord. 2016-06, 2016)
- (2) A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.104: BEEKEEPER REGISTRATION:

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act of the Utah code, as amended. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.105: BEEKEEPING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- (1) Any person engaged in beekeeping within the city shall follow all of the requirements of this chapter.
- (2) To the greatest extent reasonably possible, and when not in direct conflict with any provision of this chapter, any person engaged in beekeeping within the city shall also abide by the "best management practices" for beekeeping in Washington County, Utah, as adopted and/or recommended by the Utah department of agriculture, Washington County, and/or the Southwest Utah public health department.
- (3) In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and any honeybee management regulations adopted by Washington County or the Southwest Utah

public health department, or the Utah department of agriculture, the most restrictive regulations shall apply. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.106: HIVES:

- (1) Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
- (2) Hives shall be placed at least two hundred feet (200') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive.
- (3) Hives shall be situated on a lot such that the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter and minimize bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.107: WATER:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony to minimize any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.108: BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.109: QUEEN MANAGEMENT:

All queens shall be marked and/or clipped. Each beekeeper shall have a bill of sale from a European honeybee queen producer for each queen and maintain record of requeening. This record shall be verified and signed by the Utah department of agriculture and food designated inspector at each required annual inspection. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

6.09.110: ENFORCEMENT:

- (1) A first violation of this chapter that does not result in physical injury or property damage to another shall be an infraction.
- (2) A second violation of this chapter shall be a class C misdemeanor, provided neither violation resulted in physical injury or property damage to another.
- (3) A third violation of this chapter, or any violation of this chapter that results in physical injury or property damage to another, shall be a class B misdemeanor.
- (4) As an alternative to criminal enforcement, a violation of this chapter may be enforced as provided in title 4 of this code for code violations.

(5) In addition to the foregoing, any person who suffers property damage or physical injury as a result of a violation of this chapter may seek injunctive relief. (Ord. 2011-03, 2011)

Layton

https://layton.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=19.06.080_Farm_Animals

19.06.080 Farm Animals

1. Except as otherwise provided herein, farm animals shall only be allowed in the A (agricultural) and R-S (residential suburban) zoning districts. The number and type of animals and fowl allowed in these zoning districts shall be limited as follows:
Not more than one (1) cow or horse and two (2) sheep or goats and twenty-five (25) pheasants or chickens, or rabbits, or pigeons; and ten (10) geese or ducks, for every twenty thousand (20,000) square feet of lot area. Animals and fowl not specifically listed may be substituted for those listed of similar size. Combinations of animals and fowl are also allowed within the numbers listed for each category. An increase in this density is allowed only by a conditional use permit for a farm industry as set forth in this Title.
2. Residential chickens.....
3. Ownership and Maintenance of Apiaries (Honeybee, *Apis Mellifera*). The purpose of this Section is to provide regulations for the keeping of apiaries in residential zones.
 1. Each beekeeper must register and maintain an active license with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food.
 2. A suitable source of water must be available to the colony(s) continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.
 3. Hive(s) shall be restricted to the rear or backyard of a residential use.
 4. Hive(s) shall be placed on a property in a location that directs the general flight pattern of bees in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals.
 5. A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on a property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.
 6. Each beekeeper shall ensure that bee comb and all beekeeping equipment are not abandoned on the site. All such equipment shall promptly be stored within a building or other bee-proof enclosures or disposed of in a sealed container.
 7. It is the beekeeper's responsibility to make attempts to prevent swarming.
 8. Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements for owning and maintaining apiaries, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. Bees and associated beehives may be ordered removed from any property if they are determined to be a nuisance.

4. Hives located in R-1-10, R-1-8, R-1-6, R-S, or A zoning districts on one (1) acre or less shall adhere to the following setbacks and criteria:
 1. Hives shall be set back a minimum of five feet (5') from any property line and public right-of-way.
 2. Hives shall be a minimum of six inches (6") above the average grade with the total height not to exceed six feet (6').
 3. A flyway barrier is required when any aspect of a hive is located within twenty-five feet (25') of any property line or public right-of-way. Flyway barrier(s) must be six feet (6') in height, adjacent to the hive(s) and extend a minimum of ten feet (10') in length beyond the hive.
 4. The number of hives permitted is based on the residential lot size in Table 1.

Table 1

| Lot Size | Permitted Number of Hives |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 — 10,890 sq. ft. | Up to 3 Hives |
| 10,891 — 21,780 sq. ft. | Up to 5 Hives |
| 21,781 — 32,670 sq. ft. | Up to 6 Hives |
| 32,671 — 43,560 sq. ft. | Up to 8 Hives |

5. Hives located in A and R-S zoning districts on lots larger than one (1) acre shall adhere to the following setbacks and criteria:
 1. Hives shall be set back a minimum of ten feet (10') from any property line and public right-of-way.
 2. Hives shall be set back a minimum of fifty feet (50') from any primary residential structure on any adjacent lot.
 3. Hive(s) shall be placed on the property in a manner that the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals.
 4. Hives must be a minimum of six inches (6") above the ground.
 5. The keeping of apiaries for commercial purposes is permitted within A and R-S zoning districts on lots larger than one (1) acre.
 6. A flyway barrier is required when any aspect of a hive is located within twenty-five feet (25') of any property line or public right-of-way. Flyway barrier(s) must be six feet (6') in height, adjacent to the hive(s) and extend a minimum of ten feet (10') in length beyond the hive.
 7. The number of hives permitted in A and R-S zoning districts is based on lot size as shown in Table 2.

Table 2

| Lot Size | Permitted Number of Hives |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 43,561 sq. ft. or larger | No Limit |

Ord. No. 97-35, Recodified, 6/19/1997

Ord. No. 10-02, Amended, 2/18/2010

Ord. No. 12-26, Amended, 9/20/2012

Ord. No. 97-19, Enacted, 4/17/1997

Ord. No. 04-69, Recodified, 12/16/2004

Ord. No. 15-17, Amended, 9/17/2015

La Verkin

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=476

10-7-19: ANIMALS IN RESIDENTIAL ZONES, WHERE PERMITTED:

The raising, care, keeping, and feeding of livestock, domesticated animals that do not constitute household pets, and fowl, in residential zones, as provided in chapter 6, articles A, B, D, and D1 of this title, shall be subject to the following requirements and criteria:

A. Prohibitions And Restrictions:

1. The following animals may not be maintained on the property: wild animals, dangerous animals, pigs (porcine), mink, and peacocks.
2. No nuisance, nuisance animals, or animal/fowl related nuisance conditions as defined by State and/or local law and ordinance, including, but not limited to, title 4, chapters 1, 2, and 8, and title 5, chapter 1 of this Code (including, without limitation, vicious and/or loud or noisy animals, animal related fouling of the air by odors, water contamination, flies and other insects and rodents attracted by the animals, etc.) may be maintained on the property.
 - a. The presence of the animals, or the housing or feeding thereof, may not compromise the safety nor result in a degradation of the air quality, ground/surface water quality, or soils stability enjoyed by owners, tenants, guests, and patrons of adjacent properties within a residential zone of this City; and are not allowed within well protection zones, within twenty feet (20') of streams, in areas having a slope of thirty percent (30%) or greater, or within regulatory floodways, natural drainages, or protected wetlands.
 - b. Animals and fowl allowed under the provisions of this section including fowl, e.g., chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese, must be maintained on the property wherein they reside, and may not be allowed to run or wander at large in the community, defecate on the property of the public or another property owner, or trespass upon the property of another (whether to traverse, feed, etc.).
 - c. Animals and fowl shall be for recreational and family production use only; provided, that: 1) sales of animals, fowl, or eggs therefrom, limited commercial sales of animals, fowl, and/or eggs, milk, or other dairy products, are permissible if the handling and sales comply with applicable Federal, State and local agricultural, business license, and health and safety laws and ordinances, and 2) total cumulative gross sales receipts for any and all such sales during the calendar year do not exceed the total gross sales receipts exempted from licensing under section 3-1-5-1 of this Code.
 - d. Property owners and tenants keeping domesticated animals on their residential property shall cooperate with law enforcement personnel, and take affirmative action, to

eliminate and/or prevent the attraction of rodents and predators to the neighborhood as a result of the keeping of said animals.

e. No animal or fowl infected with avian flu, West Nile virus, hantavirus, or other like disease or condition may be maintained on the property; and any animal or fowl that becomes or appears to become so infected must, upon request of the City and/or the Health Department, be removed from the property and examined, treated, and, if deemed necessary, disposed of under applicable Health Department regulations and procedures. The animal or fowl may not be returned until it is determined by the Health Department or a licensed veterinarian (that certifies in writing) that the animal or fowl is not or no longer infected, and is safe to return to the property.

B. Number:

.....

5. No bees shall be maintained on any property that consists of less than an acre; and no more than two (2) beehives per acre of property shall be allowed.

Lehi

<https://www.lehi-ut.gov/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Chapter-12-Development-Standards-2.pdf>

Section 12.120. Supplementary Requirements for Agriculture and Residential Districts.

E. Beekeeping.

The keeping of bees is allowed on all properties in the A-5, TH-5, A-1, RA-1, R-1-22, R-1-15, R-1-12, R-1-10, R-1-8, R-2, R-2.5, and R-3 Districts as a permitted use subject to the following requirements:

1. There is no defined maximum number of beehives or colonies.
2. Beehives shall not be located in any front yard.
3. Beehives shall be located at least six feet from any adjoining property line or public road. Hives may be located up to 16 inches from the property line or public road if a solid fence or hedge known as a “flyway barrier” of at least six feet in height is provided in front of the hive entrance.
4. A fresh supply of water shall be maintained to prevent bees from collecting at water sources in neighboring properties.
5. Beehives or any component thereof shall not exceed six feet in height.
6. Beehives shall be maintained regularly to prevent swarming. Hive owners shall follow beekeeping best management practices such as disease control, hive management, and working the hive at appropriate times. Bees and associated beehives may be ordered removed from property if they are determined to be a nuisance by the Lehi City animal control officer.
7. Each beekeeper shall register with the Utah Department of Agriculture as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act as set forth in Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah State Code.

Lindon

<http://www.lindoncity.org/city-code-2013.htm>

Chapter 6.35

BEEKEEPING

Sections:

6.35.010 Purpose.

6.35.020 Definitions.

6.35.030 Certain Conduct Unlawful.

6.35.040 Number of Hives.

6.35.050 Beekeeper Registration.

6.35.060 Species Allowed.

6.35.070 Hives.

6.35.080 Flyways.

6.35.090 Water.

6.35.100 Beekeeping Equipment.

6.35.110 Violation and Penalty.

6.35.010 Purpose.

Lindon City realizes that beekeeping provides an important pollination service and food source to the community.

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping within Lindon City subject to certain requirements

intended to diminish the potential for bees to become a nuisance or hazard to neighboring properties. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.020 Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, certain terms used herein are defined as follows:

“Apiary” means any place where one (1) or more colonies of bees are located.

“Beekeeper” means a person who owns or has charge of one (1) or more colonies of bees.

“Beekeeping equipment” means anything used in the operation of an apiary, such as hive bodies, supers, frames top and bottom boards, and extractors.

“Colony” means bees in any hive including queens, worker, or drones.

“Hive” means a frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log, gum skep, or other artificial or natural receptacle which may be used to house bees.

“Honeybee” means the common honeybee, *Apis mellifera* species, at any stage of development, but not including the African honeybee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* species, or any hybrid thereof.

“Nucleus hive (nuc hive)” means a small hive containing five (5) or fewer frames used to create/raise new queens and start new bee colonies. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.030 Certain Conduct Unlawful.

Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this article, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety or creates a nuisance. Furthermore, it is a violation of this ordinance to maintain an apiary or keep any colony that constitutes a nuisance due to its impact on the neighborhood to such an extent that the residents of adjacent properties are unable to fully enjoy the use of their property without coming into conflict with honeybees. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.040 Number of Hives.

1. As provided in this chapter, an apiary may be maintained on properties in any zone as provided below:

| Property size | Number of Hives* |
|--------------------------|--|
| Less than 20,000 sq/ft | 4 |
| 20,000 to 30,000 sq/ft | 6 |
| 30,000 to 40,000 sq/ft | 8 |
| 40,000 sq/ft and greater | 1 hive for every additional 10,000 sq/ft |

* Nucleus hives shall not count towards the total number of hives permitted per lot.

6.35.050 Beekeeper Registration.

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah Code (1953 as amended). (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.060 Species Allowed.

Beekeepers are allowed to keep honeybees as defined in Section 6.35.020 in this chapter. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.070 Hives.

1. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
2. Unless a flyway barrier is installed per Section 6.35.080, hives shall be placed at least fifteen (15) feet from any property line and six (6) inches above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive. If a flyway barrier is installed, a hive may be located no closer than five (5) feet from a property line.
3. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act, Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah Code (1953 as amended). Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.080 Flyways.

A hive shall be placed on property so that the general flight pattern of the honeybees is in a direction that will deter honeybee contact with humans and domesticated animals as follows:

1. If any portion of a hive is within fifteen (15) feet from an adjacent property line or public access point as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six (6) feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access.
2. Such flyway shall consist of a solid wall, a fence, dense vegetation, or other similar permanent obstruction, and must extend at least ten (10) feet along the property line beyond the hive in each direction so that honeybees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six (6) feet above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary. Such flyway may not violate any other provision of Lindon City Code. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.090 Water.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by honeybees seeking water on neighboring property. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.100 Beekeeping Equipment.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is stored, abandoned, or disposed of in a location or manner that attracts bees and causes a nuisance to other properties. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

6.35.110 Violation and Penalty.

The keeping of honeybees in violation of this chapter is prohibited. Any violation of this section shall be a criminal misdemeanor pursuant to Lindon City Code 6.04.100. (Ord. 2012-16, adopted, 2012)

The Lindon City Code is current through Ordinance 2018-13, passed July 17, 2018.

Disclaimer: The city recorder's office has the official version of the Lindon City Code. Users should contact the city recorder's office for ordinances passed subsequent to the ordinance cited above.

City Website: www.lindoncity.org

City Telephone: (801) 785-5043

Midvale

<http://www.codepublishing.com/UT/Midvale/>

Chapter 17-7-1 and 2 (Same code for two different residential zones, SF-1 and SF-2)

i. Apiary. The purpose of this subsection is to establish certain requirements of sound beekeeping practices, which are intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with the keeping of bees in populated areas.

i. No more than the following number of colonies may be kept on any tract within the city, based upon the size of the tract upon which the apiary is situated:

- (A) Less than or equal to one-half acre in size: two colonies;
- (B) More than one-half acre in size: five colonies.

ii. A site plan shall be submitted for review by the community development department addressing the following:

- (A) Any colony situated within twenty-five feet of a public or private property line shall require the establishment of a flyway barrier at least six feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof as approved by the community development department. Said barrier shall be parallel to the property line extending ten feet beyond the colony in each direction, forcing a flight pattern elevation of at least six feet above grade.
- (B) A water source shall be provided on the property and no nearer than twenty feet to the hive to avoid bees congregating on nearby properties in a search for water.
- (C) A sign conspicuously posted setting forth the name and phone number or other identifying marks, such as a registration number, of the responsible beekeeper.

iii. In addition to the aforementioned conditions, the applicant shall ensure compliance at all times with the following conditions:

- (A) All honey bee colonies shall be kept in Langstroth-type hives with removable frames, which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
- (B) All honey bee colonies shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.
- (C) Maintenance shall be such that no bee comb or other materials are left upon the grounds of the apiary site. Upon removal from the hive, all such materials shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.
- (D) All colonies shall be maintained with marked queens. The colony shall be promptly requeened if it exhibits unusual aggressive characteristics by stinging or attempting to sting without due provocation or swarming. Regardless of colony behavior, each colony shall be requeened on a yearly basis.

(E) Each Utah apiary shall meet all requirements and inspection schedules deemed necessary by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(F) Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this subsection, it shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others.

Upon receipt of information that any colony situated within the city is not being kept in compliance with the conditions pursuant to the approved conditional use permit, an investigation and subsequent hearing before the city's hearing officer per Chapter 8.05 and the appeal authority per Chapter 17-3 may result and may result in the revocation of the conditional use permit. (Ord. 2016-15 § 1 (Att. A) (part); Ord. 2016-01 § 1 (Att. A) (part); Ord. 2015-04 § 1 (Att.) (part); Ord. 7/6/2010O-5 § 1 (Att. A) (part), 2010; Ord. 9/22/2009O-15 § 1 (Att. A) (part), 2009; Ord. 6/16/2009O-10 § 2 (part), 2009; Ord. 7/11/2006O-10 § 1 (Exh. A) (part), 2006; Ord. 3/07/2006O-1 § 1 (part), 2006; Ord. 5/07/2002A § 1 (part), 2002; Ord. 2-5-2002 § 1 (part), 2002; Ord. 11-13-2001 § 2 (part), 2001)

Murray

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=335&keywords=bee

Chapter 17.65

BEEKEEPING STANDARDS

17.65.010: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to enable the keeping of a limited number of bees on singlefamily residential lots for purposes of family food production. This chapter is intended to facilitate residential agriculture purposes while preserving the health of both humans and bees, minimizing nuisances to neighboring property owners, as well as preventing rodent, insect, vermin, pest, and disease proliferation. This chapter establishes certain requirements of sound beekeeping practices which are intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas. (Ord. 16-39)

17.65.020: APPLICABILITY:

A. This chapter applies only to single-family residential zoning districts that have lot sizes of eight thousand (8,000) square feet or more. The specific zoning districts in which beekeeping is allowed are the following: R16, R18, R110, and R112.

B. Bees may only be kept on single-family residential property. It shall be unlawful to keep bees on a Multiple-family lot. (Ord. 16-39)

17.65.030: DEFINITIONS:

The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall be construed as defined in this section:

APIARY: The assembly of one or more colonies of bees at a single location.

BEE: All life stages of the common domestic honeybee, *Apis mellifera* species.

BEEKEEPER: A person who owns or has charge of one or more colonies of bees.

BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT: Anything used in the operation of an apiary, such as hives and hive components, honey harvesting equipment, bee calming equipment, and personal protective gear.

COLONY: An aggregate of bees consisting principally of workers, but having one queen and, at times, drones, brood, combs, honey, and a hive box inhabited by bees.

FLYWAY BARRIER: A partition made from a solid material, or dense vegetation, which blocks a bee from access to an adjacent area unless the bee flies up and over the partition; this is designed to deter bees from flying at a height where they would engage humans or animals.

HIVE: The box, wooden ware, or similar structure that a colony of bees inhabits. (Ord. 1639)

17.65.040: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS:

A. General Provisions:

1. Permit Required: Persons seeking to keep bees shall first obtain a Beekeeping Permit. Applicants may be Beekeepers on the residential property of another, as long as all requirements have been satisfied and permission has been granted from the property owner to keep an apiary and verified in writing. Applications shall be submitted to the Community and Economic Development Division. Beekeepers who owned or operated an apiary prior to the effective date hereof and who continue to do so after the effective date hereof, shall have thirty (30) days after such effective date to apply for a Beekeeping Permit.

- a. At the time of application for a Beekeeping Permit, the applicant shall:
 - (1) Submit a scaled site plan of the proposed apiary showing placement of the hive(s), the flyway barrier and compliance with all applicable requirements outlined in this chapter;
 - (2) Provide a Certificate of Insurance from property owner's homeowner's insurance company verifying that Beekeeping is covered by the insurance policy covering the property where the apiary will be located;
 - (3) Provide a certificate of completion or similar documentation, from a Beekeeping training course provided by an entity approved by the City. The Division shall maintain a list of approved courses. Beekeepers are required to stay current and demonstrate their knowledge of colony health and management;
 - (4) Submit a properly executed hold harmless agreement between the applicant (if the location of the apiary is owned by a third party, then the property owner as well) and the City, waiving any liability for any loss or injury resulting from the design, construction or operation of the apiary;
 - (5) Pay a One Hundred Dollar (\$100.00) nonrefundable initial permit fee.
 - (6) Provide written consent of the property owner, if the apiary will be located on residential property not owned by the applicant. The property owner will be required to sign the application as well.
- b. Show proof of state registration. State registration must be maintained for the life of the hive.

