



Notice of Meeting and Meeting Agenda Environmental Services Committee

Wednesday, November 15, 2023

1:30 PM

6th Floor Boardroom
625 Fisgard St.
Victoria, BC V8W 1R7

B. Desjardins (Chair), S. Tobias (Vice Chair), J. Brownoff, J. Caradonna, G. Holman,
D. Kobayashi, D. Murdock, M. Tait, D. Thompson, A. Wickheim, C. Plant (Board Chair, ex-officio)

The Capital Regional District strives to be a place where inclusion is paramount and all people are treated with dignity. We pledge to make our meetings a place where all feel welcome and respected.

1. Territorial Acknowledgement

2. Approval of Agenda

3. Adoption of Minutes

3.1. [23-837](#) Minutes of the October 18, 2023 Environmental Services Committee Meeting

Recommendation: That the minutes of the Environmental Services Committee meeting of October 18, 2023 be adopted as circulated.

Attachments: [Minutes - October 18, 2023](#)

4. Chair's Remarks

5. Presentations/Delegations

The public are welcome to attend CRD Board meetings in-person.

Delegations will have the option to participate electronically. Please complete the online application at www.crd.bc.ca/address no later than 4:30 pm two days before the meeting and staff will respond with details.

Alternatively, you may email your comments on an agenda item to the CRD Board at crdboard@crd.bc.ca.

5.1. Presentations

5.1.1. [23-861](#) CRD Local Conservation Fund - Presentation from Lyndsey Smith, Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation Partnership

Attachments: [Presentation: CRD Local Conservation Fund - Lyndsey Smith](#)
[Background Page: Local Conservation Funds](#)

5.2. Delegations

- 5.2.1. [23-877](#) Delegation - Ryder Bergerud; Representing Sue Big Oil Salt Spring Team: Re: Agenda Item 7.1. Motion with Notice: Class Action Lawsuit Sue Big Oil (Director Holman)
- 5.2.2. [23-882](#) Delegation - Jonathan O'Riordan; Representing Creatively United for the Planet Society: Re: Agenda Item 6.2. Financial Support for Township of Esquimalt Integrated Resource Management - Biochar Testing
- 5.2.3. [23-887](#) Delegation - Francois Brassard; Representing Esquimalt Climate Organizers: Re: Agenda Item 6.2. Financial Support for Township of Esquimalt Integrated Resource Management - Biochar Testing
- 5.2.4. [23-894](#) Delegation - Andrew Gage; Representing West Coast Environmental Law: Re: Agenda Item 7.1. Motion with Notice: Class Action Lawsuit Sue Big Oil (Director Holman)

6. Committee Business

- 6.1. [23-840](#) Hartland Landfill Policy Changes and Adoption of Bylaw Nos. 4497 and 4567

Recommendation: The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

1. That Bylaw No. 4497, "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023", be read a first, second and third time;
2. That Bylaw No. 4497 be adopted;
3. That Bylaw No. 4567, "Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023", be read a first, second and third time; and
4. That Bylaw No. 4567 be adopted.

Attachments: [Staff Report: Hartland Landfill Policy Changes & Adoption of Bylaws 4497/4567](#)
[Appendix A: Staff Report re Proposed Hartland Bylaw Amendments \(May 10\)](#)
[Appendix B: Bylaw No. 4497](#)
[Appendix C: Bylaw No. 4567](#)
[Appendix D: Bylaw No. 3881 - Redlined](#)
[Appendix E: Bylaw No. 1857 - Redlined](#)
[Presentation: Material Stream Diversion, Policy Changes & Bylaw Updates](#)

- 6.2. [23-858](#) Financial Support for Township of Esquimalt Integrated Resource Management - Biochar Testing

Recommendation: The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:
That the Capital Regional District provide \$50,000 to the Township of Esquimalt in support of municipal solid waste biochar testing costs.

Attachments: [Staff Report: Financial Support for Esquimalt IRM - Biochar Testing](#)

- 6.3.** [23-789](#) Bylaw No. 4575 - Regional Coordination of Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship
- Recommendation:** 1. That Bylaw No. 4575, "Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Coordination Establishing Bylaw No. 1, 2023", be introduced and read a first, second and third time;
2. That participating area approval be obtained by regional alternative approval process;
and
3. That Bylaw No. 4575 be forwarded to the Inspector of Municipalities for approval.
- Attachments:** [Staff Report: Bylaw 4575 - Regnl Coordination - Biodiversity & Env. Stewardship](#)
[Appendix A: Bylaw 4575 - Biodiversity & Env. Stewardship Coordination](#)
[Appendix B: Participants Cost Apportionment](#)
- 6.4.** [23-862](#) Tendering of Hartland Landfill Heavy Equipment Operations Services Contract
- Recommendation:** The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:
That tendering Heavy Equipment Operations Services at the Hartland Landfill for a term of up to seven years be approved, with optional pricing for shredding services.
- Attachments:** [Staff Report: Tendering of Hartland Landfill Heavy Equipment Ops Services](#)

7. Notice(s) of Motion

- 7.1.** [23-871](#) Motion with Notice: Class Action Lawsuit Sue Big Oil (Director Holman)
- Recommendation:** [At the November 8, 2023 CRD Board meeting, the following motion with notice was read into the record and referred to the Environmental Services Committee meeting:]
The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:
That staff report on the feasibility and merits of joining other local governments in a proposed class action lawsuit to recover a fair share of climate costs from 'big oil'.
- Attachments:** [Appendix A: Suing Fossil Fuel Giants: An Introduction](#)
[Appendix B: When Regional Districts Sue Big Oil](#)

8. New Business

9. Adjournment

The next meeting will be held in 2024.

To ensure quorum, please advise Jessica Dorman (jdorman@crd.bc.ca) if you or your alternate cannot attend.

Meeting Minutes

Environmental Services Committee

Wednesday, October 18, 2023

1:30 PM

6th Floor Boardroom
625 Fisgard St.
Victoria, BC V8W 1R7

PRESENT

Directors: B. Desjardins (Chair), S. Tobias (Vice Chair) (EP), J. Brownoff (EP), J. Caradonna, G. Holman, D. Kobayashi, D. Murdock (1:36 pm) (EP), M. Tait (EP), D. Thompson, A. Wickheim (EP)

Staff: T. Robbins, Chief Administrative Officer; R. Smith, Acting General Manager, Parks and Environmental Services (for L. Hutcheson); G. Harris, Senior Manager, Environmental Protection; S. May, Senior Manager, Facilities Management & Engineering Services; M. Lagoa, Deputy Corporate Officer; J. Dorman, Committee Clerk (Recorder)

EP - Electronic Participation

Regrets: Director C. Plant

The meeting was called to order at 1:32 pm.

1. Territorial Acknowledgement

Director Thompson provided a Territorial Acknowledgement.

2. Approval of Agenda

MOVED by Director Thompson, **SECONDED** by Director Caradonna,
That the agenda for the October 18, 2023 Environmental Services Committee
meeting be approved.

CARRIED

3. Adoption of Minutes

- 3.1. [23-764](#) Minutes of the July 19, 2023 and September 27, 2023 Environmental Services Committee Meetings

MOVED by Director Kobayashi, **SECONDED** by Director Tobias,
That the minutes of the Environmental Services Committee meetings of July 19,
2023 and September 27, 2023 be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

4. Chair's Remarks

There were no Chair's remarks.

5. Presentations/Delegations

There were no presentations or delegations.

6. Committee Business

6.1. [23-707](#) Proposal For Academic And Legal Reviews Of Biosolids Land Application

G. Harris spoke to Item 6.1.

Discussion ensued on the following:

- timelines, input opportunities and scope of Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (OMRR) review
- environmental risks and benefits of land application
- biochar consideration, implications and treatment
- Lafarge Vancouver and Cassidy

**MOVED by Director Holman, SECONDED by Director Kobayashi,
The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional
District Board:**

**That academic and legal reviews of the risks and benefits of biosolids land
application be reconsidered after the provincial technical working group has
completed its review of the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation and released its
report.**

**MOVED by Director Tait, SECONDED by Director Caradonna,
That the committee postpone discussion on this item until the January 2024
committee meeting.
CARRIED**

6.2. [23-713](#) Implications of Regulating Curbside Organics Collection

R. Smith spoke to Item 6.2.

Discussion ensued on the following:

- solid waste management plan diversion and separation of streams
- incentives timeline and frequency of monitoring
- solid waste stream composition study
- soil repository and organic diversion

**MOVED by Director Holman, SECONDED by Director Kobayashi,
That the Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional
District Board:**

**That staff continue implementing the organics diversion strategy as currently
outlined in the new Solid Waste Management Plan.**

**MOVED by Director Thompson, SECONDED by Director Caradonna,
That the main motion be amended to add the words ", and evaluate and report
to committee on pathways to mandatory separation of curbside collection and
diversion of organics."
CARRIED**

The question was called on the main motion as amended:

That the Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

That staff continue implementing the organics diversion strategy as currently outlined in the new Solid Waste Management Plan, and evaluate and report to committee on pathways to mandatory separation of curbside collection and diversion of organics.

CARRIED

6.3. [23-779](#)

Previous Minutes of Other CRD Committees and Commissions for Information

The following minutes were received for information:

- a) Climate Action Inter-Municipal Task Force Meeting - September 29, 2023
- b) Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting - October 6, 2023

7. Notice(s) of Motion

There were no notice(s) of motion.

8. New Business

There was no new business.

9. Motion to Close the Meeting

9.1. [23-788](#)

Motion to Close the Meeting

MOVED by Director Caradonna, **SECONDED** by Director Kobayashi,
That the meeting be closed for proposed service in accordance with Section (90) (1)(k) if the Community Charter.
CARRIED

The Environmental Services Committee went into the Closed Session at 2:50 pm.

The Environmental Services Committee rose from the Closed Session at 3:37 pm without report.

10. Adjournment

MOVED by Director Caradonna, **SECONDED** by Director Tobias,
That the October 18, 2023 Environmental Services Committee meeting be adjourned at 3:37 pm.
CARRIED

CHAIR

RECORDER



Bowker Creek Salmon Recovery – Oak Bay Tree Planting



COASTAL DOUGLAS-FIR
& ASSOCIATED ECOSYSTEMS
CONSERVATION PARTNERSHIP

CRD Local Conservation Fund

Lyndsey Smith

Program Manager

Coastal Douglas-fir Conservation
Partnership

Program.manager@cdfcp.ca



Purpose of this Presentation

To indicate support for the proposed CRDs
Biodiversity and Stewardship Service.

To share information about Local
Conservation Funds.

To encourage the Environmental Services
Committee to ask staff to investigate the
potential of a CRD Local Conservation
Fund.



WSANEC and Parks Canada – Sea Garden Restoration photo by Erich Kelch



What is the CDFCP?

Promotes the conservation and stewardship of the coastal Douglas-fir forest and its associated ecosystems.

- <1% old-growth CDFmm forest remains.
- 49% of its original extent is permanently converted.
- 80% on private lands.
- 11% of CDFmm is protected in conservation areas.
- CDFmm is home to the highest number of species and ecosystems at risk in BC.





What is a Local Conservation Fund?

A Local Conservation Fund could be funded in a similar manner to the Parks Land Acquisition Fund with a small parcel tax.

Its focus would be on protecting natural assets on **private land** to ensure climate resilience and adaptation and increasing biodiversity conservation.

Four Regional Districts in BC have established Local Conservation Funds, but CRD could be the first on the south-west coast of BC.



Habitat Acquisition Trust secure 23 hectares forested land in Highlands photo by Todd Carnahan



How is a Local Conservation Fund administered?

A Local Conservation Fund would pool funds from all local governments in the CRD to tackle issues that go beyond jurisdiction boundaries – watershed management, climate change, biodiversity etc.

CRD already plays a facilitation role to the types of projects that could be eligible;

- Esquimalt Lagoon Stewardship Initiative
- Gorge Waterway Initiative
- Bowker Creek Urban Watershed Renewal Initiative

Application –
NGO / First
Nation



Review by
Technical
Committee



Approval by
Elected
Officials



Esquimalt Lagoon Stewardship Initiative pilot dune habitat restoration

What are the drivers for a CRD Local Conservation Fund?



Transition Salt Spring Maxwell Creek climate adaptation project.

District of Saanich Citizen Business Survey 2022 identified that *residents considered environmental protection and enhancement (68%) to be one of their top three financial priorities.*

Victoria Foundation Vital Signs graded Greater Victoria as good but some improvements could be made in relation to Environmental Sustainability.

City of Victoria Official Community Plan 2023 indicates a policy
To provide incentives to protect riparian, marine shoreline and terrestrial environmentally sensitive areas.

District of Saanich Official Community Plan 2008 includes a policy
To provide incentives to protect riparian or environmentally significant areas.

Esquimalt Climate Action Plan 2022
Encourage community stewardship within natural areas.
Increase the number of trees planted on private property.

Sidney Official Community Plan 2022
Establishment of covenants on private lands for the purpose of environmental conservation.



Priority 3b Biodiversity and Natural Assets



Projects could include:

- Restoring wetlands, forests and streams outside of parks.
- Funding for conservation covenant surveys on private land.
- Restoring fish and wildlife habitat.
- Conserving natural areas for people to enjoy.
- Increase the number of wetlands to provide habitat for migrating birds.
- Create habitat connectivity across private land for bats, birds and amphibians.
- Invasive weed control.



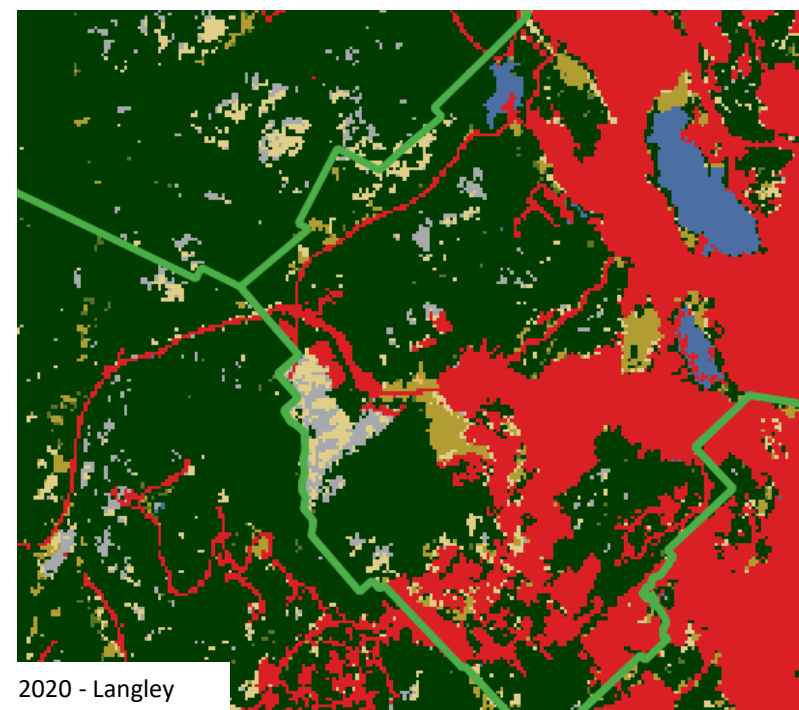
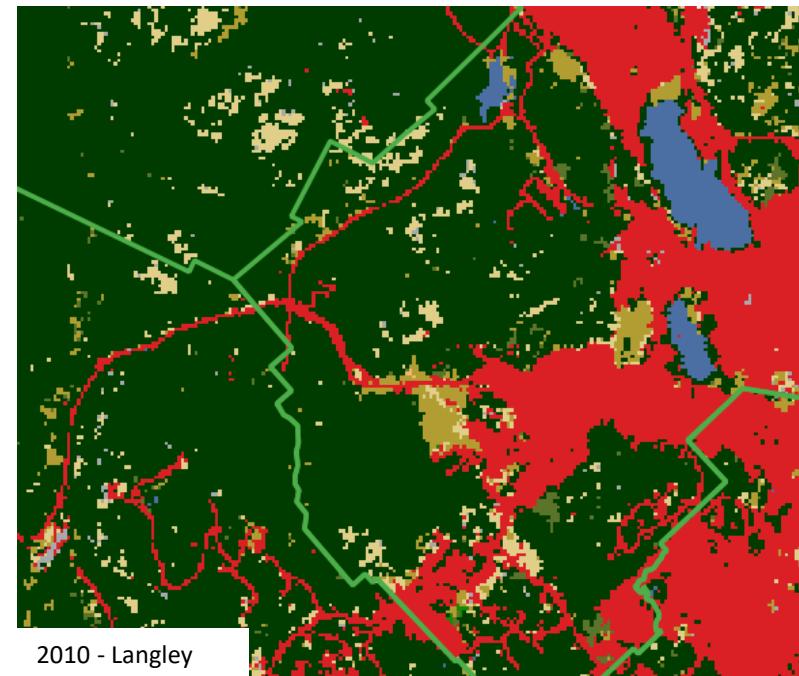
Priority 3c Resilience to Climate Risk

CRD Climate Action Strategy

Goal 5 -Protect, conserve and manage ecosystem health and nature's capacity to store carbon and adapt to climate change.

Projects could include:

- Native tree replacement following heat / drought related die back.
- Native tree planting to increase carbon storage.
- Protection freshwater and coastal wetlands that store carbon and can reduce the impact of storm surges.
- Incentives to agricultural landholders to increase wetlands to encourage resilience during drought.
- Wildfire risk reduction – thinning.





Okanagan Nation Alliance River Restoration Workshop

Priority 4b: Collaborate with First Nations



Local Conservation Funds and First Nations

Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund

- Protecting indigenous cultural values and fish wildlife habitat - Ktunaxa Nation Council and Kootenay Lake Partnership
- Kootenay Lake Shore Guidance Document - Ktunaxa Nation Council and Kootenay Lake Partnership
- Wetland restoration and environmental training for indigenous youth – Shuswap Band and BC Wildlife Federation

South Okanagan Local Conservation Fund

- Okanagan River restoration project – Okanagan Nation Alliance
- Two representatives of the Okanagan Nation Alliance are part of the Technical Advisory Committee

North Okanagan Local Conservation Fund

- North-Sylix interpretative signs for the Okanagan Rail Trail



The Benefits of Local Conservation Fund?

- Provides a consistent source of funding for natural climate adaptation and the protection of natural assets.
- Provides leverage to pull in external funds – **1:4** ratio.
- Funds are spent on projects the local community prioritize.
- Funds are spent locally supporting local businesses.
- The Funds can support First Nations projects and priorities.
- First Nations could be part of the Technical Committee reviewing projects for Board Approval.



Habitat Acquisition Trust and Songhees invasive weed removal



Request to the CRD Environment Services Committee

CDFCP encourages the Environmental Services Committee to ask staff to investigate the potential of a CRD Local Conservation Fund to meet three of the Boards priorities.



Thank you for your time and consideration.
Program.manager@cdfcp.ca



Local Conservation Funds

What is a Local Conservation Fund (LCF)?

A Local Conservation Fund is a local government service funded by a tax that would provide Capital Regional District (CRD) with a consistent supply of funding to incentivise and support private landowners with the protection of natural assets, which will provide the community with climate resilience and adaptation and support an increase in Biodiversity.

Four Regional Districts in BC have established a Local Conservation Fund, but the CRD would be the first to do so on the south west coast;

- Columbia Valley Local Conservation Fund
- Kootenay Lake Local Conservation Fund
- South Okanagan Conservation Fund
- North Okanagan Conservation Fund

Why should Capital Regional District establish a Local Conservation Fund?

Capital Regional District (CRD) is currently reviewing a staff proposal for a Biodiversity and Stewardship Service that will pull together services currently delivered on private land such as invasive weed control. The CDFCP encourages the Board to ask staff to investigate the potential to extend this service with a Local Conservation Fund to be able to meet three of the Board priorities;

- 3b - Explore options for a regional approach to biodiversity and the protection of ecological assets.
- 3c - Increase resilience, community and adaptation planning to address climate related risks and disasters.
- 4b - Collaborate with First Nations to build and strengthen new processes for respectful, reciprocal government-to-government decision making and service delivery that uplift Indigenous self-determination.

What types of projects to Local Conservation Funds support?

LCFs are dedicated to conservation and ensure that funding addresses local priority issues. Residents see tangible results at the local level including:

- Protecting wetlands, forests and streams (incentive / materials).
- Tree replacement following heat related die back.
- Tree planting to increase carbon storage.
- Restoring fish and wildlife habitat.
- Conserving natural areas for people to enjoy.

For Further Information:

Lyndsey Smith – Program Manager CDFCP

Program.manager@cdfcp.ca

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2023**

SUBJECT **Hartland Landfill Policy Changes and Adoption of Bylaw Nos. 4497 and 4567**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To provide an update on implementation of the Hartland Policy Changes endorsed by the Capital Regional District (CRD) Board in May 2023, and to present associated amendments to Bylaw No. 3881, "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013", and Schedule 19 of Bylaw No. 1857, "Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990", for Board consideration.

BACKGROUND

On May 10, 2023, the CRD Board endorsed new policies to come into effect in 2024 to divert materials from Hartland Landfill in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Plan. The 2024 policy changes at Hartland Landfill include new landfill bans on wood waste (clean, treated and salvageable), carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles; modernization of the Hartland Landfill tipping fee schedule; and increasing fine rates for various offences.

Staff were also directed to identify adjusted service levels for the 2024 and future budget years to implement the new waste diversion policies. These adjustments have been made in the 2024 budget that was considered by the Committee of the Whole on October 25, 2023. The May 10, 2023 staff report is included as Appendix A.

Based on the work to date, including feedback received through ongoing procurement of processing and transport of materials that will be banned from landfilling, staff recommend implementing the 2024 Hartland Policy Changes in two phases, as follows:

Phase 1: January 1, 2024

- ban clean wood from landfill (source-separated clean wood will be accepted at Hartland for recycling/energy recovery at a rate of \$80/tonne)
- increase the general refuse tipping fee to \$150/tonne
- introduce new hauler incentive rate (\$125/tonne in 2024) to promote multi-stream collection, incent voluntary self-reported waste collection data sharing and minimize the financial impact of increases to the general refuse tipping fees
- increase international high risk cruise ship waste to \$500 per tonne (directed by the CRD Board July 13, 2022)
- increase fine rates including a \$500 fine for improper disposal of banned materials
- introduce warning system: bylaw staff will issue warning tickets for first two offences, and focus primarily on education, with enforcement where necessary
- introduce 25% discount on some fines paid within 30 days

Phase 2: July 1, 2024

- ban on treated wood, carpet and underlay, asphalt shingles from Hartland Landfill (will still be accepted at Hartland at a rate of \$110/tonne for reuse/recycling/energy recovery)
- ban on salvageable wood (this will be accepted at no charge at Hartland for reuse/recycling/energy recovery)

- introduce new \$300/tonne tipping fee for loads of unsorted renovation and demolition materials that contain mandatory recyclables (including wood waste)
- continued implementation of warning system, increased focus on enforcement by bylaw staff

On May 10, 2023, the CRD Board directed staff to return to the Board in Autumn 2023 with amended bylaws for Board approval. Bylaw amendments for Bylaw No. 3881, (Bylaw No. 4497, “Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023”, attached as Appendix B) and Bylaw No. 1857 (Bylaw No. 4567, “Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 1990, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023”, attached as Appendix C) have been drafted and are consistent with the direction provided by the Board, except for the following modifications for board consideration:

1. Both bylaw amendments have been drafted to incorporate phased implementation, as discussed above.
2. The bylaw amendment for the Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw does not include a graduated ticket approach.

Appendix D and Appendix E provide a ‘redline’ version of the proposed bylaw amendments.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

1. That Bylaw No. 4497, “Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023”, be read a first, second and third time;
2. That Bylaw No. 4497 be adopted;
3. That Bylaw No. 4567, “Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023”, be read a first, second and third time; and
4. That Bylaw No. 4567 be adopted.

Alternative 2

That this report be referred back to staff for additional information.

IMPLICATIONS

Service Delivery Implications

To support the execution of the material stream diversion strategy, staff have initiated procurement for the design, build and five-year operation of a material diversion transfer station located at Hartland Landfill, which will pre-process and transfer to end markets (reuse, recycle or energy recovery) diverted materials including wood waste (clean, treated and salvageable), carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles. Early indications from vendors indicate that due to supply chain constraints, equipment lead time, seasonal availability of some construction contracts, including asphalt paving, and negotiations with end markets, the Material Diversion Transfer Station is not expected to be operational until mid-2024. The Request for Proposals results will come to the CRD Board for consideration in Quarter 1, 2024. Staff have identified an opportunity to expand a pilot on diversion of clean wood waste that is currently underway at Hartland Landfill. This allows for a ban on clean wood waste to come into effect January 1, 2024, in advance of the construction of the Material Diversion Transfer Station.

Following the July 19, 2023 Environmental Services Committee meeting, staff obtained a legal opinion on the proposed fine payment model, which identified there is uncertain legislative authority to apply increased fines for second and subsequent bylaw offences in BC. To avoid that uncertainty, staff have removed the graduated system of fines for repeat offenders from the

proposed Bylaw No. 4567 (Appendix C) and replaced the associated fines with the highest fine level of \$500/infracton. Operationally, CRD Bylaw staff will use their discretion as peace officers to utilize a warning system, whereby, depending on severity, the first two infractions will result in a \$0 penalty, creating a similar ‘graduated’ outcome for the offenders. The 2024 implementation will focus primarily on education, with enforcement where necessary. This will have the same impact as a graduated fine amount. Officers retain discretion to issue a fine on a first offence.

Staff have developed a communications plan and approach to support the roll out of the new policies. Communications and outreach will include an update to the CRD Hartland and Rethink Waste webpages, info sheets, new signage at Hartland, digital and print advertising, social media campaigns, targeted outreach to Hartland customers including webinar, hand-outs included in invoices and a refresh of the Hartland education program and tours content.

Staff will return to the Environmental Services Committee on a regular basis with an implementation update, and recommend any adjustments, as necessary.

