

**REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA**

Thursday, April 19, 2018

5:00 P.M.

RDN Board Chambers

	Pages
1. CALL TO ORDER	
2. APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA	
3. ADOPTION OF MINUTES	
3.1 Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting - July 13, 2017	2
That the minutes of the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting held July 13, 2017, be adopted.	
4. DELEGATIONS	
5. CORRESPONDENCE	
6. INVITED PRESENTATIONS	
6.1 Stage 3 Consultation Report <i>Staff will provide presentation.</i>	5
6.2 Monitoring Committee Plan <i>Staff will provide presentation.</i>	193
6.3 Updated Solid Waste Management Plan <i>Staff will provide presentation.</i>	195
7. UNFINISHED BUSINESS	
8. BUSINESS ARISING FROM DELEGATIONS	
9. NEW BUSINESS	
10. ADJOURNMENT	

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO

MINUTES OF THE REGIONAL SOLD WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Thursday, July 13, 2017

5:00 P.M.

RDN Board Chambers

In Attendance:	Director A. McPherson	Chair
	Director B. McKay	City of Nanaimo
	J. Hastings	Non Profit Representative
	J. McTaggart-Cowan	Member at Large
	J. Finnie	Member at Large
	W. Wells	Business Representative
	B. Geselbracht	Member at Large
	D. Haarsma	Business Representative
	A. Ticknor	Member at Large
	C. Purdon	Town of Qualicum Beach
Regrets:	C. Evans	Member at Large
	G. Johnson	Member at Large
	E. Ross	Member at Large
	D. Jones	Waste Management Industry
	S. Young	Business Representative
	M. Tripp	Business Representative
	M. Green	Member at Large
Also in Attendance:	Director M. Young	Electoral Area C
	R. Alexander	Gen. Mgr. Regional & Community Utilities
	G. Garbutt	Gen. Mgr. Strategic & Community Development
	L. Gardner	Mgr. Solid Waste Services
	M. Larson	Solid Waste Planner
	R. Graves	Recording Secretary

CALL TO ORDER

The Chair called the meeting to order and respectfully acknowledged the Coast Salish Nations on whose traditional territory the meeting took place.

APPROVAL OF THE AGENDA

It was moved and seconded that the agenda be approved as presented.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee Meeting - May 25, 2017

It was moved and seconded that the minutes of the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting held May 25, 2017, be adopted.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

It was moved and seconded that the Unfinished Business item be brought forward.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Unfinished Business

Subsidizing of Social Enterprise/Zero Waste Recycling under the Solid Waste Management Plan.

It was moved and seconded that the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee recommends that the Board fund a non-profit enterprise to act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items currently not commercially marketable. The research/recycling hub would develop methods, markets and collaborations for items not currently easily recyclable, investigate barriers to recycling these items, and develop recycling programs that would ultimately benefit the Regional district of Nanaimo as a whole. Funding for the research/recycling hub would be set at \$300,000 annually over a 5 year pilot project.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

INVITED PRESENTATIONS

Draft Solid Waste Management Plan

Staff provided the Committee with a verbal presentation.

Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation Update

Staff provided the Committee with a verbal presentation.

CORRESPONDENCE

Matthew Louie, re Resignation Email

It was moved and seconded that the resignation email from Matthew Louie be received.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

Maura Walker & Associates, re Review of Stage 2 Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation Efforts

It was moved and seconded that the correspondence from Maura Walker & Associates re Review of Stage 2 Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation Efforts be received.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

NEW BUSINESS

Metro Van Programs

Staff provided the Committee with a verbal presentation.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

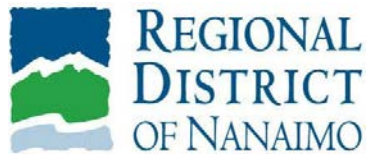
CHAIR

DRAFT

Stage 3 Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation Report

Compiled by: Sonam Bajwa, Solid Waste Planner

April 19, 2018



1. Introduction

This Public Consultation Summary Report describes the consultation that has been undertaken by the Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) for Stage 3 of the Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan). The goal of the consultation has been to broadly inform the community, and seek community feedback on the draft Plan in accordance with the consultation requirement set out in Section 27 of the Environmental Management Act.

An interim and final Stage 2 Consultation Report were shared with Maura Walker & Associates to obtain advice on subsequent consultation efforts as well as a third party expert opinion gauging the adequacy of the consultation efforts relative to the Ministry of Environment's Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning (Maura Walker's curriculum vitae is provided in Appendix 1). Maura Walker highlighted three items that could be improved upon which have been incorporated in this consultation report. Furthermore, she concluded that "the RDN continues to undertake an exceptional level of consultation by providing the general public and affected stakeholders with a range of opportunities to learn about the options under consideration." Both reports and subsequent letters received from Maura Walker can be found in Appendix 2.

The consultation efforts employed a broad range of media to notify and engage the community including print, television, radio, social media, advertising, surveys and meetings. An accurate number of contact events is impossible to determine, but it is estimated to be in the order of 400,000. Person to person contact which provided for dialogue is approximately 4000. Results of the consultation are:

- There is broad support for the waste diversion goal of 90% diversion.
- Programs in the Plan are largely supported. The waste industry has voiced some concern with Waste Hauler Licensing.
- There were no substantive changes to programs presented in the draft Plan as an outcome of this consultation.
- Of the residents engaged, approximately 80% have indicated that they are amenable to the costs projected in the Plan.

1.1. Background and Consultation Objectives

The Plan has been amended three times since provincial approval of the original Plan in 1988. The RDN fully implemented the last Plan, which was approved in 2004. The status of the current Plan review is as follows:

- Stage 1 (completed) – Review and analysis of current solid waste management system, status of the 2004 Plan, and identification of issues and opportunities for improvement;
- Stage 2 (completed) – Identify and review options to address the region’s future waste management requirements, select preferred options and prepared report presenting the findings; and
- Stage 3 (Spring 2018) – Prepare a draft updated Plan with an implementation timeline and costing, carry out a public review of the draft Plan, incorporate changes from the public review and finalize the Plan.