2. Compliance: The keeping by any person of hives not in compliance with this chapter is prohibited. In addition to the requirements set forth in this chapter, all beekeepers shall maintain their hives in compliance with the Utah Bee Inspection Act or any successor thereto, as amended.

3. Quantity Of Hives Permitted: A lot shall not exceed the quantity of hives as determined below:

- a. Eight thousand (8,000) square foot lots are permitted no more than two (2) hives;

- b. Nine thousand (9,000) square foot lots are permitted no more than three (3) hives;
- c. Ten thousand (10,000) square foot lots are permitted no more than four (4) hives;
- d. Eleven thousand (11,000) square foot lots are permitted no more than five (5) hives;
- e. Twelve thousand (12,000) square foot lots are permitted no more than six (6) hives.

4. Hives Required: Bees shall be kept in hives.

5. Apiary Identification Signs:

- a. On the entrance side of the apiary a waterproof sign must be conspicuously displayed which states the name, address and telephone number of the owner or person in possession of the apiary.
- b. On the entrance side of the property where bees are kept a waterproof sign identifying the beehives shall be affixed and maintained that states the name, address and telephone number of the owner or person in possession of the apiary. The sign shall be lettered in black at least one inch (1") in height on a white or light background.

6. Sales: Products generated, such as honey, may not be sold from a residential property.

B. Requirements:

1. Lot Requirements:

- a. Apiaries are permitted in a fenced rear yard or completely fenced corner side yard. No hives may be kept in any front or side yard area;
- b. Hives shall be located ten feet (10') away from all property lines;
- c. Hives shall be located ten feet (10') away from dwellings on lot;
- d. Hives shall be located twenty five feet (25') away from dwellings on adjacent lots.

2. Hive Structure Requirements:

- a. Only hives with removable frames are permitted in order to allow for inspection, and kept in sound and usable condition. Top bar hives are only permitted if they are fitted with removable frames;
- b. Hives shall be placed a minimum of six inches (6") above ground;

- c. Hives can be stacked, not to exceed six feet (6') in height; each stack constitutes one hive;
- d. Hives shall be separated from adjacent properties, public walks, or a street by a flyway barrier at least six feet (6') high and extending ten feet (10') in either direction.

3. Health And Sanitation Requirements:

- a. A convenient source of fresh water is required to be placed on property, preferably placed between hive and any source of water on an adjacent property in order to prevent bees from seeking the adjacent property water sources;
- b. No bee comb, dead bees, or related apiary debris shall be left upon grounds to mitigate pest proliferation;
- c. Only active hives are permitted; unoccupied hives, and all other beekeeping equipment that is not in use is required to be securely stored indoors to prevent disease proliferation, or colonization from an aggressive bee, hornet, or wasp species. (Ord. 1639)

17.65.050: ENFORCEMENT:

Violation of any provision of this chapter is punishable as provided in chapter 17.172 of this title. (Ord. 16-39)

Nibley

https://nibley.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=10-17-7_Required_Setbacks_For_Animal_Land_Uses

10-17-7 Required Setbacks For Animal Land Uses

No manure piles, manure pits, or similar features shall be kept within one hundred feet (100') of any residential dwelling, commercial dwelling, public street, private street, open waterway, natural stream, stormwater system, or canal. Such features shall not be within twenty feet (20') of a property line.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 09-12 on 9/3/2009

| | Street Line, Public/Private | Dwelling Unit; Same Lot | Dwelling Unit; Adjacent Lot | Lot Line |
|---|--|--|--|---------------------|
| Barns, stables, coops, beehives, and other accommodations for nonhousehold pets (over 50 square feet) | 75 feet | 35 feet | 50 feet | 20 feet |
| Barns, stables, coops, beehives and other accommodations for nonhousehold pets (under 50 square feet) | 50 feet | 10 feet | 35 feet | 10 feet |
| Manure piles, manure pits | 150 feet | 100 feet | 100 feet | 20 feet |

North Ogden

<https://northogden.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=code#name=11-10-7: ANIMALS AND FOWL>

11-10-7: ANIMALS AND FOWL

1. Barns, Coops, Pens Or Corrals: No barn, coop, pen or corral shall be maintained closer than fifty feet (50') from any dwelling and not closer than seventy five feet (75') from a dwelling on any adjacent lot. Any barn, stable, coop, pen or corral for the housing or keeping of animals or fowl shall be kept, constructed or maintained not less than one hundred feet (100') from a public street. A fenced pasture of one acre or more will be permitted to abut adjoining property lines and the property line adjacent to the public street, except as otherwise permitted in subsection E of this section.
2. Kenneling Of Dogs...
3. Dogs And Cats...
4. Limitation Of Pets...
5. Keeping Of Backyard Chickens In Residential Zones...
6. Beekeeping is permitted in all Single Family Residential and R-2 Zones: An apiary, consisting of not more than five (5) hives or an equivalent capacity, may be maintained in a rear yard (or side yard) of any residential lot. On a residential lot which is one-half (0.5) acre or larger, the number of hives located on the lot may be increased to ten (10) hives.
 1. Additional requirements:
 1. A person shall not locate or allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.
 2. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Utah Code 4-11, as amended.
 3. Hives shall be placed at least three feet (3') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive.
 4. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act.
 5. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.

6. A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. If any portion of a hives located between three feet (3') and fifteen feet (15') from any property line that does not have a six foot (6') solid fence, a flyway barrier shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access.
7. On all lots, if the apiary is located in an area that borders a public walk, street or public area, the area shall be separated from the public walk or street by a six foot (6') solid fence or wall that extends at least ten feet (10') from the hive in each direction.
8. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.
9. Each bee keeper shall comply with all State laws and regulations pertaining to bee keeping.
10. In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and bee management regulations adopted by the State of Utah and/or Weber County Health Department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 2011-06 on 4/26/2011

Amended by Ord. [2014-25](#) on 10/14/2014

Ogden

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=515&keywords=bee

Chapter 4

BEEKEEPING

13-4-1: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall mean as follows:

APIARY: Includes bees, combs, hives, appliances or colonies wherever the same are kept, located or found.

BEES: Common domestic bees specifically used in the production of honey, and includes the adults, eggs, larvae, pupae or other immature stages thereof, together with such materials as are deposited into hives by their adults, except honey and rendered beeswax.

COLONY: One hive and its contents, including bees, combs and appliances.

COMB: Includes all materials normally deposited into hives by bees except extracted honey or royal jelly, trapped pollen, and processed beeswax.

FLYWAY BARRIER: A solid wall, fence, or dense vegetation that directs the flight pattern of the bees at least six feet (6') above ground level over the nearest property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

HIVE: Any receptacle or container, or part thereof, made or prepared for the use of bees or inhabited by bees.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-2: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-3: HIVES ON RESIDENTIAL LOTS:

A. Maintenance Of Apiaries: As provided in this chapter, an apiary consisting of one or more hives may be maintained on a residential lot or residential rooftop as follows:

| Size Of Lot | Maximum Number Of Hives |
|-------------|-------------------------|
|-------------|-------------------------|

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Up to 1/2 acre | 5 hives |
|----------------|---------|

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1/2 acre or more | 10 hives |
|------------------|----------|

B. Written Permission: A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-4: HIVE CONSTRUCTION, LOCATION AND WATER SUPPLY:

A. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

B. In residential zones or neighborhoods:

1. Placement: Hives shall not be located in a front yard. Hives shall be located at least twenty five feet (25') from any adjoining property line or street right of way line unless shielded by a flyway barrier. If shielded by a flyway barrier, hives shall be located at least five feet (5') from any adjoining property line or street right of way line.

2. Rooftop Hives: Rooftop hives shall be situated in such a way as to minimize impact on adjacent properties.

3. Design And Water Supply: Hives shall be placed at least six inches (6") above the ground, and shall not exceed seven feet (7') in overall height above ground or rooftop level. This includes all brooders, supers, stands and any other components of the hive. Hive entrances shall be oriented away from the nearest adjacent dwelling if less than twenty five feet (25') from the hive.

A supply of fresh water shall be maintained on the owner's property where it is readily accessible for bees to prevent them from congregating at neighboring swimming pools or other sources of water on nearby properties.

C. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act, Utah Code Annotated, title 4, chapter 11, as amended, and in accordance with all applicable state and local laws and policies.

D. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-5: BEEKEEPER REGISTRATION:

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-6: CONFLICT WITH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS:

In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and honeybee management regulations adopted by the Weber-Morgan health department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply.

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

13-4-7: CIVIL PENALTIES:

A violation of this chapter or maintaining a nuisance under title 12, chapter 8 of this code, after notice of violation and expiration of the warning period may be enforced by imposition of the following civil penalties pursuant to title 1, chapter 4, article B of this code:

A. The first civil citation issued after expiration of the warning period shall subject the responsible party to the initial penalty of one hundred twenty five dollars (\$125.00).

B. The second civil citation issued after expiration of the warning period and the prior imposition of the initial penalty shall subject the responsible party to the intermediate penalty of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00).

C. Any subsequent civil citation issued after expiration of the warning period and the prior imposition of the intermediate penalty, or any reoccurring violation under section 14B6 of this code, shall subject the responsible party to the maximum penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

(Ord. 2014-7, 2-4-2014)

Orem

<http://online.encodeplus.com/regs/orem-ut/doc-viewer.aspx?secid=1990&keywords=apiary#secid-1990>

22-6-10 Miscellaneous Regulations for Residential Zones.

L. Beekeeping.

1. Definitions.

- a. Apiary: Any place where one (1) or more colonies of bees are located.
- b. Beekeeper: A person who owns or has charge of one (1) or more colonies of bees.
- c. Beekeeping Equipment: Anything used in the operation of an apiary, such as hive bodies, supers, frames, top and bottom boards, and extractors.
- d. Colony: Bees in any hive including queens, worker, or drones.
- e. Hive: A frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log, gum skep, or other artificial or natural receptacle which may be used to house bees.
- f. Honeybee: The common honeybee, *Apis mellifera* species, at any stage of development, but not including the African honeybee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* species, or any hybrid thereof.

2. Purpose: The purpose of this article is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas.

3. Certain Conduct Unlawful: Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this article, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety or creates a nuisance. Furthermore, it is a violation of this ordinance to maintain an apiary or keep any colony that constitutes a nuisance due to its impact on the neighborhood. For the purposes of this section, a colony or apiary constitutes a nuisance when:

- a. the honeybees travel to any neighboring property to such an extent that the residents of that property are unable to fully enjoy the use of their property without coming into conflict with honeybees; or
- b. there is a resident on adjacent property who has a known allergy to bee stings.

4. Hives on Residential Lots:

a. As provided in this section, an apiary may be maintained in the rear yard of residential lots as provided below:

(1) No more than two (2) hives in residential zones R5, R6, R6.5, R7.5 and R8.

(2) No more than three (3) hives in residential zones R12 and R20, but if the residential lot is $\frac{1}{2}$ acre or larger, then an apiary with no more than five (5) hives may be maintained.

5. Beekeeper Registration: Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Title 4, CHAPTER 11 of the Utah Code (1953 as amended).
6. Species Allowed: Beekeepers are allowed to keep honeybees as defined in Section 22-6-10.L.1.f.
7. Hives:
 - a. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.
 - b. Hives shall be placed at least fifteen (15) feet from any property line and six (6) inches above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive.
 - c. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act, Title 4, CHAPTER 11 of the Utah Code (1953 as amended).
 - d. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.
8. Flyways:
 - a. A hive shall be placed on property so that the general flight pattern of the honeybees is in a direction that will deter honeybee contact with humans and domesticated animals.
 1. (1) If any portion of a hive is within twenty-five (25) feet from an adjacent property line or public access point as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six (6) feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access.
 2. (2) Such flyway shall consist of a solid wall, a fence, dense vegetation, or a combination thereof, and must extend at least ten (10) feet beyond the hive in each direction so that honeybees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six (6) feet above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.
 3. (3) Such flyway may not violate any other provision in CHAPTER 22 of the Orem City Code.
9. Water: Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by honeybees seeking water on neighboring property.
10. Beekeeping Equipment: Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.
11. Violation and Penalty: The keeping of honeybees in violation of this ordinance is prohibited. Any violation of this section shall be a criminal misdemeanor pursuant to Orem City Code Section 22-1-6 and subject to the provisions of Orem City Code Section 22-1-3.

(Ord. No. O-2011-0019, Enacted 10/18/2011)

Providence

http://media.rainpos.com/458/title_5_chapter_1_animal_control_2015_006.pdf

5-1-9: BEES

A. All bee colonies shall be kept in Langstroth type hives with removable frames, (approximate dimensions 9 ½ inches depth, 14 ½ inches width, 18 5/16 inches length). Brood hives and supers vary in depth. A colony will normally be kept in a brood hive with one or two supers. Equipment is to be kept in good operating condition.

B. All apiaries are to be located 20 feet or more from the property line, or beekeeper shall establish and maintain a flyway barrier at least six (6) feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof.

C. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available at all times so that the bees will not congregate at swimming pools, pet water bowls, birdbaths or other water sources where they may cause human, bird or domestic pet contact. Normal private bee keeping activities in the city would include one or two bee colonies. Up to four colonies are permitted.

D. If a bee keeper wishes to keep more than four colonies, they are required to apply for and receive a conditional use.

E. Bee colonies may be kept in all zones of the City as long as these guidelines are met and all beekeepers follow state regulations for licensing.

Provo City

<https://www.codepublishing.com/UT/Provo/>

Chapter 8.03

Beekeeping

- 8.03.010. Purpose.
- 8.03.020. Certain Conduct Unlawful.
- 8.03.030. Hives on Residential Lots.
- 8.03.040. Beekeeper registration.
- 8.03.050. Species Allowed.
- 8.03.060. Hives.
- 8.03.070. Flyways.
- 8.03.080. Water.
- 8.03.090. Beekeeping Equipment.
- 8.03.100. Violations.
- 8.03.010. Purpose.

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.020. Certain Conduct Unlawful.

Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.030. Hives on Residential Lots.

(1) As provided in this chapter, an apiary, consisting of not more than five (5) hives or an equivalent capacity, may be maintained in a side yard or the rear yard of any residential lot that is larger than five thousand (5,000) square feet. On a residential lot which is larger than one-half (0.5) acre, the number of hives located on the lot may be increased to ten (10) hives.

(2) A person shall not locate or allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.040. Beekeeper Registration.

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah Code, as amended. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.050. Species Allowed.

Beekeepers are allowed to keep honeybees or mason bees as defined in 8.02.010. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.060. Hives.

(1) A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals.

(a) If any portion of a hive is located within fifteen (15) feet from an area which provides public access or from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six (6) feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access.

(b) Such flyway, if located along the property line or within five (5) feet of the property line, shall consist of

(i) a solid wall

(ii) fence

(iii) dense vegetation

(iv) combination thereof, which extends at least ten (10) feet beyond the hive in each direction so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six (6) feet above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.070. Flyways.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.080. Water.

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.090. Beekeeping Equipment.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep beehives in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of this chapter. Any such violation shall be a class C misdemeanor. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

8.03.100. Violations.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep beehives in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of this chapter. Any such violation shall be a class C misdemeanor. (Enacted 2011-01, Am 2011-02)

Richfield

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=472&keywords=bee

Chapter 6.34

BEEKEEPING

6.34.005: DEFINITIONS:

APIARY: Any place where one or more colonies of bees are located.

APIARY EQUIPMENT: Hives, supers, frames, veils, gloves and other equipment used to handle or manipulate bees, honey, wax or hives.

BEE: The common honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, at any state of development, but not including the African honeybee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* species, or any hybrid thereof.

BEEKEEPING: To hold a colony of bees in a hive for the purpose of pollination, honey production, study or similar purpose.

COLONY: Bees in any hive including queens, workers, or drones.

FLYWAY BARRIER: A solid fence or hedge used to encourage the flight of bees away from neighboring properties as described more specifically herein.

HIVE: A structure designed to contain one colony of honeybees. A frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log, gum skep, or other artificial or natural receptacle which may be used to house bees. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.010: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to eliminate problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.020: PROPERTY RESTRICTIONS:

Anyone applying for a permit to maintain beehives or an apiary shall certify to the city that there are no recorded covenants, conditions, or restrictions preventing beekeeping activities on the property for which application is made. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.030: CERTAIN CONDUCT UNLAWFUL:

Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.040: HIVES ON RESIDENTIAL LOTS:

A. No beehives shall be maintained on a lot less than ten thousand (10,000) square feet in size. No more than two (2) hives shall be maintained on a lot containing ten thousand (10,000) square feet or more. Hives must be located in the side or rear yard.

B. A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.050: BEEKEEPER REGISTRATION:

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah code, as amended. Each beekeeper shall make application to and be registered with Richfield City, submit a site plan showing the location of the hive and flyway barriers with relation to the property lines and any public areas, pay permit fee, and provide proof of registration with the Utah department of agriculture and food. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.060: HIVES:

A. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

B. Hives shall be placed at least five feet (5') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive; provided, however, that this requirement may be waived in writing by the adjoining property owner.

C. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.

D. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.070: FLYWAY BARRIERS:

A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals in adjacent or nearby lots. Any portion of a hive located within five feet (5') of a property line shall require a fence of solid construction along such property line with a height of at least six feet (6') above ground level of the adjacent property. In lieu of a fence, the flyway barrier may consist of dense vegetation having the same height requirement as the fence. Such barrier shall extend at least ten feet (10') beyond the hive in each direction or to the property lines if such is less than ten feet (10') from the hive.

Notwithstanding the above, no hive shall be located within ten feet (10') from any public right of way access. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.080: WATER:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.090: BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be

disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.100: QUEEN MANAGEMENT:

All queens shall be marked and/or clipped. Each beekeeper shall promptly re-queen a colony if it exhibits unusual aggressive characteristics by stinging or attempting to sting without due provocation or swarming. Regardless of colony behavior, each colony shall be re-queened on a yearly basis. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.110: CONFLICT WITH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS:

In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and honeybee management regulations adopted by the Central Utah health department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.120: HOLD HARMLESS:

In order to promote the health, safety, prosperity, peace, order and comfort of the inhabitants of the city, the governing body deems it necessary to participate in a mosquito abatement program with Sevier County. All property within the municipal boundaries of Richfield City are subject to this program regardless of the location of any apiary. The city and the county shall not be liable for the loss of any hives and any applicant shall sign a hold harmless agreement at the time of registering a hive. (Ord. 2015-3)

6.34.130: VIOLATIONS:

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep beehives in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of this chapter. Any such violation shall be a class C misdemeanor. (Ord. 2015-3)

Roy

[https://roy.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=zoning#name=10-11-](https://roy.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=zoning#name=10-11-11)

11 SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS ALLOWING APIARY USES IN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL ZONES

10-11-11 SUPPLEMENTARY REGULATIONS ALLOWING APIARY USES IN SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL ZONES

The purpose of this section is to provide supplementary regulations for limited apiary activities (the keeping of bees) in the single-family zoning districts of the city. It shall be unlawful to keep bees in the R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10 and R-1-15 zones except as provided in this section.

1. Allowance - All single-family residential properties in the R-1-6, R-1-7, R-1-8, R-1-10 and R-1-15 zones shall be allowed points for bee keeping as defined by this section according the following:

1. Points by Lot Size – Lots shall be assigned points by lot area, according to the following table.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 15,000 square feet and larger | 30 points |
| 10,000 — 14,999 square feet | 20 points |
| 8,000 — 9,999 square feet | 10 points |
| Less than 8,000 square feet | No points |

2. Allowance by Points – Apiary, or bee keeping shall be permitted by points according to the following table:

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Bee keeping | 10 points each hive |
|-------------|---------------------|

2. Permit Required – A city permit is required for the keeping of bees under this section. Permits may only be issued to the property owner of record.
 1. Fee. The permit fee shall be set forth in the adopted Fee Schedule of the City.
 2. Renewal. All permits issued under this section are subject to annual inspection and renewal.
 3. Inspection. Inspections related to a permit issued under this section must be permitted as deemed necessary by the City.
 4. Revocation. A permit may be revoked by the City for any violation of this section at any time.
 5. Transfer of Permits. Permits under this section are issued to property owners of specific lots and may not be transferred or assigned to other persons or properties when ownership or residency changes.