Financial Implications

Detailed implications were presented at the May 10, 2023 Board meeting. Staff have incorporated the financial implications of the revised material diversion policies into the 2024-2028 budget process. The Environmental Resource Management (ERM) budget remains balanced for each of the years in the next five-year cycle. At the September 27, 2023 Environmental Services Committee meeting, staff presented the ERM 2024 Operating and Capital Budget. The implementation of the new material stream diversion policy will increase the operations required to support the diversion services on site. Additionally, capital funding has increased to support the Solid Waste Management Plan diversion project to construct a new diversion transfer station.

CONCLUSION

On May 10, 2023, the Capital Regional District (CRD) Board endorsed new policies to come into effect in 2024 to divert materials from Hartland Landfill, in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Plan. Based on market feedback, staff recommend implementing these policies in a two-phase approach. If the bylaw amendments are passed by the CRD Board, policy changes at Hartland Landfill in 2024 will include new landfill bans on wood waste (clean, treated and salvageable), carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles; modernization of the Hartland Landfill tipping fee schedule, and increasing fine rates for various offences. Staff will return to the Environmental Services Committee on a regular basis with an implementation update, and recommend any adjustments, as necessary.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

1. That Bylaw No. 4497, “Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023”, be read a first, second and third time;
2. That Bylaw No. 4497 be adopted;
3. That Bylaw No. 4567, “Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023”, be read a first, second and third time; and
4. That Bylaw No. 4567 be adopted.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Larisa Hutcheson, P. Eng., General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Kristen Morley, J.D., General Manager, Corporate Services & Corporate Officer
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

- Appendix A: Staff Report: Proposed Hartland Bylaw Amendments – Material Stream Diversion – May 10, 2023 CRD Board Meeting
- Appendix B: Bylaw No. 4497, Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023
- Appendix C: Bylaw No. 4567, Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023
- Appendix D: Bylaw No. 3881 Hartland Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2023 (Red-lined)
- Appendix E: Bylaw No. 1857 Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990 (Schedule 19 Red-lined)

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 2023**

SUBJECT **Proposed Hartland Bylaw Amendments – Material Stream Diversion**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To seek direction on the implementation of new material stream diversion strategies for Hartland Landfill, in alignment with the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

BACKGROUND

The SWMP, approved by the Capital Regional District (CRD) Board in May 2021, targets an annual disposal rate of 250 kg per capita by 2031, a reduction of more than one-third from current levels. Other goals include extending the landfill to 2100 and beyond, and engaging and informing citizens while ensuring solid waste services are financially sustainable in support of zero waste and a circular economy.

In response to this direction, the CRD has retained a technical advisor and issued a Request for Expressions of Interest (RFEOI) to understand the processing and marketing capacity for a range of divertible materials. The technical advisor reviewed results of the RFEOI, the CRD's 2022 Solid Waste Stream Composition Study and analyzed the CRD's current system compared to available data from neighbouring jurisdictions. Results of this analysis are included as Appendix A. Based on this work, staff recommend a series of policy changes and corresponding bylaw amendments summarized below.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

1. That the Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 3881 be amended and come into effect January 1, 2024 to:
 - a) Ban wood waste (clean, treated and salvageable), carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles from Hartland's active face, and classify these materials as mandatory recyclable;
 - b) Modernize the tipping fee schedule to align with the proposed tipping fee schedule (Appendix B), including increasing the general refuse tipping fee to \$150/tonne, and introduce a new 'double charge' category for loads of unsorted renovation and demolition materials that contain mandatory recyclables (including wood waste) to motivate source-separation of these materials;
 - c) Introduce hauler incentive rates to promote multi-stream collection, incent voluntary self-reported waste collection data sharing, and minimize the financial impact of increases to the general refuse tipping fees;

2. That the Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 1857 be amended and come into effect January 1, 2024 to:
 - a) increase fine rates for various offences;
 - b) introduce a graduated ticket structure with higher fines for more egregious infractions and/or repeated infractions from a designated source or waste hauler;
 - c) allow for denial of service for chronic repeat offenders;
3. That service levels be adjusted to enhance enforcement capacity resources to implement the new waste diversion policies, to be reflected in the 2024 preliminary budget; and
4. That staff return with the amended bylaws for Board approval in the fall.

Alternative 2

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board: That staff bring back alternative policy based on committee direction.

IMPLICATIONS

Environmental & Climate Implications

Implementation of the proposed recommendations has the potential to divert up to 40,500 tonnes of waste per year from Hartland's active face (equivalent to 22% of all waste received at Hartland in 2022), complementing other current and future CRD waste reduction and diversion programs and initiatives, in support of meeting the 2031 waste disposal target of 250 kg per capita. Solid waste contributed approximately 3.7% of the CRD's greenhouse gas emissions (2020 CRD Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report). Implementing the strategies of the SWMP to reuse, recycle or recover materials will encourage diversion from the landfill, reducing the landfill's contribution to greenhouse gas emissions.

Financial Implications

The Hartland general refuse tipping fee has remained between \$107 and \$110/tonne since 2011, significantly lower than neighbouring jurisdictions (Cowichan Valley Regional District - \$192/tonne; Comox Valley Regional District - \$145/tonne; and Regional District of Nanaimo - \$145/tonne, as of April 2023).

Under the policy framework recommended by the CRD's technical advisor (Appendix A), the Hartland tipping fee schedule would be modernized to promote diversion of material from the landfill, and provide better alignment with neighbouring jurisdictions and market conditions. The full proposed tipping fee schedule is included as Appendix B. Key changes recommended by staff are summarized below.

Rate Category	Current Rate (per tonne)	Proposed Rate (per tonne)	Description
General Refuse	\$110	\$150	General refuse rate is increased to align with neighbouring jurisdictions, and fund increased processing costs for mandatory recyclable materials.

Rate Category	Current Rate (per tonne)	Proposed Rate (per tonne)	Description
2024* General Refuse Hauler Incentive Rate	N/A	\$125	Private and municipal haulers are eligible for a reduced rate if they have programs in place to ensure that organics and recyclable materials aren't going into the general refuse stream and voluntarily self-report waste collection data. This time-limited rate will minimize the financial impact of the general refuse rate increase.
2025* General Refuse Hauler Incentive Rate	N/A	\$135	Private and municipal haulers are eligible for a reduced incentive rate if they have programs in place to ensure that organics and recyclable materials aren't going into the general refuse stream and voluntarily self-report waste collection data. This time-limited rate will minimize the financial impact of the general refuse rate increase.
Mandatory Recyclables: treated wood, asphalt shingles, carpet and underlay	N/A	\$110	These materials are currently accepted as general refuse at \$110/tonne. Under the proposed fee structure, source-separated mandatory recyclable materials will be accepted at \$110/tonne to incent source separation of these materials. When these materials arrive at Hartland under the mandatory recyclable category, they will be reused, recycled or recovered through contracts with the private sector.
Mandatory Recyclables: clean wood	N/A	\$80	These materials are currently accepted as general refuse at \$110/tonne. They include wood products that are untreated, unstained and unpainted, such as dimensional lumber, pallets, crating, wood fencing, wood shingles and wooden doors
Mandatory Recyclables: salvageable wood	N/A	\$0	Salvageable wood will be processed off-site for reuse and accepted at the Hartland depot free of charge.
Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste	\$110	\$150	Renovation and demolition material is currently accepted at the general refuse rate of \$110. Clean renovation and demolition, that does not include mandatory recyclable materials, will be accepted at the new general refuse rate of \$150/tonne.
Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (double charge)	\$110	\$300	Renovation and demolition material that includes mandatory recyclable materials (wood, asphalt shingles and carpet and backing) will be subject to a 'double charge' rate of \$300/tonne. The rate will help offset the increased processing costs for mandatory recyclable materials and incent source separation of these materials in support of the Solid Waste Management Plan targets.

* Incentive rates beyond 2025 will be evaluated by the CRD Board and may be extended.

Potential financial impacts are challenging to predict prior to observing actual market response based on the new tipping fee schedule and will ultimately depend on the volume of waste received at Hartland. CRD staff have analyzed the potential financial impact of the proposed Hartland tipping fee schedule under a range of scenarios and in all cases the proposed fee schedule sufficiently addresses risk to quantity and total revenue while still ensuring the landfill remains financially viable.

Staff recommend monitoring the effect of policies on solid waste tonnage and revenue over time and returning to the committee on a quarterly basis for information and/or any recommended policy modifications, as needed, to align with the market conditions and ensure financial sustainability of the solid waste system. If the policies do not achieve the desired diversion, or if waste appears to be migrating out of the region, staff will return to the committee for consideration of flow control policies.

Service Delivery Implications

Appendix A also evaluates Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 1857. Based on this analysis, staff recommend revisions to Schedule 19 of the bylaw. Proposed amendments for additional enforcement measures include:

- increased fine rates from \$50-\$200 to \$100-\$500 for various offences
- a graduated ticket structure with higher fines for more egregious infractions and/or repeated infractions from a designated source or waste hauler
- denial of service for chronic repeat offenders

Implementation of the new policies may require improvements and updates to scale house data collection and equipment, and additional staff will be required to support site operations and bylaw enforcement. Depending on how traffic flow at the site is modified to accommodate drop off of mandatory recyclables, residential quantities of all materials in this classification may need to be accepted at a flat rate, or no charge, at the Hartland depot. If the proposed policies are approved by the Board, the additional resource requirements will be identified through the 2024 budget process, and funded through tipping fee revenues. Staff will also issue a Request for Proposals for the processing of newly-banned materials.

As a consequence of the increased tipping fees for general refuse and mixed material streams, and fines for non-compliance under certain volume scenarios, additional revenue may be generated with the potential to support new and enhanced waste diversion and reduction programs, infrastructure and initiatives that align with the SWMP. These could include investments into recycling depots and infrastructure, enhancements to the rethink waste grant program, and support for increasing diversion from the industrial, commercial and institutional sector. Staff will monitor the effect of policies, and if additional revenues are generated, will recommend programming aligned with the SWMP in future budget years.

Results of the 2022 Solid Waste Stream Composition Study indicate that organic waste makes up the second-largest category of waste being received at Hartland Landfill (16.7%), second only to wood and wood products (18.9%). Addressing organic waste will be critical to meeting the SWMP target. While this report indirectly addresses organic waste through the proposed hauler incentives for multi-stream collection and enhanced enforcement capabilities, it does not directly address organic waste. Staff will return to committee in the future with proposed policies to address organic waste, in line with the SWMP.

In July 2022, the Board endorsed an increase to the tipping fee for international high-risk cruise ship waste to \$500 per tonne, effective January 1, 2024. The fee increase for high-risk waste may incentivize the cruise ship industry to find alternative disposal methods, as well as enhance recycling and waste diversion efforts.

Social Implications

The CRD's technical advisor has indicated that modernization of Hartland's tipping fee schedule is necessary to incent diversion to achieve the targets within the SWMP and to fund the increased costs associated with processing source-separated mandatory recyclable materials. By bringing the new tipping fee schedule into effect January 1, 2024, Hartland customers will have time to prepare for the changes. A communications plan and education campaign will be initiated to educate Hartland customers of the new tipping fee schedule. As the new rates roll out, customers will first be provided with a warning before being issued a ticket or double charge.

To minimize the short-term impact of rate increases on the public, it is proposed that a hauler incentive reduced rate would be available, at a minimum, for the first two years. This rate would be eligible to private and municipal haulers that have programs in place to require multi-stream collection (e.g., curbside collection of organics and recyclables, in addition to general refuse) and voluntarily self-report waste collection data. The incentive program will be available for waste coming from the single-family, multi-family and industrial, commercial and industrial sectors, and will be designed to allow customers to obtain multi-stream collection from more than one hauler, and to recognize backyard composting as a form of multi-stream collection.

CONCLUSION

Capital Regional District staff are working to advance the goals and strategies of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Working with a technical advisor, staff have identified a series of proposed policy changes and corresponding bylaw amendments to incent diversion of materials from Hartland Landfill that could be otherwise recycled, reused or recovered. Recommended changes include modernizing the Hartland tipping fee schedule, classifying wood waste, carpet and asphalt shingles as mandatory recyclable materials and enhancing bylaw enforcement capacity and capability. If directed, staff will amend the Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 3881. The policy changes are expected to divert up to 40,500 tonnes of waste per year from Hartland's active face.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:

1. That the Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 3881 be amended and come into effect January 1, 2024 to:
 - a) Ban wood waste (clean, treated and salvageable), carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles from Hartland's active face, and classify these materials as mandatory recyclable;
 - b) Modernize the tipping fee schedule to align with the proposed tipping fee schedule (Appendix B), including increasing the general refuse tipping fee to \$150/tonne, and introduce a new 'double charge' category for loads of unsorted renovation and demolition materials that contain mandatory recyclables (including wood waste) to motivate source-separation of these materials;
 - c) Introduce hauler incentive rates to promote multi-stream collection, incent voluntary self-reported waste collection data sharing, and minimize the financial impact of increases to the general refuse tipping fees;

2. That the Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw No. 1857 be amended and come into effect January 1, 2024 to:
 - a) increase fine rates for various offences;
 - b) introduce a graduated ticket structure with higher fines for more egregious infractions and/or repeated infractions from a designated source or waste hauler;
 - c) allow for denial of service for chronic repeat offenders;
3. That service levels be adjusted to enhance enforcement capacity resources to implement the new waste diversion policies, to be reflected in the 2024 preliminary budget; and
4. That staff return with the amended bylaws for Board approval in the fall.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Larisa Hutcheson, P. Eng., General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Waste Diversion Framework Memo – GHD (April 4, 2023)
Appendix B: Proposed Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee Schedule

Technical Memorandum

April 4, 2023

To	Liz Ferris	Contact No.	
Copy to	Deacon Liddy	Email	
From	Riley Kieser, Laura Hnatiuk/ra/1	Project No.	12590255
Project Name	Technical Advisor - Biosolids Beneficial Use and Resource Recovery Strategies		
Subject	CRD Framework Memo		

1. Introduction

The Capital Regional District (CRD) has requested a framework proposing an approach to waste management that is aligned with the waste reduction hierarchy, modernized with current market conditions and supported by best practices throughout BC and neighbouring jurisdictions. This approach will support increasing processing costs, preserve landfill airspace, and support the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) commitment to increasing waste reduction and diversion.

The framework includes recommended amendments to the Hartland Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 3881 (Bylaw) that will promote waste reduction and diversion. Recommendations include updates to the current tipping fee schedule, increased enforcement capacity, and a series of waste reduction and diversion initiatives and policies. The framework outlines the associated high level financial and operational implications as well as next steps for the CRD and the Hartland Landfill (Landfill) should the proposed approach be taken.

2. Background

The SWMP, approved by the CRD Board in May 2021, targets an annual disposal rate of 250 kg per capita by 2031. Other goals include extending the Landfill past the year 2100 while ensuring solid waste services are financially sustainable. In 2022, the Landfill accepted approximately 180,000 tonnes of solid waste for disposal and diverted over 16,640 tonnes of materials at the Hartland Public Drop-off Depot. The 2022 disposal rate was 409 kg per capita.

The SWMP enables the CRD to take action in several interconnected areas to increase diversion of materials from the landfill in support of waste reduction targets. On this basis, staff propose implementing a suite of policies designed to divert material from the mixed general refuse (garbage) stream at the Landfill and recycle, repurpose or recover these materials for beneficial use, supporting a circular economy.

An updated Bylaw that encourages increased waste reduction and diversion aligns with the goals and objectives set forth in the 2021 CRD SWMP. The Bylaw was last amended in 2016 to address out-of-region asbestos and kitchen scraps, and tipping fees to garbage has not been updated since 2015. The Bylaw requires updates to promote the source separation of materials, bans, and tipping fee structures that align with current market conditions and best practices throughout BC, as demonstrated by neighbouring jurisdictions.

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The proposed approach within this framework includes amendments to the current Bylaw, tipping fee schedule and implementation of additional service delivery programs. The framework provides an overview of the impacts should this approach not be taken (status quo), which focuses on maintaining financial sustainability of the CRD's waste management infrastructure by updating the tipping fee schedule to align with rising inflation only.

3. Current System

The CRD currently accepts general refuse, including renovation and demolition (R&D) materials, for landfill disposal at \$110, a rate that has not been increased since 2015 (Bylaw 3917). The CRD's landfill disposal rates for garbage and R&D materials are currently the lowest on Vancouver Island. Neighbouring jurisdictions of Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) and Comox Valley Regional District (Comox) have updated their tipping fees as of January 1, 2023, and charge \$192 per tonne and \$145 per tonne for general refuse respectively. The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) currently charges \$140 per tonne with rates increasing to \$145 in April 2023. See Table 2 for jurisdictional benchmarking. The CRD has landfill bans in place for some materials but can expand these categories and update tipping fee structures to incentivize source separation and increase diversion.

Figure 1 below shows the CRD's general refuse tipping fee for the past 20-years compared to available historic data for CVRD, Comox, and RDN. Table 1 shows that the CRD consistently increased their fee from 2004 to 2011, and there have been no changes since 2015. Comox and the CVRD have increased their garbage tipping fee on a consistent basis dating back to 2013 and 2019 respectively, as demonstrated below.

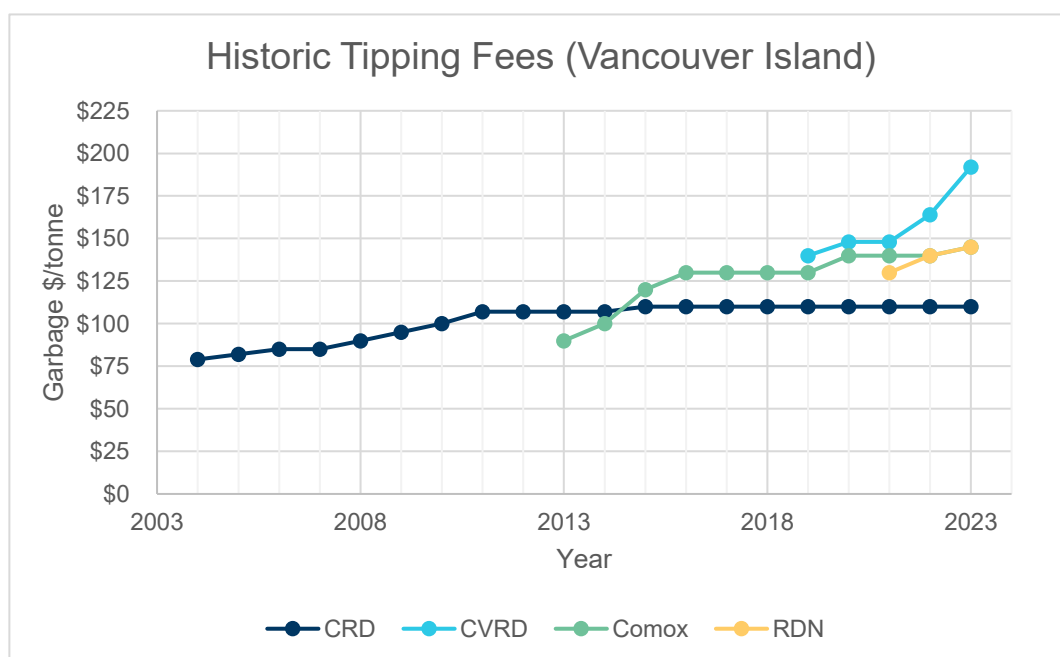


Figure 1 General Refuse Tipping Fee Increases on Vancouver Island

Table 1 CRD General Refuse Tipping Fee History

Year	2004	2005	2006-2007	2008	2009	2010	2011-2014	2015-2023
General Refuse Tipping Fee Rate	\$79	\$82	\$85	\$90	\$95	\$100	\$107	\$110

The combination of low landfill tipping fees along with the absence of incentives for source separation of materials promotes landfill disposal as a convenient and affordable option, which includes a variety of materials that are suitable for reuse, recycling and recovery options.

The CRD Board acknowledges the potential for increased waste reduction and diversion as they endorsed the CRD report titled *Meeting the Solid Waste Management Plan Targets through Material Stream Diversion*. CRD staff are actively exploring programs, policies and initiatives to understand the feasibility of implementation, impact on diversion rates, and the associated legislative, operational and financial impacts:

- Since 2021, the CRD has been undertaking a wood waste shredding pilot in which shredded materials are beneficially reused locally as HOG fuel.
- A R&D shredding pilot has been underway since 2022, in effort to reduce bulk and increase landfill airspace. Studies to explore the feasibility to thermally recover this material is currently underway.
- In 2022-2023 the CRD undertook a waste audit and feedstock analysis to understand the types and quantities of divertible materials currently going to landfill.
- The CRD is currently engaging businesses in an RFP process for the beneficial reuse and recovery of various highly divertible materials identified within the feedstock analysis (e.g., R&D materials).
- Exploration of Waste-to-Energy systems for post-recycled Municipal Solid Waste.
- Review and analysis of current tipping fee rates and structure, landfill bans, and jurisdictional benchmarking to identify areas of opportunity for increased waste reduction and diversion.

It is proposed that the CRD align their policies with B.C. best practices and modernize their tipping fee structure to achieve the targets set out in the revised SWMP. By implementing policies to reduce waste and increase diversion, the region's annual disposal rate will continue to lower which in turn extends the lifespan of the Landfill.

3.1 Tipping Fee Benchmarking

Tipping fees for general refuse and R&D waste has been evaluated against the CRD's neighbouring jurisdictions of the CVRD, RDN and Comox:

- CVRD charges \$192 per tonne of general refuse and does not accept R&D waste.
- Comox and RDN charge \$145 per tonne of municipal solid waste and \$145 per tonne of R&D waste without recyclable/prohibited materials.
- Comox charges a fee of \$330 per tonne for R&D waste containing recyclables/prohibited materials.
- The RDN applies a 20% surcharge for R&D waste containing recyclables/prohibited materials.

Tipping fees and costs of processing R&D materials from the private sector were evaluated from the Request for Expression of Interest process undertaken by the CRD in 2023. On a per material basis, the costs ranged from:

- Clean and Treated Wood - \$90-\$160 per tonne for processing through waste-to-energy
- Carpet and Underlay - \$90-\$300 per tonne depending on waste-to-energy or recycling
- Asphalt Shingles - \$90-\$300 per tonne for processing through recycling
- Salvaged Wood - \$0 - \$200 per tonne for reclamation/reuse.

GHD has proposed tipping fees in Section 5 that reflect private processing costs but are currently incentivized to increase program participation.

A tipping fee database was compiled to reference tipping fees in other B.C. jurisdictions and is provided in Table 2 below.

Table 2 Jurisdictional Tipping Fee Benchmarking

Municipality	Site Name	Waste Material	Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Additional Notes
Vancouver Island				
CRD	Hartland Landfill	Garbage, Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$110	\$254 (bulky waste) Out-of-region waste is prohibited.
RDN	Nanaimo	Garbage, Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$145	Increasing to \$145 on April 1, 2023 from \$140. Out-of-region waste is prohibited.
CVRD	Cowichan Valley Transfer Stations	Garbage	\$192	Increased as of January 1, 2023 from \$164. Out-of-region waste is prohibited, with the exception of manager approval at a tipping fee of \$500/tonne.
Comox Valley Regional District	Comox Strathcona Waste Management Landfills	Garbage, Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$145 (regional) \$290 (out of region)	Increased as of January 1, 2023 from \$140. Out-of-region MSW from regional districts is only accepted upon request from their respective Board, and authorized by the Comox Strathcona Waste Management Board at a rate of \$290/tonne.
Lower Mainland				
City of Vancouver	Vancouver Landfill	Solid Waste, other than municipal garbage	\$113 – 161	Solid waste, other than municipal garbage: \$161 (under 1 tonnes) \$139 (1-8 tonnes) \$113 (8+ tonnes)
		Garbage (municipal)	\$127	Increase as of January 3, 2023.
		Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$150	Does not accept out-of-region waste.
Private	Eco Waste	Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$163	
Metro Vancouver	Metro Vancouver Recycling and Waste Centers	Solid Waste, other than municipal garbage	\$113 – 161	Solid waste, other than municipal garbage: \$161 (under 1 tonnes) \$139 (1-8 tonnes) \$113 (8+ tonnes)
		Garbage (municipal)	\$127	Increase as of January 3, 2023.
		Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$150	Does not accept out-of-region waste.

Okanagan				
City of Kelowna	Glenmore	Garbage, Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$104	No out-of-region restrictions.
RDOS	Campbell Mountain	Garbage Renovation & Demolition Waste	\$110 \$110 - 700	Renovation & Demolition Waste varies based on mixed load assessment. Out-of-region materials are charged two times the rate for refuse, or two times the highest rate for any solid waste contained in the load, (whichever is greater) with a \$20 minimum charge.

4. Impact on Diversion

The proposed framework focuses on divertible materials currently being sent to the Landfill. These materials are largely found in ICI and R&D bins and the current Bylaw and tipping fee schedule does not incentivize separation but rather mixed disposal. The actions within the proposed framework will complement other current and future CRD waste reduction and diversion programs and initiatives, and in conjunction, supports meeting the 2031 waste disposal target of 250 kg per capita. Should the CRD's disposal per capita goals be achieved, the Landfill can expect to receive approximately 118,000 tonnes of waste per year, down from 180,000 tonnes per year disposed in 2022. This represents a decrease of approximately 62,000 tonnes of waste per year, or 34% from 2022 levels.

Through the actions proposed within this framework, it is expected that banning carpet and underlay, clean wood, treated wood, and asphalt shingles, the CRD has the potential to divert up to 40,500 tonnes of materials per year, approximately 22% of the current mixed waste stream going to Landfill:

- Carpet and underlay – up to 4,000 tonnes
- Clean wood – up to 5,500 tonnes
- Treated wood – up to 22,000 tonnes
- Asphalt shingles – up to 9,000 tonnes

5. Modernization of Tipping Fee Schedule

Of the proposed action items and initiatives, the main driver will be amending the Bylaw to include landfill bans and update the tipping fee schedule to promote waste reduction and diversion. Updates to the Bylaw will systematically divert additional materials from Landfill and a revised tipping fee schedule will generate additional revenue from incoming waste, all with considerations to mitigate waste migration out of the region. The CRD should review and implement Bylaw amendments in 2023.