The objectives of public consultation associated with the current planning process were as follows:

- Ensure that the process to develop the Plan is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives;
- Provide opportunities to educate the public about the Plan and future options for managing waste;
- Provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs;
- Increase support for the resultant solid waste management planning and programs; and
- Meet the consultation expectations of the Ministry of the Environment.

2. Advisory Committee

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) plays a significant role in representing the community’s interests with the expectation that their perspectives will largely reflect those of the broader community. The RSWAC is made up of a cross section of representatives from the community and as intended to address social, business, technical and political interests.

RSWAC provides advice to the RDN Board via the Solid Waste Management Select Committee (SWMSC), which is made up of a subset of the Board.

The RSWAC is chaired by a non-voting RDN Board member to provide a direct link between the RSWAC and the SWMSC and Board. Current membership of the RSWAC is provided in Appendix 3 of this report. Terms of reference, a list of meetings, agendas and minutes can be found in Appendix H of the Plan.

3. Public Consultation Design

At the initiation of Stage 2, Maura Walker was engaged to work with the RSWAC in developing the Consultation and Communications Plan that would guide the consultation efforts for the remainder of the planning process. The Consultation and Communications Plan was shared with the Ministry of Environment (MoE) for feedback on February 13, 2015 and a final updated copy was submitted on March 3, 2015 after adoption by the RSWAC on February 19, 2015. These letters can be found in Appendix 4. The Consultation and Communications plan is included in Appendix 5.

4. Promotion, Advertising and Participation

The following sections summarize the public consultation that was employed during Stage 3 of the plan and the strategies, communication tools and advertising that were used to promote learning and feedback opportunities to residents.

4.1. Communications tools and strategies

Get Involved Website

- Launched Plan on an online platform for all RDN projects that allows residents to provide feedback or ask the solid waste team questions directly. The page also retains all information related to the Plan, including:
 - Technical Memoranda/discussion papers
 - Factsheets and Plan executive summary
 - Public information boards
 - Questions and comments received through the Get Involved website are included in Appendix 6.

Executive Summary and Factsheets

- An executive summary (Appendix 7) and factsheets (Appendix 8) were developed for single family residents, multi-family residents, the waste industry and industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) sector to highlight the programs in the Plan that would affect each group. Factsheets have been available online at “Get Involved”, circulated with consultation invites, handed out at presentations and to landfill and transfer station survey respondents, available at the administration office and with the travelling display.

Social Media

- Sponsored content on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.
- Questions and comments received from residents focused on support for recycling facilities and general questions about the solid waste services.

- There were a total of 16 posts on Facebook and 10 Tweets, which cumulatively were viewed over 20,000 times, and engaged with (e.g. shared, liked, commented on, clicked on link) 925 times.
- Examples of social media posts are included in Appendix 9.

Two Surveys

- 2 surveys were created, one online and one for customers at the Regional Landfill and Transfer Station.
- Customers at the Regional Landfill and Church Road Transfer Station were asked the following questions:
 - Have you heard about the RDN updating their Solid Waste Management Plan?
 - The RDN diverts 68% of its waste, meaning that each person sends around 347 kg of waste to the landfill every year. The BC average is 520 kg. Our Target diversion rate is 90% by 2027, which is around 109 kg of waste per person to the landfill every year. Do you support this goal?
 - If not, why not?
 - If yes: The Plan projects an increase in taxes of around \$10 per year per person. Do you support this cost?
 - If no: Is there a lower cost that would be acceptable?
 - Which region do you live in?
 - Do you work in the waste industry?
- An in-depth break down of the responses received for the in person survey can be found in Appendix 10.
- Online survey at <https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp>. The survey is made up of 21 questions which discusses proposed programs in the Plan update and associated costs.
- The online survey was advertised online through sponsored Facebook, Twitter and Instagram ads, webpage ads on Gabriola sounder, Nanaimo News Now, Parksville Qualicum Beach News and Nanaimo Bulletin. A total of 47,995 ads were provided through Parksville Qualicum Beach News and Nanaimo Bulletin.
- Other advertising included 50 ads on RDN transit busses, radio ads, our RDN Curbside app and newspaper ads with Nanaimo Bulletin, Vancouver Island daily, and Parksville Qualicum Beach – In partnership with City of Parksville and Town of Qualicum beach.
- Ridership during the bus ads was over 238,000.
- A total of 726 residents completed the surveys.
- 32% (234) were aware of the Plan being updated.
- 97% (700) were supportive of the 90% waste diversion goal.

- Of those who were supportive of the 90% waste diversion goal, 77% (562) were supportive of the increased cost of around \$10 per year per person
- Appendix 11 includes advertising examples.
- Appendix 12 and 13 provide a more in-depth break down of responses received from the online survey.

Travelling Display (January 12 – February 23)

- An infographic timeline banner was displayed in ten locations including municipal offices, recreation centres, and libraries throughout the region. The display included factsheets and the Get Involved bookmarks.
- A picture of the travelling display is included in Appendix 14.

Mailouts:

- A brief introduction to the Stage 3 Plan Highlights was included on the front page of the winter 2017 Zero Waste Newsletter mailed out to all residential homes in the RDN. The newsletter is included in Appendix 15.
- Open houses were promoted through post card invites that went to over 60,000 homes, businesses, farms and strata complexes.

Community Events

- Staffed information displays on the Plan were in place at the RDN 50th Anniversary and official opening of Coombs to Parksville Rail Trail.