6. Notice to Adjacent Neighbors. Upon receiving an application under this section, the Zoning Administrator shall cause notice of the application to be sent by mail to all owners of property immediately adjacent to the subject property.
 7. Site Plan. An application for a permit under this section must be accompanied by a site plan indicating the lot, the primary residence, and the proposed placement of the structures or hives in compliance with the requirements of this section required by this section.
 8. Zoning Administrator - The Zoning Administrator or his or her designee shall be responsible for the review of applications, issuance or denial of permits, inspection, renewals, investigation of complaints, and revocation of permits when necessary.
3. Regulations for Bee keeping – The issuance of a permit for Bee keeping under this section shall be predicated upon compliance with the following.
1. Registration. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah Code.
 2. Personal Use Only. Bee keeping is allowed under this section for family food production and pleasure only. No sale of any kind is permitted.
 3. Structure. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames kept in sound and usable condition.
 4. Location. Hives allowed under this section shall be located a minimum of 30 feet from any dwelling on an adjacent lot, 10 feet from any property line and 10 feet from any dwelling on the same lot.
 5. Flyways. Any hive allowed under this section shall be located on the property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. If any portion of a hive is located within 25 feet of an area providing public access or from a property line, a flyway barrier at least 6 feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as is necessary for access. Such a flyway shall consist of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation, or a combination thereof extending at least 10 feet beyond the hive.
 6. Water. At a minimum, a convenient source of fresh water must be made continuously available to the colony between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water source shall be located to minimize any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring properties.

(Ord. 1053, 2-19-2013; Ord. No. 17-1, 3-7-2017)

Salt Lake City

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=672&keywords=bee

Chapter 8.10

BEEKEEPING

8.10.010: PURPOSE:

The purpose of this chapter is to authorize beekeeping subject to certain requirements intended to avoid problems that may otherwise be associated with beekeeping in populated areas. (Ord. 7109 § 2, 2009)

8.10.020: CERTAIN CONDUCT UNLAWFUL:

Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.030: HIVES ON RESIDENTIAL LOTS:

A. As provided in this chapter, and notwithstanding any contrary provision in title 21A of this code, an apiary, consisting of not more than five (5) hives or an equivalent capacity, may be maintained in a side yard or the rear yard of any residential lot. On a residential lot which is one half (0.5) acre or larger, the number of hives located on the lot may be increased to ten (10) hives.

B. A person shall not locate nor allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.040: BEEKEEPER REGISTRATION:

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah code, as amended. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.050: HIVES:

A. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

B. Hives shall be placed at least five feet (5') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive; provided, however, that this requirement may be waived in writing by the adjoining property owner.

C. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.

D. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.060: FLYWAYS:

A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. If any portion of a hive is located within fifteen feet (15') from an area which provides public access or from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier at least six feet (6') in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access. Such flyway, if located along the property line or within five feet (5') of the property line, shall consist of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation, or a combination thereof, which extends at least ten feet (10') beyond the hive in each direction so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six feet (6') above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.070: WATER:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.080: BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT:

Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

8.10.090: CONFLICT WITH COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS:

In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and honeybee management regulations adopted by the Salt Lake Valley health department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply. (Ord. 71-09 § 2, 2009)

South Jordan

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=488&keywords=bee

17.130.040.040: BEEKEEPING:

Honeybees may be kept as an accessory use on residential lots that are a minimum of one-fourth (1/4) acre in area. The number of honeybee colonies allowed on lots is as follows:

| Lot Size | Number Of Colonies |
|----------------------|--|
| 1/4 acre to 1/2 acre | 2 |
| 1/2 acre to 1 acre | 4 |
| Over 1 acre | 1 additional colony for each additional 1/2 acre increment |

Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable condition. Each person keeping bees is required to register and obtain a license from the Utah department of agriculture and food. Other regulations (state and federal), such as those found in chapter 11, title 4 of the Utah state code, are to be followed as well.

A. Location: Hives may not be located in the front or the street side yard of any property. Hives shall be located at least twenty five feet (25') from any adjoining property line or public street if not shielded by a "flyway barrier". If shielded the required setback shall be ten feet (10') from all property lines or public street. Hives shall be properly shielded from any adjacent night lighting on adjoining properties. The shielding shall be the bee owner's responsibility as to prevent bees from being attracted to neighboring properties and to prevent creation of nuisance conditions for the neighboring property owners.

B. Location Restrictions: Beehives may not be located within five hundred feet (500') of a public or private school property. Beehives and/or apiaries may not be located in water source recharge areas and protection zones in accordance with title 16, chapter 16.50 of this code.

C. Fences And Shrubs: For any beehive located within twenty five feet (25') of a property line, a solid fence or dense hedge, known as a "flyway barrier", at least six feet (6') in height, shall be placed along the side of the beehive that contains the entrance to the hive, and shall extend at least ten feet (10') from the hive in any direction along adjacent property lines. No such flyway barrier shall be required if a hive is located at least twenty five feet (25') from any property line or public street.

D. Design And Water Supply: Hives shall not exceed seven feet (7') in overall height above ground level. This includes all brooders, supers, stands and any other components of the hive. Hives shall be oriented away from the nearest property line. A supply of fresh water shall be maintained on owner's property where it is readily accessible for bees to prevent them from congregating at neighboring swimming pools or other sources of water on nearby properties.

E. Nuisance: Bees and associated beehives may be ordered removed from property if they are determined to be a nuisance in accordance with title 8, chapter 8.24 of this code or applicable state law. (Ord. 2011-18, 3-6-2012)

South Ogden

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=424&keywords=bee

10-14-6-1: BEEKEEPING:

A. Definitions:

APIARY: Any place where one or more colonies of bees are located.

APIARY EQUIPMENT: Hives, supers, frames, veils, gloves, or other equipment used to handle or manipulate bees, honey, wax or hives.

BEE: The common honeybee, *Apis mellifera*, at any state of development, but not including the African honeybee, *Apis mellifera scutellata* species, or any hybrid thereof.

BEEKEEPER: A person who owns or has charge of one or more colonies of bees.

BEEKEEPING: To hold a colony of bees in a hive for the purpose of pollination, honey production, study or similar purpose.

COLONY: Bees in any hive including queens, workers, or drones.

FLYWAY BARRIER: A solid fence or hedge used in beekeeping, at least six feet (6') in height extending ten feet (10') from the hive in each direction. It is used to force bees to fly at least six feet (6') above ground over neighboring property lines.

HIVE: A frame hive, box hive, box, barrel, log, gum skep, or other artificial or natural receptacle which may be used to house bees.

B. Beekeeping In Residential Zones: An apiary, consisting of not more than two (2) hives or an equivalent capacity, may be maintained in a rear yard (or side yard) of any residential lot. If a lot is one-half (0.5) acre or larger, the number of hives located on the lot may be increased up to four (4) hives.

1. Additional requirements:

a. A person shall not locate or allow a hive on property owned or occupied by another person without first obtaining written permission from the owner or occupant.

2. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah code, as amended.

3. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames, which shall be kept in sound and usable condition.

4. Hives shall be placed at least ten feet (10') from any property line and six inches (6") above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive.

5. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act.

6. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.

7. A hive shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals. If any portion of a

hive is located between ten feet (10') and fifteen feet (15') from any property line, a flyway barrier shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access.

8. On all lots, if the apiary is located in an area that borders a public walk or street, the area shall be separated from the public walk or street by a fence or wall.

9. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony continuously. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.

10. Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other apiary equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other beeproof enclosure.

11. Each beekeeper shall comply with all state laws and regulations pertaining to beekeeping.

12. Notwithstanding compliance with the various requirements of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person to maintain an apiary or to keep any colony on any property in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance.

13. In the event of a conflict between any regulation set forth in this chapter and bee management regulations adopted by the Weber County health department, the most restrictive regulations shall apply.

14. The on site sale of honey or other products obtained through beekeeping operations shall be limited to a period of two (2) consecutive weeks each year and limited to honey produced on site. (Ord. 17-02, 1-17-2017, eff. 1-17-2017)

South Salt Lake

https://library.municode.com/ut/south_salt_lake/codes/code_of_ordinances?nodeId=TIT6AN_C H6.16DOPOBE_6.16.100GEREDOBE

6.16.100 - General requirements for domestic beekeeping.

- A. An apiary, consisting of not more than three (3) hives or an equivalent capacity, may be maintained in a side yard or rear yard of a parcel in single-family residential (R1) zones having a minimum lot area of four thousand five hundred (4,500) square feet.
- B. Residents renting or leasing property shall be required to submit a notarized affidavit from the property owner granting the applicant permission to maintain an apiary.
- C. All apiaries shall comply with Salt Lake County health department regulations, as amended.
- D. Parcels in single-family residential zones that contain more than two residential dwelling units or a non-conforming multifamily structures shall not be eligible to maintain an apiary.
- E. Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act set forth in Utah Code, as amended. Proof of registration shall be sent to the city.
- F. Apiaries shall be placed on property so the general flight pattern of bees is in a direction that will deter bee contact with humans and domesticated animals.
- G. If any portion of an apiary is located within fifteen (15) feet from an area which provides public access or from a property line on the lot where an apiary is located, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, a flyway barrier of at least six feet in height shall be established and maintained around the hive except as needed to allow access. Such flyway, if located along the property line or within five feet of the property line, shall consist of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation, or a combination thereof, which extends at least ten (10) feet beyond the hive in each direction so that bees are forced to fly to an elevation of at least six feet above ground level over property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.
- H. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the colony in a manner which is appropriate for providing water to bees, continuously between March 1 and October 31 of each year. The water shall be in a location that minimizes any nuisance created by bees seeking water on neighboring property.

- I. Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a hive, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.
- J. The keeping of bees for commercial enterprises is prohibited in any zone outside of the agricultural (A-1) zone.
(Ord. No. 2015-04, 4-22-2015)

6.16.110 - Requirements for hives.

- A. Honeybee colonies shall be kept in hives with removable frames which shall be kept in sound and usable conditions.
- B. Hives shall be placed at least five feet from any property line and six inches above the ground, as measured from the ground to the lowest portion of the hive with clear space underneath; provided, however, that the five-foot requirement may be waived in writing by the adjoining property owner.
- C. Hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah Bee Inspection Act.
- D. Each hive shall be conspicuously marked with the owner's name, address, telephone number, and state registration number.
(Ord. No. 2015-04, 4-22-2015)

6.16.120 - Nuisance conduct.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep beehives in a manner that is contrary to the provisions of this chapter or in a manner that threatens public health or safety, or creates a nuisance. In such cases, the city may apply for and receive an order of abatement to remove apiaries or bee colonies.
(Ord. No. 2015-04, 4-22-2015)

Springdale

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=526

10-15D-7: BEES:

The keeping of honeybees on a property is allowed according to the regulations below:

A. The keeping of bees is allowed in the following zones:

VR 2 hives per acre, maximum 4 hives

FR Maximum 4 hives

B. Special provisions for keeping bees:

1. A flyway barrier at least six feet (6') in height and twenty five feet (25') in length made of a solid material must be placed between the hive and the property line. The barrier must be placed on the side of the hive where the entrance is located. A building may act as a portion of the required flyway barrier. The hive must be placed a minimum of fifteen feet (15') away from the flyway barrier.
2. Hives may be placed no closer than thirty feet (30') to a front property line and must meet the side and rear setbacks for the zone in which they are located.
3. A constant supply of fresh water must be provided within fifteen feet (15') of any hive. The water source must be equipped with a concrete block or other similar means to allow the bees to access the water.
4. Hives must be registered with the State of Utah.
5. The property where the hive is kept must have at least one empty bait hive. (Ord. 2018-01, 1-10-2018)

10-15D-9: PERMIT AND REVIEW PROCESS:

Agricultural and animal uses shall be reviewed and permitted according to the standards in the table below:

| | CC | VC | VR | FR |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Keeping of bees | Not allowed | Not allowed | Administrative review process | Administrative review process |

A. Administrative Review Process: Requires a simple sketch site plan of the property showing locations of all agricultural uses. Also requires sketch plans and information regarding the size, height, and materials used in all structures. The plans will be reviewed by the Director of Community Development for approval. A onetime seventy five dollar (\$75.00) application fee is required.

B. Agricultural Use Permit: Requires a site plan of the property showing locations of all proposed agricultural uses. Also requires sketch plans and information regarding the size, height, and materials used in all structures. Additionally requires information regarding the distance animal uses will be located with respect to adjacent properties and streets. The permit will be reviewed by the Planning Commission. The commission will approve the permit only after finding:

1. The proposed agricultural use will not detrimentally impact surrounding properties or create a health or safety hazard.
2. The proposed agricultural use will not detrimentally impact floodplain areas, natural washes, steep slopes, sensitive soils, or existing wildlife.
3. The proposed agricultural use complies with all other applicable standards of this chapter.
4. A onetime two hundred dollar (\$200.00) application fee is required. (Ord. 2018-01, 1-10-2018)

Syracuse City

<https://www.codepublishing.com/UT/Syracuse/>

10.30.100 Conditional uses.

The following conditional uses shall comply with the applicable standards established herein and may be subject to additional regulations specific to the applicable zone. The zone-specific provisions shall apply if a conflict exists between general and specific conditional use provisions. Each applicable zone establishes if the use is conditional or permitted.

(A) Minor. The following conditional uses are minor and require approval as established in SCC 10.20.080:

(2) Apiaries.*

(a) Unlawful Conduct. It shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others.

(b) Flyways. In each instance in which any colony is situated within 25 feet of a public or private property line of the tract upon which the apiary is situated, as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, the beekeeper shall establish and maintain a flyway barrier at least six feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof that is parallel to the property line and extends 10 feet beyond the colony in each direction so that all bees are forced to fly at an elevation of at least six feet above ground level over the property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

(c) Water. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the bees at all times during the year so that the bees will not congregate at swimming pools, pet watering bowls, bird baths or other water sources where they may cause human, bird or domestic pet contact.

(d) Beekeeping Equipment. Each beekeeper shall ensure that no bee comb or other beekeeping equipment is left upon the grounds of an apiary site. Upon removal from a colony, all such equipment shall promptly be disposed of in a sealed container or placed within a building or other bee-proof enclosure.

(e) Number of Colonies. It shall be unlawful to keep more than the following number of colonies on any tract within the city, based upon the size or configuration of the tract on which the apiary is situated:

- (i) Less than one-half acre tract size – up to five colonies.
- (ii) One-half acre or larger tract size – up to 10 colonies.

(iii) Regardless of tract size, where all colonies are situated at least 200 feet in any direction from all property lines of the tract on which the apiary is situated, there shall be no limit to the number of colonies.

(f) Compliance. Upon receipt of information that any colony situated within the city is not being kept in compliance with this section, the director shall cause an investigation to be conducted. If he finds that grounds exist to believe that one or more violations have occurred he shall cause a written notice of a nuisance to be issued to the beekeepers in accordance with SCC Title 6.

Taylorsville

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=540

13.36.010: GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND TERMS:

This chapter provides definitions of all land uses and general terms used throughout this development code for which a definition is considered necessary. All land uses allowed by right or by conditional use permit are defined herein. Some land uses shown on the tables and in the definitions are categorical, and many potentially allowable specific land uses are assumed to be included in the categorical definitions. In the event of a question as to which category an undefined land use may fall, the director shall make a final determination.

For the purposes of this code, certain terms and words are hereby defined as follows: Words used in the present tense include the future; words in the masculine gender include the feminine and neuter; words in the singular includes the plural; the plural includes individuals, partnerships, corporations, clubs, or associations. The following words or terms, when applied in this code, shall carry full force when used interchangeably: lot, plot, parcel, premises or site; used, arranged, occupied, or maintained; sold or dispensed; construct, reconstruct, erect, alter (structurally or otherwise), but not the term maintenance. The word "used" shall be deemed also to include designed, intended, or arranged to be used. (Ord. 12-15, 7-11-2012)

13.36.020: "A" DEFINITIONS:

AGRICULTURE: The tilling of the soil, raising of crops, horticulture, gardening, and beekeeping, but not including the keeping or raising of animals or fowl and not including any agricultural industries or businesses, packing plants, fur farms, animal hospitals, plant nurseries, or similar uses or sale of farm or garden products not produced on the premises. (See definition of Farm Animals.)

West Bountiful

[https://westbountiful.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=17.24.080_Farm Animal Regulations](https://westbountiful.municipalcodeonline.com/book?type=ordinances#name=17.24.080_Farm_Animal_Regulations)

17.24.080 Farm Animal Regulations

1. Farm animals may be kept on properties according to the following requirements:
 1. For each acre, a parcel, or adjacent properties, whether owned or leased, shall be eligible to contain or house farm animals rating one hundred (100) points or prorated for any part thereof.
 1. Large animals such as horses, ponies, donkeys, mules, llamas and cows require a minimum area of .40 acres: Forty (40) points each.
 2. Medium animals such as sheep and goats, and other animals of similar size: Twenty (20) points each.
 3. Small animals such as ducks, chickens, geese, rabbits and turkeys: Four (4) points each.
 4. Pigs, provided that pens are located at least two hundred (200) feet from neighboring dwellings: Forty (40) points each.
 5. Miniature or pygmy farm animals will have one-half the points of the normal sized species.
 2. The points listed in Subsection A.1 above may be decreased for large, medium and small animals subject to approval of a conditional use permit by the planning commission pursuant to Chapter 17.60 of the West Bountiful Municipal Code and the provisions below.
 1. The minimum points allowed shall be twenty-five (25) for each large animal, ten (10) for each medium animal, and two (2) for each small animal.
 2. Neighbors adjoining the applicant's property for which the conditional use permit is requested will be notified by city staff at least five (5) days prior to the public meeting. Such notification will include the name and address of the applicant, the specific reason for the application, and the date, time and location of the planning commission meeting at which the application will be discussed.
 3. Dependent offspring, up to nine (9) months of age, shall not be counted in determining the total number of animals on the parcel(s).
 4. Adopted dependent offspring, up to nine (9) months of age, shall not be counted in determining the total number of animals on the parcel(s), subject to approval of a conditional use permit as outlined in Subsection A.2. above. Such conditional use permit shall be valid for no longer than nine months, as determined by the planning commission.
 5. Honeybees, pursuant to the requirements of Title 4, Chapter 11 of the Utah Code.

2. For multiple properties to be eligible for combined point calculation under Subsection A, the following criteria must be met:
 1. The properties shall be owned or leased by the same person or entity.
 2. All properties used for the combined point calculation must be contiguous.
 3. If one or more properties are leased:
 1. The lease must be in writing and signed by both parties.
 2. The leased property, in its totality, must be used in some meaningful way by lessee in the keeping of farm animals.
3. All animals, except bees, must be kept in an area enclosed by a fence or structure sufficient to prevent escape.
4. Setbacks for all structures shall meet applicable zoning requirements for each parcel, as well as the following requirements, as applicable.
 1. No animal shelter, including pens, coops, and beehives, may be located less than six (6) feet from any property line or dwelling.
 2. Barns, stables, corrals, or similar structures used to house medium and large animals may not be located less than seventy-five (75) feet from any neighboring dwelling.
 3. An apiary, housing colonies of bees, must be at least six (6) inches above the ground and, if located less than fifteen (15) feet from a property line, a solid six (6) foot vertical barrier running along or near the property line and extending at least four (4) feet beyond the apiary in each direction is required.
5. To protect the health, safety and welfare of the animals and the public, animal waste, debris, noise, odor, and drainage shall be kept in accordance with usual and customary health standards associated with that type of animal.
6. Failure to comply with any portion of this section shall invalidate any use specified in this section and shall subject the owner to penalties and/or fines as specified elsewhere in this title.

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 374-15 on 11/18/2015

West Jordan

http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=680&keywords=bee

ARTICLE H. OWNERSHIP AND MAINTENANCE OF HONEYBEES

6-3H-1: HONEYBEE MANAGEMENT:

The keeping of honeybees is allowed in all zoning districts within the city of West Jordan subject to compliance with the Salt Lake Valley health department, general sanitation regulation requirements, section 4.12, or its successor relating to honeybee management. (Ord. 12-20, 9-26-2012)

6-3H-2: BEEKEEPER REGISTRATION:

Each beekeeper shall be registered with the Utah department of agriculture and food process and hives shall be operated and maintained as provided in the Utah bee inspection act set forth in title 4, chapter 11 of the Utah code, as amended. (Ord. 12-20, 9-26-2012)

6-3H-3: HIVES ON LOTS:

On lots less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet, hives shall be located no less than five feet (5') from any property line. Hives located between five feet (5') and fifteen feet (15') from any property line shall be surrounded by a six foot (6') flyway consisting of a fence, wall or dense foliage.