5.1 Bylaw Amendments & Tipping Fee Revisions

The first phase in the framework is to amend the Bylaw to include updated material definitions, landfill bans and tipping fee rates to align with 2023 market conditions and other regional districts throughout BC.

Proposed amendments to the Bylaw include:

Updated tipping fees and definitions for the following waste materials (see Table 4):

- General Refuse
- Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste (not containing mandatory recyclable materials)
- Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (containing mandatory recyclable materials)
- Clean Wood Waste
- Kitchen Scraps
- Salvaged Wood Waste
- Mattresses and Boxsprings

Updated definitions for the following waste materials (see Table 4):

- Asphalt Roofing Shingles
- Carpet and Underlay
- Treated Wood and Wood Products
- Engineered Wood Products
- Large Rigid Plastics

Inclusion of the following materials within SCHEDULE F “Mandatory Recyclable Material” category:

- Asphalt Roofing Shingles
- Carpet and Underlay
- Clean Wood
- Treated Wood and Wood Products

The practice of banning the disposal of specific wastes from the Landfill when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used by the CRD since 1991, shown in Table 3 below^{Error! Bookmark not defined.}. In support of the updated Bylaw and potential Landfill bans, the CRD is undertaking a Request for Proposal process to explore new and expanded material diversion and recovery options available within the region to ensure that banned materials end up in alternative processing streams or end markets. Proposed Bylaw amendments required to enforce the additional measures are included in the bylaw enforcement capacity section.

Table 3 *Materials Banned from Landfill*

Year Banned	1991	1993	1995	1998	2006	2011	2015
Material	Drywall	Cardboard Directories Large appliances Tires	Scrap metal Fill Aggregate Concrete Asphalt Rubble Clean soil	Paper fibres	Yard and garden waste	EPR materials (current and future)	Kitchen scraps

Hauler Incentive Rates

An incentive rate is proposed for haulers who are undertaking three stream collection, and reporting data to the CRD. It is proposed that the CRD apply a two-year discounted tipping fee rate on general refuse for eligible haulers:

- Year 1: \$25/tonne discount on the \$150 per tonne rate
- Year 2: \$15/tonne discount on the \$150 per tonne rate

These specialized rates will be available to private and municipal haulers within the region who can attest that their collection program requires three stream collection from their customers (e.g. garbage, organics and recycling) and self-report waste collection data requested by the CRD. More information on the hauler incentive programs is provided in Section 6.3.

The key updates to the tipping fee schedule are as follows:

- Increase the General Refuse fee of \$110 per tonne to \$150 per tonne, aligning with neighbouring jurisdictions.
- Introduction of differential tipping fees and surcharges
- Surcharge for loads containing Mandatory Recyclable Materials
- Preferential rates/discounts for sorted materials

Table 4 Proposed Landfill Tipping Fee

Material Categories	Current Waste Type	Proposed Waste Type	Currently Banned Material	Proposed Banned Material	Current Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Proposed Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Hauler Incentive Rate Year 1 (\$25/tonne discount)	Hauler Incentive Rate Year 2 (\$15/tonne discount)	Considerations
Clean wood: Clean wood includes wood products that are untreated, unstained and unpainted such as pallets, crating, wood fencing, wood shingles, wooden doors, and clean renovation and demolition wood waste	Recyclable	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110.00	\$80.00	-	-	As a mandatory recyclable, the incentive of source separation will be higher with the lower tipping fee. Neighbouring municipalities accept clean wood for \$95-100 per tonne.
Treated wood and wood products: Treated wood includes engineered wood products or pressure treated, stained, or painted wood and wooden furniture that may or may not contain nails or other metal fasteners.	Recyclable (under clean wood)	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110.00	\$110.00	-	-	Treated wood waste is expected to be a large volume of material and will require a higher tipping fee compared to clean wood waste (difference in processing). CVRD accepts treated wood under pilot at \$192/tonne at Bings Creek Recycling Centre only.
Asphalt roofing shingles: Roofing shingles composed of a felt mat saturated with asphalt, with small rock granules added.	General	Recyclable	No	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110.00	\$110.00	-	-	Currently material would be considered under clean demolition waste. Propose to create separate category for asphalt shingles under mandatory recyclable. CVRD accepts for \$120/tonne and CSWM for \$145/tonne. Cost will need to incentivize separation.
Carpet and underlay: Flooring material made of woven wool or synthetic fibres and foam padding underlayment where tack stripping material has been removed.	General	Recyclable	No	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110.00	\$110.00	-	-	RFEOI identified the opportunity for 50% of this material to be recyclable. Other 50% may be used as WTE. Propose to make specific recyclable carpets mandatory and charge rate of \$110/tonne. Other carpet types would go to WTE (or all could go to WTE).
Salvaged wood: Clean dimensional lumber greater than 4 feet in length. Unpainted.	Recyclable	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110.00	\$0.00	-	-	A new category within clean wood, only for larger timbers and lumber. Charge \$10 scale fee at \$0/tonne for drop-off. Contractors may remove from site for a small fee.

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Material Categories	Current Waste Type	Proposed Waste Type	Currently Banned Material	Proposed Banned Material	Current Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Proposed Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Hauler Incentive Rate Year 1 (\$25/tonne discount)	Hauler Incentive Rate Year 2 (\$15/tonne discount)	Considerations
Clean renovation, and demolition waste (not containing Mandatory Recyclable materials): Material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials or an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.	General	General	No	No	\$110.00	\$150.00	-	-	The clean renovation and demolition waste that does not include recyclable materials will be charged at the general lower rate to incentivize material separation. CSWM charges \$145 for general refuse and clean R&D waste. CVRD does not accept R&D.
Unsorted renovation, and demolition waste (Containing Mandatory Recyclable materials): Material that results from the demolition/renovation of all or part of a building that contains Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials or an Extended Producer Responsibility Products.	General	General	No	No	\$110.00	\$300.00	-	-	The unsorted renovation and demolition waste that includes mandatory recyclable materials will be charged at the higher rate to increase material separation. CSWM charges \$330 for R&D waste with recyclable material.
General Refuse	General	General	No	No	\$110.00	\$150.00	\$125.00	\$135.00	The general refuse rate at the CVRD is \$192/tonne and CSWM is \$145. The CRD rate should increase to align with the clean renovation and demolition waste.
Mattresses and Box springs	Recyclable	Recyclable	Yes	Yes	\$110.00	\$20 per unit	-	-	Changing the tip fee to a per unit basis is in line with best practises. The RDN charges \$20/unit, Metro Vancouver charges \$15/unit with a maximum of 4 units. The SCRD charges \$25/piece and \$30 for wet.

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5.2 Mitigation of Waste Migration

Waste migration may be a potential consequence of the increased tipping fees and additional policies. The CRD must remain competitive with the current market conditions (public and private) to ensure financial viability of operations. As stated above, the CVRD charges \$192 per tonne and Comox and RDN charge \$145 per tonne for municipal solid waste.

The GFL Victoria commercial recycling facility accepts mixed commercial, renovation and demolition (CR&D) materials at a rate of \$292 per tonne, and the CRD proposes rates of \$300 for contaminated CR&D materials.

The CRD estimates the cost of transporting and disposing waste off Vancouver Island is approximately \$190 (i.e. CVRD tipping fees represent full cost recovery of waste export). Landfills within neighboring jurisdictions, such as the RDN and Metro Vancouver, do not accept out-of-region waste, or accept out-of-region materials only with Manager or Board approval at high rates, such as the CVRD and Comox Valley Regional District.

The proposed increased General Refuse tipping fee will remain competitive for the CRD to continue as a cost-effective disposal option for the region. The CRD will monitor the impacts of the new tipping fees after implementation, and should it be required, explore the potential of flow control mechanisms and/or change tipping fees to respond to market conditions.

6. Potential Updates to Service Delivery

As a consequence of increased tipping fees for general refuse and mixed material streams, and fines for non-compliance, additional revenue will be generated with the potential to support new and enhanced waste diversion and reduction programs, infrastructure and initiatives. The following proposed actions will work in conjunction to target various waste streams and sectors. These include enhanced systems and equipment for improved data collection and enforcement, increased access to recycling depots, increased Bylaw enforcement capacity, partnerships with local non-profits to target the commercial sector, and waste hauler incentive programs for multi-stream collection and data reporting.

The potential proposed actions are detailed further in the following sections. The actions proposed below may be implemented in a phased approach over time, and the CRD may elect to proceed with all, or a select number proposed actions.

6.1 Improvements to Scale House Data Collection and Equipment

The CRD will likely require improvements and software updates to their Landfill scale house to ensure data collection is detailed and accurate. It is proposed the existing scale house software be updated to include additional waste material categories such as asphalt roofing shingles, carpet and underlay, etc. and variable rates, such as surcharges applied to contaminated R&D loads containing recyclable materials or discounts for specific waste haulers.

The collection of accurate data will be integral to tracking disposal and diversion metrics for specific waste haulers and the region. This data will enable the CRD to improve their ability to monitor progress against their performance metrics by increasing the quality and quantity of key data. With detailed classification of waste going to landfill, potential patterns for generators or materials might emerge allowing for new diversion opportunities.

It is recommended that scale house staff undergo a training session to understand the newly implemented definitions and the application of variable tipping fees.

Scale house cameras should be installed for staff to confirm incoming loads are consistent with descriptions provided by residents and commercial haulers. Camera screenshots can be attached to scale tickets as a confirmation if surcharges have been applied.

Key next steps to consider in undertaking this initiative include:

- Confirm new categories as per amended Bylaw and develop codes to be tracked
- Update existing software with new categories and codes
- Purchase and install new equipment (e.g., cameras)
- Undergo staff training program, including a guidance document

6.2 Zero Waste Coaching for Businesses

Non-profit organizations have great potential to make significant change. Hiring community-based, non-profit, social enterprise organizations is an effective and unique approach to supplement the CRD's resources and capacity and reach a wider and more diverse range of sectors in a meaningful way. Engaging non-profits to support and facilitate waste reduction and diversion within the ICI sector aligns with Action A within the CRD's SWMP Strategy # 9: to Increase Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Diversion, to "allocate resources to increase ICI diversion for example a business waste reduction liaison" Error! Bookmark not defined.

Non-profits have the expertise and the ability to provide targeted services and support in an innovative and creative manner, with the time and capacity to thoroughly engage, consult, and empower the community, and support the ongoing development of new programs and services.

In 2022, the CRD piloted the "Rethink Waste Community Grant Program which provides up to \$50,000 in funding annually, for the development and implementation of community-based projects aligned with the 5R pollution prevention hierarchy¹. The CRD may be interested in expanding this program to develop a separate stream targeting the ICI sector specifically. Non-profits such as the Synergy Foundation provides waste reduction educational services and support throughout BC, and within the CRD, through their Circular Economy Business Consulting program². The CRD may wish to partner with the Synergy Foundation by providing annual funding to support the expansion of this program to the ICI sector, or in the development of a new program.

Ocean Ambassadors Canada is a non-profit that works with local business communities to launch a variety of single-use plastics reduction initiatives, with the financial support from local municipalities. Their Zero Waste Coaching for Small Businesses program offers free zero waste coaching for small businesses in BC residing within the sponsoring municipality³. Representatives from the program will meet with businesses on site to review materials used and operations and provide suggestions to decrease volumes of single-use items, and increase recycling and organics diversion. The program will offer alternative suggestions and solutions to single-use materials, provide educational support for staff and customers, and help solve problems and challenges through research and expert consultation.

Non-profit business liaison services may include the following support to local small businesses on their pathway to zero waste:

- Waste reduction and diversion assessments and recommendations for improvement
- Guidance in reducing waste generation, reuse, recycling and composting
- Waste audits
- Procurement and sourcing
- New revenue from waste
- Staff and customer education and training
- New program and initiative implementation
- Marketing, media and promotional materials, strategies

¹ Capital Regional District. 2022. Rethink Waste Community Grant. Accessed online from <https://www.crd.bc.ca/service/waste-recycling/reduce-reuse/waste-reduction-grant>

² Synergy Foundation. 2022. Our Services. Accessed online from <https://www.synergyfoundation.ca/services>

³ Ocean Ambassadors Canada. 2022. Zero Waste Coaching for Small Businesses. Accessed online from <https://oceanambassadorscanada.org/zero-waste-programming/>

- Launches and public events
- Ongoing program monitoring and troubleshooting
- Data collection, performance monitoring and reporting
- Program recognition (e.g. decals, logos, etc.)

Financial support for a non-profit business liaison program may be administered on a term basis (e.g., \$1 million per year for a 5-10 year term). Non-profits have the ability to leverage funding to secure commitment for other funding sources, extending their impact even further.

The CRD may wish to expand the Rethink Waste Community Grant to increase annual funds and target the ICI sector, or develop a new CRD ICI zero-waste business coaching program and contract non-profits for program delivery. The CRD also has the opportunity to partner in an existing program, such as the Circular Economy Business Consulting as a funding partner.

Key next steps to consider in undertaking this initiative include:

- Determine approach (i.e. in-house program or enrolling in existing program)
- Develop Terms of Reference
- Market sounding exercise with existing non-profits
- Develop Request For Proposal
- Enter into an agreement

6.3 Hauler Incentives

The CRD has an opportunity to provide financial incentives to waste haulers to promote participation in new programs that will assist the CRD in gaining detailed waste generation and disposal location data and information, and increase multi-stream collection region wide. By providing voluntary incentivized programs, the CRD can prepare haulers before long term, mandatory programs are considered.

6.3.1 Short-Term Programs

Multi-Stream Collection Incentives

Providing financial incentives to haulers through discounted tipping fee rates to promote three-stream collection (organics, recycling and garbage) to their residential and commercial customers is motivation to increase multi-stream collection region wide, filling in gaps where organics may not currently be collected. The CRD proposes to provide incentives in the form of a two-year tipping fee reduction (\$25/tonne in year one and \$15/tonne in year two), to haulers who collect multi-stream from customers and self report data. Haulers may have to provide the CRD with the number of locations in which they provide three-stream collection, which will be applied to the companies account, and the discount then applied at the scale when disposing general refuse. The hauler will have to attest that the information is current and true and notify the CRD of any changes to number of locations.

Backyard composting has added benefits such as the production of a usable product for home gardening or landscaping and is currently being used by households throughout the region. Should a household opt out of curbside organics collection for this reason, haulers may still include these addresses in their report to the CRD. For a hauler or municipality to gain this information, a survey or form may be sent out to households within the collection program offering the new collection service (if not already in place), with an option to opt out of the curbside organics collection. If a household chooses to opt out, a reason must be provided, with an option to select their participation in backyard composting.

Additional funding or tipping fee deductions may be provided to haulers for the production and distribution of educational materials to promote organics collection, or in the development of additional waste reduction and diversion services (e.g., curbside textile collection). By incentivizing education, recycling and organics programs, the CRD empowers waste haulers to raise awareness and increase source separation for businesses, multi-family units and institutions.

Data Collection to Support Potential Flow Control Program

Flow control is a policy in which local governments can use to manage the disposal location of waste generated both in and outside of the region, through restrictions and surcharges. The implementation of flow control would require Bylaw amendments to include a new category for out-of-region waste, at a rate higher than general refuse to discourage disposal, and could include restrictions on the exportation of regional waste for disposal out of region. This process would require an amendment to the CRD's SWMP to include flow control, and SWMP approval by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy prior to flow control implementation.

As a first step in the pre-design of a flow control policy, the CRD may wish to collect data and information from haulers on a voluntary basis, such as the address and waste type, to understand the original location from which the waste is generated from. Haulers who choose to self-report will be eligible for the two-year hauler discounted tipping fee rate.

To gain a comprehensive understanding of where waste is generated and where it is managed, the CRD may consider implementing a waste hauler licensing program over the next 3-4 years. This would require haulers to report detailed location and waste type information. The voluntary submission of information in the short term will prepare haulers for the upcoming waste hauler licensing program, which will require all haulers to report information.

The voluntary program may involve the development of a self-reported, waste data collection system in which waste haulers can enrol to receive the tipping fee discount in exchange for location information. Incentives may also include other privileges such as access to automated scale lanes.

The information and data collected has potential to be used in mapping exercises, financial modelling of flow control surcharges and restrictions, and the associated impacts.

Potential information and data to be included in the voluntary program that may improve the CRD's understanding of waste origin and type may include the following:

- Location of generation (e.g., addresses material is collected from)
- Generating sector (e.g. residential, commercial, etc.)
- Material category
- Quantity

6.3.2 Long-term Programs

Waste Hauler Licensing

Waste hauler licensing is a mechanism of flow control that works to shift the economic incentive away from landfill disposal and disposal out-of-region, mandates collection of recycling or organics alongside garbage, and requires the submission of hauler data and information. Licensed haulers may receive discounted tipping fees for waste that excludes recyclables or divertible materials. The policy can incorporate disposal levies on waste that is landfilled, sent for waste-to-energy or disposed out of region, encouraging haulers to increase source separation, and manage materials within the region. The requirement to report the origin and destination of loads not delivered to regional disposal facilities allows for increased visibility into regional waste flow, and assist in the collection of a generator or disposal levy, which may apply to waste loads disposed of out-of-region.

In 2022, the RDN submitted an update to their Waste Stream Management Licensing bylaw for waste hauler licensing and mandatory commercial recycling and organics source separation for approval from the BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, to achieve their goal of 90% diversion as set out in the RDN's SWMP and improve data collection and waste flow visibility. The licensing bylaw will require for-profit waste haulers to apply for a license that requires them to report monthly on⁴:

⁴ Regional District of Nanaimo. 2022. Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaws. Accessed from <https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/solid-waste->

- Total tonnage of Mixed MSW deposited at RDN Facilities,
- Total tonnage of Mixed MSW deposited at non-RDN Facilities including destination details (name and address of the disposal, waste-to-energy or material recovery facility),
- Amount of the Disposal Levy owed to the District for the calendar month.

The RDN's updated bylaw will also require that all businesses, multi-family buildings and institutions have both separate recycling and organics collection alongside garbage and require that licensed waste haulers assist their commercial customers in complying with the mandated recycling and organics collection.

Another function of waste hauler licensing is to allow for the collection of a levy to offset the loss of revenue from out-of-region waste disposal. This is proposed by the RDN within their new bylaw and is currently in place within Metro Vancouver. Metro Vancouver's Generator Levy is set at \$59/tonne and is built into the garbage tipping fee at regional facilities⁵. Should a waste hauler dispose of garbage at an out-of-region facility, or a facility within the region that is not owned and operated by Metro Vancouver, the waste haulers delivering garbage to those facilities would collect the Generator Levy from waste generators and remit it to Metro Vancouver. In 2017 and 2019, Metro Vancouver proposed a waste hauler licensing bylaw, in which all waste haulers collecting more than 10 tonnes per month of MSW using mechanically unloaded vehicles are required to register for licenses at \$100, with an annual renewal fee. The bylaw would require approximately 50 licensed haulers to provide recycling containers alongside garbage.

Waste hauler licensing allows the region to track the flow of waste, provides data to inform on waste diversion metrics, and allows for the collection of levies. To implement waste hauler licensing or a generator levy, the CRD would first need to gain Board approval and proceed to update their SWMP to include the waste hauler licensing program and levies, which would then require a public consultation process. Once the consultation process has been undertaken, the amended SWMP must be submitted for approval from BC Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Once approved, the bylaws could be put forth and adopted by CRD Board.

The proposed Bylaws should undergo a stakeholder consultation process to gain feedback from the public and industry. In 2017, Metro Vancouver's proposed waste hauler licensing and generator levy bylaws were met with opposition from the Waste Management Association of BC, citing inadequate consultation, concerns over competitive disadvantage, and economic burden on taxpayers. The RDN held their open consultation period from March through November of 2021 to ensure all feedback was received prior to the review process.

Key next steps to consider in undertaking the short-term initiatives include:

- Survey and interviews to private haulers, residential and commercial customers to gain feedback to inform voluntary multi-stream incentive and data reporting program design.
- Draft hauler incentive program for both multi-stream collection and data collection.
- Create information upload template or form to be used for reporting by haulers.
- Inform haulers of new program.
- Undertake trend analysis every 6-12 months to monitor performance, determine data needs and gaps, and potential program adjustments.
- Begin public and stakeholder consultation process for waste hauler licensing program.

6.4 Decentralized Regional Recycling Depots

Key factors influencing the participation of waste diversion programs are user convenience and accessibility. Various regions throughout BC such as Metro Vancouver and the Cariboo Regional District operate a network of decentralized facilities across the region to provide residents access to a wide range of recycling and waste services within a reasonable distance to their locale.

bylaws#:~:text=Waste%20Hauler%20Licensing%20%E2%80%93%20Businesses%20that%20haul%20waste,for%20separating%20a nd%20collecting%20organics%2C%20recycling%20and%20garbage.

⁵ Metro Vancouver. 2023. Generator Levy. Accessed online from <http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/Permits-regulations-enforcement/solid-waste/generator-levy/Pages/default.aspx>

Metro Vancouver and the City of Vancouver run a network of Recycling and Waste Centres throughout the region, providing residents, municipalities, and haulers throughout the region with access to recycling and waste services within a 30-minute drive time. There are eight Recycling and Waste Centres located throughout Metro Vancouver, six which are owned and operated by Metro Vancouver, and two which are owned and operated by the City of Vancouver. By 2025, each Recycling and Waste Centre will have a dedicated recycling depot located ahead of the scales. Metro Vancouver works collaboratively with the host municipalities in the procurement of land, design and development of these facilities.

In 2021, Metro Vancouver updated their funding model to support the development of the new Metro Vancouver recycling depots, as well as municipalities operating depots within the region. The funding strategy distributes the full costs associated with building, operating and maintaining a recycling depot across users by incorporating these costs into the garbage tipping fee, at an increase of \$4.00⁶. The model also provides municipalities that fund their own municipal recycling depots with an annual garbage tipping fee credit on a per population basis, or per volume of recyclables collected, to reduce the costs on the municipality, and further encourage waste diversion. More information on Metro Vancouver's updated funding model in support of regional recycling depots can be found in **Attachment 1**.

The CRD may wish to establish a series of CRD owned and operated recycling depots located throughout the region, and/or explore potential partnerships with municipalities in which the CRD provides annual funding or tipping fee credits for municipalities operating recycling depots. To adopt the user pay approach, an analysis of the revenue, direct costs and indirect costs of a recycling depot should be determined, and the Bylaw amended to include the cost in an updated general refuse tipping fee.

The CRD may wish to relocate the current recycling depot located at the Landfill to another more accessible area, which creates space on site at the Landfill for other diversion or recovery purposes. To determine the most optimal locations for regional accessibility, a recycling service level mapping exercise should be undertaken.

There may be challenges to the acquisition of land within the region for this purpose and should be considered when exploring this initiative. As an alternative program, there is potential to explore the feasibility of establishing CRD recycling collection services at existing private or member municipality recycling collection sites, or providing funding or annual tipping fee credits to private or member municipalities to collect additional materials for diversion at their sites.

Overall, this approach works together with existing regional programs and services provided by member municipalities, extended producer responsibility programs, non-profits, and the private sector to increase access to recycling services.

Key next steps to consider in undertaking this initiative include:

- Understand the full costs associated with building, operating and maintaining a recycling depot.
- Financial modelling to determine the annual funding or tipping fee credits to be distributed to municipalities operating recycling depots.
- Mapping of existing services and identification of general locations (e.g. 10 km²) where the development of a depot would result in optimal access across the CRD.
- Identify conceptual area needed (e.g. m²).
- For each area, identify development options. This could be the CRD, member municipality, or private company already operating a waste facility.
- Engagement with member municipalities and private waste facilities to gauge interest and gain feedback.
- Amend Bylaw to update tipping fee to include cost of recycling depot.
- Report back to the Board for feedback on potential collaboration opportunities, or CRD development.

⁶ Metro Vancouver. 2021. Recycling Depot Funding Strategy. Accessed online from http://www.metrovancouver.org/boards/ZeroWaste/ZWA_2021-Apr-16_AGE.pdf

6.5 Increased Enforcement Capacity

As the Bylaw amendments introduce banned materials and differentiated tip fee structures for mixed and source separated materials, there will be a need for enhanced, consistent Bylaw enforcement and training. The Landfill currently has one Bylaw Enforcement Officer who is on site Monday to Saturday. To meet the objectives of the Bylaw, the CRD will require increased enforcement capacity through the hiring of additional Bylaw officers. This likely will require one to two full-time officers present at the Landfill's active face and public bins , with another for general enforcement.

The officers will be required to provide public education and guidance at the Landfill recycling depot to support residents in understanding the new categories and sorting requirements. Additional officers will also be required to monitor for activities such as disposal of banned materials and identify mixed loads and take appropriate measures for enforcement.

Revisions to Schedule 19 of the CRD's Ticket information Authorization Bylaw 1857 will be required.

Proposed amendments for additional enforcement measures include:

- Increased fine rates from \$50 - \$200 to \$100 - \$500 for the various offences, detailed in Table 5, to further reinforce diversion behaviour and align with inflation.
- A graduated ticket structure with higher fines for more egregious infractions and/or repeated infractions from a designated source or waste hauler.
- Denial of service until CRD fines have been paid.
- Denial of service for chronic repeat offenders.
- Restrictions on visitors use of photography or videography on site.
- After 30 days, late payments will be charged an interest penalty fee of 1.5% per month thereafter to be consistent with unpaid fees as stated in Schedule C.

Table 5 Proposed Updates to Fines

Offence #	Offence	Current Fine	Proposed Fine
3.	Non-district waste ¹	\$100.00	\$500.00
8.	Deposit recyclable material	\$100.00	\$200.00 (first offence) \$300.00 (second offence) \$500.00 (third offence)
9.	Improper deposit mandatory recyclable	\$50.00	\$200.00
10.	Improper deposit voluntary recyclable	\$50.00	\$200.00
13.	Improper deposit EPR material	\$50.00	\$200.00
17.	Deposit unsorted renovation and demolition waste	\$200.00	\$300.00
18.	Improper deposit sorted renovation and demolition waste	\$100.00	\$200.00
20.	Fail to source separate solid waste ²	\$100.00	\$200.00 (first offence) \$300.00 (second offence)

This Technical Memorandum is provided as an interim output under our agreement with Capital Regional District. It is provided to foster discussion in relation to technical matters associated with the project and should not be relied upon in any way.