Conference

- On November 8, 2017, Larry Gardner, Solid Waste Services Manager, presented an overview of the Plan at the Solid Waste Management Association of North American Annual General Meeting (Pacific Chapter) held in Vancouver. The presentation focused on source separation and waste hauler licensing.

Public/Mainstream Media

- Larry Gardner, Solid Waste Services Manager, participated in a Shaw TV series called Change the World with host Guy Dauncey, where they discussed the Plan, how to achieve Zero Waste and the recycling of difficult items.
- Larry Gardner, Solid Waste Services Manager, participated in a Shaw TV series called Up Front with host Annette Lucas where they discussed the future plans of solid waste in the Regional District of Nanaimo.
- Both videos can viewed on the Regional District of Nanaimo's YouTube page.

4.2. Public Communications:

Open Houses

- Held 10 open houses in Electoral Area A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, City of Nanaimo, District of Lantzville, City of Parksville, and Qualicum Beach.
- One-hundred-six residents and five directors attended the open houses. These open houses were promoted through newspaper ads, a press release, social media and post card invites that went to over 60,000 homes, businesses, farms and strata complexes.
- Proposed programs and their associated costs were presented. Attendees were prompted numerous times for questions and comments throughout the presentation and were provided feedback forms as well. Responses received through the feedback forms are included in Appendix 16.
- Eighteen display boards were put up around the meetings which covered background information such as the zero waste strategy, waste composition and guiding principles; existing zero waste programs such as illegal dumping and zero waste education; and new zero waste programs proposed in the Plan such as waste hauler licensing and mandatory waste source separation. Costs associated with each program were also displayed. PDFs of the display boards are included in Appendix 17.
- The general sentiments were positive and supportive of proposed options and costs. There were a number of questions received regarding specific services such as glass and yard waste pick up and having a “free store” at RDN facilities. Once costs, diversion and implications of these programs were discussed, most participants understood why such programs are not proposed in the Plan.
- Comments and questions received during the consultation and the RDN’s response can be found in Appendix 18.

Direct Communication

- Nine comments have come directly to staff, either through email or over the phone.
- These comments and their responses can be found in Appendix 19.

4.3. Stakeholder Consultation

- One-hundred-thirty stakeholder groups were contacted including resident associations, Business associations, hospitality industry, industry associations, school districts, large institutions and service organizations including downtown improvement associations, strata owners, Vancouver Island University and Vancouver Island Health Authority. Staff offered to meet with each group to review the Stage 3 Plan and each invite included the executive summary and the factsheets. The stakeholders are listed in Appendix 20.

- RDN presented the Plan to School district 68 and 69, Nanoose Probus Club, staff at the District of Lantzville, and Horne Lake Strata Association. There were approximately 100 people in attendance at these meetings.
 - Overall, the stakeholder groups were enthusiastic on the new programs and the 90% diversion target.
 - There was interest in how the mandatory source separation program will be implemented, and how it will affect different stakeholders (e.g. infrastructure needed for the school districts).
 - Members from the stakeholder groups asked questions about the general solid waste services programs, and how the new programs will fit in to the existing programs.
 - Stakeholder groups were interested in the costs associated with the new programs and how that would affect their group and general taxpayers.
 - Comments and questions received during the consultation and the RDN's response can be found in Appendix 18.

Waste Industry Consultation

- Twenty-nine groups were invited to attend a waste industry meeting on November 29, 2017. Approximately 30 people were in attendance.
 - Overall, the industry supports the 90% target and new programs in the Plan, including source separation.
 - The level of support for waste hauler licensing is varied with a general objection to increased regulation.
 - Concern was expressed over the disposal levy as recycling markets are changing as many worried that more material may be destined for landfill. There was also some concern that anyone can qualify to be a licensed hauler and benefit from lower tip fee that would applied to licensed haulers.
 - Comments and questions received during the consultation and the RDNs response can be found in Appendix 18.
- The RDN received two letters from Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition, included in Appendix 21 and 22 on June 9, 2017 and January 16, 2018. The first letter requests that all regional districts ban wood waste from disposal and the second made two requests:
 - The RDN to recognize the request for consultation with all effected recycling businesses (e.g. non-profits, Salvation Army, Re-store, Value Village, private depots) and develop a comprehensive “value for money” zero waste depot plan that serves the entire region, as part of the RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan.

- We request the RDN and the City to reconsider joint funding a new facility and instead relocate the NRE to an existing RDN facility or facilities at either Cedar Landfill or Church Road Transfer Station.

First Nations Engagement

- RDN staff couriered consultation invitations, along with a printed copy of the Plan and associated communications material to Snaw-Naw-As First Nation, Qualicum First Nations and Snuneymuxw First Nation to discuss the Plan. No replies were received.
- First Nations received all meeting invites to RSWAC as well as the agendas, meeting minutes and technical information.

4.4. Local and Regional Government Consultation:

- Municipal councils are a key stakeholder in the planning process and the Communications and Consultation Plan aims to keep the Councils informed of the Plan’s development. The Draft Stage 3 Plan highlights were presented as follows:

District of Lantzville Council Meeting	February 26, 2018 – 7:00pm
City of Parksville Council Meeting	March 5, 2018 – 7:00pm
Town of Qualicum Beach Council Meeting	March 19, 2019 – 7:00pm
City of Nanaimo Council of the Whole Meeting	March 26, 2018 – 4:30pm

- There were 26 council members in attendance, with approximately 100 people in attendance across the four meetings.
 - Overall, the council members were supportive of the Plan and the increased diversion targets.
 - Some council members inquired on how the new programs would be funded, and if there was a lean to either tax rates or tipping fees.
 - Some council members asked for more information on the new programs, especially the mandatory waste source separation and the waste haulers licensing.
 - Comments and questions received during the consultation and the RDNs response can be found in Appendix 18.
- The RDN reached out to Comox Valley Regional District, Cowichan Valley Regional District and Alberni Clayoquot Regional District to discuss the Stage 3 Plan. The RDN presented to the Cowichan Valley Regional District and to the Comox Valley Regional District.
 - Summarize what was heard (Yet to happen).