On all lots, if the apiary is located in an area that borders a public walk or street, the area shall be separated from the public walk or street by a fence or wall in compliance with title 13 of this code.

(Ord. 12-20, 9-26-2012)

West Point City

<http://www.codepublishing.com/UT/WestPoint>

Chapter 17.40

FARM ANIMALS

17.40.050 Apiaries/beekeeping

The keeping of bees is allowed on all properties in the A-5, A-40, and all residential zones as a permitted use subject to the following requirements:

A. Application. All beekeepers of any hives located in all residential zones must submit a no fee application to the city for verification that all the requirements have been met

B. Number of Hives. There is no defined maximum number of hives for properties in the A-5 and A-40 zones. It is unlawful for any hive(s) to be located on properties under 8,000 square feet. For properties with detached residential dwellings (single-family lots) and vacant properties, two hives may be kept on properties greater than 8,000 square feet in size. Three additional hives may be kept for each 10,890 square feet (one-quarter acre) of property but shall not exceed 10 hives in residential zones.

C. Placement of Hives.

1. Hives shall not be located in any front or side yards.
2. Hives or any component thereof shall not exceed six feet in height.
3. No hives shall be located closer than 25 feet to the principal building on the abutting lot.
4. The placement of the hive shall not be any closer to the abutting lot's principal building than the principal building on the lot where the hive is located.
5. No hive shall be located closer than 10 feet to any public sidewalk.

D. Flyways. In each instance in which any hive is situated closer than 25 feet of a public or private property line as measured from the nearest point on the hive to the property line, the beekeeper shall establish and maintain a flyway barrier at least six feet in height consisting of a solid wall, fence, dense vegetation or combination thereof that is parallel to the property line and extends 10 feet beyond the colony in each direction so that all bees are forced to fly at an elevation of at least six feet above ground level over the property lines in the vicinity of the apiary.

E. Water. Each beekeeper shall ensure that a convenient source of water is available to the bees at all times during the year so that the bees will not congregate at swimming pools, pet watering bowls, bird baths or other water sources where they may cause human, bird or domestic pet contact.

F. Compliance. It shall be unlawful for any beekeepers to keep any colony or colonies in such a manner or of such disposition as to cause any unhealthy condition, interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of human or animal life of others or interfere with the normal use and enjoyment of any public property or property of others. The beekeepers are expected to follow beekeeping best management practices such as disease control, hive management and working the hive at appropriate times. Bees and associated beehives may be ordered removed from property if they are determined to be a nuisance by West Point City or Davis County animal control officer.

G. State Registration. If required by the Utah Department of Agriculture. [Ord. 09-15-2015A § 1].

West Valley

May 3, 1999

West Valley City Planning and Zoning and
Ordinance Enforcement
3600 S. Constitution Blvd.
West Valley City, UT 84119

AD-13-99

I have recently been asked to provide a determination for beehives located in an agricultural zone. In this particular case, the resident lives next to the power corridor. The residential lots are zoned single family residential and the power corridor is zoned agricultural.

Beehives may be allowed as permitted used in agricultural zones subject to:

- (1) The beehives being located a minimum of 40' from any dwelling. If no dwelling exists, beehives shall be located a minimum of 100' from any public street.
- (2) Two hives per acre with a maximum of 4 boxes per hive.

DISCLAIMER ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This informational document has been prepared by the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF). UDAF does not enact nor enforce any city or county bee ordinances. This information has been compiled as a courtesy to the beekeepers and residents of the state. Questions or concerns about compliance with these ordinances should be directed to the local governments which have enacted these rules. Local ordinances may have changed since this document was last updated in February 2023.

Review

Status and Trends of Urban Beekeeping Regulations: A Global Review

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Abstract: Urban beekeeping is gaining salience worldwide. Though beekeeping brings benefits to humanity, it has certain negative aspects. We conducted surveys in eight countries where urban beekeeping is practiced to understand the status of the governance of urban beekeeping. There were a wide variety of rules, ranging from detailed ones to the absence of any. The organizations creating regulations included regional governments, basic governments, and even NGOs. Regulatory items for urban beekeeping were biased toward safety, with few regulations of the other aspects, such as biodiversity conservation and apicultural production. We found a wide range of numerical provisions for this regulation type, with no scientific basis provided, and there is further need for improvements.

Keywords: urban beekeeping; pollinators; beekeeping regulations; biological conservation; biodiversity



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1. Introduction

Pollinators are essential for human survival because they help facilitate food production [1]. Honey bees are a prime example of a species with symbolic meaning and substantial functions. However, we are facing a crisis due to the direct and indirect impacts of neonicotinoids on honey bees [2]. It is critical to improve governance to appropriately respond to this crisis and form a sustainable society [3].

Urban beekeeping has been rapidly expanding globally in major urban areas such as in Japan and South Korea in recent years [4–6]. From 2011 to 2015, the number of beekeepers in London nearly doubled [7], and it multiplied twice in Paris from 2013 to 2015 [8]. From 2016 to 2018, the numbers of hobby beekeepers in Sydney increased by 20% [9]. Despite the limited published data on urban beekeeping, a general increasing trend has been observed globally. The International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) emphasizes that cities and towns can be major refuges for many insect pollinators, providing foraging and nesting sites, larval food plants, and nectar that may be less available on intensively managed farmland [10]. Urban beekeeping positively impacts agricultural functions, such as pollination, honey production, community building, environmental education, and ecosystem sustainability [11,12]. However, there is mounting evidence of the negative impacts of urban beekeeping on ecosystem services [8,13,14]. Governance is critical for minimizing the negative aspects and maximizing the positive aspects of urban beekeeping [15,16].

To date, urban beekeeping is practiced globally on all continents except for Antarctica. However, there are limited integrated and organized sources of information regarding beekeeping regulations and governance despite practical and academic demands. The purpose of this study was to obtain a global overview of official (and partially informal or voluntary) regulations related to urban beekeeping. Such a comprehensive review serves practical, administrative, and academic purposes.

We reviewed urban beekeeping regulations, which face critical governance challenges, and summarized points to achieve sustainable urban beekeeping. This report provides an

overview of the state of governance of urban beekeeping in eight countries. Based on the review, we identified weaknesses in governance and future research needs.

2. Materials and Methods

We conducted a systematic review in this study. Interviews with officials in Osaka Prefecture, Japan, were conducted via telephone and email to complement the review of documents. First, Table 1 was prepared for selecting the countries for survey. We conducted search with the key word “urban beekeeping” with the additional condition of the country name (the command being “urban beekeeping” AND “[country name]”) to search for the presence of urban beekeeping in each country. Based on this configuration, the search generated 101 cases in 43 countries, as reflected in Table 1. To obtain a balanced overview, we selected seven countries from regions with significant literature results (Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and the Americas).

Table 1. Number of countries and cases where urban beekeeping has been confirmed to exist. “*” Indicates seven extracted countries. In addition to Japan, eight countries were selected for the survey.

| Region | Countries | Sites | Region | Countries | Sites | Region | Countries | Sites |
|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|---------|----------------|-------|
| Americas | Canada * | 8 | Europe | UK * | 15 | Oceania | Luxembourg | 1 |
| | USA * | 8 | | Germany | 8 | | Norway | 1 |
| | Brazil | 2 | | Netherlands | 4 | | Serbia | 1 |
| | Dominican Republic | 1 | | Italy | 3 | | Slovakia | 1 |
| | Mexico | 1 | | Austria | 2 | | Spain | 1 |
| | Uruguay | 1 | | Belgium | 2 | | Sweden | 1 |
| Asia | South Korea | 3 | | France | 2 | Africa | Australia * | 7 |
| | Singapore * | 2 | | Poland | 2 | | New Zealand * | 3 |
| | Cambodia | 1 | | Slovenia | 2 | Total | South Africa * | 1 |
| | Hong Kong/China | 1 | | Croatia | 1 | | 43 countries | 101 |
| | India | 2 | | Czech Republic | 1 | | | |
| | Indonesia | 1 | | Denmark | 1 | | | |
| | Israel | 1 | | Estonia | 1 | | | |
| | Malaysia | 1 | | Finland | 1 | | | |
| | Philippines | 1 | Georgia | 1 | | | | |
| | Taiwan/China | 1 | Ireland | 1 | | | | |
| | Thailand | 1 | Latvia | 1 | | | | |

Next, literature was collected by searching for the keywords “urban beekeeping” and “regulation” using the “AND” command, and both terms were required to be included in the title, abstract, keywords, or main text. Google was used as the search engine, and we searched for literature published from 10 November 2020 to 20 November 2020.

Based on the results, places and organizations in which urban beekeeping is practiced were identified. Given that little Japanese research is available in English to the best of our knowledge, Japan was added to the list as the eighth country. Thus, the eight studied countries were the United Kingdom, South Africa, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and Japan.

For the eight countries, the national, state, municipality, and local regulations, as well as rules pertaining to urban beekeeping, were collected. Relevant information and references were primarily collected from government websites, and additional information was collected from relevant organizations, such as beekeeping associations. For certain countries, there were existing databases (i.e., those from the municipality and state levels in the United States and at the state level in Australia), and information from other countries was collected through individual state websites and relevant organizations with certain

limitations in accuracy and comprehensiveness. In the United States, Canada, and Australia, the number of municipalities with rules on urban beekeeping was extensive; thus, we limited our scope to 37 municipalities for the United States, 14 municipalities for Canada, and 38 municipalities for Australia. We selected approximately 10 cities with the highest frequency in the search results and conducted a more detailed survey using the methods described below.

Given the exploratory nature of this study, we did not distinguish between official laws (hard laws) and voluntary or customary ones (soft laws). We classified the regulatory items related to urban beekeeping based on their contents and according to the frameworks of Larson et al. [15], Sponsler and Bratman [16], and Salkin [17]. Larson et al. [15] identified 13 types of regulatory ordinances in residential areas in the United States: stormwater/flood mitigation, biological conservation, water quality protection, pest control, aesthetic maintenance, safety, encroachment avoidance, land conservation, water conservation, disease avoidance, property values, heat mitigation, and less allergen avoidance ordinances. We adopted the biological conservation, pest control, and safety factors from Larson et al. [15] because they are considered most relevant to urban beekeeping (Table 2).

Table 2. Relationship between our framework and previous studies for regulatory items.

| Our Framework | Larson et al. Framework [15] | Sponsler and Bratman Framework [16] |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Pollination services | - | Pollination services |
| Biological conservation | Biological conservation | Resource competition |
| Pest control | Pest control | Disease transmission to other insects |
| Safety | Safety | Stinging |
| Apicultural products | - | Apicultural products and livelihoods |
| Community formation | - | Expert community formation |
| - | Stormwater/flood mitigation | - |
| - | Water quality protection | - |
| - | Aesthetic maintenance | - |
| - | Encroachment avoidance | - |
| - | Land conservation | - |
| - | Water conservation | - |
| - | Disease avoidance | - |
| - | Property values | - |
| - | Heat mitigation | - |
| - | Less allergen avoidance | - |

Sponsler and Bratman [16] classified the socio-ecological aspects of urban beekeeping into six categories: pollination services, resource competition, disease transmission to other insects, stinging, apicultural products and livelihoods, and expert community formation. Based on these frameworks, we applied the following six criteria to each regulatory objective and (Table 2):

- Pollination services: Items in this category influence the extent of the pollination function of plants in urban areas. The service can be performed by either wild or managed bees.
- Biological conservation: Items in this category influence the magnitude of competition for nectar resources with other honey bees (e.g., *Apis mellifera*).

- **Pest Control:** Items in this category influence the extent of infectious diseases and parasites between honey bees or other pollinators.
- **Safety:** Items in this category concern the negative/nuisance behaviors of honey bees to humans or pets, including stings, droppings, and noise. This category also includes the probability of physical contact between honey bees and humans and potential hazards, such as honey bee stinging incidents.
- **Apicultural products:** Items in this category concern the control of the production of honey, beeswax, and other products. This category also includes the quantitative relationship between nectar resources and hives.
- **Community formation:** Items in this category influence the social aspects of and community formation through urban beekeeping.

Salkin [17] categorized the regulatory items for urban beekeeping into eight types: classification of bees, lot size and colony density, setbacks, flyway barriers, access to water, permits and registration requirements, apiary identification signs, and fire safety regulations). We considered the “apiary identification signs” of Salkin to be the same as registration and incorporated them into the registration section (Table 3). We also added four items (area restrictions/zoning, neighborhood awareness, queen bee management, and training requirements) that we frequently identified during the systemic review (Table 3).

Table 3. Relationship between our framework and previous study for regulatory objectives.

| Our Framework | Salkin Framework [17] |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Registration | Permits and registration requirements; apiary identification signs |
| Number of hives/densities | Lot size and colony density |
| Area restrictions/zoning | - |
| Installation of barriers | Flyway barriers |
| Setbacks | Setbacks |
| Permitted species or subspecies | Classification of bees |
| Water supply | Access to water |
| Neighborhood awareness | - |
| Queen bee management | - |
| Training requirements | - |
| Fire safety regulations | Fire safety regulations |

In summary, we utilized the regulatory objectives and items in the Larson et al. [15], Salkin [17], and Sponsler and Bratman [16] frameworks, as well as information from the systematic review, to create the regulatory frameworks for this study.

3. Results

The results are presented by country (Table 4). We did not find any cases in which national governments set the rules or regulations for urban beekeeping. For Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, we identified rules at the provincial or regional and municipal levels that formulated the rules for urban beekeeping. In contrast, municipalities formulated the rules and regulations in the United States and South Africa.

Table 4. Existence of urban beekeeping rules and distribution of *Apis mellifera* and competing related native species. “-” means N/A and “○” represents the existence of a rule document developed by the relevant organization.

| Country | Rules Established by | | | | Distribution | |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--|---|
| | National Government | State/Prefecture/Regional Governments | Cities/Basic Municipalities | NGOs | Naturally Distributed Species | Competitive Related Species |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | ○ | <i>A. m. mellifera</i> | - |
| South Africa | - | - | ○ | ○ | <i>A. m. capensis</i> <i>A. m. scutellata</i> | - |
| United States | - | - | ○ | ○ | - | - |
| Canada | - | ○ | ○ | ○ | - | - |
| Australia | - | ○ | ○ | ○ | - | - |
| New Zealand | - | ○ | ○ | ○ | - | - |
| Singapore | - | - | - | - | - | <i>A. cerana</i> <i>A. florea</i> <i>A. dorsata</i> <i>A. andreniformis</i> <i>A. koschevnikovi</i> |
| Japan | - | - | - | - | - | <i>A. cerana</i> |

In the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, rules have been established by official bodies (e.g., states and municipalities) regarding urban beekeeping. In contrast, official regulations were not identified in the United Kingdom, Singapore, and Japan. In Singapore, though bees are regarded as nuisances, beekeeping is permitted in urban areas if it is declared to be a hobby and not for commercial purposes.

In Japan, there are no regulations or rules specific to urban beekeeping at the prefectural and municipal levels, and honey bees can be kept freely (there are rules and regulations for beekeeping as a husbandry activity). The Osaka Prefecture is an exception. This city has a setback regulation that practically prohibits beekeeping in urban areas; however, this regulation is not intended to be applied to urban areas (as explained in interviews by a city official).

The majority of the identified rules and regulations have been published in the form of acts, ordinances, and guidelines. These included both mandatory and voluntary rules. We did not distinguish between the two because our objective was to obtain an overview of the global regulation trends. In certain cases, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) had developed or published urban beekeeping guidelines. In the United Kingdom in particular, NGOs have initiated the management of urban beekeeping activities.

Apis mellifera are naturally distributed in the United Kingdom and South Africa, but they are considered alien species in the other six countries. Meanwhile, in Singapore and Japan, the indigenous species is *Apis cerana* (also known as Oriental honey bees), and they are naturally distributed. Though they are potential competitors to *Apis mellifera*, *Apis cerana* are used in traditional beekeeping throughout their natural range in Asia, for instance in Japan [6], Thailand [18], and Indonesia [19].

The most frequent regulation items were found to be registrations, particularly those related to the number/density of hives, area restrictions/zoning, the installation of barriers, setbacks, permitted species or subspecies, water supply, neighborhood awareness, queen bee management, training requirements, and fire safety regulations.

An overview of the relationships among the regulatory objectives and regulatory items is illustrated below (Figure 1). Based on the results, the most common regulatory item category was found to be safety.

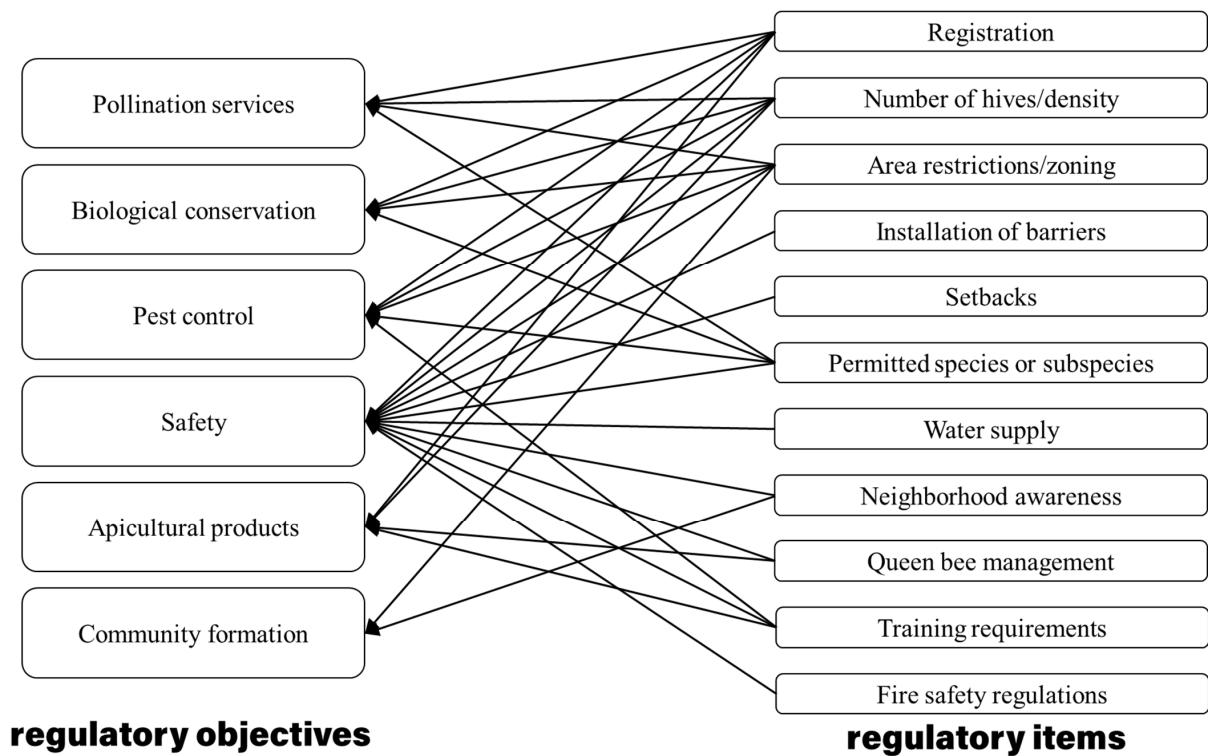


Figure 1. Relationships among regulatory objectives and items for urban beekeeping.

The items also exhibited diversity. For example, a wide range of numerical limits were found to have been set for hive density, setbacks, and barriers (Table 5).