			\$500.00 (third offence)
(new)	Failure to pay fine ³	N/A	Ban from site until fines are paid
(new)	Unauthorized use of photography or filming ⁴	N/A	\$100.00
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Out-of-region waste is currently banned, increase fine to discourage disposal. 2. Fines remain at \$500 for 4+ offences. 3. Banned from Landfill until payment has been made. 4. To protect privacy on site. 			

To support Bylaw enforcement capacity, the Landfill will require improvements to equipment and technology at the scale house, such as cameras to observe and photograph incoming loads, as described in Section 6.1.

A Bylaw guidance document should be developed to educate and assist officers on the required steps of enforcement (e.g., public education, warnings, tickets, etc.) and an updated threshold for tickets for consistency in applying the enforcement measures of the Bylaw amendments.

6.6 Summary of Actions

The following table summarizes the benefits, outcomes and proposed timelines for the key actions outlined above.

Table 6 Summary of Proposed Actions

Program / Initiative	Goals	Key Actions	Proposed Timeline
Improvements to Scale House Data Collection and Equipment	<p>Allow implementation of the updated tipping fee schedule.</p> <p>Track detailed information on categories, quantities, and sources.</p>	<p>Define categories codes</p> <p>Update software with categories and codes</p> <p>Train staff</p> <p>Purchase equipment (cameras)</p>	Short term (0-3 years)
Zero Waste Coaching for Businesses	<p>Increased waste reduction and diversion from businesses, institutions, and commercial sectors.</p> <p>Enhanced community engagement, education and awareness.</p> <p>Reduces reliance on CRD staff resources and capacity while developing green jobs.</p>	<p>Engage with non-profits in zero waste coaching for businesses.</p> <p>Understand opportunities through market sounding exercise.</p> <p>Determine approach (expanding the Rethink Waste Community Grant program or use of existing non-profit program).</p> <p>Enter into agreement.</p>	Short – Long Term (0-10 years)
Hauler Incentives	<p>Increased waste diversion from municipalities, businesses, institutions, and commercial sectors.</p> <p>Prepare hauler for waste hauler licensing.</p> <p>Informs out-of-region waste flow and future flow control.</p>	<p>Incentive program for multi-stream collection.</p> <p>Incentive program for voluntary data reporting (flow control light).</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation on waste hauler licencing with multi-stream collection and data reporting.</p> <p>Draft waste hauler licensing bylaw.</p> <p>Draft generator levy bylaw.</p> <p>Amendment to SWMP.</p> <p>SWMP submission to Ministry of Environment and Climate Change for approval.</p>	<p>Short term (0-3 years)</p> <p>Short term (0-3 years)</p> <p>Medium term (3-4 years)</p> <p>Medium term (3-4 years)</p>
Decentralized Regional Recycling Depots	<p>Increased usable space at Hartland Landfill.</p> <p>Increased recycling system access and capacity.</p>	<p>Relocation of the Hartland Recycling Depot.</p> <p>Construction of distributed CRD owned recycling depots.</p>	<p>0-3 years</p> <p>1-2 recycling depots (0-5 years), 2-4 recycling depots (5-10 years)</p>

Program / Initiative	Goals	Key Actions	Proposed Timeline
	Increased waste diversion. Financial incentive for municipal recycling depots.	Partnerships with member municipalities or private sector depots. Bylaw amendments to reflect user pay funding model. Subsidies provided to member municipalities to support recycling depots.	0-3 years 0-3 years 0-10 years
Increased Enforcement Capacity	Increased source separation and diversion. Public education and awareness. Effective enforcement of Bylaw. Increased revenue. Behaviour change.	Deployment of 2-3 additional Bylaw officers for on-site education and enforcement. Bylaw enforcement guidance document on new categories. Officer training.	Short term (0-3 years)

7. Status Quo

The CRD may elect to not proceed with the proposed framework to modernize the tipping fee schedule and align with BC best practices. In this case, Landfill disposal will continue as a convenient and affordable option but will not reflect the increasing cost of processing and disposal and remain the lowest cost disposal option on Vancouver Island. Without incentives to source separate, materials within the mixed general refuse stream that are suitable for reuse, recycling or recovery will continue to be landfilled.

Financial Implications

The CRD's tipping fee has remained constant since 2015. A constant tipping fee structure does not reflect the increasing processing, fuel and disposal costs of the Landfill. At a minimum, tipping fees should align with inflation. The annual CPI increase in 2022 was 6.8%, however typical inflation is around 2-3%.

Service Delivery Implications

There will be no service disruptions to CRD operations as the current material categories of prohibited waste, controlled waste, and recyclable materials will remain the same.

EPR in BC is continually expanding which may allow for new materials to be diverted within the next 5-years, such as mattresses and foundations, and exploring the introduction of commercial and institutional paper and packaging products⁷. However, it is unlikely for this to result in the significant reduction of bulky wastes such as the R&D materials that the CRD is targeting.

⁷ Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Canada. 2021. Advancing Recycling in B.C. Extended Producer Responsibility Five-Year Action Plan 2021-2026. Accessed online from https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/recycling/recycle/extended_producer_five_year_action_plan.pdf

Should the CRD choose to continue with the current system, the disposal rate per capita is likely to remain constant, and the CRD will have difficulty achieving their landfill life extension, and waste reduction and diversion goals outlined within the SWMP.

8. Closing

It is proposed that the CRD align their policies with BC best practices and modernize their tipping fee structure to achieve the targets set out in the revised SWMP. The CRD SWMP is aligned with the Ministry of Environment's Waste Reduction Hierarchy, to manage materials first through reduction, reuse and recycling, prior to considering landfill disposal, an approach that is mirrored by the actions proposed within this framework.

The CRD has an opportunity to reduce waste to Landfill, generate revenue, and explore a variety of actions to further enhance the understanding of solid waste generation within the region, while engaging in partnerships with the private sector, non-profit sector and wider community.

This technical memorandum has been prepared by GHD for Capital Regional District. It is not prepared as, and is not represented to be, a deliverable suitable for reliance by any person for any purpose. It is not intended for circulation or incorporation into other documents. The matters discussed in this memorandum are limited to those specifically detailed in the memorandum and are subject to any limitations or assumptions specially set out.

PROPOSED HARTLAND LANDFILL TIPPING FEE SCHEDULE

April 2023

Material Categories ¹	Current Waste Type	Proposed Waste Type	Currently Banned Material	Proposed Banned Material	Current Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Proposed Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Clean wood: (Clean wood includes wood products that are untreated, unstained and unpainted, such as dimensional lumber, pallets, crating, wood fencing, wood shingles, wooden doors, and clean construction, renovation and demolition wood waste)	Recyclable	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110	\$80
Treated wood and wood products: (Treated wood includes engineered wood products or pressure-treated, stained, or painted wood and wooden furniture that may or may not contain nails or other metal fasteners)	Recyclable (under clean wood)	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110	\$110
Asphalt roofing shingles: (means roofing shingles composed of a felt mat saturated with asphalt, with small rock granules added)	General	Recyclable	No	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110	\$110
Carpet and underlay: (means flooring material made of woven wool or synthetic fibers and foam padding underlayment where tack stripping material has been removed)	General	Recyclable	No	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110	\$110
Salvaged wood: (means clean dimensional lumber greater than 4 feet in length. Unpainted, free of nails.)	Recyclable	Recyclable	Voluntary Recyclable	Mandatory Recyclable	\$110	\$0
Clean renovation and demolition waste (<u>Not containing Mandatory Recyclable materials</u>) means material that results from the construction, renovation or demolition of all or part of a building that does not contain surface coating waste, hazardous waste, prohibited waste, mandatory recyclable materials or an extended producer responsibility product.	General	General	No	No	\$110	\$150

¹ Material categories and definitions subject to minor modification in the final bylaw amendment.

Appendix B
Proposed Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee Schedule – April 2023

2

Material Categories ¹	Current Waste Type	Proposed Waste Type	Currently Banned Material	Proposed Banned Material	Current Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)	Proposed Tipping Fee (\$/tonne)
Unsorted renovation and demolition waste (Containing Mandatory Recyclable materials) means material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building that contains hazardous waste, prohibited waste, mandatory recyclable materials or an extended producer responsibility product	General	General	No	No	\$110	\$300
2024 General Refuse- Hauler Incentive Incentive rate available to private and municipal haulers collecting general refuse originating from residential, commercial or institutional sources, who attest they have a program in place to ensure that organics and recyclable materials aren't going into the general refuse stream and voluntarily self-report waste collection data.	General	No	No	No	\$110	\$125
2025 General Refuse- Hauler Incentive Rate Incentive rate available to private and municipal haulers collecting general refuse originating from residential, commercial or institutional sources, who attest they have a program in place to ensure that organics and recyclable materials aren't going into the general refuse stream and voluntarily self-report waste collection data.	General	No	No	No	\$110	\$135
General Refuse Refuse originating from residential, commercial and institutional sources, but does not include renovation or demolition waste, yard and garden, hazardous/liquid, controlled wastes, prohibited, kitchen scraps, mandatory recyclable materials or extended producer responsibility products as defined by this Bylaw.	General	No	No	No	\$110	\$150

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 4497

A BYLAW TO AMEND BYLAW NO. 3881, HARTLAND LANDFILL TIPPING
FEE AND REGULATION BYLAW NO. 6, 2013

WHEREAS:

- A. Under Bylaw No. 3881, "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013", the Regional Board established fees and regulations for the operations of the Hartland Landfill; and
- B. The Board wishes to amend Bylaw No. 3881 to ensure existing practices relating to enforcement at the Hartland Landfill to ensure public and staff safety and orderly site operations are documented.

NOW THEREFORE, the Capital Regional District Board in open meeting assembled hereby enacts as follows:

1. Bylaw No. 3881, "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013" is hereby amended as follows:

(a) By inserting into SECTION 1-DEFINITIONS in alphabetical order:

"Asphalt Roofing Shingles" means roofing shingles composed of a felt mat saturated with asphalt, with small rock granules added, but does not include tar and gravel roofing.

"Carpet and underlay" means flooring material made of woven wool, silk, cotton or synthetic fibers and foam padding underlayment where tack stripping material has been removed.

"Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste" means material that results from the construction, renovation or demolition of all or part of a building or structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Asbestos Containing Material, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials, or an Extended Producer Responsibility product.

"Hauler Incentive Rate" means a reduced tipping rate available for private and municipal haulers who conform to the requirements of the hauler incentive program.

"International High Risk Cruise Ship Waste" means any item, material, or load originating from a Cruise Ship that is identified as High Risk Material by Canadian Border Services Agency and/or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

"International Waste" means any item, material, or load that is defined as International Waste under the International Waste Directive or as identified by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and/or the Canadian Border Services Agency.

"Non-EPR Rigid Plastics" means rigid plastic items, such as children's toys, lawn chairs, and car seats that are not an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.

“Out-of-Region Waste” means municipal solid waste that is originating from outside the boundaries of the Capital Regional District but is not International Waste.

“Salvaged Wood Waste” means Clean Wood Waste:

- 1) that is dimensional lumber greater than 4 feet in length; and
- 2) that may or may not contain nails.

“Treated Wood and Wood Products” means engineered wood products or pressure treated, stained, or painted wood and wooden furniture that may or may not contain nails or other metal fasteners.

“Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste” means material that results from the construction, renovation or demolition of all or part of a building or structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Asbestos Containing Material, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste but may contain Wood Waste, Asphalt Shingles, and Carpet and Underlay.

(b) By replacing the definition of Clean Wood Waste in its entirety with:

“Clean Wood Waste” means wood products such as dimensional lumber, pallets, crating, and salvaged wood waste:

- 1) that is untreated, unstained, unpainted and
- 2) that does not include any antistain, coating, glues, or resins.

(c) By replacing the definition of Commercial Hauler in its entirety with:

“Commercial Hauler” means a person whose business collects and receives for a fee Refuse, Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, or Weeds for Disposal, or a person whose business generates Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, and who delivers those materials for Disposal at the Disposal Site.

(d) By replacing the definition of Mixed Paper in its entirety with:

“Mixed Paper” includes, but is not limited to, newspaper and inserts; office paper, including white and coloured ledger paper, computer paper, photocopy paper, writing pads, business forms, phone message notes, file folders, reports, envelopes, non-thermal fax paper, no carbon required (NCR) paper, calculator tape, ‘post-it’ type notes, business cards, paper index cards; boxboard, including paper egg cartons, laundry and cereal boxes; junk mail; gift wrapping and packing paper; magazines; catalogues; directories; calendars; postcards; shredded paper; cardboard storage boxes; cardboard storage; cardboard moving boxes; paper gift boxes; paper bags; paper lunch bags; paper pinata; paper gift bags; paper part hat; paper party décor; but excluding paperback and hardcover books; waxed paper; carbon paper; and other paper which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, food residue or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners or attachments or are contaminated with a material which will render the paper fibres Unmarketable.

(e) By replacing the definition of Uncontaminated Demolition Waste in its entirety with:

“Uncontaminated Demolition Waste” means material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building or a structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials, or an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.

(f) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 1.1, Vehicles, as section 1.1(e):

1.1(e) the Vehicle is owned, leased, operated, licensed, utilized or otherwise associated with a person that is restricted from accessing, has been refused entry to, or has been prohibited re-entry to, the Disposal Site, whether under this bylaw or the *Trespass Act*, RSBC 2018 c 3.

(g) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 3, Disposal Site, as section 3.10:

3.10 No person shall obstruct, intimidate, interfere, or harass Capital Regional District staff or officers who are performing their duties.

(h) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 3, Disposal Site, as section 3.11:

3.11 Clean wood, treated wood, salvageable wood, carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles must be source separated prior to arriving to Hartland landfill.

(i) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 3, Disposal Site, as section 3.12:

3.12 No person shall record audio and/or video or take photographs at the Disposal Site without the permission of the manager.

(j) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 5, general, as section 5.2:

5.2 Where a person has unpaid fines or amounts owing to the Capital Regional District resulting from violation of this bylaw, and any such amounts are outstanding for more than 45 days from the date of conviction or deemed conviction, Capital Regional District staff may refuse access or prohibit re-entry to the Disposal Site until such amounts are paid. Where the person operates a waste disposal, hauling, or other commercial waste generating business or is associated with such a business, this refusal may be extended to those entities or vehicles owned, leased, or operated by those entities, which in the opinion of Capital Regional District staff, are affiliated, associated, controlled, owned-by in part or in whole, conducting business on behalf of, or otherwise related to that person, corporately or by degree of co-sanguinity or family relationship, despite those persons not having unpaid fine amounts, amounts owing, or separate legal personality.

(k) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 5, general, as section 5.3:

5.3 The Manager is authorized to enforce all site rules, regulations, and bylaws at Hartland Landfill. They may also prohibit or restrict a person(s) who contravenes this Bylaw from attending the Hartland Landfill.

(l) By inserting into Schedule “B”, Site Regulations, section 5, general, as section 5.4:

5.4 A person is entitled to a 25% reduction in monetary penalty resulting from violation of this bylaw if fines or fees are paid within 30 days from issue.

- (m) By deleting Schedule "C" in its entirety and substituting the attached amended Schedule "C".
 - (n) By deleting Schedule "D" in its entirety and substituting the attached amended Schedule "D".
 - (o) By deleting Schedule "E" in its entirety and substituting the attached amended Schedule "E".
 - (p) By deleting Schedule "F" in its entirety and substituting the attached amended Schedule "F".
 - (q) By deleting Schedule "G" in its entirety and substituting the attached amended Schedule "G".
2. Effective January 1, 2024, Clean Wood Waste is included in the definition of Mandatory Recyclable Material.
 3. Effective July 1, 2024, Asphalt Shingles, Carpet and Underlay, Treated Wood and Wood Products and Salvaged Wood Waste are included in the definition of Mandatory Recyclable Materials.
 4. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
ADOPTED THIS	th	day of	20__

CHAIR

CORPORATE OFFICER

SCHEDULE "C"

TIPPING FEES

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 3881

FEES

1. The fees for depositing solid waste at the Disposal Site are:

Waste Type	Disposal Site Designated Location	Tipping Fee (per tonne)	Other Fees	Minimum Tipping Fee
Asbestos Containing Material	As directed by CRD staff	\$157		\$20
Asphalt Roofing Shingles (effective July 1, 2024)	Public Drop Off Area	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Asphalt Roofing Shingles (effective July 1, 2024)	As directed by CRD staff	\$110		\$10
Bicycle tires and tubes	Public Drop Off Area	No fee	\$6 recycling area entry fee	No fee
Bulky Waste	Active Face	\$254		\$10
Carpet and Underlay (effective July 1, 2024)	Public Drop off Area	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Carpet and Underlay (effective July 1, 2024)	As directed by CRD staff	\$110		\$10
Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective January 1, 2024)	Public Drop Off Area	\$150	\$10 bin fee	
Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective January 1, 2024)	As directed by CRD staff	\$150		\$10
Clean Wood Waste (effective January 1, 2024)	Public Drop off Area	\$80	\$10 bin fee	
Clean Wood Waste (effective January 1, 2024)	As directed by CRD staff	\$80		\$10
Controlled Waste	As directed by CRD staff	As listed in Schedule "E"		\$20
Cooking oil and grease	Public Drop Off Area	No fee		No fee

Extended Producer Responsibility Product listed in Schedule "G" (excluding tires on rims)	Public Drop Off Area	No fee		No fee
Extended Producer Responsibility Product listed in Schedule "G" tires on rims	Public Drop Off Area	No fee	\$6 recycling area entry fee	No fee
Hauler Incentive Rates (effective January 1, 2024)		\$125		
Hauler Incentive Rates (effective January 1, 2026)		\$135		
Household Hazardous Waste	Public Drop Off Area	No fee		No fee
International Low Risk Waste	As directed by CRD staff	\$135		
Kitchen Scraps until December 31, 2021	Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station	\$120		
Kitchen Scraps effective January 1, 2022	Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station	\$140		
Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective July 1, 2024)	Public Drop Off Area	\$300	\$10 bin fee	
Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective July 1, 2024)	Active Face	\$300		\$20

Waste Type	Disposal Site Designated Location	Tipping Fee (per tonne)	Other Fees	Minimum Tipping Fee
Mattresses and boxsprings	Public Drop Off Area	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Propane tanks and fire extinguishers	Public Drop Off Area	No fee		No fee
Recyclable Material excluding Scrap Metal, mattresses and boxsprings, Yard and Garden Material and Clean Wood Waste (by non-commercial hauler)	Public Drop Off Area	No fee	\$6 recycling area entry fee	No fee
Recyclable Material excluding Scrap Metal, mattresses and boxsprings, Yard and Garden Material and Clean Wood Waste (by Commercial Hauler)	Public Drop Off Area	No fee	\$26 recycling area entry fee	No fee
Refuse	Active Face	\$110		\$10
Refuse	Public Drop Off Area	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Scrap Metal	Public Drop Off Area	No fee	No fee	
Stumps and Branches	As directed by CRD staff	\$110		\$10
Treated Wood and Wood Products	As directed by CRD staff	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Waste Asbestos which originates outside the CRD	As directed by CRD staff	\$500		\$20
Weeds (Source separated)	Active Face	\$59		\$10
Weeds (not Source –separated in Refuse)	Active Face	\$110		\$10
Weeds (not Source –separated in Refuse)	Public Drop Off Area	\$110	\$10 bin fee	
Weeds (Source separated)	Public Drop Off Area	\$59		\$10
Yard and Garden Materials	As directed by CRD staff	\$59		\$10
Uncovered or unsecured loads	All fees applicable to the Load are doubled			

GENERAL

2. Per tonne fees are based on weight as measured on the scale, based on the difference in weight between the loaded weight and the weight of the empty Vehicle.
3. Where a dollar amount per tonne is indicated, it is to be interpreted as allowing a proportionate fee for a portion of a tonne in 10 kg increments.
4. All fees shall be rounded up or down to the nearest quarter of a dollar.
5. In the event that the weigh scales provided at the Disposal Site are not operational, or in the event of traffic congestion, or at the discretion of the Manager, weights shall be as estimated based on volume by the Manager or Capital Regional District staff.
6. If a person disposes a Load containing Source-separated Recyclable Materials, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, Yard and Garden Material, Household Hazardous Waste, or other Refuse at the Public Drop Off Area and chooses not to weigh out after disposal of each class of material, they are subject to pay a tipping fee for Refuse for the entire Load.
7. All fees payable under this Bylaw shall be paid to the Capital Regional District in cash, by cheque, debit, or credit card at the time the disposal is made.
8. Notwithstanding Section 7, any person disposing Solid Waste, except Recyclable Materials, at the Disposal Site on a regular basis may apply to the Capital Regional District for credit, and, if the treasurer is satisfied of the credit worthiness of the person, he or she may grant credit to the person, in which case payment of the fee imposed under Section 1 shall be made and the credit extended on the following conditions.
 - (a) the person receiving credit shall pay to the Capital Regional District all fees in full within thirty (30) days of the last day of the month for which an invoice has been submitted. The Capital Regional District will invoice monthly for Solid Waste disposed during the preceding month. The invoice amount will be based on the total quantity of Solid Waste delivered during the month and the posted disposal rates in effect at the time of delivery;
 - (b) late payment(s) will be subject to an interest penalty fee of 1.5% per month;
 - (c) the Capital Regional District reserves the right to cancel, upon five (5) days' notice, the credit offered herein for late payment, non-payment, or other justified cause as judged solely by the treasurer;
 - (d) if the person receiving credit fails to pay to the Capital Regional District all fees in full within thirty (30) days of the last day of the month in which an invoice has been issued, the Capital Regional District may withhold monies equivalent to those fees, plus interest, that are owed by the Capital Regional District to the person receiving credit under a separate contract, agreement, or offer between the Capital Regional District and the person receiving credit; and
 - (e) the Capital Regional District reserves the right to refuse access to the Disposal Site to a person receiving credit until outstanding fees are paid.