- Comments and questions received during the consultation and the RDNs response can be found in Appendix 18.

4 Feedback during Public Consultation Process

During the planning steps, the following consultation reports were produced to document feedback received.

Steps in Planning Process	Interim Consultation Report	Consultation Summary
Stage 2	RDN Solid Waste Management Plan Community Consultation Summary	An overview of the Plan review process was presented to stakeholders. This report was reviewed by Maura Walker and Associates to ensure that MoE guidelines were met.
Stage 2	Consultation and Communication Board Report Update	Selected preferred options and diversion goal were presented to stakeholders. All feedback was recorded and used to edit the Plan. This report was reviewed by Maura Walker and Associates to ensure that MoE guidelines were met.

5 Preferred Strategies

Strategies that were explored and not included in the Plan were primarily due to the associated cost, low diversion potential and/or competition with others providing similar services. The preferred options included in Stage 2 are the strategies that most aligned with the RDN's Guiding Principles, promote the behaviour of zero waste, provide the greatest diversion potential, and can be undertaken at a reasonable costs. All proposed options presented in Stage 2 were supported during Stage 3 public consultation.

Strategy Option - Reports	Level of Support	Strategy Decision
Authorities Provided to Regional Districts through Approved SWMP.	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to seek additional authorities in Plan.
Authority under the RDN's SWMP to regulate municipal solid waste.	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to seek additional authorities to license waste haulers.
Compliance and Enforcement to Improve Diversion.	Supported in part by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to expand Industrial, Commercial and

		Institutional Waste Strategy.
Complimentary Disposal Services at RDN solid Waste Facilities.	Not supported by RSWAC.	Not included in Plan.
Construction and Demolition Waste Current State And Future Options.	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to expand Construction and Demolition Waste Strategy and seek additional regulatory authorities.
Disposal Facility Future Cost Projection.	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	Report acts as additional background for the inclusion of waste haulers as agents.
EPR Material at RDN Solid Waste Facilities.	Not supported by RSWAC.	RDN will not collect EPR products at RDN facilities.
Household Glass Collection.	Not supported by RSWAC.	RDN will not collection EPR products at RDN facilities.
Jurisdictional Scan Regarding Waste Diversion Programs.	Provided for information.	Scan provided evidence that early adopters of Zero Waste programs such as the RDN are leaders in achieving high diversion rates.
Multi-family and ICI Collection	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to include Mandatory Waste Source Separation in Plan.
Options for Management of Household Hazardous Waste	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to include options for the Management of Household Hazardous Waste not included in existing EPR programs.
Overview of multi-material recycling facilities	Publicly funded facility not supported by RSWAC.	RDN may reconsider at some time in the future should a private facility on materialize.
RDN's Zero Waste Plan	Provided for information.	Report provided explanation of existing Zero Waste Plan.

Recycling and End Uses	Supported in part by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to include mandatory waste source separation and expand Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Waste Strategy.
Reduce, Reuse and Extended Producer Responsibility Options	Supported in part by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN will continue its active role in advocacy.
Regulatory Tools to Promote Diversion Report to Regional Solid waste Advisory Committee	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation noting that the waste industry voiced some concern.	RDN to include mandatory waste source separation and waste hauler licensing through further consultation with the waste industry.
Share Shed Programs at RDN Solid Waste Facilities	Not supported by RSWAC.	RDN did not include a share shed program at RDN facilities.
Solid Waste Management Education	Supported by RSWAC and through consultation.	RDN to increase zero waste education.
Waste Generation Projections	Provided for information.	Report provided information on how waste generation is carried out by the province, how the RDN fits in the model and where the RDN differs.
Yard Waste Collection	Not supported by RSWAC.	Yard Waste collection will not be included in the curbside collection program but may be reconsidered in the future

6 Plan Implementation

After the Plan is approved by the minister, a Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee (PMAC) will monitor the implementation of the Plan. A description of the PMAC tasks and composition are included in the terms of reference which can be found in Schedule D of the Plan.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Maura Walker’s curriculum Vitae

Appendix 2 – Stage 2 reports and letters from Maura Walker and Associates

Appendix 3 – Current membership of the RSWAC

Appendix 4 - Consultation and Communication Plan Letters to the MoE

Appendix 5 – Consultation and Communication

Appendix 6 – Get involved questions and comments received

Appendix 7 – Executive summary

Appendix 8 – Factsheets

Appendix 9 – Examples of social media posts

Appendix 10 – In person survey response break down

Appendix 11 – Advertising examples

Appendix 12 – Online survey summary

Appendix 13 – Online survey comments

Appendix 14 – Travelling display

Appendix 15 – Newsletter excerpt

Appendix 16 – Responses from feedback forms

Appendix 17 – Open house display boards

Appendix 18 – Comments received during consultation

Appendix 19 –Comments received through email or phone from residents

Appendix 20 – Stakeholder groups contacted

Appendix 21 – June 9, 2017 letter from VIRWIC

Appendix 22 – January 16, 2018 letter from VIRWIC

Appendix 2

Stage 2 reports and letters from Maura Walker and Associates

TO: Larry Gardner
Manager, Solid Waste Services

DATE: November 18, 2015

FROM: Sharon Horsburgh
Senior Solid Waste Planner,
Solid Waste Services

MEETING: RSWAC, November 25, 2015

FILE: 5360-01

SUBJECT: RDN Solid Waste Management Plan Community Consultation Summary

PURPOSE

To provide an update on the community consultation with respect to the SWMP.