Table 5. Regulatory items for urban beekeeping.

| Regulatory Item | Rule | Diversity/Range |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Number/density of hives | Number of hives that can be placed in an apiary | Limit by number/density per area/minimum area; one to unlimited |
| Area restrictions/zoning | Restrictions on the area where nest boxes can be placed | Restricted to some residential and commercial areas; possible in entire area |
| Installation of barriers | Requiring a fence surrounding the hive with hedges, lattices, and boards to guide the bees upward | Materials (boards and hedges); height of fence (3–10 ft); 6 ft is most common rule |
| Setbacks | Keep hives away from property boundaries and adjacent residences, roads, and public facilities | Distance from property boundary/public space/dwellings/road/etc.; 1–1000 ft; 25 ft is most common rule |
| Water supply | Installation of a watering hole in the apiary | 1–30 ft; not limiting distance is also common |

The hive density limit is typically defined as the maximum number of hives that can be installed in an apiary (e.g., up to four hives per location in Wellington, New Zealand [20]) or per a certain site area size (e.g., two hives maximum for less than 10,000 ft² and up to four hives for over 10,000 ft² in Vancouver, Canada [21]). It was not always specified. In contrast, the minimum area required for the installation of hive boxes was sometimes stipulated, e.g., in Dakota City, NE, USA [22].

The setback specifies the minimum distance from the property boundary or adjacent dwelling to the hive boxes. The variation in this rule was found to be the highest, even within the same country, with the smallest setback distance being 1 ft (City of Dayton, WA, USA [23]) and the largest being 1000 ft (City of Campbell, CA, USA [24]). We also found that it is common to specify separate distances to different site boundaries, including those to public spaces, such as roads and schools, and adjacent dwellings. In addition, many cases were found to combine setback and barrier regulations (e.g., relaxing the setback distance when a barrier is present [25]).

Many regulations and rules were found to require the installation of barriers; most rules require 6 ft barriers, and there is a range of 3–10 ft [25–27]. The review showed that it is common to stipulate the water supply of apiaries, and in some cases, their distance from the hive [28]. We even discovered cases of prohibiting/allowing specific areas according to the zoning classifications of the city plan [29].

4. Discussion

4.1. Bias in Regulatory Items

The regulatory items extracted in this study typically agreed with those in previous reviews [16,30]. We found that the rules and regulations for urban beekeeping tend to focus more on issues related to the safety of urban dwellers than on ecological or production-related aspects.

While positive impacts of beekeeping, such as food production, pollination functions, community building, and environmental education, have been widely recognized in recent years, various negative aspects of urban beekeeping have also been recognized [8,13,14,31,32]. The data we collected revealed that current urban beekeeping rules may be biased towards resident safety and do not adequately address the negative aspects of urban beekeeping. For the balanced expansion of urban beekeeping, safety, biodiversity, apicultural production, and quarantine aspects should all be considered. In the following sections, we illustrate certain pitfalls that are not fully covered in the current regulatory systems for urban beekeeping.

4.2. Hive Density

London is among the cities with the most active urban beekeeping sites, with many participants. However, honey yields are declining in certain areas. This is likely due to the high density of hives [32–34]. In addition to honey bees, various insects, butterflies, and birds also use nectar and pollen. Thus, the presence of many honey bees in urban areas can potentially harm these other flower users [8,13,14]. Some studies have demonstrated negative impacts of beekeeping on native pollinators [8,35,36]. Controlling the density of hive boxes in urban areas is considered to be one of the most effective methods to resolve this issue [16]; however, little research has been done in this area thus far.

4.3. Infectious Diseases, Pests and Biodiversity

There are concerns related to both wild and managed honey bees. Managed honey bees can potentially transfer infections and parasites to wild bees and other species. Despite the fact that nearly all countries and regions have beekeeping quarantine requirements, there appear to be no rules to prevent the spread of parasites and diseases.

Apis mellifera is a bee species widely distributed from Africa to Europe, and it is divided into approximately 30 subspecies depending on the region [35]. An initiative has been launched to conserve the regionally endemic honey bee subspecies in Europe [36]. In the future, conserving biodiversity at the genetic level will become even more critical. In recent years, the frequency of recorded spillover cases of honey bee pathogens to other arthropods, including wild bees, has dramatically increased [37]. Particular attention should be paid to Asia, where native species of the same genus *Apis* exist. In the future, it may be necessary to establish rules for urban beekeeping to protect native honey bee

species in Singapore and Japan. These considerations are not well-stipulated in current regulations.

4.4. Scientific Evidence

There are a wide range of regulatory items for urban beekeeping. Certain elements are instrumental in neighborhood awareness and training and effective in avoiding problems, while other elements, such as fence and setback requirements, have questionable rationales. While fencing is one of the most frequent regulations, aiming to guide the flight path of bees upward by setting up a fence around the hive may be ineffective. The most common fence height requirement is 6 ft, and the range is range from 3 to 10 ft. Six feet is similar to the height of human beings, but there is no scientific evidence for setting such a fence height for beekeeping.

Another example is setbacks. The setback distance to the property boundary can prevent honey bees from competing with neighboring humans or pets in their flight path. The required distance can range from 1 to 1000 ft, and similar to the fencing rules, there is no or little scientific evidence provided for these distances.

We observed a variety of rules limiting the number of installed hives. These included cases where the number of hives is fixed, the maximum number varies depending on the size of the site area, or there is no specific regulation. Thus, there are a wide range of numerical provisions for this regulation type with no provided scientific basis. Scientists in ecology and other fields can provide constructive suggestions for policies in this area. In a future study, we will conduct a more detailed survey of the relationship between regulatory items and scientific evidence in the United States and Australia.

4.5. Modification of Rules and Clarification of Definitions

Urban beekeeping is a recent phenomenon, and cities such as New York and Los Angeles have amended their ordinances to allow for beekeeping in urban areas around 2010 [16,38,39]. In contrast, some cities have explicitly banned bees because they are considered nuisances (e.g., San Clemente, CA, USA). Whether beekeeping is possible or prohibited in many areas is ambiguous because it is not well-defined whether bees are considered a nuisance organism [40]. Experts have identified that regulations before the development of urban beekeeping, such as those of the City of Toronto (Canada) and Osaka Prefecture (Japan), may be outdated, with setback distances of 30 and 20 m, respectively, that in practice prevent beekeeping in urban areas [40]. Because most urban beekeepers are satisfied with keeping only a few hives, it is critical to re-examine the current rules to meet the needs of urban dwellers. Clarifying the conditions under which urban beekeeping is possible can help reduce the nuisances related to urban beekeeping.

5. Conclusions

We surveyed eight countries where urban beekeeping is practiced to determine which urban beekeeping rules currently exist. We found rules developed by governments and NGOs, and no rules were identified in some areas. Regulatory items for urban beekeeping were found to be biased toward safety, with few regulations on the other aspects, such as biodiversity conservation and apicultural production. The development of scientifically based rules and policies or evidence-based policymaking is necessary for the proper promotion of urban beekeeping.

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H.B. 297
Beekeeping
Working Group

City and County Ordinance Data

How data was derived

1) 36 city ordinances and 4 county ordinances were evaluated that had specific regulations relating to beekeeping

| City | Zoning application | Colony density allowances | Hive Per Sq Ft Ratio | Water requirement | Flyway Barrier Required | Flyway Barrier Specifications | Orientation Requirement | State Reg. Required |
|---------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---------------------|
| American Fork | Residential | 9,000 sq feet = 2 hives 12,000 sq feet = 5 hives 20,000 sq feet = 10 | 1 hive - 4,500 sq/ft 1 hive - 2,400 sq/ft 1 hive - 2,000 sq/ft Average - 3,000 sq/ft | March 1st - October 31st | If hive is within 15 ft of public right of way or property line | 6 ft barrier that 10 ft long in each direction | No | Yes |
| Aurora | Not noted | 2 hives per 10,000 sq feet (capped at 4 hives) | 1 hive - 5,000 sq/ft | March 1st - October 31st | If hive is within 25 ft of public right of way or property line | 6 ft barrier that 10 ft long in each direction | No | Yes |
| Cedar Hills | All single family residential zones except R-1-20,000 | 2 hives per 5,000 sq feet (capped at 8 hives) | 1 hive - 2,500 sq/ft | March 1st - October 31st | No | No | No | Yes |
| Centerville | Agricultural Low (A-1) or Residential Low | 4 hives per 21,780 sq feet 6 hives 21,781 - 43,560 sq feet Over 43,560 sq feet 8 hives | 1 hive - 5,445 sq/ft | All times of year | If hive is within 25 ft of public right of way or property line | 6 ft barrier that 10 ft long in each direction | No | No |
| Clearfield | "Populated areas" | 3 hives per 10,890 sq feet 5 hives 10,891 - 21,780 sq feet 10 hives 21,781 sq feet - 43,560 sq feet 3 hives on any size residential lot 10 hives on AG Zone, 1 acre or larger More hives may be allowed upon request | 1 hive - 3,630 sq/ft 1 hive - 4,356 sq/ft Average - 3,993 sq/ft | March 1st - October 31st | If hive is within 25 ft of public right of way or property line | 6 ft barrier that is 10 feet long in each direction. | Deters flight pattern that results in bee to human or animal contact | Yes |
| Coalville | "Populated areas" | 10 hives on any size residential lot 10 hives on AG Zone, 1 acre or larger More hives may be allowed upon request | 1 hive - 4,356 sq/ft | April 15th - October 31st or whenever else needed | If hive is within 15 ft of public right of way or property line | 6 ft barrier that is 10 ft long in each direction | No | Yes |
| Draper | All single family residential zones | 1 hive per 4,000 square feet No limit if undeveloped within 200 ft radius of apiary | 1 hive - 4,000 sq/ft | March 1st - October 31st | If hives is within 25 ft of public right of way or property line | 5 ft barrier | Deters flight pattern that results in bee to human or animal contact | Yes |

2) Specific regulations were compiled into a spreadsheet

3) Whenever possible, certain regulations were standardized to make them quantifiable

| Water requirement |
|----------------------|
| All times of year |
| All times of year |
| March 1 - October 31 |
| All times of year |

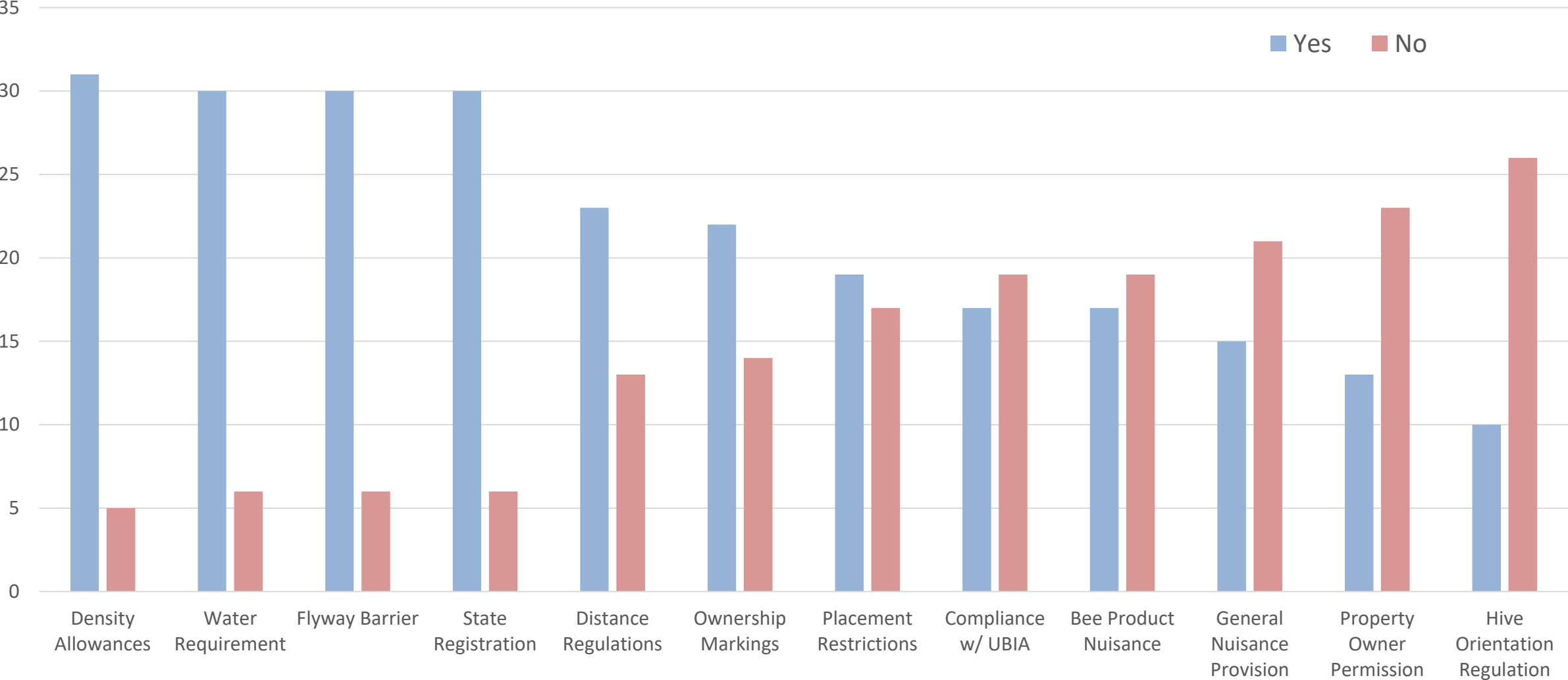
| Distance Restrictions |
|---|
| No |
| Hives must be 40 feet from neighboring human dwelling |
| Hives must be 5 ft from any property line |
| No |

| Flyway Barrier Specifications |
|---|
| 6 ft barrier that is 10 ft long in each direction |
| Flyway barrier required around hive, except to provide access |
| 6 ft barrier 10 ft in each direction. |
| 6 ft barrier that is 25 ft long in each direction. Hives must be placed 15 ft away from this barrier. |
| 6 ft barrier that is 10 ft long in each direction |
| 6 ft barrier that is 4 ft long in each direction |


| | | | | |
|----|-------|-------------|---|----------------|
| 23 | Ogden | Residential | 21,780 sq/ft - 5 hives 21,781 sq/ft - 10 hives | 1 hive - 4,376 |
|----|-------|-------------|---|----------------|


City Ordinances

City Ordinance Requirements

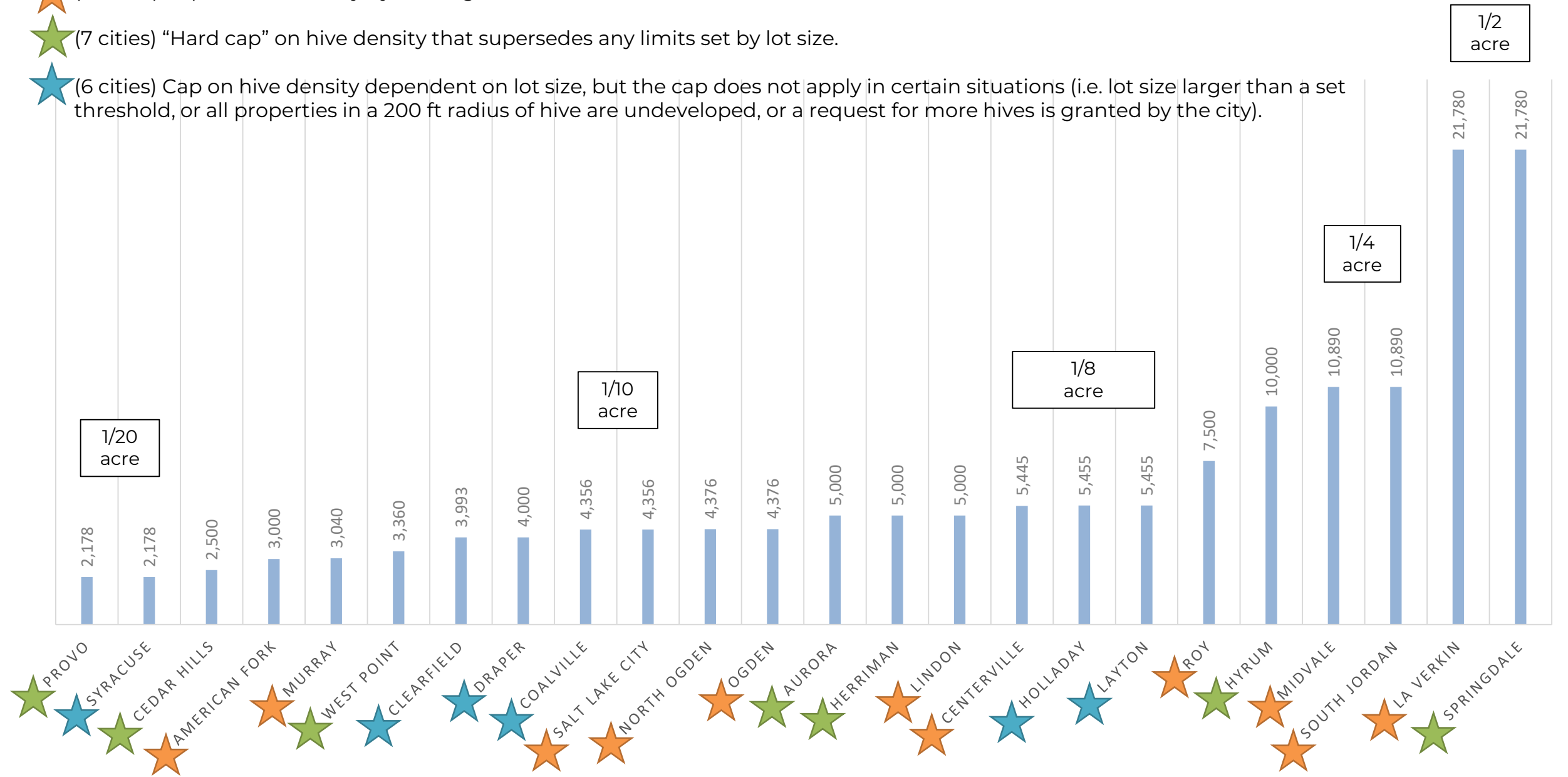


Hive to Square Foot Ratio by City

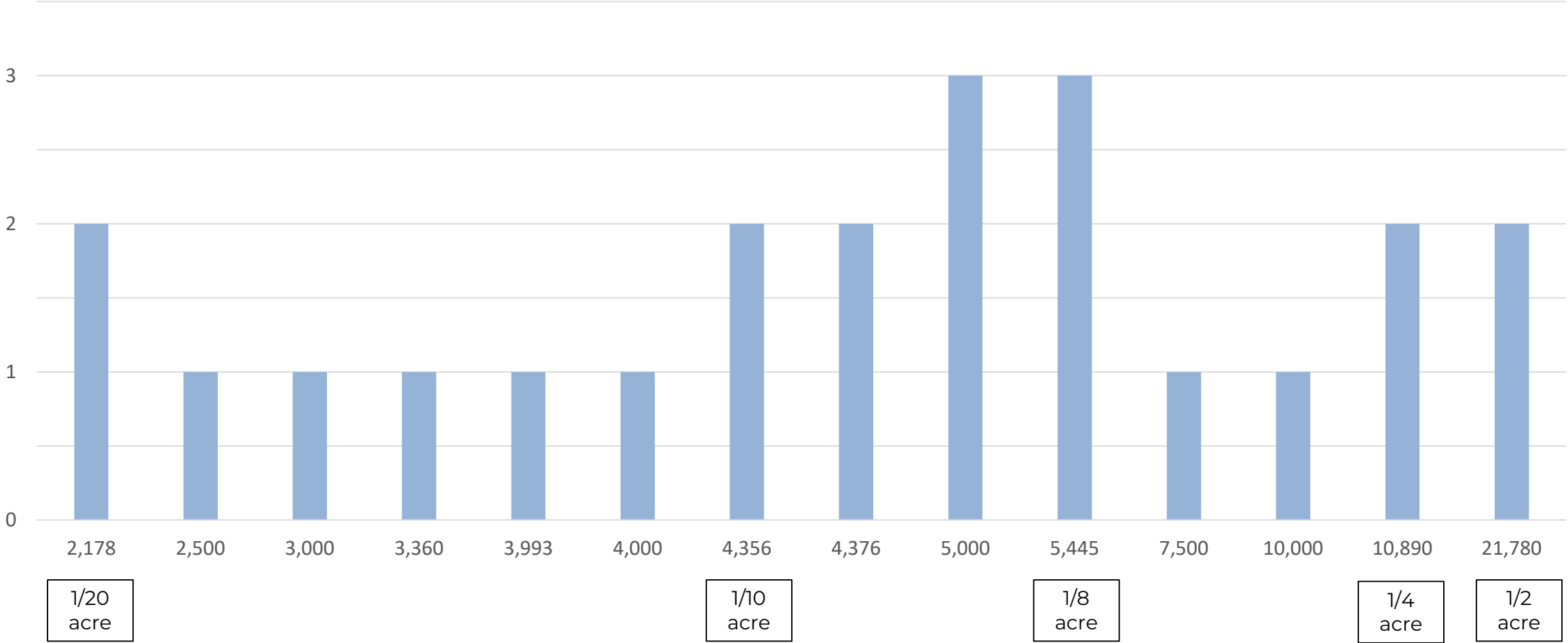
 (11 cities) Cap on hive density by limiting hive numbers based on lot size.