SCHEDULE "D"

PROHIBITED WASTE

**CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881**

Prohibited Waste
Aggregate
Asphalt Roofing Shingles, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Asbestos Containing Material, except as permitted in this bylaw
Asphalt and Rubble
Biomedical Waste
Carpet and Underlay, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Clean Soil
Concrete
Contaminated Demolition Waste
Gypsum Board or Wallboard, except as permitted in this bylaw
Ignitable Waste
Kitchen Scraps, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Liquids, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Motor vehicle bodies and farm implements
Radioactive Waste
Reactive wastes
Sharps, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Specified Risk Material
Vermiculite Insulation, except as permitted in this Bylaw
Waste that is on fire or smouldering
Waste containing PCBs, except as permitted in this bylaw
Wood Waste, except as permitted in this Bylaw

SCHEDULE "E"

CONTROLLED WASTE

**CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881**

The fees for disposing of Controlled Waste at the Disposal Site are:

Controlled Waste	Disposal Fee
Animal Fecal Waste	\$157 per tonne
Catch Basin Waste	\$157 per tonne
Commercial Load of Uncontaminated Demolition Waste	\$110 per tonne
Condemned or Spoiled Foods	\$157 per tonne
Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard	\$311 per tonne
Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard originating outside the CRD effective January 1, 2017	\$500 per tonne
Contaminated Soil	\$157 per tonne
Dead Animal	\$254 per tonne
Fibre Optic Cable	\$157 per tonne
Food Processing Wastes	\$157 per tonne
Health Hazard Waste	\$157 per tonne
International High Risk Cruise Ship Waste	\$500 per tonne
Knotweed	\$59 per tonne
Miscellaneous Controlled Waste	\$157 per tonne
Pumpings from septage treatment facilities containing residual sludge	\$157 per tonne
Pumpings from sewage treatment plants, pump stations and sewer lines	\$157 per tonne
Screenings from sewage treatment plants, septage treatment facilities and pump stations	\$157 per tonne
Sharps	\$254 per tonne
Slurries which may contain non-hazardous solids, soil, sand, gravel, fibres, fats, oils and grease or mineral oil and grease	\$157 per tonne
Soot and Ash	\$157 per tonne
Spent charcoal from water purification plants and odour filters	\$157 per tonne
Surface Coating Waste	\$157 per tonne
Vehicle Washing Facility Waste	\$157 per tonne
Vermiculite Insulation	\$157 per tonne
Waste Sludge from sewage treatment plants containing no more than 80% total moisture	\$121 per tonne

SCHEDULE "F"

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

**RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION
AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)**

**CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881**

Mandatory Recyclable Material
EPR Products
Clean Wood Waste (Effective January 1, 2024)
Asphalt Roofing Shingles (Effective July 1, 2024)
Carpet and Underlay (Effective July 1, 2024)
Treated Wood and Wood Products (Effective July 1, 2024)
Salvaged Wood Waste (Effective July 1, 2024)
Non-EPR Corrugated Cardboard
Propane Tanks and fire extinguishers
White Goods
Non-EPR Mixed Paper
Scrap Metal
Yard and Garden Material
Voluntary Recyclable Material
Books (textbooks, novels, soft and hardcover books)
Non-EPR Film plastic
Non-EPR Glass containers
Large rigid plastics
Mattresses and boxsprings
Rigid plastic containers
Non-EPR Polystyrene
Non-EPR Polycoated containers
Bicycle tubes and tires

SCHEDULE "G"

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY PRODUCTS RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 3881

Product Category	Materials Accepted at Hartland
Beverage container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ready-to-serve beverage containers made of aluminium, glass, paper, plastic and/or steel
Solvent and flammable liquids,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> flammables,
Gasoline, Pesticide,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gasoline and pesticides
Lubricating oil, oil filter, Paint product, Lead acid battery, antifreeze	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lubricating oil and empty oil containers used oil filters paint lead acid batteries antifreeze
Electronic and electrical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> display products and accessories (TV, monitor, remote) desktop computers and accessories (CPU, keyboard, mouse, cable) portable computers and accessories (laptop, netbook, tablet) printing, scanning and multifunction devices (printer, fax machine, scanner) audio products and accessories (radio, record player/stereo, walkie talkie, MP3, earphones) video products and accessories (camera, video console, VCR/DVD/PVR) video gaming systems and accessories (game console, controller, joystick, cable) non-cellular telephones and answering machines aftermarket vehicle audio and video systems (speaker, vehicle display, GPS) electronic musical instruments (guitar, drum set, keyboard) IT and Telecom devices (router, Ethernet switch, telecom bridge, cash register) medical monitoring and control devices (thermometer, blood pressure device, stethoscope, microscope) small appliances and power tools (kitchen countertop, personal care, floor cleaning, weight measurement, garment care, air treatment, time measurement, sports and leisure, power tools, sewing and textile, exercise machines)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> residential lights (fluorescent tubes and bulbs (CFLs), halogen and incandescent lamps, light emitting diode (LED) lamps, light ballasts (that may contain PCB), High Intensity Discharge (HID) and other mercury containing lamps) residential light fixtures and products (bike lights, ceiling fixtures, chandeliers, flashlights, floor lamps, light strings, outdoor fixtures, recessed/pot lights) batteries for use in electronic and electrical products listed in this section including primary and rechargeable batteries
Tire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> automotive tires (unrimmed)
Printed Paper and Packaging from Residential Premises but not from Industrial Commercial Institutional operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cardboard storage box Cardboard storage Cardboard moving boxes Paper gift boxes Paper bag Paper lunch bag Paper pinata Paper gift bag Paper party hat Paper party décor Newspapers Newspaper Inserts Magazines Catalogues Telephone Directories Other Printed Media Residential Printed Paper Miscellaneous Printed Paper Old Corrugated Cardboard Paper cup (hot) (Polycoated liner) Paper Cup (hot) (biodegradable liner) Paper Cup (cold) (waxed) Paper Cup (cold) (2-sided Polycoated) Polycoated Milk Cartons Aseptic Containers Multi-laminated Paper Packaging Old Boxboard (OBB) Wet Strength Boxboard Moulded Pulp Kraft Papers Polycoated Boxboard High-density polyethylene Films Low-density polyethylene / Linear Low-density polyethylene Films Polystyrene Clamshells Expanded polystyrene Polystyrene Trays/Plates Expanded polystyrene Polystyrene Meat Trays Expanded polystyrene Polystyrene Hot Drink Cups Expanded polystyrene Polystyrene Cushion Packaging Expanded polystyrene

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene terephthalate Bottles (non-beverage) • Polyethylene terephthalate Jars • Polyethylene terephthalate Clamshells • Polyethylene terephthalate Trays • Polyethylene terephthalate Tubs & Lids • Polyethylene terephthalate Cold Drink Cups • High-density polyethylene Bottles (non-beverage) • High-density polyethylene Jars • High-density polyethylene Pails • High-density polyethylene Trays • High-density polyethylene Tubs & Lids • High-density polyethylene Planter Pots • Polyvinyl chloride Bottles • Polyvinyl chloride Jars • Polyvinyl chloride Trays • Polyvinyl chloride Tubs & Lids • Low-density polyethylene Bottles (non-Beverage) • Low-density polyethylene Jars • Low-density polyethylene Tubs & Jars • Polypropylene Bottles (non-beverage) • Polypropylene Jars • Polypropylene Clamshells • Polypropylene Trays • Polypropylene Tubs & Lids • Polypropylene Cold Drink Cups • Polypropylene Planter Pots • Polystyrene Bottles (non-beverage) • Polystyrene Clamshells (rigid) • Polystyrene Trays (rigid) • Polystyrene Tubs & Lids (rigid) • Polystyrene Tubs & Lids (high impact) • Polystyrene Cold Drink Cups (rigid) • Polystyrene Planter Pots • Other¹ Plastic Bottles (non-beverage) • Other Plastic Jars • Other Plastic Clamshells • Other Plastic Trays • Other Plastic Tubs & Lids • Other Plastic Cold Drink • Other Plastic Planter Pots • Steel Cans (non-beverage) • Steel Aerosol Cans • Spiral Wound Cans (steel ends) • Aluminum Cans (non-beverage) • Aluminum Aerosol Cans
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¹ 'Other' plastic packaging is typically: manufactured from a combination of recycled resins; manufactured with a barrier layer; or, lacking a resin code mark.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aluminum Foil and Foil Containers• Bimetal Containers/Aerosols• Clear Glass Bottles and Jars (non-beverage)• Coloured Glass Bottles and Jars (non-beverage)
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CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 4567

A BYLAW TO AMEND BYLAW NO. 1857, CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT TICKET INFORMATION
AUTHORIZATION BYLAW, 1990

WHEREAS:

- A. Under Bylaw No. 1857, "Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990", the Regional Board established fine rates for solid waste offences at Hartland Landfill; and
- B. The Board wishes to update Schedule 1, item 18 of the Ticketing Bylaw to reference "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No.6, 2013" rather than "Bylaw No. 5, 2003"; and
- C. The Board wishes to amend Bylaw No. 1857 Schedule 19 to modernize the fine rates and include a single fine rate of \$500 per infraction for offence numbers 3 (Non-District waste), 8 (deposit of recyclable material) and 20 (fail to source separate solid waste).
- D. The Board wishes to amend Bylaw No. 1857 Schedule 19 to include an early fine payment model.

NOW THEREFORE, the Capital Regional District Board in open meeting assembled hereby enacts as follows:

1. Bylaw No. 1857, "Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990" is hereby amended as follows:
 - (a) In Schedule 1 of the Bylaw No.1857, replacing at section 18 in column 1, Designated Bylaw, the following:

Hartland Landfill Tipping
Fee and Regulation Bylaw
No. 6, 2013
 - (b) By deleting Schedule 19 to bylaw No.1857 in its entirety and replacing with the following amended Schedule 19.
2. This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as "Capital Regional District Ticket Information Authorization Bylaw, 1990, Amendment Bylaw No. 78, 2023".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
ADOPTED THIS	th	day of	20__

CHAIR

CORPORATE OFFICER

SCHEDULE 19 TO BYLAW NO. 1857

HARTLAND LANDFILL TIPPING FEE AND REGULATION BYLAW NO. 6, 2013

<u>WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS DESIGNATING OFFENCE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>FINE</u>	<u>EARLY PAYMENT*</u>
1. Disobey Site Regulations	2.1	\$100.00	
2. Fail to follow Site Regulations	2.2	\$100.00	
3. Non-district waste	2.3	\$500.00	\$375.00
4. Deposit Prohibited waste	2.5	\$200.00	
5. Deposit Hazardous waste	2.8	\$100.00	
6. Improper disposal asbestos	2.11	\$200.00	
7. Deposit controlled waste	2.12	\$300.00	
8. Deposit recyclable material	2.14	\$500.00	\$375.00
9. Improper deposit mandatory recyclable	2.15	\$200.00	\$150.00
10. Improper deposit voluntary recyclable	2.16	\$200.00	\$150.00
11. Improper deposit weeds	2.18	\$50.00	
12. Deposit EPR material	2.19	\$200.00	
13. Improper deposit EPR material	2.20	\$200.00	\$150.00
14. Deposit HHW by commercial hauler	2.21	\$200.00	
15. Deposit HHW	2.22	\$100.00	
16. Improper deposit of HHW	2.23	\$50.00	
17. Deposit Contaminated Demo Waste	2.25	\$300.00	\$225.00
18. Improper Deposit Sorted Demo Waste	2.26	\$200.00	\$150.00
19. Improper deposit kitchen scraps	2.27	\$200.00	
20. Fail to source separate solid waste	2.28	\$500.00	\$375.00
21. Fail to pay fee	3.1	\$300.00	
22. Deposit while charge unpaid	3.2 (b)	\$100.00	
23. Uncovered/unsecured load	Sch. B, Reg. 2.1	\$100.00	
24. Load not ready for disposal	Sch. B, Reg. 2.3	\$100.00	
25. Drive off designated roads	Sch. B, Reg. 3.1	\$100.00	
26. Fail to obey signs	Sch. B, Reg. 3.2	\$100.00	
27. Fail to follow directions	Sch. B, Reg. 3.3	\$100.00	
28. Scavenging	Sch. B, Reg. 3.5	\$100.00	
29. Loitering on site	Sch. B, Reg. 3.6	\$100.00	
30. Vehicle washing	Sch. B, Reg. 3.7	\$100.00	
31. Disorderly conduct	Sch. B, Reg. 3.8	\$100.00	
32. Overweight vehicle	Sch. B, Reg. 3.9	\$100.00	
33. Children at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.2	\$50.00	
34. Pets at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.3	\$50.00	
35. Smoking at disposal site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.4	\$100.00	
36. Use electronic device while driving	Sch. B, Reg. 4.7	\$100.00	
37. No protective equipment	Sch. B, Reg. 4.8	\$50.00	
38. Unauthorized videotaping or photography on site	Sch. B, Reg 3.12	\$100.00	

*Early Payment: Fine if Paid on or Before the 30th day from the date on which the ticket is served.



Making a difference...together

BYLAW NO. 3881

**HARTLAND LANDFILL TIPPING FEE AND
REGULATION BYLAW NO. 6, 2013**

Consolidated for Public Convenience
(This bylaw is for reference purposes only)

ORIGINALLY ADOPTED APRIL 10, 2013
(Consolidated with Amending Bylaws 3917, 4100, 4420, 4497)

For reference to original bylaws or further details, please contact the Capital Regional District,
Legislative Services Department, 625 Fisgard St., PO Box 1000, Victoria BC V8W 2S6
T: (250) 360-3127, F: (250) 360-3130, Email: legserv@crd.bc.ca, Web: www.crd.bc.ca

Amending Bylaws Consolidated

<u>Bylaw No.</u>	<u>Adopted</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
<u>4497</u>	<u>December 13, 2023</u>	<u>To amend the tipping fee rates; to update the definitions; to enact bans on asphalt roofing shingles, carpet and underlay, and wood waste; to make bylaw housekeeping edits; and, to update bylaw enforcement language.</u>
<u>4420</u>	<u>June 9, 2021</u>	<u>To address the Kitchen Scraps tipping fee by replacing Schedule C.</u>
<u>4100</u>	<u>May 8, 2016</u>	<u>To address tipping fees for asbestos containing material, kitchen scraps and to make bylaw housekeeping changes.</u>
<u>3917</u>	<u>Jan. 14, 2015</u>	<u>To enact a kitchen scraps ban, the stewardship program for packaging and printed paper (PPP) and to amend the tipping fee rate.</u>

Bylaw 3881Table of Contents

SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS	4
SECTION 2 - CONDITIONS	12
SECTION 3 - FEES	15
SECTION 4 - VIOLATIONS & PENALTIES.....	15
SECTION 5 - SEVERANCE	15
SECTION 6 - REPEAL	15
SECTION 7 - TITLE.....	16
SCHEDULE "A"	17
DISPOSAL SITE	17
SCHEDULE "B"	18
SITE REGULATIONS.....	18
SCHEDULE "C"	21
TIPPING FEES.....	21
FEES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
GENERAL.....	25
SCHEDULE "D"	26
PROHIBITED WASTE	26
SCHEDULE "E"	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CONTROLLED WASTE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
SCHEDULE "F".....	29
RECYCLABLE MATERIALS	29
SCHEDULE "G"	30
EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY PRODUCTS.....	30

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 3881

**A BYLAW FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A TIPPING FEE
AND REGULATIONS FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL AT HARTLAND LANDFILL**

WHEREAS:

- A. By Supplementary Letters Patent, dated 04 October 1973, the Capital Regional District was granted the function of Refuse Disposal under Division X of its Letters Patent;
- B. The Capital Regional District has by bylaw, converted the function of Solid Waste Disposal to a local service for all of the Regional District;
- C. The Capital Regional District is empowered to establish a scale of fees payable for depositing Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials at a Disposal Site;
- D. The Regional Board of the Capital Regional District deems it advisable to enact regulations pertaining to Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials and to establish fees for depositing Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials.

NOW THEREFORE the Regional Board of the Capital Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

SECTION 1 – DEFINITIONS

Note: Defined terms are capitalized in this bylaw.

In this Bylaw, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**Active Face**” means that area of the Disposal Site where active landfilling of Solid Waste takes place.

“**Aggregate**” means inert granular fill material.

“**Animal Fecal Waste**” means animal feces collected by a commercial business or generated at a site where animals are kept for commercial purposes, including, but not limited to, boarding kennels, animal shelters, stables, and similar operations.

“**Asbestos Containing Material**” means waste containing any amount of asbestos including waste asbestos as defined in the bylaw.

(Bylaw 4100)

“**Asbestos Cement**” means shingles, tiles, siding, board or pipe containing asbestos material tightly bound within a solid matrix not easily crumbled by hand but which is easily crumbled and friable by equipment during landfill Disposal.

“**Asphalt**” means recyclable asphaltic concrete originating from roadways, driveways, parking areas and other paved surfaces.

“**Asphalt Roofing Shingles**” means roofing shingles composed of a felt mat saturated with asphalt, with small rock granules added, but does not include tar and gravel roofing.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Biomedical Waste" means waste as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation as Biomedical Waste.

"Bulky Waste" means individual articles of Refuse with a volume greater than one-and-a-half (1.5) cubic metres or greater than two and a half (2.5) metres in length.

"CRD" means Capital Regional District.

"Carpet and underlay" means flooring material made of woven wool, silk, cotton or synthetic fibers and foam padding underlayment where tack stripping material has been removed.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Catch Basin Waste" means the contents of catch basins or similar devices that detain and pre-treat stormwater to allow solids to settle and oily materials to float to the surface and be retained in the device while treated stormwater is discharged.

"Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste" means material that results from the construction, renovation or demolition of all or part of a building or structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Asbestos Containing Material, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials, or an Extended Producer Responsibility product.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Clean Soil" means soil, sediment or fill material which contains the substances specified in Schedule 7, Column IV of the Contaminated Sites Regulation but in quantities less than those specified.

"Clean Wood Waste" means wood products such as dimensional lumber, plywood, particle board, fibre board, oriented strand board, pallets, crating, wood fencing, wood shingles, wooden doors, demolition Wood Waste, painted wood and wooden furniture that may or may not contain nails or other metal fasteners.

"Clean Wood Waste" means wood products such as dimensional lumber, pallets, crating, and salvaged wood waste:

- 1) that is untreated, unstained, unpainted, and
- 2) that does not include any antiseptant, coating, glues, or resins.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Commercial Hauler" means a person whose business includes the collection or receiving of Refuse, Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, Weeds, for Disposal of Small Loads at the Public Drop Off Area or a person whose business generates Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products except for Printed Paper and Packaging, and who delivers those materials for Disposal of Small Loads at the Public Drop Off Area.

(Bylaw 3917)

"Commercial Hauler" means a person whose business collects and receives for a fee Refuse, Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, or Weeds for Disposal, or a person whose business generates Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, and who delivers those materials for Disposal at the Disposal Site.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Commercial Load" means Uncontaminated Demolition Waste to be Disposed of at the Disposal Site brought into the Disposal Site in a Vehicle which with the Uncontaminated Demolition Waste has a gross vehicle weight greater than 5,500 kg.

"Concrete" means a hardened mixture of cement with sand and gravel.

"Condemned or Spoiled Foods" means food confiscated or quarantined, or designated as international high risk waste, by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency or the Canadian Border Service Agency and spoiled food from a commercial operation or spoiled food greater than 50 kilograms from a domestic residence.

"Contaminated Demolition Waste" means material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building that contains Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials or an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.

"Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard" means Gypsum Board or Wallboard that is contaminated by oil, tar, fungus, mould, has been burned, or had other materials affixed to it.

"Contaminated Sites Regulation" means the Contaminated Sites Regulation, B.C. Regulation 395/96, enacted under the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Contaminated Soil" means soil or sediment or fill material containing substances in quantities or concentrations equal to or greater than those specified in Schedule 7, Column IV of the Contaminated Sites Regulation but which is not a Hazardous Waste under the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Contaminated Wood Waste" means wood products such as wood contaminated with asphalt shingles, wood painted with lead based paint, creosote wood products, pressure treated wood, or laminate flooring that is not Hazardous Waste due to the proportion of surface coatings or preservatives.

"Controlled Waste" means a material, substance or object listed in Schedule "E" which may be Disposed of if special handling and Disposal techniques are used to avoid creating health hazards, nuisances or environmental pollution excluding Hazardous Waste under the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Corrugated Cardboard" means recyclable paper that consists of a fluted corrugated sheet and one or more flat linerboards including pizza boxes free of food residue, but excluding materials which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, food residue, wax; or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners; or are contaminated with a material which will render the Corrugated Cardboard Unmarketable.

"Dead Animal" means the carcass or part of the carcass of an animal excluding Hazardous Waste under the Hazardous Waste Regulation and Specified Risk Material.

"Designated Location" means the location at the Disposal Site designated by the Manager and identified as the location for Disposal of specific types of Solid Waste.

"Dispose"; "Disposal" means leaving Solid Waste at the Disposal Site for the purpose of landfilling, composting, or recycling.

"Disposal Site" means the Hartland Landfill site, more particularly described in Schedule "A".

"Environmental Management Act" means the *Environmental Management Act* SBC 2003 c.53.

"Extended Producer Responsibility Product" means any material defined as a product in a "product category" listed in the Recycling Regulation for which a "product plan" as defined in the regulation has been "approved" and is operating.

"Fibre Optic Cable" means a cable consisting of a bundle of glass or plastic threadlike fibres used for the transmission of information by light impulses wrapped in layers of treated paper and plastic or metal cladding.

"Food Processing Waste" means waste, residues, byproducts or waste treatment residuals from

commercial food manufacturing or packaging operations.

"Glass" means clear or coloured food and beverage containers made of glass but does not include plate glass, window glass, laminated glass, or safety glass.

"Gypsum Board or Wallboard" means a panel used for interior walls and ceilings made up of a liner typically made of paper with a core of gypsum plaster and additives.

"Hauler Incentive Rate" means a reduced tipping rate available for private and municipal haulers who conform to the requirements of the hauler incentive program. *(Bylaw 4497)*

"Hazardous Waste" means any chemical compound, mixture, substance, or article defined as a Hazardous Waste in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Hazardous Waste Regulation" means Hazardous Waste Regulation, BC Reg. 63/88 enacted under the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Health Hazard Waste" means a gaseous, liquid or solid material, substance or object which, because of its inherent nature and quantity, may be a health hazard and includes, but is not limited to: infectious wastes that originate from foreign countries, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, waste confiscated at customs stations or received from ships or planes and which is not a Biomedical Waste.

"Household Hazardous Waste" means a class of Hazardous Waste that results from any of the following involving anything in a "product category" as defined in the Recycling Regulation:

- (a) a domestic activity at a residence;
- (b) personal use; or
- (c) a person's use in relation to his or her own residence.

"Ignitable" means substances liable to spontaneous combustion or substances that on contact with water emit flammable gases having the properties of:

- (a) flammable gas;
- (b) flammable liquid; or
- (c) flammable solids,

and as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Industrial Commercial Institutional" includes any industrial or commercial operations of any size including manufacturing, processing and packing and small businesses with one or more employees such as retail stores, offices, strip malls, vacation facilities, hotels, motels and resorts and institutional operations such as schools, student residences, correctional facilities, churches, community buildings, hospitals, licensed care facilities and hospices, but does not include residential premises.

(Bylaw 3917)

"International High Risk Cruise Ship Waste" means any item, material, or load originating from a Cruise Ship that is identified as High Risk Material by Canadian Border Services Agency and/or the Canadian Food Inspection Agency.

(Bylaw 4497)

"International Waste" means any item, material, or load that is defined as International Waste under the International Waste Directive or as identified by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency and/or the Canadian Border Services Agency.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Invasive Species Plants" means plants set out in the Schedule to the Spheres of Concurrent

"Kitchen Scraps" means compostable waste generated by residential, business, institutional and commercial sources such as fruits, vegetables, meat, meat by-products, dairy products, baked goods, cereal, grains, pasta, bones, egg shells, coffee grounds and filters, tea bags, nuts and shells, houseplants and cut and dried flowers, and soiled paper products such as paper towels, tissues, food packaging, plates and cups but does not include Controlled Waste. (Bylaw 3917)

"Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station" means a facility at Hartland landfill designated for receipt and the transfer of **Kitchen Scraps** to another location. (Bylaw 3917)

"Knotweed" means Himalaya knotweed (*follopia japonica*), Himalayan knotweed (*persicaria wallichii*), giant knotweed (*fallopian sachalinensis*), bohemian knotweed (*fallopian x bohemia*) plants including stems, seeds, and rhizome fragments.

"Lead Acid Battery" means an electro-chemical cell contained in a plastic case consisting of lead and lead oxide plates and containing a mixture of acids which is used to supply an electric power source.

"Load" means Solid Waste which arrives at the Disposal Site in a Vehicle.

"Manager" means the General Manager of the Environmental Sustainability department of the Capital Regional District or his or her authorized agent.

"Mandatory Recyclable Material" means a Recyclable Material listed in Schedule "F".

"Marketable" means Recyclable Material which can be disposed of through an existing Capital Regional District program or a commercial market for recycling.

"Miscellaneous Controlled Waste" means a material, substance or object that the Manager considers to be an environmental or health and safety hazard and should be Disposed of as Controlled Waste but excludes Hazardous Waste under the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

~~**"Non-EPR"** means a material that is not in the specific form or category set out in the Extended Producer Responsibility Product list in Schedule "G". (Bylaw 3917)~~

~~**"Mixed Paper"** includes, but is not limited to, newspaper and inserts; office paper, including white and coloured ledger paper, computer paper, photocopy paper, writing pads, business forms, phone message notes, file folders, reports, envelopes, non-thermal fax paper, no carbon required (NCR) paper, calculator tape, 'post-it' type notes, business cards, paper index cards; boxboard, including paper egg cartons, laundry and cereal boxes; junk mail; gift wrapping and packing paper; magazines; catalogues; directories; calendars; postcards; shredded paper; paperback and hardcover books; but excluding waxed paper; carbon paper; and other paper which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, food residue or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners or attachments or are contaminated with a material which will render the paper fibres Unmarketable.~~

"Mixed Paper" includes, but is not limited to, newspaper and inserts; office paper, including white and coloured ledger paper, computer paper, photocopy paper, writing pads, business forms, phone message notes, file folders, reports, envelopes, non-thermal fax paper, no carbon required (NCR) paper, calculator tape, 'post-it' type notes, business cards, paper index cards; boxboard, including paper egg cartons, laundry and cereal boxes; junk mail; gift wrapping and packing paper; magazines; catalogues; directories; calendars; postcards; shredded paper; cardboard storage boxes; cardboard storage; cardboard moving boxes; paper gift boxes; paper bags; paper lunch bags; paper pinata; paper gift bags; paper part hat; paper party décor; but excluding paperback and hardcover books; waxed paper; carbon paper; and other paper which are impregnated with blood, grease, oil, chemicals, food residue or have polyethylene, polystyrene, foil or other non-paper liners or attachments or are contaminated with a material which will render the paper fibres Unmarketable. (Bylaw 4497)

"Non-EPR" means a material that is not in the specific form or category set out in the Extended Producer

Responsibility Product list in Schedule "G"
(Bylaw 3917)

"Non-EPR Rigid Plastics" means rigid plastic items, such as children's toys, lawn chairs, and car seats that are not an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Noxious Weeds" means weeds designated within the Provincial and Regional Noxious Weeds Lists of the Weed Control Regulation.

"Out-of-Region Waste" means municipal solid waste that is originating from outside the boundaries of the Capital Regional District but is not International Waste.

(Bylaw 4497)

"PCB" means any monochlorinated, dichlorinated or polychlorinated biphenyl or any mixture that contains one or more of these.

"Printed Paper and Packaging" means the materials listed in Schedule "G" of this Bylaw under the heading **Printed Paper and Packaging originating from residential premises.**

(Bylaw 3917)

"Prohibited Waste" means a gaseous, liquid, or solid material, substance or object as listed in Schedule "D".

"Propane Tank" means a refillable or non-refillable metal container rated at a capacity of less than 46 kg (100 lbs.) which is used to contain flammable hydrocarbon gases used as fuel.

"Public Drop Off Area" means that area of the Disposal Site containing Designated Locations for the Disposal of Small Loads of Refuse, Voluntary Recyclable Material, Mandatory Recyclable Material, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, Weeds, or Household Hazardous Waste.

"Pumpings" means liquid and semi-solid materials collected by a vactor truck or pump and transported by vactor truck, tanker truck or other container to the Disposal Site.

"Radioactive Waste" means waste containing a prescribed substance as defined in the *Atomic Energy Control Act* (Canada) in sufficient quantity or concentration to require a licence for possession or use under that Act and regulations made under that Act.

"Reactive" means a gaseous, liquid or solid material, substance or object which is:

- (a) explosive, oxidizing or so unstable that it readily undergoes violent change in the presence of air or water;
- (b) generates toxic gases, vapours, or fumes by itself or when mixed with water; or
- (c) polymerized in whole or in part by chemical action and causes damage by generating heat or increasing in volume,

and as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

"Recyclable Material" means Solid Waste that has been sorted by material, substance or object and that satisfies at least one of the following criteria:

- (a) is organic material from residential, commercial, or institutional sources and is capable of being composted, at a site;
- (b) is Marketable;
- (c) is being used in the manufacture of a product that has an established market or is being processed as an intermediate stage of an existing manufacturing process; or
- (d) has been identified as a Recyclable Material in the solid waste management plan,

and includes Mandatory Recyclable Material and Voluntary Recyclable Material.

"Recycling Regulation" means the Recycling Waste Regulation BC 449/2004 enacted under the *Environmental Management Act*.

"Refuse" means discarded or abandoned materials, substances or objects but does not include Controlled Waste, Prohibited Waste, Kitchen Scraps, Hazardous Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials and Extended Producer Responsibility Products.