BACKGROUND

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is undertaking a review of its Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), which has been amended three times since provincial approval of the original Plan in 1988. The RDN has fully implemented their last SWMP, which was finalized in 2004. The current plan review is intended to identify “what’s next” and chart the course for solid waste management for the coming years. The process to review and update the region’s SWMP is as follows:

- Stage 1 (completed) – Review and analysis of current solid waste management system, status of the 2005 Plan, and identification of issues and opportunities for improvement;
- Stage 2 (60% complete) – Identify and review options to address the region’s future waste management requirements, select preferred options and prepare a report presenting the findings;
- Stage 3 – Prepare a draft updated SWMP, carry out a public review of the draft plan, incorporate changes from the public review and finalize the plan.

Consultation is a mandatory component of the planning process and is critical to the creation of a plan that can be supported by the public. Consultation is carried out throughout the process and commonly begins with dissemination of information to more active dialogue with the community in Stages 2 and 3 as options are reviewed and selected.

The Ministry of Environment outlines the expected components of a community consultation process in their document *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*. In addition, the RDN has a public consultation / communication framework to ensure a consistent, comprehensive and cost-effective approach to public consultation and communication initiatives. This framework, along with the Ministry’s guide, was used to prepare the Consultation & Communications Plan, which was presented to RSWAC in December 2014. To ensure the RDN is meeting the Ministry guideline, Maura Walker & Associates has been retained to provide feedback on the adequacy of the RDN’s efforts in relation in the Ministry of Environment’s *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*. Please refer to Appendix 1.

OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Implementation of the Consultation & Communications Plan is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Ensure that the process to develop the plan is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives;
- ii. Provide opportunities to educate the public about the Solid Waste Management Plan and future options for managing waste;
- iii. Provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs;
- iv. Increase support for the resultant solid waste management planning and programs;
- v. Meet the consultation expectations of the Ministry of the Environment.

IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

This memorandum describes the Consultation & Communications activities that have been completed to date.

REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The RSWAC is a multi-functional advisory and monitoring committee, combining technical, public and political interests into one committee. In our experience a combined committee ensures open, transparent and meaningful communication between all participants. RSWAC provides advice to the Regional District Board in regards to the content of the plan and associated consultation activities.

The committee is chaired by a non-voting RDN Board member to provide a direct link between the advisory committee and the RDN Board. Current membership of the RSWAC includes:

Alec McPherson	Chair, RDN Director
Jim Kipp	RDN Director, Deputy Chair
Craig Evans	Member at Large
John Finnie	Member at Large
Michele Green	Member at Large
Gerald Johnson	Member at Large
Jim McTaggart-Cowan	Member at Large
Ellen Ross	Member at Large
Amanda Ticknor	Member at Large
Frank Van Eynde	Member at Large
Larissa Coser	Community Representative
Jan Hastings	Non Profit Representative
Derek Haarsma	Business Representative
Michael Tripp	Business Representative
Wally Wells	Business Representative
Ed Walsh	Waste Management Industry
Stewart Young Jr.	Business Representative
Chief & Council	Nanoose First Nation
Chief & Council	Snuneymuxw First Nation
Michael Recalma	Qualicum First Nation
John Marsh	Town of Qualicum Beach
Fred Spears	District of Lantzville

Charlotte Davis
Glenn Gibson
Al Leuschen
Karen Muttersbach

City of Nanaimo
Island Heath
Ministry of Environment
Environment Canada

To date, there have been 10 meetings of RSWAC in association with updating the SWMP.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SELECT COMMITTEE

The RDN Board established a Solid Waste Management Select Committee (SWMSC), made up of members of the RDN Board, to oversee the process to update the RSWMP. This committee allows for deeper political consideration of the issues and ideas raised during planning process than would normally be afforded in regular Board meetings.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

To date, the following stakeholder groups have been engaged as part of the consultation process:

- Neighbouring Regional Districts:
 - The RDN has collaborated with Cowichan Valley Regional District and Capital Regional District to review options for New and Emerging Technologies.
 - The RDN participates on the Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities (AVICC). AVICC established a special committee on Solid Waste Management in response to the need identified by members to initiate a process to work toward finding a long-term sustainable strategy for solid waste management on Vancouver Island and the coastal communities. The nine regional districts within the AVICC region are committed participants. The Chair of the RSWAC represents the RDN on the AVICC special committee.
 - In April 2014, a presentation regarding organics diversion was provided in conjunction with MOE Staff and Metro Vancouver Staff at the BC Land Summit to an audience of 50.
- Local business associations:
 - In October 2014 the RDN was invited to speak at the Waste Management Association of BC with regards to our SWMP.
- Waste haulers and processors:
 - On February 18, 2014 the RDN hosted a roundtable discussion with solid waste industry representatives and elected officials. Approximately 60 people were in attendance.
 - Staff responded to two Strata's that were interested in the Solid Waste Management Planning process in relation to organics collection for multi-family buildings. On November 14, 2014 staff presented strata members the various options for composting available to multi-family residents. There were roughly 60 people in attendance. In August 2015, RDN staff worked collaboratively with a large multi-family building to introduce a curbside collection program for recycling and food waste.
 - Interviews are ongoing with individual waste stream management license (WSML) as part of the WSML inspection schedule. These stakeholders are contacted in person and feedback is gathered by face to face interview. The topic of the SWMP development process is introduced and feedback on the implications for their disposal facilities is documented.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

From the start of the process to update the SWMP, there have been many tools employed to keep the general public informed about the planning process, as well as activities where the general public have been engaged to provide their opinion. The following table details the communication and consultation activities that have been undertaken so far.