 (7 cities) "Hard cap" on hive density that supersedes any limits set by lot size.

 (6 cities) Cap on hive density dependent on lot size, but the cap does not apply in certain situations (i.e. lot size larger than a set threshold, or all properties in a 200 ft radius of hive are undeveloped, or a request for more hives is granted by the city).

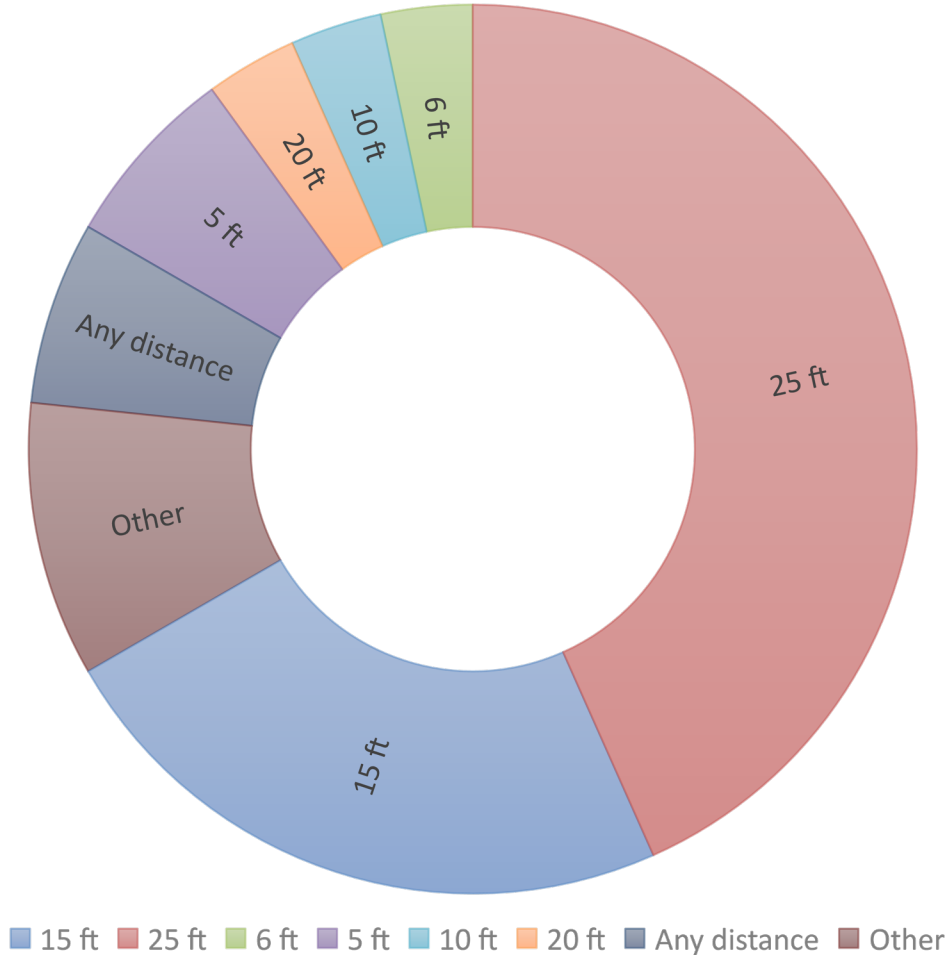


Hive to Square Foot Ratio – Number of City's Adopting the Same Standard

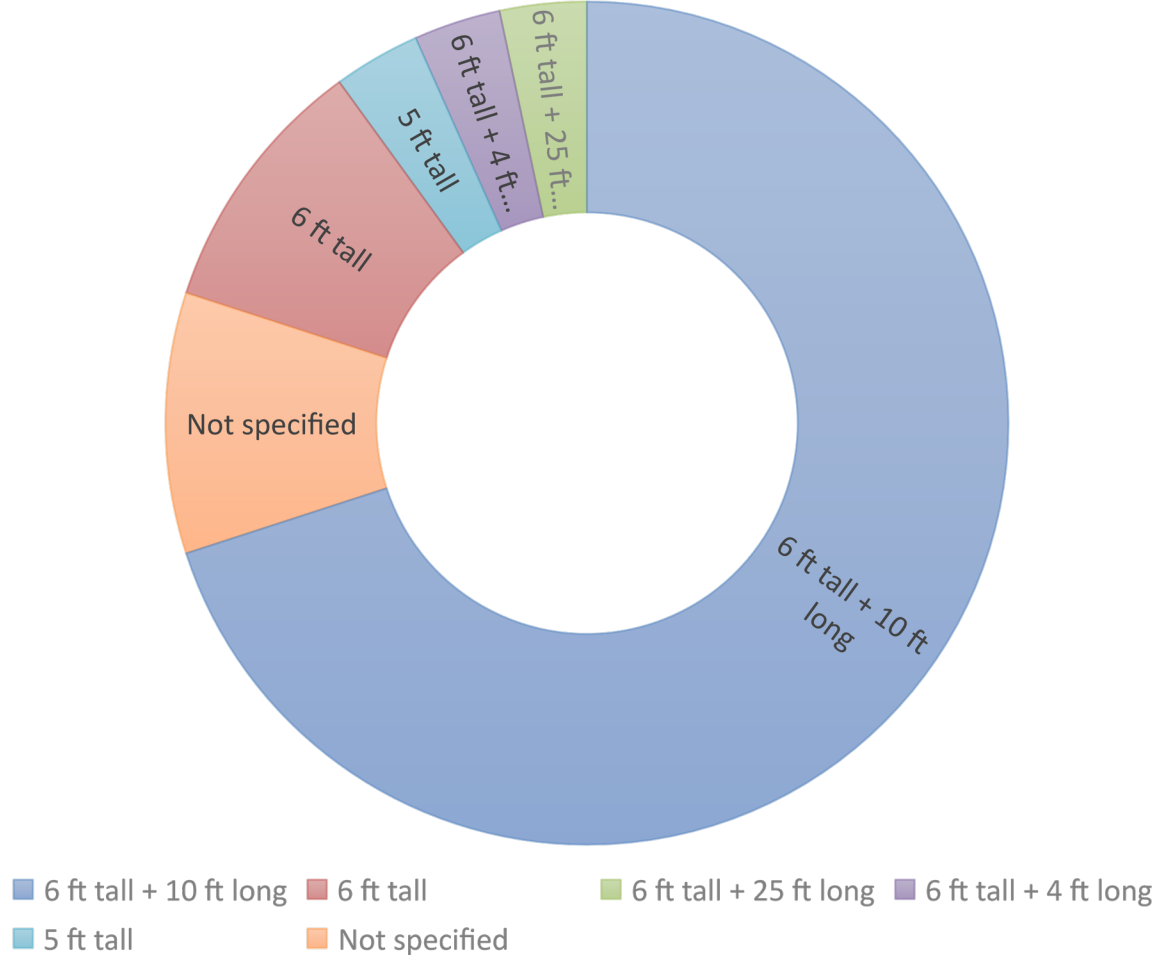


City Ordinance Requirement – Flyway Barriers

Distance from property line necessitating a flyway barrier

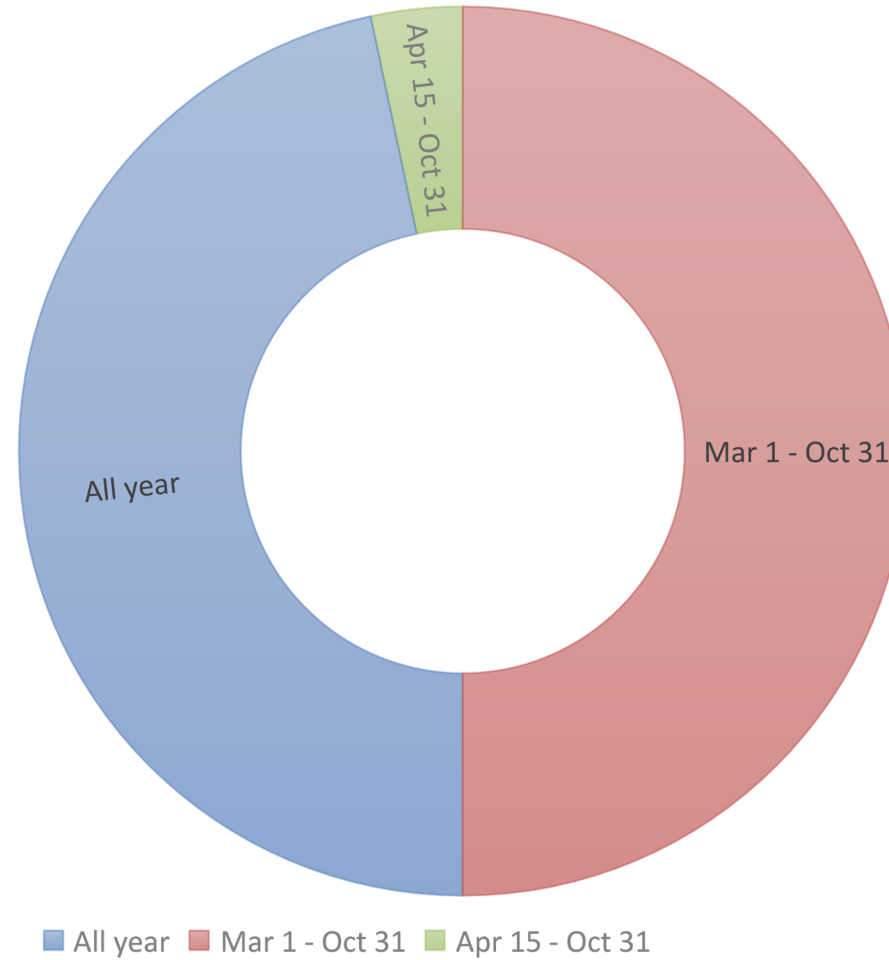


Dimensions of flyway barrier requirement

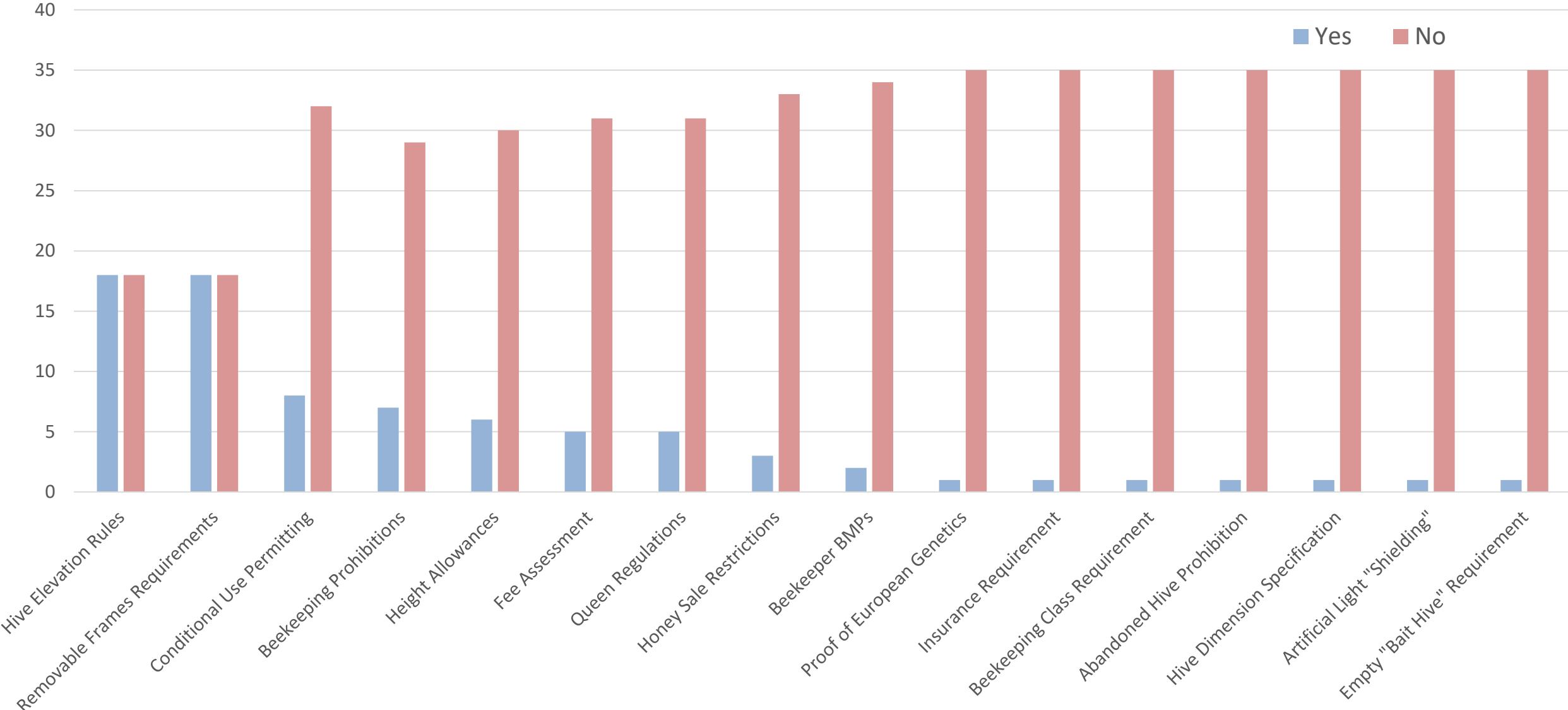


City Ordinance Requirement – Water Requirement

When water is required to be provided



City Ordinance Requirements – Illogical Rules or Outliers



County Ordinances

County Ordinance Requirements

All Zone Ordinances

| County | State Registration Requirement | Property Owner Permission Required | Ownership Markings | Distance Regulations | Prohibitions | Maximum Apiary Size | Importation Requirements |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------|--|--|----------------------------|---|
| Duchesne | Yes | Yes, unless property is owned by beekeeper | Yes | "No owner of apiaries shall have any two apiaries less than 1.5 miles apart" | No | 32 | County Bee Inspector must be notified prior to importation. |
| Grand | No | No | No | No | South of I-70 Migratory beekeeping of any size | South of I-70 25 | No |

Residential Zone Ordinances

| County | Placement Restrictions | Property Owner Permission Required | Ownership Markings | Distance Regulations | Prohibitions | Maximum Apiary Size | General Nuisance Provision |
|-----------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Salt Lake | Placed so that flight pattern is 6 ft or more above frequently used areas by the public | Yes | No | No | No | 3 stacks of 5 boxes each or an equivalent capacity. | Yes |
| Uintah | No | No | No | "All beehives must be set back a minimum of twenty-five (25) feet from any property line." | Africanized honey bees | 1 hive | No |

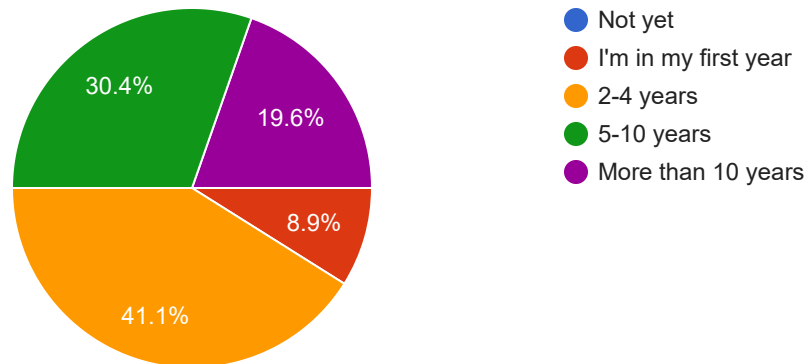
Local Beekeeper Regulation in Utah

56 responses

How long have you been keeping bees?

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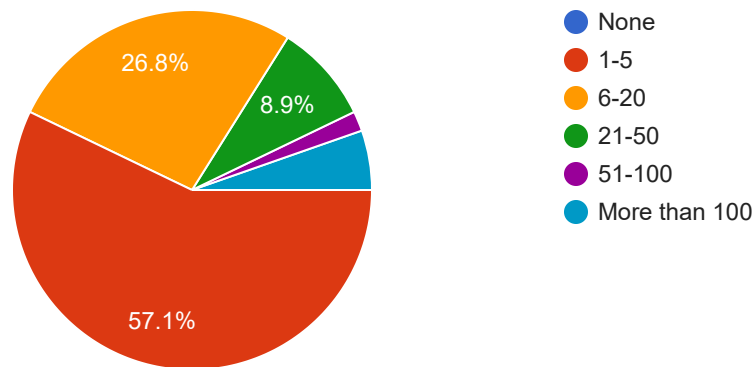
56 responses



How many honey bee colonies do you manage in Utah?

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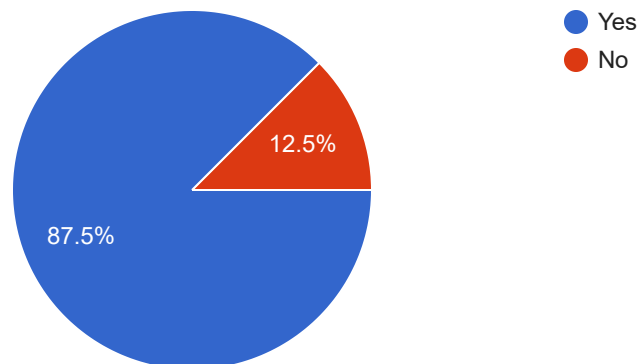
56 responses



Are you currently registered as a beekeeper in Utah?

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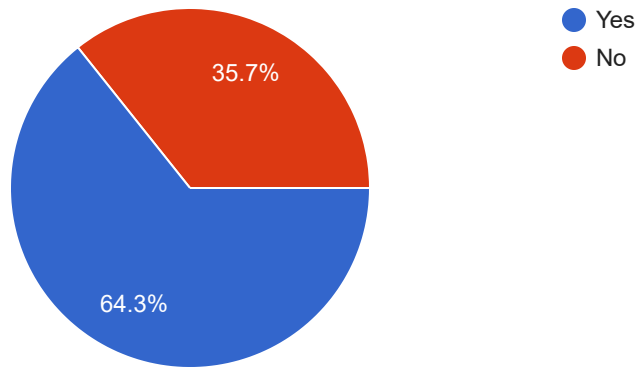
56 responses



Are you a member of a state or local beekeeping club in Utah?

 Copy

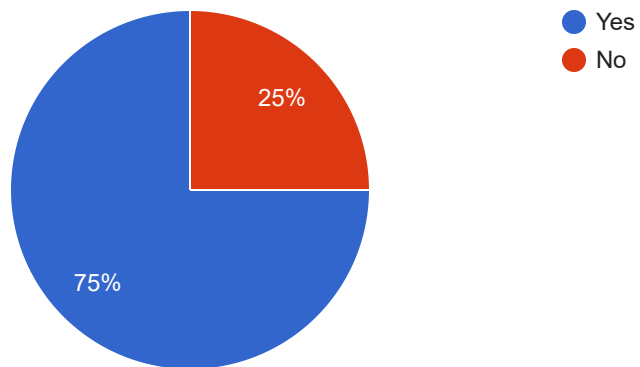
56 responses



Do you know the state laws and rules that apply to beekeeping in Utah?