(Bylaw 3917)

"Regional Board" means the Board of the Capital Regional District.

"Residential Premises" includes houses, apartments, condominiums, townhomes, and other premises in which persons reside but does not include institutional or commercial accommodations.

(Bylaw 3917)

"Rubble" means gravel, brick, Concrete block, refractory material, road asphalt or rock, or a combination of any or all of these.

(Bylaw 3917)

"Salvaged Wood Waste" means Clean Wood Waste:

- 1) that is dimensional lumber greater than 4 feet in length; and
- 2) that may or may not contain nails.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Scrap Metal" means ferrous and non-ferrous metallic materials, including, but not limited to, sheet metal, siding, roofing, rebar, flashings, pipes, window frames, doors, furnaces, duct work, wire, cable, bathtubs, fencing, bicycle frames, automotive body parts, machinery, garbage cans, metal furniture, tire rims.

"Screenings" means the material and debris captured by screens used in the treatment or processing of sewage or septage.

"Sharps" means needles and syringes, from domestic sources.

"Site Regulations" means regulations set out in Schedule "B" that regulate the conduct of a person using the Disposal Site.

"Small Appliances" means small electronic or electrical appliances as defined in the Recycling Regulation.

"Small Load" means Solid Waste to be Disposed of at the Disposal Site brought onto the Disposal Site in a Vehicle which, with the Solid Waste, has a gross vehicle weight of no more than 5,500 kgs.

"Solid Waste" means Refuse, Voluntary Recyclable Materials, Mandatory Recyclable Materials, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, Weeds, Kitchen Scraps, Hazardous Waste as permitted in this bylaw and Controlled Waste, but excludes Prohibited Waste.

(Bylaw 3917)

"Soot and Ash" means black carbonaceous residue of wood, coal, oil and other fossil fuels originating in chimney linings, boilers, furnaces and other burners, residuals from burning fossil fuels, and includes material collected from duct cleaning and chimney cleaning.

"Source-separated" means materials, substances or objects that are separated by means of a barrier or containers into separate distinguishable accumulations of the same kind of materials, substances, or objects.

"Specified Risk Material" means any waste containing the Specified Risk Material as defined in the federal Fertilizers Regulations (C.R.C., c. 666), as amended from time to time, including material from the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia, eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia of cattle aged 30 months or older, or material from the distal ileum of cattle of all ages.

"Stumps and Branches" means wood material, substances or objects which have not been processed or manufactured and includes stumps, tree trunks and branches greater than 75 mm (3 in.) in diameter.

"Surface Coating Waste" means stucco, plaster, brick, or other unconsolidated or similar material coated with lead based paint that may present a respiratory hazard due to the presence of lead particulate and also includes paint chips, hull coatings and spent sandblast media generated from scraping, power washing or sandblasting from, but not limited to, ships, boats, cars, buildings, bridges and storage tanks. (Bylaw 4100)

"Tires" means the outer pneumatic rubber covering of wheels of passenger vehicles, light service trucks and motorcycles with an inner diameter of less than 42 centimetres.

"Treated Wood and Wood Products" means engineered wood products or pressure treated, stained, or painted wood and wooden furniture that may or may not contain nails or other metal fasteners. (Bylaw 4497)

"Treasurer" means the Director of Finance of the Capital Regional District or her or his authorized agent.

~~**"Uncontaminated Demolition Waste"** means material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials or an Extended Producer Responsibility Product.~~

(Bylaw 4100)

"Uncontaminated Demolition Waste" means material that results from the demolition of all or part of a building or a structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste, Mandatory Recyclable Materials, or an Extended Producer Responsibility Product. (Bylaw 4497)

"Unmarketable" means Recyclable Materials which cannot be Disposed of through an existing Capital Regional District recycling program or a commercial market due to contamination.

"Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste" means material that results from the construction, renovation or demolition of all or part of a building or structure that does not contain Surface Coating Waste, Asbestos Containing Material, Hazardous Waste, Prohibited Waste but may contain Wood Waste, Asphalt Shingles, and Carpet and Underlay.

(Bylaw 4497)

"Used Oil Filter" means a spent cylindrical metal container housing a filter element which is used on a motor vehicle to remove impurities from its engine lubricating oil.

"Vehicle" means a Vehicle, as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.318.

"Vehicle Washing Facility Waste" means Pumpings from sumps which collect effluent from vehicle washing facilities, but not from facilities used for maintenance or lubrication or automobile components or where solvents or sand blasting are employed for removal of paint, grease or oil.

"Vermiculite Insulation" means a mineral which expands greatly when heated and creates pockets of air that was used as an insulation material. (Bylaw 4100)

"Visitor" means a person who arrives at the Disposal Site for purposes other than to Dispose of Solid Waste.

"Voluntary Recyclable Material" means a Recyclable Material Listed in Schedule "F".

"Waste Asbestos" means waste containing friable asbestos fibres or asbestos dust and as defined in the Hazardous Waste Regulation and includes Asbestos Cement.

"Waste Sludge" means the residual material resulting from chemical treatment, coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, floatation or biological treatment of wastewater.

"Weed Control Regulation" means the *Weed Control Regulation* BC Reg 66/85 under the *Weed Control Act*.

"Weeds" means Invasive Species Plants and Noxious Weeds as defined in this bylaw and other plants with similar properties but excludes Knotweed.

"White Goods" means appliances such as refrigerators, stoves, freezers, metal dishwashers, water coolers and air conditioners.

"Yard and Garden Material" means organic materials, substances or objects including, but not necessarily limited to, grass, lawn and hedge clippings, grass sod, flowers, leaves, vegetable stalks, shrubs, and shrub and tree branches less than 75 mm (3 inches) in diameter, but does not include:

- (a) Invasive Species Plants
- (b) Noxious Weeds
- (c) plants or growing media that may have been identified by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency from time to time as infectious or potentially infectious and of which notice has been sent to the Capital Regional District or publicized by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency; or
- (d) plant or tree material in municipal street sweepings.

SECTION 2 - CONDITIONS

- 2.1 No person shall Dispose of Solid Waste at the Disposal Site except in accordance with this Bylaw and the Site Regulations.
- 2.2 All persons attending the Disposal Site shall act in accordance with this Bylaw and Site Regulations.
- 2.3 No person shall Dispose of Solid Waste at the Disposal Site which originated outside the Capital Regional District.
- 2.4 Despite section 2.3, a person may Dispose of Solid Waste at the Disposal Site which originates outside the Capital Regional District if it is Waste Asbestos or Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard.
- 2.5 Subject to 2.6 and 2.7, no person shall dispose of Prohibited Waste at the Disposal Site.
- 2.6 Despite section 2.5 and 2.8, a person may dispose of Asbestos Containing Material in accordance with Section 2.11, and Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard, liquids, Sharps, or Vermiculite Insulation as Controlled Waste in accordance with section 2.12.
(Bylaw 4100)
- 2.7 Despite section 2.5, a person may dispose of light ballasts that may contain PCB as an Extended Producer Responsibility Product in accordance with section 2.20.
- 2.8 Subject to sections 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11, no person shall dispose of a Hazardous Waste at the Disposal Site.
- 2.9 Despite section 2.8, a person may Dispose of Household Hazardous Waste at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area if it is:

- (a) a Small Load; and
 - (b) Source-separated.
- 2.10 Despite section 2.8, a person may Dispose of an Extended Producer Responsibility Product listed in Schedule "G" that is a Hazardous Waste at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area if it is:
 - (a) a Small Load; and
 - (b) Source-separated.
- 2.11 Despite section 2.8, a person may Dispose of Asbestos Containing Material at a Designated Location provided that:
 - (a) The disposal of Waste Asbestos is manifested as required by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Transport Canada;
 - (b) the Disposal is in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Regulation BC Reg 296/97 enacted pursuant to the Workers Compensation Act;
 - (c) the Disposal of Waste Asbestos is in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Regulation.
 - (d) the Disposal of Waste Asbestos is in accordance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation.
 - (e) documentation has been submitted upon request of the Manager to confirm the presence of Asbestos Containing Material in the load.
 - (f) an appointment for Disposal is made with Capital Regional District staff a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours prior to Disposal, regular appointment hours for Asbestos Containing Material are Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. excluding statutory holidays.

(Bylaw 4100)
- 2.12 No person shall Dispose of a Controlled Waste at the Disposal Site other than at a Designated Location and provided that:
 - (a) the person who is to Dispose of the Controlled Waste has made an application to the Manager for permission:
 - (i) on a Controlled Waste permit application form provided by the Manager; and
 - (ii) the application is received a minimum of 30 days prior to the requested Disposal date
 - (b) the Manager has issued a Controlled Waste permit for the waste including any terms and conditions of Disposal;
 - (c) the Controlled Waste has been inspected and accepted by designated Capital Regional District staff prior to being Disposed of;
 - (d) the Controlled Waste is one type and from no more than one source unless the Manager gives written permission otherwise in the Controlled Waste permit;
 - (e) an appointment for Disposal is made with Capital Regional District staff a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours prior to Disposal of Controlled Waste, regular controlled waste appointment hours are Monday to Friday 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. excluding statutory holidays;
 - (f) the person who is to Dispose of the Controlled Waste has submitted a Declaration By Waste Carrier form provided by the Manager prior to Disposal;
 - (g) if the terms and conditions of the Controlled Waste permit are not met, or the Declaration By Waste Carrier form is not complete, Capital Regional District staff may refuse to allow Disposal;
 - (h) the Controlled Waste is not Marketable;
 - (i) the Disposal is conducted so as to minimize health and safety risks associated with the Disposal of the Controlled Waste; and
 - (j) the amount of Controlled Waste does not exceed the operational capacity of the Disposal Site including, without limitation, the Disposal is consistent with the provisions of the Solid Waste Management Plan or Operating Plan as amended from time to time.
- 2.13 Despite subsection 2.12(a)(ii) and 2.12(e), in cases of an emergency or hardship the Manager may permit the Disposal of Controlled Waste before the 30 day application period expires and

without a minimum of twenty-four (24) hours' notice and outside regular appointment hours.

- 2.14 No person shall dispose of Mandatory Recyclable Material at the Active Face.
- 2.15 No person shall Dispose of Mandatory Recyclable Material at the Disposal Site other than at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area provided that it is:
- (a) a Small Load; and
 - (b) Source-separated.
- 2.16 A person may Dispose of Voluntary Recyclable Material at the Active Face as Refuse or at the Disposal Site at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area provided that it is:
- (a) a Small Load; and
 - (b) Source-separated.
- (Bylaw 3917)*
- 2.17 A person may Dispose of Weeds at the Active Face provided they are:
- (a) Source-separated; or
 - (b) if not Source-separated, as refuse.
- 2.18 A person may Dispose of Weeds at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area provided they are in:
- (a) a Small Load and Source-separated; or
 - (b) if not Source-separated, as refuse.
- 2.19 No person shall Dispose of an Extended Producer Responsibility Product at the Active Face.
- 2.20 No person shall Dispose of an Extended Producer Responsibility Product other than those listed in Schedule "G" and other than at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area provided that it:
- (Bylaw 3917)*
- (a) is a Small Load; and
 - (b) is Source-separated.
- 2.21 No Commercial Hauler shall Dispose of Household Hazardous Waste at the Disposal Site.
- 2.22 No person shall dispose of Household Hazardous Waste at the Active Face.
- 2.23 No person shall Dispose of Household Hazardous Waste at the Disposal Site except at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area and provided that it is:
- (a) a Small Load; and
 - (b) Source-separated.
- 2.24 A person may Dispose of Refuse at the Active Face or in Small Loads at a Designated Location in the Public Drop Off Area.
- 2.25 No person shall Deposit Contaminated Demolition Waste at the Disposal Site.
- 2.26 No person shall Deposit Uncontaminated Demolition Waste at the Disposal Site other than:
- (a) as a Controlled Waste in accordance section 2.12 and provided that it is a Commercial Load; or,
 - (b) at the Public Drop Off Area and provided it is a Small Load and Source-separated.

- 2.27 Effective January 1, 2015, no person shall deposit Kitchen Scraps at the Disposal Site except at the Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station and provided that they are Source-separated.
(Bylaw 3917)
- 2.28 No person shall deposit Solid Waste at the Disposal Site that is not Source-separated when this Bylaw requires that it be Source-separated.
(Bylaw 3917)
- 2.29 No person shall Deposit Vermiculite Insulation at the Disposal Site other than as a Controlled Waste in accordance with Section 2.12.
(Bylaw 4100)

SECTION 3 - FEES

- 3.1 Every person depositing Solid Waste at the Disposal Site shall pay to the Capital Regional District the applicable fees in the amounts, and in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in Schedules "C", and "E".
- 3.2 Where a fee is not paid within the time specified in Schedule "C" for its payment, the person liable to pay such fee shall:
- (a) pay interest on the fee at the rate set out in Schedule "C" from the date the fee was due to the date of payment; and
 - (b) not Dispose of any Solid Waste on or at the Disposal Site until such fee with interest owing has been paid in full.

SECTION 4 - VIOLATIONS & PENALTIES

- 4.1 A person who contravenes, violates or fails to comply with any provision of this Bylaw, or who suffers or permits any act or thing to be done in contravention or violation of this Bylaw, or who fails to do anything required by this Bylaw, commits an offence and shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine of not more than \$2,000, the costs of prosecution and any other penalty or order imposed pursuant to the *Local Government Act* or the *Offence Act* (British Columbia). Each day that an offence against this Bylaw continues or exists shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offence.
- 4.2 The penalties imposed under Section 4.1 shall be in addition to and not in substitution for any other penalty or remedy imposed by this Bylaw or any other statute, law, or regulation.

SECTION 5 - SEVERANCE

- 5.1 If a section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Bylaw is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of a Court in competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Bylaw.
- 5.2 Schedules "A," "B," "C," "D," "E", "F" and "G" are attached to and form part of this Bylaw

SECTION 6 - REPEAL

- 6.1 Hartland Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 5, 2003 is hereby repealed except insofar as it repeals any other bylaw.

SECTION 7 - TITLE

7.1 This Bylaw may be cited as "Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw No. 6, 2013, Amendment Bylaw No. 4, 2023".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	13 th	DAY OF	March	2013
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	13 th	DAY OF	March	2013
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	13 th	DAY OF	March	2013
ADOPTED THIS	10 th	DAY OF	April	2013

Original signed by Alastair Bryson
CHAIR

Original signed by Sonia Santarossa
CORPORATE OFFICER

SCHEDULE "A"

DISPOSAL SITE

**CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881**

DISPOSAL SITE means the Hartland Landfill site, more particularly described as:

PID: 023-851-457

Lot 1, Sections 54, 55 and 65, Highland District, Plan VIP64898

SCHEDULE "B"

SITE REGULATIONS

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT BYLAW NO. 3881

PURPOSE:

To ensure a safe and orderly environment for the staff and public at the Disposal Site.

POLICY:

These Site Regulations shall be observed by a person while on the Disposal Site.

REGULATIONS:

1. VEHICLES

1.1 Capital Regional District staff may refuse to allow a Vehicle to enter the Disposal Site or require a Vehicle to leave the Disposal Site if:

- (a) the Vehicle's Load exceeds the permitted weight limits set out in the regulations passed pursuant to the *Motor Vehicle Act*, or the *Commercial Transport Act*; or
- (b) the Vehicle is noisy due to improper or poor muffling and braking systems; or
- (c) the Load is poorly secured so as to be noisy or dangerous.
- (d) the Vehicle is in unsafe conditions due to excessive tire wear, broken mirrors, or inadequate door restraint system.

(e) the Vehicle is owned, leased, operated, licensed, utilized, or otherwise associated with a person that is restricted from accessing, has been refused entry to, or has been prohibited re-entry to, the Disposal Site, whether under this bylaw or the *Trespass Act*, RSBC 2018 c 3.

(Bylaw 4497)

2. LOADS

2.1 All Loads of Solid Waste entering the Disposal Site shall be covered and secured. A cover shall be a tarpaulin or other overlay that is used to confine the load to the vehicle.

2.2 Despite Section 2.1, the following items are permitted at the disposal site without covers:

- (a) stumps - chained on flat bed or within confines of truck box;
- (b) Bulky Wastes strapped on flat beds or within confines of truck box.

2.3 A person must ensure that all Loads are ready for Disposal, including being Source-separated, before the Disposal Site closes for the day; otherwise they will not be permitted to Dispose of the Load.

(Bylaw 3917)

3. DISPOSAL SITE

- 3.1 No person while driving a Vehicle at the Disposal Site shall drive their Vehicle on any part of the Disposal Site other than on the roads and paved areas designated by the Capital Regional District.
- 3.2 No person while driving a Vehicle on the Disposal Site shall exceed the speed limits posted at the Disposal Site; or fail to obey posted signs.
- 3.3 No person delivering Solid Waste to the Disposal Site shall Dispose of Solid Waste except in such a place and in such a manner as directed by the Capital Regional District staff or the landfill contractor.
- 3.4 All Solid Waste Disposed of at the Disposal Site shall become the property of the Capital Regional District.
- 3.5 No person shall remove Solid Waste from the Disposal Site except with written approval of the Manager.
- 3.6 No person shall loiter at the Disposal Site. Vehicles must proceed directly to the Designated Location and then leave the Disposal Site as soon as possible after Disposal.
- 3.7 No person shall use the wheel wash facility unless their Vehicle was used to attend the active face. No person shall wash out the interior of truck boxes or wash the exterior of a Vehicle other than the wheels and wheel wells at the Wheel Wash Facility.
- 3.8 No person shall act with conduct that is disorderly or offensive including but not limited to excessive and loud use of offensive language or drunkenness.
- 3.9 No person shall enter the Disposal Site where the Vehicle Load exceeds the permitted weight limits set out in the regulations passed pursuant to the *Motor Vehicle Act*, or the *Commercial Transport Act*.

3.10 No person shall obstruct, intimidate, interfere, or harass Capital Regional District staff or officers who are performing their duties.

(Bylaw 4497)

3.11 Clean wood, treated wood, salvageable wood, carpet and underlay and asphalt shingles must be source separated prior to arriving to Hartland landfill.

(Bylaw 4497)

3.12 No person shall record audio and/or video or take photographs at the Disposal Site without the permission of the manager.

(Bylaw 4497)

4. SAFETY

- 4.1 Any person entering the Disposal Site does so at their own risk. The Capital Regional District accepts no responsibility or liability for damage or injury to person or to property.

- 4.2 Children are not permitted at the Disposal Site except when they are either inside a Vehicle or attending an event or education program supervised by CRD staff.
- 4.3 Pets or livestock are not permitted at the Disposal Site except when they are inside a Vehicle.
- 4.4 Smoking is not permitted at the Disposal Site.
- 4.5 All visitors to the Disposal Site must check in at the site office and complete the appropriate waiver forms.
- 4.6 Any person delivering Solid Waste to the Disposal Site shall Dispose of the waste in a manner that conforms with WorkSafe BC Board regulations.
- 4.7 No person shall use electronic devices as defined in the *Motor Vehicle Act* while driving a Vehicle at the Disposal Site except in a manner permitted by the *Motor Vehicle Act*.
- 4.8 No person shall attend the Active Face without personal protective equipment as required by WorkSafe BC Board regulations including but not limited to steel toed boots and a high visibility vest.

5. GENERAL

- 5.1 Every person who contravenes these regulations, fails to obey orders or directions given by Capital Regional District staff or fails to comply with the posted notices and signs on the Disposal Site may be refused or prohibited re-entry onto the Disposal Site.

5.2 Where a person has unpaid fines or amounts owing to the Capital Regional District resulting from violation of this bylaw, and any such amounts are outstanding for more than 45 days from the date of conviction or deemed conviction, Capital Regional District staff may refuse access or prohibit re-entry to the Disposal Site until such amounts are paid. Where the person operates a waste disposal, hauling, or other commercial waste generating business or is associated with such a business, this refusal may be extended to those entities or vehicles owned, leased, or operated by those entities, which in the opinion of Capital Regional District staff, are affiliated, associated, controlled, owned-by in part or in whole, conducting business on behalf of, or otherwise related to that person, corporately or by degree of co-sanguinity or family relationship, despite those persons not having unpaid fine amounts, amounts owing, or separate legal personality.

(Bylaw 4497)

5.3 The Manager is authorized to enforce all site rules, regulations, and bylaws at Hartland Landfill. They may also prohibit or restrict a person(s) who contravenes this Bylaw from attending the Hartland Landfill.

(Bylaw 4497)

5.4 A person is entitled to a 25% reduction in monetary penalty resulting from violation of this bylaw if fines or fees are paid within 30 days from issue.

(Bylaw 4497)

SCHEDULE "C"
TIPPING FEES

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881
SCHEDULE "C"

TIPPING FEES

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881

(Bylaw 4497)

FEES

1. The fees for depositing solid waste at the Disposal Site are:

<u>Waste Type</u>	<u>Disposal Site Designated Location</u>	<u>Tipping Fee (per tonne)</u>	<u>Other Fees</u>	<u>Minimum Tipping Fee</u>
<u>Asbestos Containing Material</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$157</u>		<u>\$20</u>
<u>Asphalt Roofing Shingles (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Asphalt Roofing Shingles (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$110</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Bicycle tires and tubes</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>	<u>\$6 recycling area entry fee</u>	<u>No fee</u>
<u>Bulky Waste</u>	<u>Active Face</u>	<u>\$254</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Carpet and Underlay (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop off Area</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Carpet and Underlay (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$110</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Clean Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$150</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Clean Wood Waste (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop off Area</u>	<u>\$80</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Clean Wood Waste (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$80</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Controlled Waste</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>As listed in Schedule "E"</u>		<u>\$20</u>

<u>Cooking oil and grease</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>		<u>No fee</u>
<u>Extended Producer Responsibility Product listed in Schedule "G" (excluding tires on rims)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>		<u>No fee</u>
<u>Extended Producer Responsibility Product listed in Schedule "G" tires on rims</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>	<u>\$6 recycling area entry fee</u>	<u>No fee</u>
<u>Hauler Incentive Rates (effective January 1, 2024)</u>		<u>\$125</u>		
<u>Hauler Incentive Rates (effective January 1, 2026)</u>		<u>\$135</u>		
<u>Household Hazardous Waste</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>		<u>No fee</u>
<u>International Low Risk Waste</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$135</u>		
<u>Kitchen Scraps until December 31, 2021</u>	<u>Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station</u>	<u>\$120</u>		
<u>Kitchen Scraps effective January 1, 2022</u>	<u>Kitchen Scraps Transfer Station</u>	<u>\$140</u>		
<u>Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$300</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Unsorted Renovation and Demolition Waste (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Active Face</u>	<u>\$300</u>		<u>\$20</u>

<u>Waste Type</u>	<u>Disposal Site Designated Location</u>	<u>Tipping Fee (per tonne)</u>	<u>Other Fees</u>	<u>Minimum Tipping Fee</u>
<u>Mattresses and boxsprings</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Propane tanks and fire extinguishers</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>		<u>No fee</u>
<u>Recyclable Material excluding Scrap Metal, mattresses and boxsprings, Yard and Garden Material and Clean Wood Waste (by non-commercial hauler)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>	<u>\$6 recycling area entry fee</u>	<u>No fee</u>
<u>Recyclable Material excluding Scrap Metal, mattresses and boxsprings, Yard and Garden Material and Clean Wood Waste (by Commercial Hauler)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>	<u>\$26 recycling area entry fee</u>	<u>No fee</u>
<u>Refuse (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Active Face</u>	<u>\$150</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Refuse (effective January 1, 2024)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Salvaged Wood Waste</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>No Fee</u>		<u>No fee</u>
<u>Scrap Metal</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>No fee</u>	<u>No fee</u>	
<u>Stumps and Branches</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$110</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Treated Wood and Wood Products (effective July 1, 2024)</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$110</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Waste Asbestos which originates outside the CRD</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$500</u>		<u>\$20</u>
<u>Weeds (Source separated)</u>	<u>Active Face</u>	<u>\$59</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Weeds (not Source –separated in Refuse)</u>	<u>Active Face</u>	<u>\$150</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Weeds (not Source –separated in Refuse)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$150</u>	<u>\$10 bin fee</u>	
<u>Weeds (Source separated)</u>	<u>Public Drop Off Area</u>	<u>\$59</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Yard and Garden Materials</u>	<u>As directed by CRD staff</u>	<u>\$59</u>		<u>\$10</u>
<u>Uncovered or unsecured loads</u>	<u>All fees applicable to the Load are doubled</u>			

GENERAL

2. Per tonne fees are based on weight as measured on the scale, based on the difference in weight between the loaded weight and the weight of the empty Vehicle.
3. Where a dollar amount per tonne is indicated, it is to be interpreted as allowing a proportionate fee for a portion of a tonne in 10 kg increments.
4. All fees shall be rounded up or down to the nearest quarter of a dollar.
5. In the event that the weigh scales provided at the Disposal Site are not operational, or in the event of traffic congestion, or at the discretion of the Manager, weights shall be as estimated based on volume by the Manager or Capital Regional District staff.
6. If a person disposes a Load containing Source-separated Recyclable Materials, Extended Producer Responsibility Products, Yard and Garden Material, Household Hazardous Waste, or other Refuse at the Public Drop Off Area and chooses not to weigh out after disposal of each class of material, they are subject to pay a tipping fee for Refuse for the entire Load.
7. All fees payable under this Bylaw shall be paid to the Capital Regional District in cash, by cheque, debit, or credit card at the time the disposal is made.
8. Notwithstanding Section 7, any person disposing Solid Waste, except Recyclable Materials, at the Disposal Site on a regular basis may apply to the Capital Regional District for credit, and, if the treasurer is satisfied of the credit worthiness of the person, he or she may grant credit to the person, in which case payment of the fee imposed under Section 1 shall be made and the credit extended on the following conditions.
 - (a) the person receiving credit shall pay to the Capital Regional District all fees in full within thirty (30) days of the last day of the month for which an invoice has been submitted. The Capital Regional District will invoice monthly for Solid Waste disposed during the preceding month. The invoice amount will be based on the total quantity of Solid Waste delivered during the month and the posted disposal rates in effect at the time of delivery;
 - (b) late payment(s) will be subject to an interest penalty fee of 1.5% per month;
 - (c) the Capital Regional District reserves the right to cancel, upon five (5) days' notice, the credit offered herein for late payment, non-payment, or other justified cause as judged solely by the treasurer;
 - (d) if the person receiving credit fails to pay to the Capital Regional District all fees in full within thirty (30) days of the last day of the month in which an invoice has been issued, the Capital Regional District may withhold monies equivalent to those fees, plus interest, that are owed by the Capital Regional District to the person receiving credit under a separate contract, agreement, or offer between the Capital Regional District and the person receiving credit; and
 - (e) the Capital Regional District reserves the right to refuse access to the Disposal Site to a person receiving credit until outstanding fees are paid.