Communication Activities	
Residential Newsletters: Zero Waste & Regional Perspectives Solid Waste Curbside newsletters from the RDN and the City of Nanaimo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ December 2013 – Zero Waste Newsletter ▪ March 2015 – Zero Waste Newsletter ▪ Fall 2013 – Regional Perspectives ▪ Summer 2015 – Regional Perspectives ▪ RDN - Summer 2013 ▪ RDN - Winter 2013 ▪ City of Nanaimo - Fall 2013 Newsletter
RDN website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The RDN website has a dedicated SWMP webpage that is updated regularly with information about the SWMP process. Information posted includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RSWAC agendas and minutes ○ Technical memoranda/discussion papers ○ Media releases ○ Links to active on-line surveys ○ Information about consultation events
Cable Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ March 5, 2015 RDN conducted an interview with Shaw Cable’s Ian Holmes. The main topics included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Garbage/recycling issues facing RDN, ○ What a solid waste management plan will do, ○ Landfill or incineration, and ○ Future changes in curbside pick-up.
Consultation Activities	
Zero Waste Community Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ October 4, 2014 the RDN participated in the Zero Waste Community Day that was part of the Zero Waste Nanaimo Conference.
Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On-line surveys were conducted in the winter and summer of 2015 to get early input from the public on various solid waste issues and options. The winter survey received 450 responses and the summer survey received 180 responses. ▪ Public outreach was conducted at regional facilities on 4 separate occasions and approximately 110 customers were presented with the survey.
Tracking Feedback	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Approximately 20 phone calls have been received to date at the RDN offices regarding the plan. All input received from the public (phone, email, fax, letters) is tracked so that it can be considered by RSWAC and the Board when considering what to include in the updated plan.

<p>Presentations to Community Groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On request, RDN staff attended community group meetings to present on the SWMP, respond to questions and gather feedback. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ November 4, 2014 - Horses of Hope – Dealing with Deceased animal carcasses in the context of Solid Waste Management Planning. ○ August 10, 2015 intergovernmental MFD meeting at Cameron Island Multi family residence. 25 strata residents received information regarding the introduction of a multi-family recycling and organics collection service. ○ September 4, 2015 AVICC - Vancouver Island Conference ○ On November 14, 2015, staff attended the Millstream Acres Strata Meeting. Roughly 60 people were in attendance.
<p>Community events</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Staffed information displays on the SWMP were in place at several community events and the number of people we interacted with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ July 5, 2015 - Qualicum Beach Family Day (35) ○ July 23 & 25, 2015 - Nanaimo Bathtub Days (55) ○ August 15, 2015 Errington Farmers Market (50) ○ August 21-23, 2105 – Vancouver Island Exhibition (300) ○ September 12, 2105 - Lantzville Minetown Day (25) ○ October 8, 2015 - Vancouver Island University Sustainability Fair (15)

MUNICIPAL CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Municipal councils are a key stakeholder in the planning process and the Communications and Consultation Plan aims to keep the Councils informed of the Plan’s development. The following table details the municipal engagement activities that have been undertaken so far.

<p>Parksville Council Meeting</p>	<p>May 27, 2014 – Overview of Solid Waste Management Plan review process.</p>
<p>Nanaimo Council Meeting</p>	<p>August 18, 2014 - Overview of Solid Waste Management Plan review process.</p>
<p>Lantzville Council Meeting</p>	<p>September 8, 2014 - Overview of Solid Waste Management Plan review process.</p>

FIRST NATIONS CONSULTATION & COMMUNICATIONS

Local First Nations have been included in the consultation process to date they receive meeting invites, to RSWAC as well as the agendas, meeting minutes and technical information.

UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

A Strategic Communications Plan is being developed for Stage 3 consultation. To promote the public meetings, ads will be published in each of the Nanaimo Daily News, Harbour City Star, Gabriola Sounder, Nanaimo Bulletin, PQ News and Take 5. Ads will indicate dates, times and locations of the public meetings.

IMPACT ON DIVERSION

The Solid Waste Management Plan review is an opportunity to review existing waste diversion targets and for the Region to consider establishing new targets as well as to categorize and evaluate existing quantities.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

Consultation is a mandatory component of the SWMP review process. The Ministry of Environment's document *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts* requires that public consultation be conducted. Any new regulatory authorities must be requested by Regional Districts and included in the SWMP to be considered for approval by the Province.

SUMMARY/CONCLUSIONS

The RDN is undertaking a review of its SWMP. The current plan review is intended to chart the course for solid waste management for the next five years. The review and update of the SWMP is a three stage process.

Consultation is a mandatory component of the planning and is carried out throughout the process. The Consultation & Communications Plan is intended to achieve the following objectives: ensure that the process to develop the plan is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives; provide opportunities to educate the public about the SWMP and future options for managing waste, provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs, increase support for the resultant solid waste management planning and programs, meet the consultation expectations of the MOE.



Maura Walker & Associates
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Sharon Horsburgh, Senior Solid Waste Planner
Regional District of Nanaimo
6300 Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N2

November 13, 2015

Dear Sharon,

Re: RDN Solid Waste Management Plan Stage 1 and 2 Consultation Efforts

As per your request, I have reviewed the memorandum entitled *RDN Solid Waste Management Plan Community Consultation Summary* for the purposes of providing feedback on the RDN's consultation efforts to date. This letter provides my opinion on the adequacy of the efforts in relation to the Ministry of Environment's *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*, as well as the proposed modifications to these guidelines as outlined in the Ministry's Intention Paper (September 2015).

The following table lists the Ministry's proposed consultation principles, which build on the direction of the existing guidelines, and lists how the RDN's consultation process has (or has not) incorporated these principles in its SWMP consultation efforts to date.