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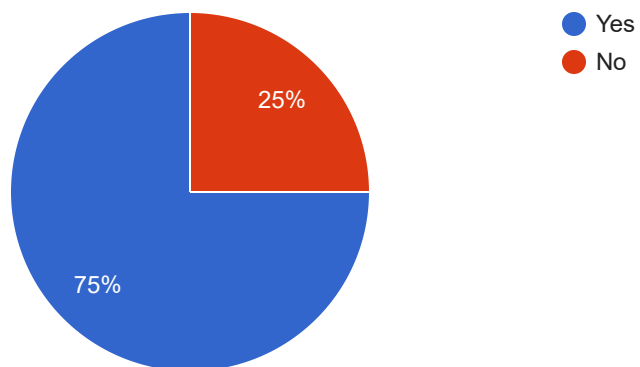
56 responses



Do you know the local laws and rules that apply to beekeeping in your county and municipality?

 Copy

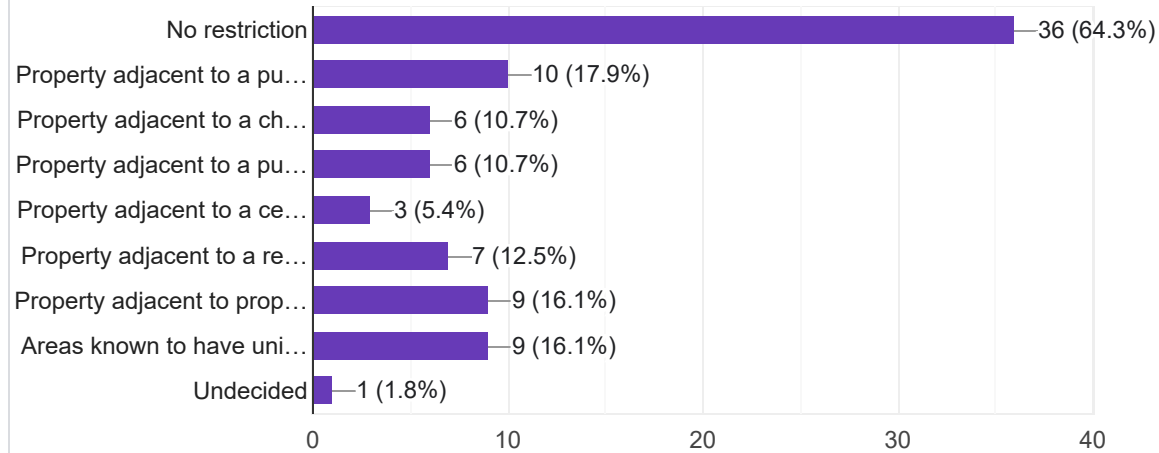
56 responses



In which of the following urban/suburban locations would you accept a local prohibition on beekeeping?

 Copy

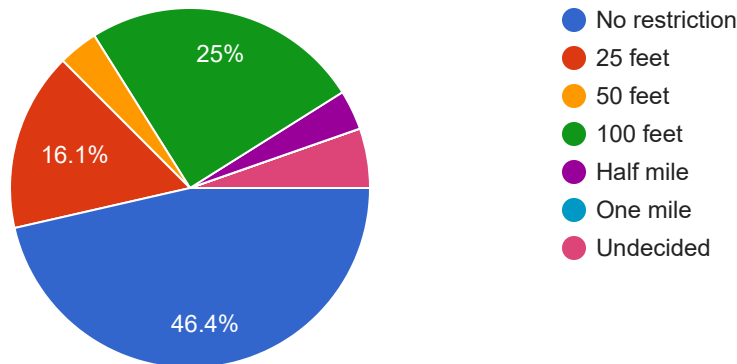
56 responses



What minimum distance from the above urban/suburban locations would be an appropriate apiary prohibition?

 Copy

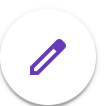
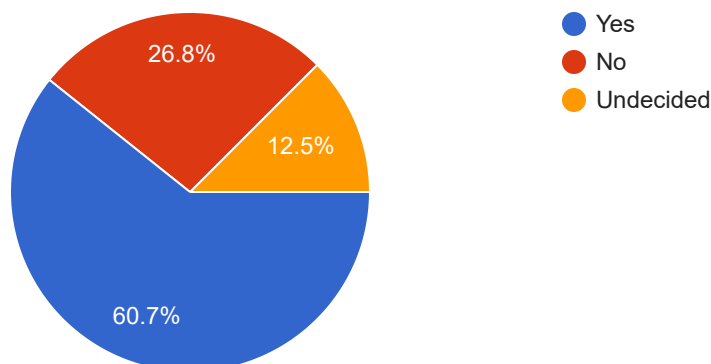
56 responses



Some urban/suburban communities in Utah require a “flyway” barrier to control the direction and height of honey bee travel. For example, a solid wall, fence, or dense vegetation. Is this a reasonable restriction?

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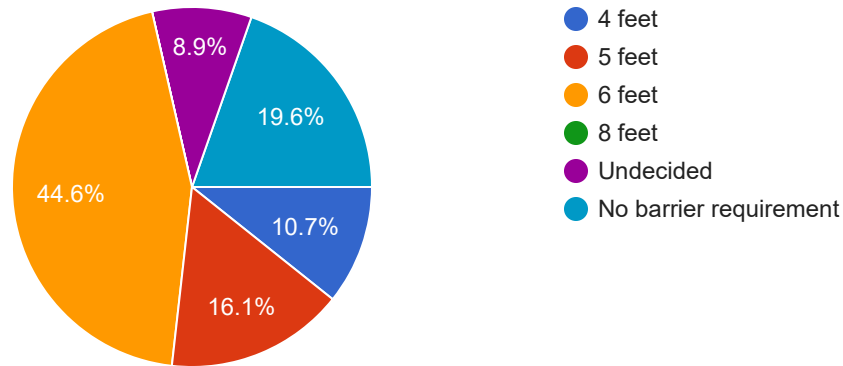
56 responses



What is a reasonable minimum height for a “flyway” barrier in an urban/suburban setting?

 Copy

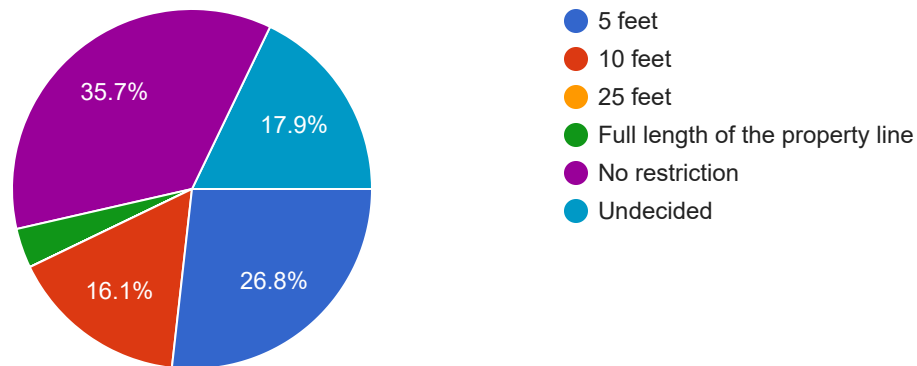
56 responses



Some urban/suburban communities in Utah require the “flyway” barrier have a minimum length beyond the hive measured from the nearest point of the hive to the property line so that all bees are forced to fly over the barrier in the vicinity of the apiary. What is a reasonable minimum distance the flyway barrier should extend from the hive?

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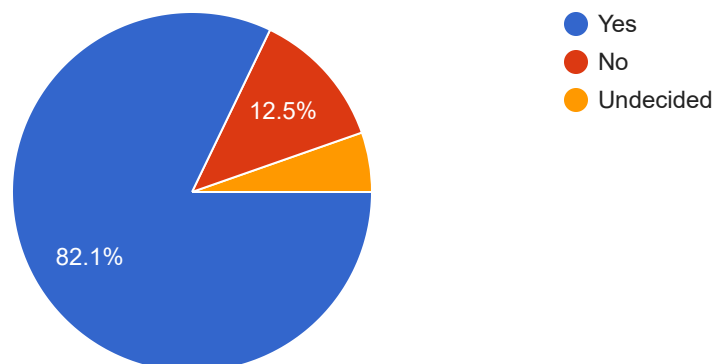
56 responses



In some Utah urban/suburban communities, no “flyway” barrier is required if the property adjoining the apiary property line is undeveloped, or is zoned agricultural or industrial. Do you believe this is reasonable?

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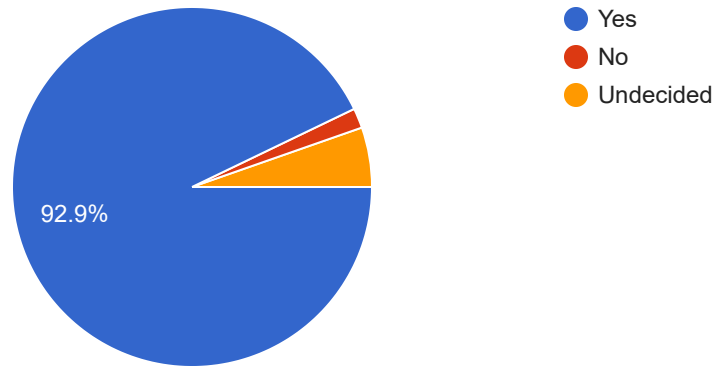
56 responses



In some Utah urban/suburban communities, no setback is required if the property adjoining the apiary property line is undeveloped, or is zoned agricultural or industrial. Do you believe this is reasonable?



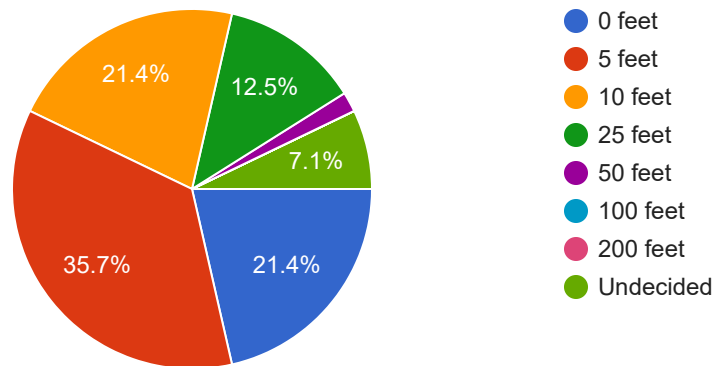
56 responses



When no "flyway" barrier is present, some urban/suburban communities in Utah require a minimum distance hives must be placed from the property line. What is a reasonable minimum setback from hive to property line?



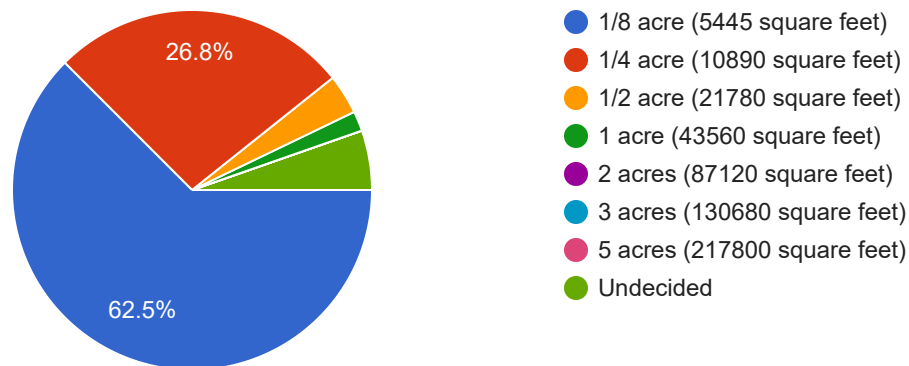
56 responses



What is the minimum lot size on which a beekeeper could reasonably keep bees in an urban/suburban community?



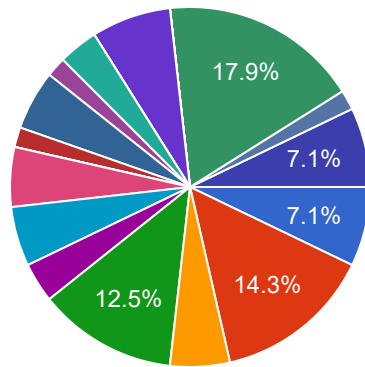
56 responses



Some urban/suburban communities restrict the number of honey bee colonies on a lot (see question above). What do you feel is a reasonable restriction on urban/suburban residential property?

 Copy

56 responses



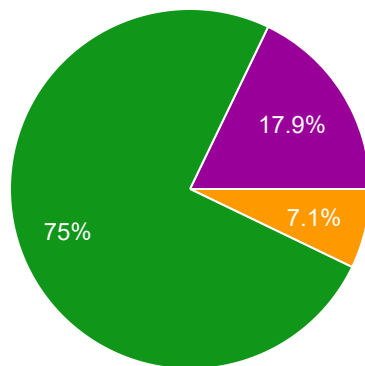
- 1 hive per 5000 square feet (...)
- 2 hives per 5000 square feet
- 3 hives per 5000 square feet
- 4 hives per 5000 square feet
- 5 hives per 5000 square feet
- 6 hives per 5000 square feet
- 10 hives per 5000 square feet
- 1 hive per lot regardless of lot...

▲ 1/3 ▼

If a beekeeper catches a swarm, does a split, or removes a feral colony from a structure or tree, should the beekeeper have temporary relief on the maximum number of colonies on his/her urban/suburban property?

 Copy

56 responses

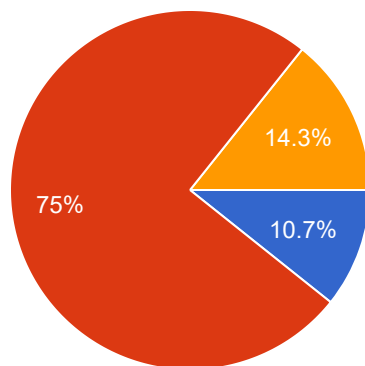


- No relief, the maximum still applies
- Remove the excess colonies within 1 day
- Remove the excess colonies within 1 week
- Remove the excess colonies within 30 days
- Undecided

If all hives on urban/suburban property are at least 200 feet from the property line, should there be a limit on the number of hives on that property?

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56 responses



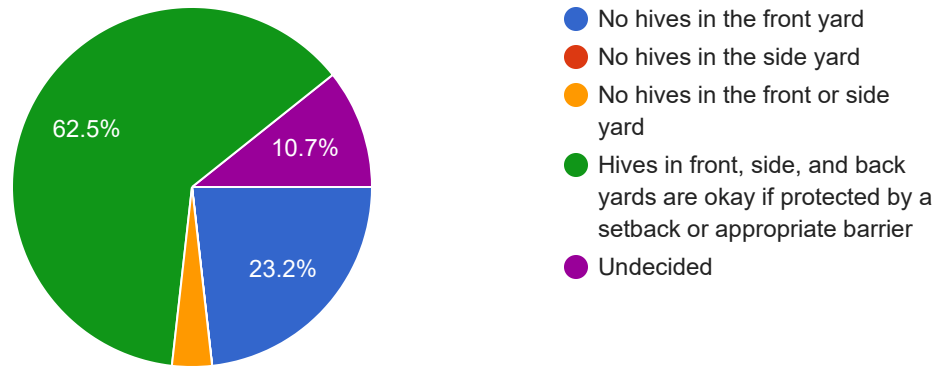
- Yes
- No
- Undecided



Some urban/suburban communities prohibit keeping bees in the front yard or side yard. What restriction to you feel is reasonable?



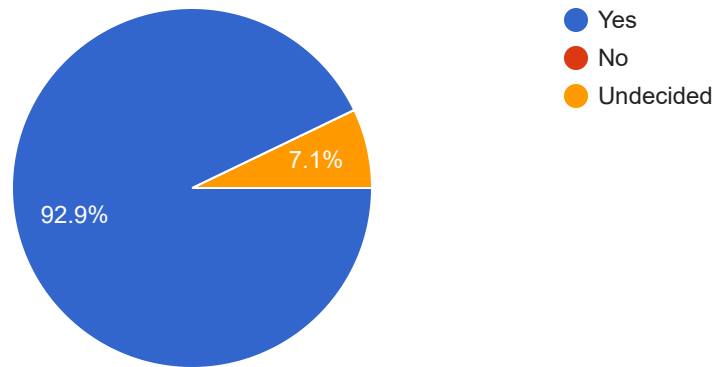
56 responses



If land is annexed into a city, should undeveloped land which is annexed be grandfathered agricultural/rural status for beekeeping purposes until it is developed?



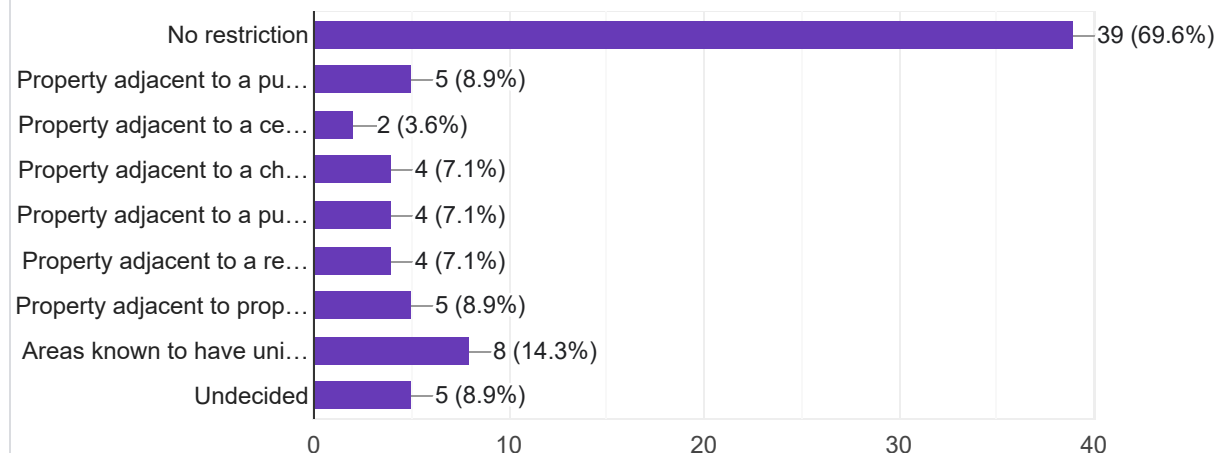
56 responses



In which of the following locations would you accept a prohibition on beekeeping in agricultural/rural settings?



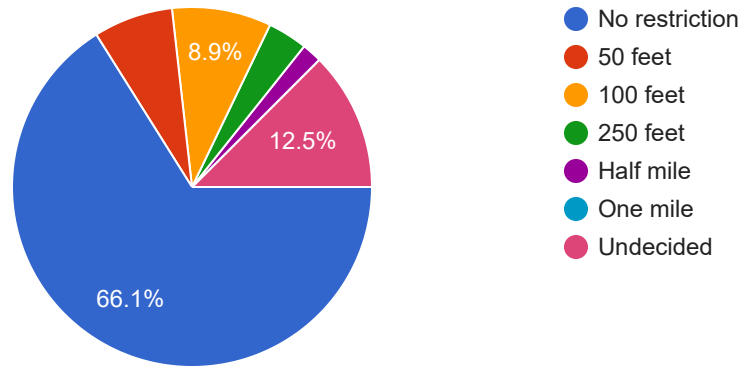
56 responses



What minimum distance from the above locations would be an appropriate apiary prohibition in agricultural/rural settings?



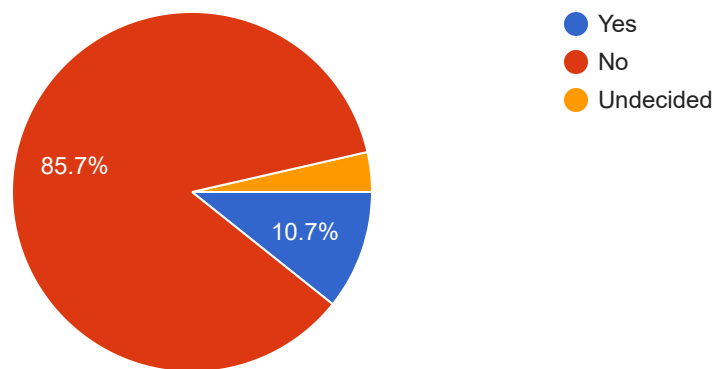
56 responses



Some communities in Utah require a “flyway” barrier to control the direction and height of honey bee travel. For example, a solid wall, fence, or dense vegetation. Is this a reasonable restriction in agricultural/rural settings?