SCHEDULE "D"

(Bylaw 4100)

PROHIBITED WASTE

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881

<u>Prohibited Waste</u>
<u>Aggregate</u>
<u>Asbestos Containing Material, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>
<u>Asphalt and Rubble</u>
<u>Biomedical Waste</u>
<u>Clean Soil</u>
<u>Concrete</u>
<u>Contaminated Demolition Waste</u>
<u>Gypsum Board or Wallboard, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>
<u>Ignitable Waste</u>
<u>Kitchen Scraps, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Liquids, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Motor vehicle bodies and farm implements</u>
<u>Radioactive Waste</u>
<u>Reactive wastes</u>
<u>Sharps, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Specified Risk Material</u>
<u>Vermiculite Insulation, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Waste that is on fire or smouldering</u>
<u>Waste containing PCBs, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>

SCHEDULE "D"

(Bylaw 4497)

PROHIBITED WASTE

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881

<u>Prohibited Waste</u>
<u>Aggregate</u>
<u>Asphalt Roofing Shingles, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Asbestos Containing Material, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>
<u>Asphalt and Rubble</u>
<u>Biomedical Waste</u>
<u>Carpet and Underlay, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Clean Soil</u>
<u>Concrete</u>
<u>Contaminated Demolition Waste</u>
<u>Gypsum Board or Wallboard, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>
<u>Ignitable Waste</u>

<u>Kitchen Scraps, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Liquids, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Motor vehicle bodies and farm implements</u>
<u>Radioactive Waste</u>
<u>Reactive wastes</u>
<u>Sharps, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Specified Risk Material</u>
<u>Vermiculite Insulation, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>
<u>Waste that is on fire or smouldering</u>
<u>Waste containing PCBs, except as permitted in this bylaw</u>
<u>Wood Waste, except as permitted in this Bylaw</u>

SCHEDULE "E"

CONTROLLED WASTE

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT
BYLAW NO. 3881

(Bylaw 4497)

The fees for disposing of Controlled Waste in the Disposal Site are:

<u>Controlled Waste</u>	<u>Disposal Fee</u>
<u>Animal Fecal Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Catch Basin Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Commercial Load of Uncontaminated Demolition Waste</u>	<u>\$110 per tonne</u>
<u>Condemned or Spoiled Foods</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard</u>	<u>\$311 per tonne</u>
<u>Contaminated Gypsum Board or Wallboard originating outside the CRD effective January 1, 2017</u>	<u>\$500 per tonne</u>
<u>Contaminated Soil</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Dead Animal</u>	<u>\$254 per tonne</u>
<u>Fibre Optic Cable</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Food Processing Wastes</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Health Hazard Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>International High Risk Cruise Ship Waste</u>	<u>\$500 per tonne</u>
<u>Knotweed</u>	<u>\$59 per tonne</u>
<u>Miscellaneous Controlled Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Pumpings from septage treatment facilities containing residual sludge</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Pumpings from sewage treatment plants, pump stations and sewer lines</u>	<u>\$157per tonne</u>
<u>Screenings from sewage treatment plants, septage treatment facilities and pump stations</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Sharps</u>	<u>\$254 per tonne</u>
<u>Slurries which may contain non-hazardous solids, soil, sand, gravel, fibres, fats, oils and grease or mineral oil and grease</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Soot and Ash</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Spent charcoal from water purification plants and odour filters</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Surface Coating Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Vehicle Washing Facility Waste</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Vermiculite Insulation</u>	<u>\$157 per tonne</u>
<u>Waste Sludge from sewage treatment plants containing no more than 80% total moisture</u>	<u>\$121 per tonne</u>

SCHEDULE "F"

(Bylaw 3917)

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

**RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION
AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)**

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 3881

SCHEDULE "F"

(Bylaw 4497)

RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

**RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION
AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)**

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 3881

<u>Mandatory Recyclable Material</u>
<u>EPR Products</u>
<u>Clean Wood Waste (Effective January 1, 2024)</u>
<u>Asphalt Roofing Shingles (Effective July 1, 2024)</u>
<u>Carpet and Underlay (Effective July 1, 2024)</u>
<u>Treated Wood and Wood Products (Effective July 1, 2024)</u>
<u>Salvaged Wood Waste (Effective July 1, 2024)</u>
<u>Non-EPR Corrugated Cardboard</u>
<u>Propane Tanks and fire extinguishers</u>
<u>White Goods</u>
<u>Non-EPR Mixed Paper</u>
<u>Scrap Metal</u>
<u>Yard and Garden Material</u>
<u>Voluntary Recyclable Material</u>
<u>Books (textbooks, novels, soft and hardcover books)</u>
<u>Non-EPR Film plastic</u>
<u>Non-EPR Glass containers</u>
<u>Large rigid plastics</u>
<u>Mattresses and boxsprings</u>
<u>Rigid plastic containers</u>
<u>Non-EPR Polystyrene</u>
<u>Non-EPR Polycoated containers</u>
<u>Bicycle tubes and tires</u>

SCHEDULE "G"

(Bylaw 3917)

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY PRODUCTS
RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION
AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 3881

SCHEDULE "G"

(Bylaw 4497)

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY PRODUCTS
RECEIVED AT HARTLAND LANDFILL AT A DESIGNATED LOCATION
AT THE PUBLIC DROP OFF AREA (SMALL SOURCE SEPARATED LOADS)

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 3881

<u>Product Category</u>	<u>Materials Accepted at Hartland</u>
<u>Beverage container</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>ready-to-serve beverage containers made of aluminium, glass, paper, plastic and/or steel</u>
<u>Solvent and flammable liquids,</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>flammables,</u>
<u>Gasoline,</u> <u>Pesticide,</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>gasoline and pesticides</u>
<u>Lubricating oil,</u> <u>oil filter,</u> <u>Paint product,</u> <u>Lead acid battery,</u> <u>antifreeze</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>lubricating oil and empty oil containers</u>• <u>used oil filters</u>• <u>paint</u>• <u>lead acid batteries</u>• <u>antifreeze</u>
<u>Electronic and electrical</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>display products and accessories (TV, monitor, remote)</u>• <u>desktop computers and accessories (CPU, keyboard, mouse, cable)</u>• <u>portable computers and accessories (laptop, netbook, tablet)</u>• <u>printing, scanning and multifunction devices (printer, fax machine, scanner)</u>• <u>audio products and accessories (radio, record player/stereo, walkie talkie, MP3, earphones)</u>• <u>video products and accessories (camera, video console, VCR/DVD/PVR)</u>• <u>video gaming systems and accessories (game console, controller, joystick, cable)</u>• <u>non-cellular telephones and answering machines</u>• <u>aftermarket vehicle audio and video systems (speaker, vehicle display, GPS)</u>• <u>electronic musical instruments (guitar, drum set, keyboard)</u>• <u>IT and Telecom devices (router, Ethernet switch, telecom bridge, cash register</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>medical monitoring and control devices (thermometer, blood pressure device, stethoscope, microscope)</u> • <u>small appliances and power tools (kitchen countertop, personal care, floor cleaning, weight measurement, garment care, air treatment, time measurement, sports and leisure, power tools, sewing and textile, exercise machines)</u> • <u>residential lights (fluorescent tubes and bulbs (CFLs), halogen and incandescent lamps, light emitting diode (LED) lamps, light ballasts (that may contain PCB), High Intensity Discharge (HID) and other mercury containing lamps)</u> • <u>residential light fixtures and products (bike lights, ceiling fixtures, chandeliers, flashlights, floor lamps, light strings, outdoor fixtures, recessed/pot lights)</u> • <u>batteries for use in electronic and electrical products listed in this section including primary and rechargeable batteries</u>
<u>Tire</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>automotive tires (unrimmed)</u>
<u>Printed Paper and Packaging from Residential Premises but not from Industrial Commercial Institutional operations</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cardboard storage box</u> • <u>Cardboard storage</u> • <u>Cardboard moving boxes</u> • <u>Paper gift boxes</u> • <u>Paper bag</u> • <u>Paper lunch bag</u> • <u>Paper pinata</u> • <u>Paper gift bag</u> • <u>Paper party hat</u> • <u>Paper party décor</u> • <u>Newspapers</u> • <u>Newspaper Inserts</u> • <u>Magazines</u> • <u>Catalogues</u> • <u>Telephone Directories</u> • <u>Other Printed Media</u> • <u>Residential Printed Paper</u> • <u>Miscellaneous Printed Paper</u> • <u>Old Corrugated Cardboard</u> • <u>Paper cup (hot) (Polycoated liner)</u> • <u>Paper Cup (hot) (biodegradable liner)</u> • <u>Paper Cup (cold) (waxed)</u> • <u>Paper Cup (cold) (2-sided Polycoated)</u> • <u>Polycoated Milk Cartons</u> • <u>Aseptic Containers</u> • <u>Multi-laminated Paper Packaging</u> • <u>Old Boxboard (OBB)</u> • <u>Wet Strength Boxboard</u> • <u>Moulded Pulp</u> • <u>Kraft Papers</u> • <u>Polycoated Boxboard</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Films</u> • <u>Low-density polyethylene / Linear Low-density polyethylene Films</u>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Polystyrene Clamshells Expanded polystyrene</u> • <u>Polystyrene Trays/Plates Expanded polystyrene</u> • <u>Polystyrene Meat Trays Expanded polystyrene</u> • <u>Polystyrene Hot Drink Cups Expanded polystyrene</u> • <u>Polystyrene Cushion Packaging Expanded polystyrene</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Bottles (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Jars</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Clamshells</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Trays</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Tubs & Lids</u> • <u>Polyethylene terephthalate Cold Drink Cups</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Bottles (non-beverage)</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Jars</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Pails</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Trays</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Tubs & Lids</u> • <u>High-density polyethylene Planter Pots</u> • <u>Polyvinyl chloride Bottles</u> • <u>Polyvinyl chloride Jars</u> • <u>Polyvinyl chloride Trays</u> • <u>Polyvinyl chloride Tubs & Lids</u> • <u>Low-density polyethylene Bottles (non-Beverage)</u> • <u>Low-density polyethylene Jars</u> • <u>Low-density polyethylene Tubs & Jars</u> • <u>Polypropylene Bottles (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Polypropylene Jars</u> • <u>Polypropylene Clamshells</u> • <u>Polypropylene Trays</u> • <u>Polypropylene Tubs & Lids</u> • <u>Polypropylene Cold Drink Cups</u> • <u>Polypropylene Planter Pots</u> • <u>Polystyrene Bottles (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Clamshells (rigid)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Trays (rigid)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Tubs & Lids (rigid)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Tubs & Lids (high impact)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Cold Drink Cups (rigid)</u> • <u>Polystyrene Planter Pots</u> • <u>Other¹ Plastic Bottles (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Other Plastic Jars</u> • <u>Other Plastic Clamshells</u> • <u>Other Plastic Trays</u> • <u>Other Plastic Tubs & Lids</u> • <u>Other Plastic Cold Drink</u> • <u>Other Plastic Planter Pots</u>
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¹ 'Other' plastic packaging is typically: manufactured from a combination of recycled resins; manufactured with a barrier layer; or, lacking a resin code mark.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Steel Cans (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Steel Aerosol Cans</u> • <u>Spiral Wound Cans (steel ends)</u> • <u>Aluminum Cans (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Aluminum Aerosol Cans</u> • <u>Aluminum Foil and Foil Containers</u> • <u>Bimetal Containers/Aerosols</u> • <u>Clear Glass Bottles and Jars (non-beverage)</u> • <u>Coloured Glass Bottles and Jars (non-beverage)</u>
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SCHEDULE 19 TO BYLAW NO. 1857*(Bylaw 2163, 2281, 2359, 3140, 3899, 4003, [4567](#))***HARTLAND LANDFILL TIPPING FEE AND REGULATION BYLAW NO. 6, 2013**

<u>WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS DESIGNATING OFFENCE</u>	<u>SECTION</u>	<u>FINE</u>
1. Disobey Site Regulations.	2.1	\$100.00
2. Fail to follow Site Regulations	2.2	\$100.00
3. Non-district waste	2.3	\$100.00
4. Deposit Prohibited waste	2.5	\$200.00
5. Deposit Hazardous waste	2.8	\$100.00
6. Improper disposal asbestos	2.11	\$200.00
7. Deposit controlled waste	2.12 (a to j)	\$300.00
8. Deposit recyclable material	2.14	\$100.00
9. Improper deposit mandatory recyclable	2.15	\$50.00
10. Improper deposit voluntary recyclable	2.16	\$50.00
11. Improper deposit weeds	2.18	\$50.00
12. Deposit EPR material	2.19	\$200.00
13. Improper deposit EPR material	2.20	\$50.00
14. Deposit HHW by commercial hauler	2.21	\$200.00
15. Deposit HHW	2.22	\$100.00
16. Improper deposit of HHW	2.23	\$50.00
17. Deposit contaminated demo waste	2.25	\$200.00
18. Improper deposit demo waste	2.26	\$100.00
19. Improper deposit kitchen scraps	2.27	\$200.00
20. Fail to source separate solid waste	2.28	\$100.00
21. Fail to pay fee	3.1	\$300.00
22. Deposit while charge unpaid	3.2 (b)	\$100.00
23. Uncovered/unsecured load	Sch. B, Reg. 2.1	\$100.00
24. Load not ready for disposal	Sch. B, Reg. 2.3	\$100.00

25.	Drive off designated roads	Sch. B, Reg. 3.1	\$100.00
26.	Fail to obey signs	Sch. B, Reg. 3.2	\$100.00
27.	Fail to follow directions	Sch. B, Reg. 3.3	\$100.00
28.	Scavenging	Sch. B, Reg. 3.5	\$100.00
29.	Loitering on site	Sch. B, Reg. 3.6	\$100.00
30.	Vehicle washing	Sch. B, Reg. 3.7	\$100.00
31.	Disorderly conduct	Sch. B, Reg. 3.8	\$100.00
32.	Overweight vehicle	Sch. B, Reg. 3.9	\$100.00
33.	Children at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.2	\$50.00
34.	Pets at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.3	\$50.00
35.	Smoking at disposal site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.4	\$100.00
36.	Use electronic device while driving	Sch. B, Reg. 4.7	\$100.00
37.	No protective equipment	Sch. B, Reg. 4.8	\$50.00

WORDS OR EXPRESSIONS DESIGNATING OFFENCE	SECTION	FINE	EARLY PAYMENT*
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1.	Disobey Site Regulations	2.1	\$100.00	
2.	Fail to follow Site Regulations	2.2	\$100.00	
3.	Non-district waste	2.3	\$500.00	\$375.00
4.	Deposit Prohibited waste	2.5	\$200.00	
5.	Deposit Hazardous waste	2.8	\$100.00	
6.	Improper disposal asbestos	2.11	\$200.00	
7.	Deposit controlled waste	2.12	\$300.00	
8.	Deposit recyclable material	2.14	\$500.00	\$375.00
9.	Improper deposit mandatory recyclable	2.15	\$200.00	\$150.00
10.	Improper deposit voluntary recyclable	2.16	\$200.00	\$150.00
11.	Improper deposit weeds	2.18	\$50.00	
12.	Deposit EPR material	2.19	\$200.00	
13.	Improper deposit EPR material	2.20	\$200.00	\$150.00
14.	Deposit HHW by commercial hauler	2.21	\$200.00	
15.	Deposit HHW	2.22	\$100.00	

16.	Improper deposit of HHW	2.23	\$50.00	
17.	Deposit Contaminated Demo Waste	2.25	\$300.00	\$225.00
18.	Improper Deposit Sorted Demo Waste	2.26	\$200.00	\$150.00
19.	Improper deposit kitchen scraps	2.27	\$200.00	
20.	Fail to source separate solid waste	2.28	\$500.00	\$375.00
21.	Fail to pay fee	3.1	\$300.00	
22.	Deposit while charge unpaid	3.2 (b)	\$100.00	
23.	Uncovered/unsecured load	Sch. B, Reg. 2.1	\$100.00	
24.	Load not ready for disposal	Sch. B, Reg. 2.3	\$100.00	
25.	Drive off designated roads	Sch. B, Reg. 3.1	\$100.00	
26.	Fail to obey signs	Sch. B, Reg. 3.2	\$100.00	
27.	Fail to follow directions	Sch. B, Reg. 3.3	\$100.00	
28.	Scavenging	Sch. B, Reg. 3.5	\$100.00	
29.	Loitering on site	Sch. B, Reg. 3.6	\$100.00	
30.	Vehicle washing	Sch. B, Reg. 3.7	\$100.00	
31.	Disorderly conduct	Sch. B, Reg. 3.8	\$100.00	
32.	Overweight vehicle	Sch. B, Reg. 3.9	\$100.00	
33.	Children at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.2	\$50.00	
34.	Pets at site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.3	\$50.00	
35.	Smoking at disposal site	Sch. B, Reg. 4.4	\$100.00	
36.	Use electronic device while driving	Sch. B, Reg. 4.7	\$100.00	
37.	No protective equipment	Sch. B, Reg. 4.8	\$50.00	
38.	Unauthorized videotaping or photography on site	Sch. B, Reg 3.12	\$100.00	

*Early Payment: Fine if Paid on or Before the 30th day from the date on which the ticket is served.



Material Stream Diversion, Policy Changes and Bylaw Updates

Environmental Services Committee
November 15, 2023

Phase 1 – January 1, 2024



Active Face Material Bans (Banned from General Refuse)	Tipping Fee Changes	Fines and Bylaw Enforcement*
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clean wood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">General refuse will increase to \$150/tonneHauler incentive rate of \$125/tonne for general refuse will be introducedClean wood will be accepted at \$80/tonneThe international high-risk cruise ship waste will increase to \$500/tonne	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fine rates will increase (up to a max of \$500)Bylaw staff will issue warning tickets and focus on educationIntroduction of a 25% discount on some fines paid within 30 days

**This has been modified since the original Board direction in May 2023.*

Phase 2 – July 1, 2024



Active Face Material Bans (Banned from General Refuse)	Tipping Fee Changes	Fines and Bylaw Enforcement
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treated wood• Carpet and underlay• Asphalt shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The following materials will be accepted at \$110/tonne:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Treated wood- Carpet and underlay- Asphalt shingles• Salvageable wood will be accepted for free• A new tipping fee of \$300/tonne will be introduced for unsorted renovation & demolition materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bylaw staff will increase enforcement

What's Next?

1. Communications Plan
2. Hartland Material Stream Transfer Station
 - Request for Proposals – award Q1 2024
 - Transfer Station development and operation – July 2024
3. Quarterly staff reports to the Environmental Services Committee and Board on the impact of the changes on solid waste tonnages and revenue over time



Thank you

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Capital Regional District



CRDVictoria



crd.bc.ca

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2023**

SUBJECT Financial Support for Township of Esquimalt Integrated Resource Management – Biochar Testing

ISSUE SUMMARY

The Township of Esquimalt has reached out to the Capital Regional District (CRD) to confirm the continued availability of previously offered Integrated Resource Management funding.

BACKGROUND

The Township of Esquimalt has been exploring an Integrated Resource Management approach to managing municipal solid waste, kitchen scraps and yard and garden waste using thermal technologies at its public works yard since 2019.

At the July 14, 2021 CRD Board meeting, staff were directed to support the business case process the Township of Esquimalt was undertaking to explore feasibility and gasification of solid waste, and \$50,000 was identified to support this work.

At the September 25, 2023 Township of Esquimalt council meeting, an Integrated Resource Management Update was provided to Esquimalt Council and they moved:

That Council postpone consideration of this matter pending receipt of a proposal for biochar testing costs and confirmation of availability of funds from the Capital Regional District to undertake this testing.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board: That the Capital Regional District provide \$50,000 to the Township of Esquimalt in support of municipal solid waste biochar testing costs.

Alternative 2

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board: That the Capital Regional District not provide funding to the Township of Esquimalt in support of municipal solid waste biochar testing costs.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

In 2021, CRD staff identified \$50,000 from the Core Area Liquid Waste Planning Operational Reserve Fund to support the Township of Esquimalt's pilot project which, at that time, included evaluation of potential co-processing of biosolids.

Township of Esquimalt staff have confirmed that the proposed biochar testing would be conducted on municipal solid waste, and not biosolids. Staff have identified an alternative source of funds (\$50,000) within the Hartland Landfill operating budget that could be provided to the Township of Esquimalt in support of municipal solid waste biochar testing costs.

CONCLUSION

At the July 14, 2021 Capital Regional District Board meeting, staff were directed to support the business case process the Township of Esquimalt was undertaking to explore feasibility and gasification of waste. To support this work, \$50,000 was identified. The Township of Esquimalt has approached the Capital Regional District requesting confirmation of the availability of funds. If directed, staff will allocate \$50,000 from the Hartland Landfill operating budget to the Township of Esquimalt in support of biochar testing costs.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:
That the Capital Regional District provide \$50,000 to the Township of Esquimalt in support of municipal solid waste biochar testing costs.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Larisa Hutcheson, P. Eng., General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2023**

SUBJECT **Bylaw No. 4575 – Regional Coordination of Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To initiate the conversion of the invasive species program under the Climate Action Service to a separate service focused on regional biodiversity and protection of ecological assets.

BACKGROUND

The Capital Regional District (CRD) Board identified a strategic initiative to “explore options for a regional approach to biodiversity and the protection of ecological assets” in its 2023-2026 Strategic Priorities. Protecting and enhancing regional biodiversity and ecological assets will help build climate resiliency, improve watershed and harbour health, support food security and enhance the livability, sustainability and resilience of the region through environmental stewardship.

Staff propose converting the existing invasive species program into a new Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Service that integrates coordination of biodiversity, protection and stewardship of ecological assets and invasive species management. This proposed service supports the following Board priorities: (1) regional action around protection of biodiversity and ecological assets (i.e., invasive species, urban forests, terrestrial ecosystems, waterways and wetlands, and intertidal/near shore marine habitats); (2) engagement with First Nations partners on collaborative stewardship of key ecological and cultural features in support of meaningful reconciliation and restoration; and (3) to enhance regional collaboration and action in building climate resiliency.

Staff have drafted a new establishment bylaw (Appendix A) and a proposed cost apportionment (Appendix B) for consideration.

Initially the service will regionalize the invasive species program, including support to the Electoral Areas, at the current level of support and formalize local government requisition for the part-time invasive species coordinator. Currently, the invasive species program is funded through an allocation model from Regional Parks, Watershed Protection and Environmental Protection divisions. Additional staff capacity and operational funds will be considered in future budget cycles.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the CRD Board:

1. That Bylaw No. 4575, “Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Coordination Establishing Bylaw No. 1, 2023”, be introduced and read a first, second and third time;
2. That participating area approval be obtained by regional alternative approval process; and
3. That Bylaw No. 4575 be forwarded to the Inspector of Municipalities for approval.

Alternative 2

That the report be referred back to staff for more information to be considered in the 2025 budget process.

IMPLICATIONS

Environmental and Climate Implications

Healthy environments form the foundation for healthy communities and biodiversity is a key metric of healthy and resilient environments. The Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services released the Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in 2019, which found that biodiversity is being altered at an unprecedented rate. Five direct drivers of biodiversity loss were identified:

- 1) Land/Sea-Use Change
- 2) Invasive Alien Species
- 3) Climate Change
- 4) Overexploitation of Resources
- 5) Pollution

The existing CRD program is a good basis for the new service; invasive species management is an integral component of environmental stewardship that restores, protects and enhances healthy ecosystems.

Social Implications

Enhanced knowledge and awareness relating to biodiversity will inform the ways citizens across the region relate to the environment. Our goal is to prompt more environmentally conscious actions, such as ecosystem restoration and protection, watershed protection, planting of trees and native species and removal of invasive species to enhance and protect biodiversity and ecological assets in the region.

Intergovernmental Implications

A regional approach to biodiversity and protection of ecological assets requires coordination across multiple levels of government, First Nations, environmental organizations, landowners, and residents of the region. Currently, staff collaborate and coordinate with many of these partners through CRD-facilitated, multi-stakeholder initiatives around watershed and harbour stewardship, invasive plants, and Canada geese. The CRD is well-positioned to take on a role in the regional enhancement and protection of biodiversity and ecological assets.

Financial Implications

Currently the invasive species program is funded through an allocation model across three divisions: Regional Parks, Watershed Protection and Environmental Protection. The proposed new service would shift funding to a regional requisition at the current budget (approximately \$100,000). This new regional service would be cost-shared based on population (50%) and converted assessment (50%). The proposed cost apportionment for the participating partners for 2024 is in Appendix B.

Legal Implications

A regional district may operate any service it deems desirable provided that, on establishment of the service by way of service establishing bylaw, it received participating area approval. There are three options to obtain participating area approval for Bylaw No. 4575: regional alternative approval process; municipal consent on behalf with alternative approval process (AAP) in the electoral areas; and referendum/elector assent.

A regional district's bylaw-making powers are subject to certain levels of provincial approval, such as for bylaws relating to public health or, in this case, bylaws that may relate to regulation of the natural environment. As this bylaw is for coordination, engagement and public education, and not for regulation, no additional Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy approval is required. The draft bylaw contains a provision for clarity, stating it is not for regulation, to avoid confusion on the Inspector of Municipalities' review.