Ministry's Proposed Consultation Principles	Efforts Undertaken by the RDN
Stakeholder involvement begins at the design stage of the consultation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft consultation plan provided to RSWAC at December 11, 2014 meeting for input • General public engaged early in the planning process through on-line surveys • Engaging with the community through a dialogue on how to achieve Zero Waste at the Zero Waste Community Day
The consultation process engages a cross-section of the stakeholder group that may include waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSWAC is a combined public and technical committee with a broad range of stakeholder

<p>and recycling service providers, product stewardship agencies, local environmental groups and recycling organizations, residents within the plan's region, engineering and/or planning departments of the regional district's member municipalities, First Nations within or adjacent to the plan area, local business groups and ratepayers organizations, consumer groups, unions, large commercial and institutional solid waste generators, and local school districts</p>	<p>interests represented</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct contact with affected stakeholder groups conducted as a need to do so is identified, or as requested; e.g. Meetings with local solid waste industry (February and October 2014) and meetings with strata councils
<p>Stakeholders are provided with effective and timely notice of consultation opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RDN and City of Nanaimo newsletters are used as vehicles to inform residents about the planning process and available opportunities for input • The dates for RSWAC meetings are established and shared with the committee members well in advance of the actual meeting dates
<p>Stakeholders are able to determine the implications to their interest by reading the wording in the document that is the subject of the consultation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed RSWAC meeting minutes are provided to the committee in draft form and ratified at the subsequent meeting
<p>Stakeholders are provided with sufficient time to respond to draft documents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSWAC agenda packages, including technical reports, are generally sent to committee members electronically one week in advance of meetings to provide adequate review time
<p>Proceedings and results of activities that are part of the consultation process are properly documented and available for public review so that stakeholders are able to see how the plan will or will not address their comments or issues</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All of RSWAC agenda packages are posted on the RDN's SWMP website • All ratified RSWAC minutes are posted on the RDN's SWMP website • All related background reports and technical memoranda are posted on the RDN's SWMP website • Tracking feedback received through phone calls, emails and other forms of communication (Note: the mechanism for sharing this input with RSWAC is undefined in the memorandum)

It is clear from the above table, that the RDN is undertaking a consultation program that is in line with the Ministry's proposed guidelines. The primary venue for consultation during Stages 1 and 2 has been RSWAC, as intended by the Ministry's Guidelines. The inclusion of general public engagement activities such as the on-line surveys and the newsletters goes above and beyond the Ministry's expectations for Stages 1 and 2, and is to be commended.

As you progress into Stage 3 of the planning process, it is expected that the draft of the RDN's updated SWMP will be subject to an appropriate level of consultation, with both affected stakeholders and the general public. The extent of consultation activities should correlate to the significance and impact of proposed actions identified in the draft plan.

As the last consultation principle in the table notes, it will be important to effectively record the input received during this final Stage, as well as show how this input was considered in the preparation of the final version of the SWMP is evident.

To satisfy the expectations of the Ministry, I believe the core objectives of your Stage 3 consultation process should be:

- To be inclusive of all interests;
- To be open and transparent; and
- To provide an opportunity for all community voices to be heard.

The RDN is well on its way to meeting these objectives.

Yours truly,



Maura Walker

TO: Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee **MEETING:** May 25, 2017

FROM: Sonam Bajwa
Special Projects Assistant **FILE:** [Click here to enter text.](#)

SUBJECT: Stage 2 Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation and Communications Summary 2017

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee receives this report for information.

SUMMARY

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is undertaking a review of its Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). The current plan review is intended to chart the course for solid waste management for the next ten years. A review is carried out in a three stage process as follows:

- Stage 1: Review of the Current System
- Stage 2: Consideration and Selection of the Preferred Future Options
- Stage 3: Adoption of the Preferred Options and Development of the Implementation Schedule

Public consultation is a mandatory element of the SWMP development. On November 25, 2015, the report *RDN Solid Waste Management Plan Community Consultation Summary* was released which summarized consultation activities from initiation of the planning review in the fall of 2013 to the fall of 2015. This report is a continuation of the November 2015 report and updates consultation activities up to the end of Stage 2.

On December 1, 2016, the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) endorsed the Draft Stage 2 SWMP to be released for public consultation. Subsequently, the Draft Stage 2 SWMP report was sent to a wide range of stakeholders in the region. The package included an offer for RDN staff to present or discuss the report along with a request for feedback and/or comment by the end of February.

A total of 77 different groups were contacted, including municipal councils, First Nations, business, industry, hospitality, institutions, regional districts, and community organizations. A list of those contacted for Stage 2 consultation is presented in Attachment 1 and questions and comments received during the consultation period are presented in Attachment 2. The overall response can be characterized as follows:

- Support for effort to increase commercial and multifamily diversion and increased education and enforcement.
- Support for 90% diversion goal.
- Do not support the RDN investing in a material recovery facility.
- Open to seeking additional regulatory tools, pending further detail and discussion.

BACKGROUND

The SWMP has been amended three times since provincial approval of the original Plan in 1988. The RDN fully implemented their last SWMP, which was prepared in 2004. The status of the current SWMP review is as follows:

- Stage 1 (completed) – Review and analysis of current solid waste management system, status of the 2004 Plan, and identification of issues and opportunities for improvement;
- Stage 2 (nearing completion) – Identify and review options to address the region’s future waste management requirements, select preferred options and prepared report presenting the findings;
- Stage 3 (summer/fall 2017) - Prepare a draft updated SWMP with an implementation timeline and costing, carry out a public review of the draft plan, incorporate changes from the public review and finalize the plan.

Consultation is a mandatory component of the solid waste management planning process and is critical to the creation of a plan that is supported by the public. The Ministry of the Environment (MoE) outlines the expected components of a community consultation process in their document *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*. In addition, the RDN has a public consultation/communication framework to ensure a consistent, comprehensive and cost-effective approach to public consultation and communication initiatives.