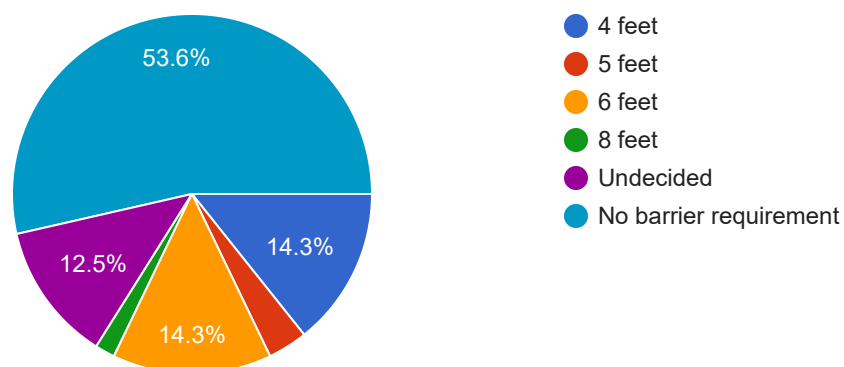
56 responses



What is a reasonable minimum height for a “flyway” barrier in an agricultural/rural setting?

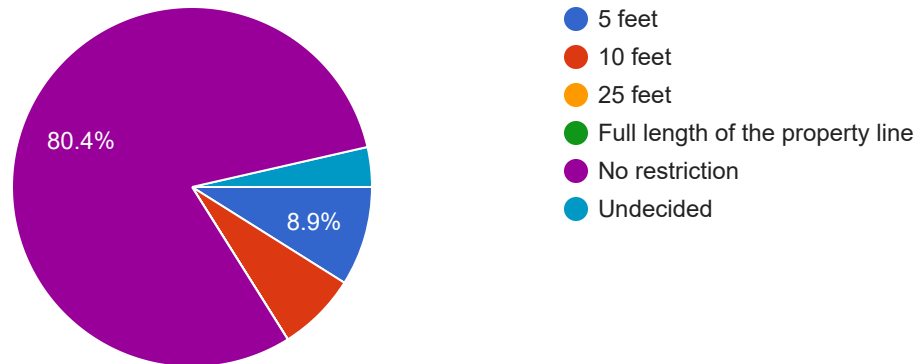


56 responses



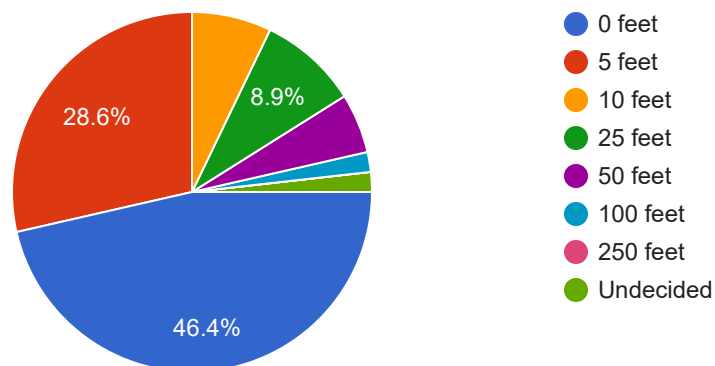
Some communities in Utah require the “flyway” barrier to extend a minimum distance beyond the hive measured from the nearest point of the hive to the property line so that all bees are forced to fly over the barrier in the vicinity of the apiary. What is a reasonable minimum distance the flyway barrier should extend from the hive in an agricultural/rural setting?

56 responses



26. When no “flyway” barrier is present, some communities in Utah require a minimum distance hives must be placed from the property line. What is a reasonable minimum distance from hive to property line in agricultural/rural settings?

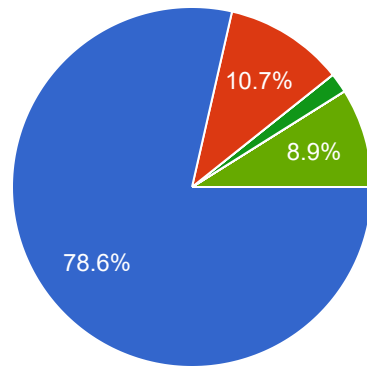
56 responses



What is the minimum lot size on which a beekeeper could reasonably keep bees in an agricultural/rural setting?

 Copy

56 responses

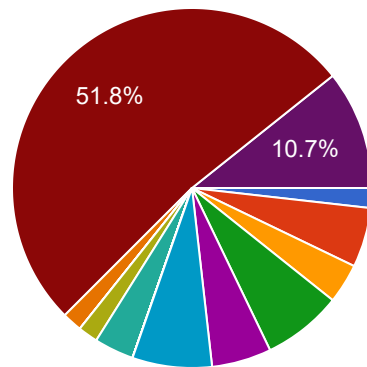


- 1/8 acre (5445 square feet)
- 1/4 acre (10890 square feet)
- 1/2 acre (21780 square feet)
- 1 acre (43560 square feet)
- 2 acres (87120 square feet)
- 3 acres (130680 square feet)
- 5 acres (217800 square feet)
- Undecided

Some communities restrict the number of honey bee colonies on a lot (see question above). What do you feel is a reasonable restriction on agricultural/rural property?

 Copy

56 responses



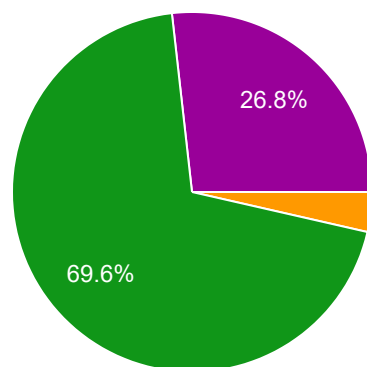
- 1 hive per 5000 square feet (...)
- 2 hives per 5000 square feet
- 3 hives per 5000 square feet
- 4 hives per 5000 square feet
- 5 hives per 5000 square feet
- 20 hives per 5000 square feet
- 1 hive per lot regardless of lot...
- 2 hives per lot regardless of l...

▲ 1/3 ▼

If a beekeeper catches a swarm, does a split, or cuts a feral colony out of a structure or tree, should the beekeeper have temporary relief on the maximum number of colonies on his/her agricultural/rural property?

 Copy

56 responses



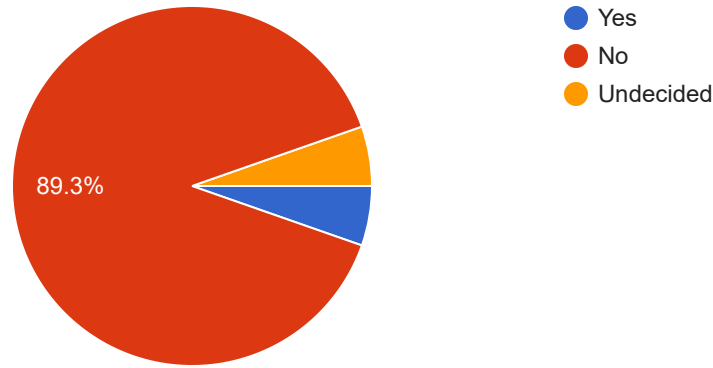
- No relief, the maximum still applies
- Remove the excess colonies within 1 day
- Remove the excess colonies within 1 week
- Remove the excess colonies within 30 days
- Undecided



If all hives are at least 200 feet from the property line, should there be a limit on the number of hives on agricultural/rural property?

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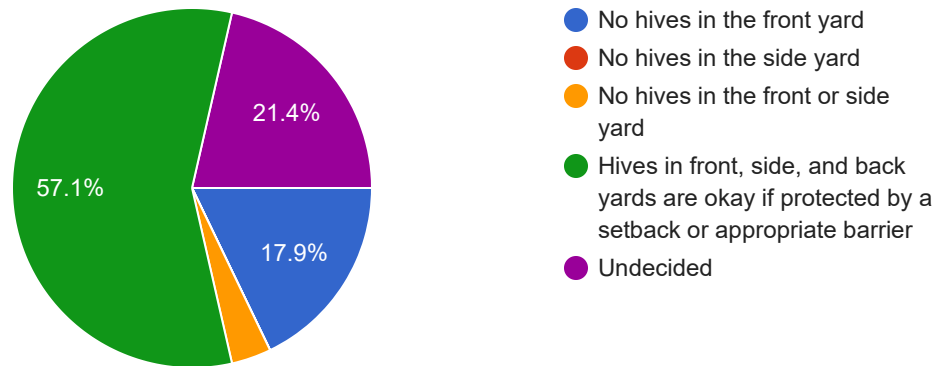
56 responses



Some communities prohibit keeping bees in the front yard or side yard. What restriction to you feel is reasonable on agricultural/rural property?

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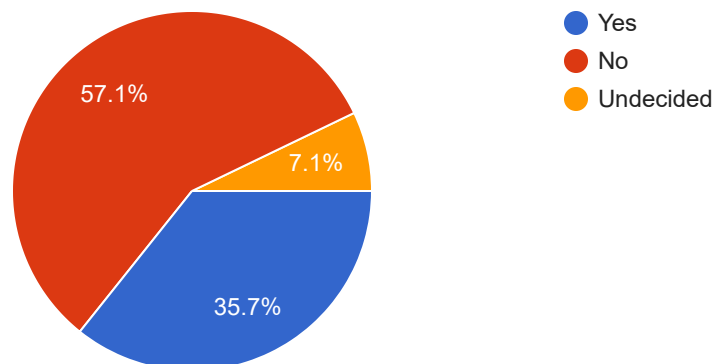
56 responses



Swarming is a natural behavior of the honey bee. However, swarms are likely to settle in places that can be a nuisance, expense, or hazard to humans and domesticated animals. Beekeepers have, and should use, tools that manage the swarming behavior. These tools include adding supers as necessary, splitting strong colonies, and providing bait hives. Should local governments be allowed to require beekeepers take reasonable steps to prevent swarming?

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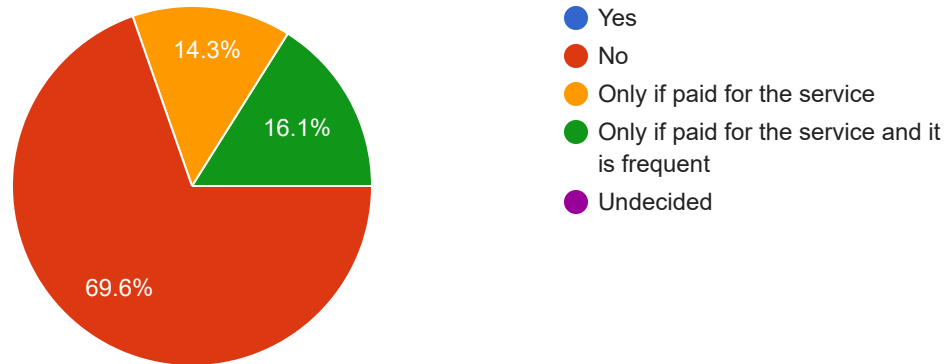
56 responses



Some jurisdictions require a pest control license to catch swarms or to remove honey bee colonies from structures, trees, etc. Should local government be allowed to require a beekeeper to have a pest control license to engage in these activities?



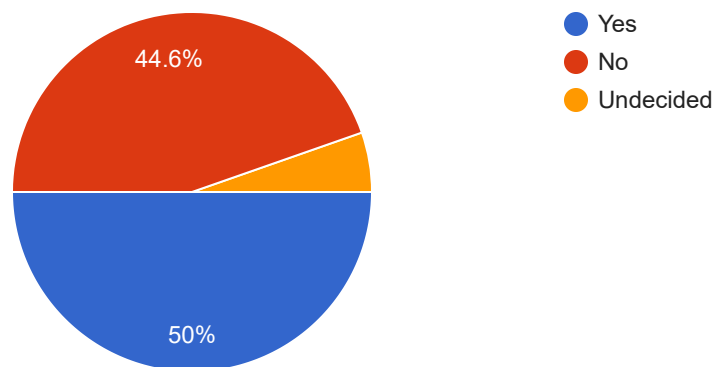
56 responses



Should local government be allowed to require a beekeeper to maintain a constant supply of fresh water in or near his/her apiary?



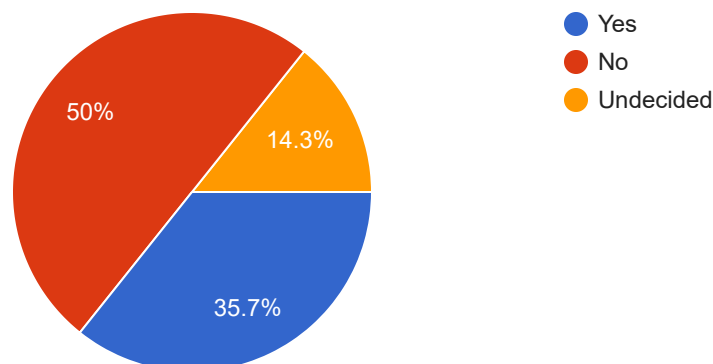
56 responses



Open feeding can create a nuisance for nearby property owners and provide a means of honey bee disease and parasite spread. Should local government be allowed to prohibit beekeepers from open-feeding his/her bees?



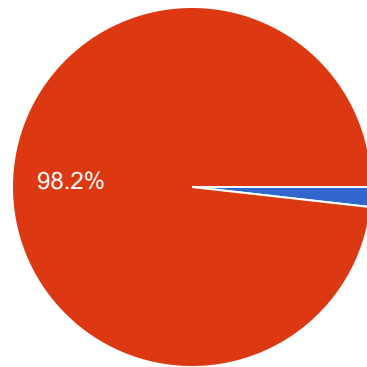
56 responses



Utah law (Utah Code § 4-11-104) requires all beekeepers to be registered with the state. Should a local government be allowed to require additional, local registration or permitting?



56 responses

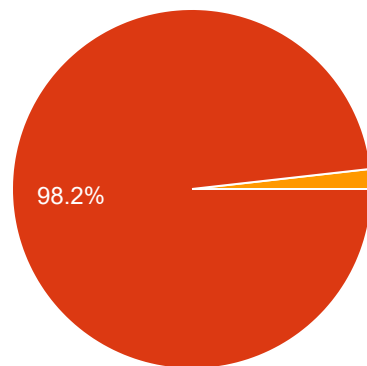


- Yes, a local government needs that authority
- No, state law is sufficient
- Undecided

Utah law (Utah Code § 4-11-106) defines basic hive characteristics. Should a local government be allowed to mandate certain hive characteristics?



56 responses

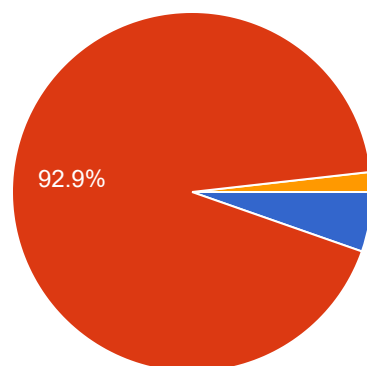


- Yes, a local government needs that authority
- No, state law is sufficient
- Undecided

Utah law (Utah Code § 4-11-114) prohibits “an abandoned or diseased apiary, apiary equipment, or appliance anywhere other than in an enclosure that prohibits the entry of bees.” Should local government be allowed to regulate the condition and storage of beekeeping equipment?



56 responses



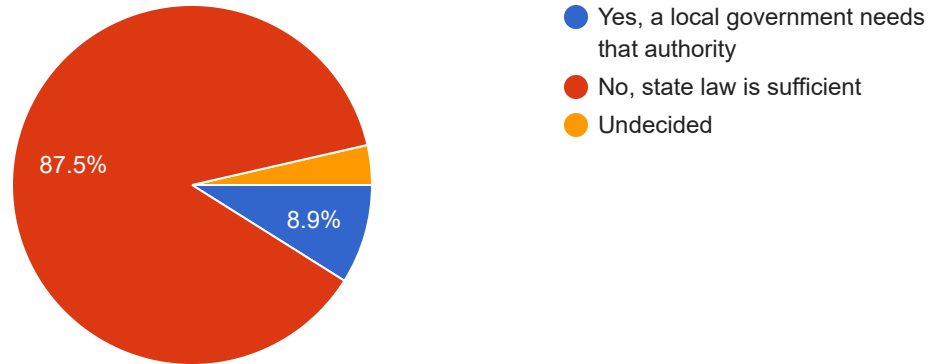
- Yes, a local government needs that authority
- No, state law is sufficient
- Undecided



Utah law (Utah Code § 4-11-115) requires beekeepers to maintain gentle stock. Sometimes, a honey bee colony becomes defensive and a hazard/nuisance to others. Should a local government be allowed to require that the colony be euthanized promptly or removed to non-urban property and requeened?



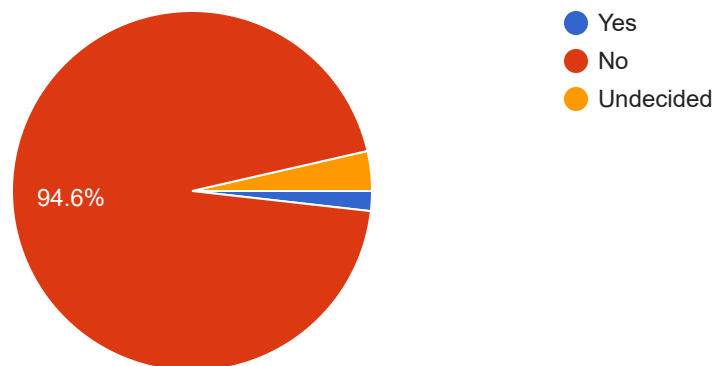
56 responses



State and county bee inspectors are appointed under the Utah Bee Inspection Act for the sole purpose of helping beekeepers maintain the health of honey bees. Should state and county bee inspectors also be required enforce any zoning restrictions imposed by any county, city, town, or HOA?



56 responses



Please list any other restrictions you think are reasonable for local governments to impose on beekeepers.

19 responses

None

Reporting disease

Local governments should not impose additional restrictions

Just impose state laws. No need to impose more difficult rules.

It's more about the bees than the money or the honey.

Beekeeping does not need to be heavily regulated. Bees are gentle creatures and rarely create problems if treated with respect.

There is no need for additional restrictions. Beekeeping should be highly encouraged and the state should do more to support it by making it as easy as possible. These people that are pushing these restrictions are creating solutions to a problem that doesn't exist. These restrictions do not benefit anyone other than people who don't want others to enjoy the rewarding benefits of beekeeping.

State law is enough, local officials usually are not educated about bees and are reactionary, so would enact unnecessary and unreasonable regulations.

Let good sense not government intervention be our guide.

The fewer restrictions the better. Education should be the main focus.

None, there are plenty in place.

State law is sufficient in all cases in regards to beekeeping.

I think local governments can require you to have registered with the State to keep bees in their area of responsibility.

I think, for the most part, bees can be kept and maintained on residential property without any real concerns and having more hoops to jump through is not advantageous to the overall survival of the honeybee.

Your questions ask how many hives, yet limit the answers to 5000 sq feet and regardless of size of rural land, come on!! A person who owns 10 acres should be able to keep hundreds of hives. Do you know how difficult a job it is to keep bees? WE NEED BEES!

We are trying help production of food in our area. I do Beekeeping as a hobby, sharing my 10-15 gallons of honey with neighbors and family, I don't sell it. I do it out of concern for the bees



and their impact on our planet. I am fighting varroa mites, biggest numbers of yellow jackets I've ever seen this year that just killed 6 of my 7 hives in about a month. 6 super strong, huge hives. Gone. Wax moth, disease, nozevit. I have anaphylaxis to bees, yellow jackets, hornets, I keep beekeeping! I've done it 9 years. Bees only come and go from one side of the hive, the entrance. You can place them as close to property line as you want to with no problems if you aim their entrance away from people, have shrubs, fence, barrier. The more restrictions you put on us, the less beekeepers we will have. Responsible beekeepers who know bees, always keep what they can handle, know best places to keep them.

No local restrictions. State should be only regulations to avoid confusion.

Current State Law

County/municipal governments and HOAs should be prohibited from restricting beekeeping in excess of state laws.

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