As a regional biodiversity and environmental stewardship service is most effective if all municipalities and electoral areas participate, a regional AAP is advised. This would put the responsibility of objecting to the service on the electors who, if 10% were not in favour, could determine not to proceed. An alternative is the municipal consent process, which would permit any municipality or electoral area to effectively veto the creation of the service if they were not in favour of its establishment. Given an AAP is already required in the Electoral Areas, it is recommended a regional AAP be pursued.

CONCLUSION

The Capital Regional District (CRD) Board identified the preservation of regional biodiversity and protection of natural assets as a strategic priority and directed staff to explore options for a regional approach to the issue. Converting the current invasive species program to a service under a new establishing bylaw will support the Board's direction, expand the service more broadly towards environmental stewardship and allow for service level amendments based on future Board direction. Staff have prepared a service establishment bylaw to pursue a regional approach to biodiversity and the protection of ecological assets and to coordinate partnerships between land use agencies under various jurisdictions, including First Nations, federal and provincial agencies, local and regional governments, environmental stewardship groups and residents. Increased environmental stewardship and action on biodiversity and protection of ecological assets can improve watershed health, build climate resiliency and create more sustainable and livable communities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the CRD Board:

1. That Bylaw No. 4575, "Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Coordination Establishing Bylaw No. 1, 2023", be introduced and read a first, second and third time;
2. That participating area approval be obtained by regional alternative approval process; and
3. That Bylaw No. 4575 be forwarded to the Inspector of Municipalities for approval.

Submitted by:	Glenn Harris, Ph.D., R.P.Bio., Senior Manager, Environmental Protection
Concurrence:	Larisa Hutcheson, P. Eng., General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Kristen Morley, J.D., General Manager, Corporate Services & Corporate Officer
Concurrence:	Nelson Chan, MBA, FCPA, FCMA, Chief Financial Officer
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Bylaw No. 4575, “Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Coordination Establishing Bylaw No. 1, 2023”

Appendix B: Participants Cost Apportionment – Regional Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Service

CAPITAL REGIONAL DISTRICT

BYLAW NO. 4575

A BYLAW TO ESTABLISH A SERVICE FOR REGIONAL COORDINATION OF BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

WHEREAS:

- A. The Board of the Capital Regional District wishes to establish a regional Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship service (the "Service") to pursue a regional approach to biodiversity and the protection of ecological assets with public authorities and groups across the capital region under s.332 of the *Local Government Act*.
- B. Participating area approval is required and assent of the electors has been obtained by regional alternative approval process, pursuant to ss.342(4) and 345 of the *Local Government Act*; and,
- C. The approval of the Inspector of Municipalities has been obtained under s.342 of the *Local Government Act*.

NOW THEREFORE the Regional Board of the Capital Regional District in open meeting assembled enacts as follows:

1. Service

- 1.1 The Service being established and to be operated is a service for the purpose of coordinating a regional approach to biodiversity, protection of ecological assets and environmental stewardship ("the Service"), including:
 - a. Conducting research and obtaining biodiversity and ecological asset inventory and data, monitoring, mapping and managing their key stressors and problem species (i.e. invasive plants and animals);
 - b. Coordinating, communicating and establishing collaborative partnerships with municipalities, First Nations, large landowners, other government agencies, and stewardship groups to protect, restore and enhance key biodiverse habitats and ecological assets, and to minimize and manage the impacts of stressors and problem species (i.e., coordinating training on managing invasive species, provision of educational resources, and establishment of a shared treatment and monitoring contract); and
 - c. Facilitating the development and implementation of an environmental stewardship strategy and public outreach and education program to increase public awareness of, and engagement in, the protection of biodiversity and ecological assets and managing invasive species.
- 1.2 For clarity, this bylaw does not establish a service to regulate the natural environment under the *Community Charter*.

2. Service Area Boundaries

The boundaries of the service area are coterminous with the boundaries of the Capital Regional District (the "Service Area").

3. Participating Areas

All municipalities and electoral areas within the Capital Regional District are the participating areas for this service (the "Participating Area").

4. Cost Recovery

As provided in Section 378 of the *Local Government Act*, the annual cost of providing the Service shall be recovered by one or more of the following:

- a. property value taxes imposed in accordance with Division 3 of Part 11 of the *Local Government Act*;
- b. fees and charges imposed under Section 397 of the *Local Government Act*;
- c. revenues raised by other means authorized by the *Local Government Act* or another *Act*;
- d. revenues received by way of agreement, enterprises, gift, grant or otherwise.

5. Cost Apportionment

- a. The annual costs for the service, net of grants and other revenues, shall be apportioned among the participating areas, as follows:
 - i. Fifty (50) per cent of the costs shall be recovered on the basis of the population of the participating areas; and
 - ii. Fifty (50) per cent on the converted value of land and improvements in the participating areas.
- b. Population, for the purpose of this section, is the population estimate as determined annually by the Regional Planning department of the Capital Regional District.

6. Maximum Requisition

The maximum amount that may be requisitioned under Section 339(1)(e) for the Service will be the greater of:

- a. Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000); or
- b. An amount equal to the amount that could be raised by a property value tax rate of \$0.0028 per one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00), which when applied to the net taxable value of the land and improvements within the Service Area, will yield the maximum amount that may be requisitioned for the Service.

7. Citation

This Bylaw may be cited as Bylaw No. 4575, "Biodiversity and Environmental Stewardship Coordination Establishing Bylaw No. 1, 2023".

READ A FIRST TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A SECOND TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
READ A THIRD TIME THIS	th	day of	20__
APPROVED BY THE INSPECTOR OF MUNICIPALITIES THIS	th	day of	20__
APPROVED BY REGIONAL ALTERNATIVE APPROVAL PROCESS THIS	th	day of	20__
ADOPTED THIS	th	day of	20__

CHAIR

CORPORATE OFFICER

PARTICIPANTS COST APPORTIONMENT

REGIONAL BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP SERVICE

November 2023

50/50 Converted Assessment/Population

	Basis of Apportionment		Percent of Total	2024 Requisition
	50% Regional Planning Population (2022)	50% Converted Assessments (2023 Revised)		
Municipalities				
Central Saanich	18,689	923,380,888	4.35%	4,234
Colwood	20,766	809,693,136	4.32%	4,204
Esquimalt	19,155	671,867,225	3.81%	3,704
Highlands	2,599	136,960,528	0.63%	609
Langford	49,345	2,121,412,137	10.74%	10,446
Metchosin	5,142	226,870,368	1.13%	1,102
North Saanich	12,671	918,708,349	3.65%	3,549
Oak Bay	19,211	1,279,769,880	5.26%	5,119
Saanich	125,853	5,461,179,077	27.52%	26,760
Sidney	12,569	754,068,357	3.25%	3,156
Sooke	15,991	593,243,986	3.26%	3,167
Victoria	96,390	4,946,222,123	22.89%	22,264
View Royal	12,606	498,912,282	2.64%	2,569
	410,987	19,342,288,336	93.45%	90,882
Electoral Areas				
Juan de Fuca	5,651	367,942,462	1.53%	1,486
Salt Spring Island	11,828	723,420,921	3.09%	3,002
Southern Gulf Islands	5,388	550,734,297	1.93%	1,880
	22,867	1,642,097,680	6.55%	6,368
Total	433,854	20,984,386,016	100.00%	97,250

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 2023**

SUBJECT **Tendering of Hartland Landfill Heavy Equipment Operations Services Contract**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To request approval to issue an Invitation to Tender for Heavy Equipment Operations Services at the Hartland Landfill.

BACKGROUND

Heavy equipment services for daily landfilling operational tasks at Hartland have been contracted out since the Capital Regional District (CRD) assumed operation of the facility in 1985. The current five-year term expires on June 30, 2025 and, due to the long lead times for equipment delivery, the procurement process must be initiated soon to ensure a new contract is in place and the equipment available by then.

The scope of work includes all equipment, labour and materials for:

- daily landfilling operations, including:
 - bulldozing solid waste
 - compacting solid waste
 - excavating and backfilling controlled waste trenches
 - excavating and hauling daily cover
 - covering waste at the end of each day
- snow removal throughout the site
- emergency equipment support (i.e., landfill fires, spills, etc.)
- maintenance of site roads and ditches, including dust suppression
- installing horizontal landfill gas collection pipes

Historically, this contract had a term of five years, but due to improvements in technology that enhance equipment service life, staff believe there is potential value to the CRD in extending the contract term by up to two years. This would be included as options in the contract, with pricing provided for two one-year extensions. The decision to extend the contract would be determined by the overall condition of the equipment at the 3.5 and 4.5 year marks, respectively.

In 2022 and 2023, the CRD initiated a pilot trial to learn more about the benefits of shredding bulky waste (i.e., furniture) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste. Staff learned that shredding is a machine-intensive process that will result in an estimated additional annual operational cost of \$1M-\$1.5M. The economic and operational benefits far outweigh the additional cost of shredding. Staff estimate the economic benefits to be \$2M-\$3M annually based upon higher compaction (representing up to \$1M in airspace savings) and the use of shredded waste in lieu of aggregates produced onsite for a portion of the daily cover requirements (representing up to \$2M in airspace and aggregate cost savings). Operational benefits include reducing the need to tarp the waste each day, improved workability and better compaction of the solid waste. The savings on airspace will also extend the life of the landfill by several years, with a more

accurate estimation to be determined following regular shredding over a 1-2 year period. As the new diversion initiatives (carpet, wood and asphalt shingles) will have an impact on future C&D feedstock, staff recommend including shredding services in the tender as an optional item to be activated based on the availability of the appropriate type and volume of solid waste.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the CRD Board:

That tendering Heavy Equipment Operations Services at the Hartland Landfill for a term of up to seven years be approved, with optional pricing for shredding services.

Alternative 2

That this report be referred back to staff for additional information.

IMPLICATIONS

Financial Implications

The average annual cost over the last three years for the current contract was approximately \$3,000,000. Staff anticipate the rates for the next contract will be significantly higher based on recent inflationary pressures, but predicting the impact on the future annual cost is difficult at this point due to uncertainties in the economy.

The 2025 Environmental Resource Management Hartland Landfill operating budget will fund this contract. Results from the tender will inform the 2024 budget process to ensure sufficient operational funding in 2025.

The total value of this contract will exceed the delegated authority limit of the CRD's Chief Administrative Officer, so Board approval is required.

Environmental Implications

Modern diesel-powered heavy equipment is designed to meet the latest emissions requirements by requiring the use of Selective Catalytic Reduction technology (to eliminate NOx) and Diesel Particulate Filters. This has been a federal requirement since 2010. As the tender will require all new equipment, there is no risk of having high emission equipment provided in response to this tender.

The only piece of equipment in this equipment category that is available for electrification is the hybrid bulldozer. It is proposed to request optional pricing for this hybrid version in the tender.

Service Implications

Performing this work with CRD resources has been considered and determined to be well beyond the current capabilities of the CRD. Bringing this work "in-house" would require a major investment of time and resources to establish a specialized heavy equipment operation that can provide these services on a safe and consistent basis.

CONCLUSION

Hartland Landfill's current heavy equipment operations services contract expires on June 30, 2025 and, based on anticipated long lead times for the critical equipment, a tender must be issued by late 2023 to ensure business continuity at the landfill. Bringing this service in-house was considered but was deemed to be far beyond the current capabilities of the CRD. Waste shredding trials at the landfill demonstrate there are significant economic and operational benefits to shredding a portion of the C&D solid waste and this should be included as an optional item to be activated based on the availability of appropriate solid waste. Issuing a tender by the end of 2023 for Heavy Equipment Operations Services will ensure a contract is in place in time for the specialized heavy equipment to be available by the end of the current contract.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board: That tendering Heavy Equipment Operations Services at the Hartland Landfill for a term of up to seven years be approved, with optional pricing for shredding services.

Submitted by:	Steve May, Senior Manager, Facilities Management & Engineering Services
Concurrence:	Larisa Hutcheson, P. Eng., General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer



February 2023

For more information see:

www.suebigoil.ca

SUING FOSSIL FUEL GIANTS: AN INTRODUCTION

Andrew Gage, Staff Lawyer, West Coast Environmental Law

The Sue Big Oil campaign calls on BC's local governments to band together to sue global fossil fuel companies to recover a share of the climate-related costs that our communities are experiencing. This campaign builds on the experience of dozens of similar lawsuits filed in United States and other countries. This document outlines how such lawsuits work and how they can help BC communities build a safer, healthier future.

Why do climate lawsuits matter to our communities and our planet?

Wildfires, flooding and heat waves have shown us that BC communities face millions, and collectively, billions, of dollars in costs to prepare for and recover from events made worse by climate change. Canada is warming twice as fast as the global average, and the Insurance Bureau of Canada estimates that local governments need so spent about \$5.3 billion each year to prepare for the coming climate impacts,¹ not counting the huge costs when cities burn or are flooded, much of it attributable to climate change.² Failing to pay these costs will lead to even bigger climate costs down the road.

Fossil fuel companies — Chevron, Shell and other global corporations — have known for decades that their products cause this type of harm, but because they don't pay, they continue to operate business as usual, filling our atmosphere with greenhouse gases, while lobbying hard against action on climate change. Right now taxpayers are paying climate costs, while these huge companies escape paying their fair share. As long as their

ledgers show someone else paying for the costs of climate change, these businesses appear hugely profitable to investors and governments, even as oil, gas and coal bake our planet.

Climate lawsuits force corporations, investors and governments to incorporate the costs that fossil fuels impose on our communities into their business decisions, while potentially generating the much-needed funds for our communities to prepare for the impacts of climate change. Corporate behaviour and investment is already shifting as a result of climate litigation in other jurisdictions, with companies investing more in renewable energy and notifying their investors of risks of climate lawsuits.

Like climate change, climate litigation has a global impact

Climate litigation targets global fossil fuel companies for their *global* operations, giving local governments the power to demand accountability beyond Canada's borders. Canadian law on international disputes allows BC municipalities to sue global companies in Canadian courts because harm is experienced in BC.³

¹ Insurance Bureau of Canada. *Investing in Canada's Future: The Cost of Climate Adaptation at the Local Level*. (February 2020).

² "Severe Weather Causes \$1.9B in Insured Damage in 2018" (Jan. 16, 2019): Canadian governments pay out \$3 to

recover public infrastructure for every \$1 of insured loss. \$1.9B insured losses means \$5.7 billion in taxpayer costs.

³ Gage, A. and Wewerinke, M. *Taking Climate Justice into our own Hands*. (Vancouver: West Coast Environmental Law, 2015).

What might a class action lawsuit look like?

The specifics would be up to the local governments and their lawyers. However, based on our research, and with input from senior litigation specialists, the lawyers at West Coast Environmental Law have the following general recommendations:

A class action	A class action would reduce the costs of multiple lawsuits by allowing plaintiffs to work together to settle key questions of fossil fuel company responsibility for climate change. BC's class action rules protect parties from having to pay the other side's legal fees if they lose.
Brought by local governments for climate adaptation costs	Legally, to protect their citizens, local governments must build infrastructure now to withstand future climate patterns, based on the best available science. A court is likely to accept the link between current costs and climate change, giving the municipalities the right to sue to recover the costs.
In nuisance	Nuisance is unreasonable interference with property, including municipal infrastructure (private nuisance) or with our common rights and interests in a healthy global atmosphere (public nuisance).
Against fossil fuel companies	Just five companies (Chevron, Exxon Mobil, Saudi Aramco, British Petroleum and Shell) are responsible for approximately 14% of historic greenhouse gas emissions. ⁴ A lawsuit could claim a contribution from each company based on their respective percentage as well as the efforts of companies to mislead the public and delay action on climate change.

Can we win?

In 2019 28 law professors from across Canada wrote an open letter to BC local governments encouraging them to sue fossil fuel companies. They wrote:

"Such a case would be novel in the same way that the first court cases demanding recognition of indigenous rights or gay marriage, or claiming compensation against tobacco or asbestos companies, were novel. ... In our view, existing legal principles could form a solid basis for a lawsuit filed by a local government against fossil fuel companies for local climate costs."⁵

In other countries lawsuits against fossil fuel giants for climate costs are proceeding. In the Netherlands, the environmental organization MilieuDefensie won its lawsuit against Shell, although the company is appealing. German courts are currently investigating a claim against the coal company RWE brought by a Peruvian farmer for climate costs suffered by his town. And twenty local governments, and three states, in the U.S. are suing fossil fuel companies.

Big Tobacco, Big Asbestos, and Big Pharma all learned that if you sell products that you know will cause massive harm, sooner or later you will be sued. We can win against Big Oil too!

⁴ R. Heede. *Tracing anthropogenic carbon dioxide and methane emissions to fossil fuel and cement producers, 1854-2010*, Climatic Change [Vol. 122: 1-2, January 2014], pp. 229-241.

⁵ https://allard.ubc.ca/sites/default/files/2020-08/Climate-Litigation-LawProfsLetter_final2.pdf.

How can we manage costs of litigation?

It is natural to be concerned about the cost of a lawsuit, which will be significant costs. However, because local governments would work together to bring one class action, they would share the costs. There are several options for funding the lawsuit.

- Sue Big Oil calls on local governments to set aside \$1 per resident to help pay for litigation.
- Lawyers will likely be willing to work at a lower cost or partly on a “contingency basis” (only getting paid if they win).
- Private foundations, philanthropists or independent investors may be willing to contribute funds.
- Crowdfunding and other community fundraising can help raise funds.

The first stage of a class action lawsuit asks a judge to certify that the case should proceed as a class action. Successful certification confirms that the case has value, raising its profile and increasing options for funding (including encouraging settlements which could help fund litigation against the remaining companies).

Parties in class action lawsuits in BC are not generally required to pay the other side’s legal costs if they lose (as in other types of lawsuits).

Why sue fossil fuel companies?

There’s no way around it: solving climate change means dealing with our fossil fuel dependency. Plentiful and deceptively cheap energy from fossil fuels has benefitted modern

society, but we’re now realizing that there were enormous deferred costs to our communities.

In a society relying on fossil fuels, we’re all responsible for climate change. But right now taxpayers carry the entire burden of climate costs caused by fossil fuels, while fossil fuel producers continue to make a lot of money selling them. Asking companies to bear some of those costs is not about blaming the industry or denying individual responsibility – it’s about acknowledging our shared responsibility.

Chevron, Exxon Mobil and other fossil fuel companies knew in the 1960s that their products would cause devastating climate impacts around the world. Still, they:

- funded and participated in misinformation campaigns designed to mislead the public (consumers) on climate science;
- failed to use the patents they held for solar, wind and low-emission vehicle technologies (among others) that could have offered consumers less-polluting choices;
- lobbied against laws and international agreements to fight climate change.⁶

Won’t climate litigation take too long?

On average class action lawsuits in Canada take three to four years, but complex litigation against fossil fuel companies could take significantly longer. However, once a class action is filed it would have immediate impacts.

Companies are required by law to inform their investors of lawsuits that represent a risk to their investments. Chevron warned its shareholders⁷ before the first lawsuit was even filed against it,

⁶ CIEL. [Smoke and Fumes: The Legal and Evidentiary Basis for Holding Big Oil Accountable for the Climate Crisis](#) (November 2017), last accessed 10 April 2019.

⁷ ThinkProgress. [“Chevron is first oil major to warn investors of risks from climate change lawsuits”](#) (Mar. 2, 2017).

and even state-owned companies like Saudi Aramco⁸ have warned investors to factor climate litigation into investment decisions.

One of the first steps that the BC Supreme Court takes in a class action is to confirm that there is an arguable case, which will increase the pressure on companies to notify the investors of the risks and could lead to a settlement. It also paves the road for the companies to have to answer difficult questions, and disclose confidential documents, related to what they knew about climate change, when, and what they did about it.

Litigation can change corporate behaviour even in the short-term, but in the longer term the Sue Big Oil campaign also wants to help BC communities pay to protect themselves from future climate disasters. But to do that, we need to start now.

Why litigate instead of passing laws?

We need every tool in the tool box to fight climate change, including both laws and litigation. However, governments have been slow to enact laws (or even stop subsidies) to reign in a fossil fuel industry that appears to be making a lot of money (since the harm from its products doesn't appear on its balance sheets.)

Ideally international treaties would place a global price on carbon for the actual costs of burning fossil fuels. Such a price would shift investment decisively to renewables, and could provide funding for communities harmed by climate change.⁹ A global price would not allow companies to move around to avoid it.

But global pricing systems – for example, the International Oil Spill Compensation Funds – have often emerged *as the result* of national efforts to secure liability (through courts or legislation) against international polluters.¹⁰

Without the possibility of litigation, fossil fuel producing countries have so far opposed global carbon pricing proposals. Canada has imposed a national carbon price, but it applies only to emissions within Canada, leaving most global GHG emissions unaffected.

In the absence of strong global action to regulate greenhouse gases, litigation – which can claim compensation for harm caused by emissions that occur beyond Canada's borders – is a way for communities to build momentum for corporate and government climate action.

Conclusion

A lawsuit by BC's local governments against global fossil fuel companies for climate costs will ensure that governments, corporations and investors start to address the true costs of fossil fuels in their financial decisions. Knowing that they may need to pay for the harm caused by their products gives these companies a strong incentive to invest their considerable expertise and resources in building a sustainable future. At the same time climate litigation helps ensure our communities have the resources needed to protect themselves from climate change.

Let's Sue Big Oil!

⁸ Climate Home News, "[Saudi Aramco says climate lawsuits 'could result in substantial costs'](#)" (Apr. 2, 2019).

⁹ <https://www.boell.de/en/carbon-levy-project>.

¹⁰ P.D. Lowry, *The Shipowner and Oil Pollution Liability*, McGill Law Journal (1972) Vol 18(4) 577.



March 2023

For more information see:

www.suebigoil.ca

When Regional Districts Sue Big Oil

What could be the role of *regional districts* in the Sue Big Oil campaign?

The Sue Big Oil campaign calls on local governments to file a class action lawsuit against Big Oil. This brief builds on the information contained in the [Suing Fossil Fuel Giants: An Introduction for Local Governments](#) (read it first), but responds to specific questions about whether and how regional districts can participate.

Can regional districts join the Sue Big Oil class action lawsuit?

Yes. Like other local governments, regional districts are experiencing increased climate costs associated with damage to their infrastructure as well as the costs of building new infrastructure to withstand future climate impacts. Taxpayers and regional districts shouldn't bear the full brunt of these costs.

Municipalities and regional districts are legally similar, but different, and we recommend that local governments bringing the case include both a municipality and a regional district as representative plaintiffs.¹ The legal team selected by local governments to bring the case may recommend a separate "sub-class" representing regional districts, to make it easier for the court to address any issues unique to regional districts; however, these are details that can be worked out as the case moves forward.

There is no legal barrier to regional districts joining the class action lawsuit. Becoming involved early in the process can help ensure that the particular circumstances of regional districts are considered in the design of the lawsuit.

Regional District services and climate litigation

Unlike municipalities, which have a broader authority, regional districts focus on offering specific services to some or all of their residents. For example, a regional district may offer services related to waste disposal, water systems, fire services or other matters. These services may be offered throughout the regional district, in the areas which are not incorporated into a municipality, or in just part of the regional district. Each regional district is unique.

We've heard some people argue that "climate litigation" is not a service that regional districts offer, or that a new "climate litigation" service would be required before a regional district could join a lawsuit. But this argument misunderstands the nature of the Sue Big Oil class action. The legal focus of the case is on compensating the regional district (or municipality) for costs that they are incurring, or will incur, **within the services** that they offer.

For example, a regional district offering community water service may need to drill deeper wells or find and build new sources of water infrastructure to address climate-fueled drought, or may need to increase water treatment capacity to keep up with winter storms. Many other common regional district

¹ "Representative plaintiffs" are the lead plaintiffs who bring a class action lawsuit on behalf of the other participating governments.

services are also being negatively impacted by climate change, including sewers, fire protection, parks and recreation, and emergency services, to mention a few. It would be fiscally irresponsible of the Directors to simply allocate taxpayer dollars to these increased costs of services without attempting to recover them from Big Oil.

Financial logistics for regional districts' participation in the class action

The Sue Big Oil campaign is asking local governments to pay \$1 per resident towards the costs of the class action lawsuit. But what does that mean for regional districts, given that they generally include several municipalities within their boundaries, each of which are also being asked to pay \$1 per resident. Who should pay for the overlapping residents?

Moreover, what if several services offered by a regional district are suffering climate impacts? Which service or services should pay the \$1 per resident? Although we do need all levels of local government to step up and provide some level of funding, the important thing is that each local government signal its support for, and willingness to participate in, the class action lawsuit. Each regional district and its member municipalities should come up with solutions that work for their unique circumstances.

We offer the following suggestions for consideration:

- Unless a regional district and their member municipalities come up with a different arrangement, regional districts should be responsible for funding an amount equal to their residents in unincorporated areas, while municipal governments pay for their residents.
- Most regional districts offer emergency services that need to be ready to respond to climate (and other) emergencies affecting the regional district's residents, and incur expenses when flooding, fires or other impacts occur. This type of service may be well placed to provide funds for, and liaise with other local governments regarding, the litigation.
- A regional district, through its general governance service, could work to calculate the financial losses that each of its services face due to climate change. This could provide a basis to apportion contributions to the class action across multiple services.
- A regional district could select one service that is facing particularly large climate costs (perhaps water or emergency management, for example) to budget for the costs of participating in the lawsuit and to take the lead in liaising with other local governments.

Given the differences in governance amongst BC's regional districts, regional districts will need to determine how best to structure their participation in a potential class action lawsuit. We trust that regional district directors and staff will work in good faith to determine what funding and administrative arrangement will work best for their community.

Conclusion

Regional districts generally control a large area, often without a dense tax-base. As such, they are even more vulnerable than municipalities to the costs of climate change. Infrastructure spread over a large area may be more expensive to repair or upgrade to address climate change. Far from being beyond a regional district's authority, participation in the class action lawsuit against fossil fuel companies may be one of the few options open to regional districts to get much needed resources to protect the residents served by their services and infrastructure.