This framework, along with the Ministry’s guide, was used to prepare the Consultation & Communications Plan, which was presented and supported by the RSWAC and the Solid Waste Management Select Committee. An external consultant with expertise in solid waste management planning also reviewed the plan and confirmed that it is consistent with provincial requirements. A copy of the plan was also sent to the Ministry of Environment.

The Consultation & Communications Plan is intended to achieve the following objectives: ensure that the process to develop the SWMP is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives; provide opportunities to educate the public about the SWMP and future options for managing waste, provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs, increase support for the resulting solid waste management planning and programs and meet the consultation expectations of the Ministry of the Environment.

Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) plays a significant role in representing the community’s interests with the expectation that their perspectives will largely reflect those of the broader community. The RSWAC is made up of a cross section of representatives from the community and as intended to address social, business, technical and political interests.

RSWAC provides advice to the RDN Board via the Solid Waste Management Select Committee, which is made up of a subset of the Board.

The RSWAC is chaired by a non-voting RDN Board member to provide a direct link between the advisory committee and the Select Committee and Board. In 2016 the RSWAC met 9 times to discuss the SWMP update. Current membership of the RSWAC is provided in Attachment 3.

Consultation & Communications

A list of 77 groups contacted for Stage 2 consultation is presented in Attachment 1 and comments received during the consultation period are presented in Attachment 2.

Public Communications:

A number of communication tools have been employed during the SWMP update process to keep the community informed and hear their opinions, including:

- Residential Newsletters:
 - A brief introduction to the Stage 2 SWMP Highlights was included on the front page of the spring 2017 Zero Waste Newsletter mailed out to all residential homes in the RDN.
- RDN Website
 - The RDN website has a dedicated SWMP webpage that is updated regularly with information about the SWMP process. Information posted includes:
 - RSWAC agendas and minutes
 - Technical memoranda/discussion papers
- Community Events
 - Staffed information displays on the SWMP were in place at several community events:
 - Communities Protecting Our Coast - *Plastic Ocean* Film community viewing. - January 6, 2017 & January 22, 2017.
 - Water Day – March 12, 2017
 - Earth Day – April 23, 2017

Local and Regional Government Consultation:

- Municipal councils are a key stakeholder in the planning process and the Communications and Consultation Plan aims to keep the Councils informed of the Plan’s development. The Draft Stage 2 Solid Waste Management Plan highlights were presented as follows:

City of Nanaimo Council Meeting	January 23, 2017 – 7:00pm
District of Lantzville Council Meeting	January 23, 2017 – 7:00pm
RDN Special Board Meeting	January 24, 2017 – 4:30pm
City of Parksville Council Meeting	February 6, 2017 - 6:00pm
Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting	February 22, 2017 – 10:00am

The RDN received many questions from city councils, some regarding the licensing of waste haulers as agents and other options considered that are not going forward. Feedback was amenable to exploring waste haulers as agents. There was also support for mandatory source separation increased education and enforcement.

- The RDN met with Cowichan Valley Regional District (CVRD) to discuss the options presented in Stage 2 draft of the SWMP and reached out the Comox Valley Regional District and Alberni Clayoquot Regional District as well. The CVRD was receptive to the SWMP and indicated general support.

Stakeholder Consultation:

- Local business associations:
 - The RDN sent consultation invites to local business associations in the region including downtown improvement, construction, strata owners and hotel associations.
 - The RDN presented the SWMP to the Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce on Feb 22, 2017. Comments and questions received support efforts to increase commercial and multifamily diversion.
- Vancouver Island Strata Owners Association:
 - The RDN met with the Vancouver Island Strata Owners Association on April 2, 2017.
 - Comments and questions received concerned the timeline for source separation regulation and how that might affect stratas. There was support for the SWMP overall, specifically support for an increase in education.
- Waste Industry:
 - On February 28, 2017 the RDN hosted a consultation with solid waste industry representatives. Approximately 30 people were in attendance.
 - There was a wide range of opinions from industry. Some were receptive to the fee differential provided the RDN would give more details on what it would look like. Others were firmly against the RDN investing in a Material Recovery Facility (MRF). Many were uncertain of what the SWMP would mean for the future of their business.
 - The RDN received a letter from Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition highlight areas of the SWMP they support and areas they do not, included in attachment 4. Two key policy messages are:
 - 1) Local governments should not be in competition with the private sector. The role of local governments should be to adopt a target setting, education and enforcement role.
 - 2) Open and fair competition in the sector will create value for residents while keeping costs low. Industry investment in infrastructure can only happen when government sends a clear signal that it will not build competing infrastructure or restrict free trade.
- Other Stakeholders
 - The RDN reached out to a number of other stakeholders such as hotels and inns, community groups, BC Ferries, Vancouver Island University, Vancouver Island Health Authority (VIHA) and School District 68 and 69.
 - The RDN presented to 11 VIHA Environmental Officers on January 25th, 2017. Overall comments and questions received support efforts to increase diversion from the commercial sector.
 - February 15th, 2017 North Cedar Improvement District – Receptive to the plan but suggest that there needs to be a focus on making recycling more convenient for all demographics.

First Nations Engagement:

Local First Nations have been included in the consultation process. To date they receive meeting invites to RSWAC as well as the agendas, meeting minutes and technical information.

RDN Staff hand delivered consultation invitations to Snaw-Naw-As First Nation, Qualicum First Nations and Snuneymuxw First Nation in hopes of discussing any possible implications the Draft Stage 2 SWMP report may have. No replies were received.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no Regional District of Nanaimo budget implications associated with adopting this report.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPLICATIONS

Considering the environmental impacts of solid waste aligns with the RDN Strategic Priority of protecting and enhancing our environment in all decisions under “Focus on the Environment”. The SWMP also aligns with investing in regional services that look at both costs and benefits as part of “Service and Organizational Excellence”. The consultation process presented in this report is consistent with the Ministry of Environment’s requirements for community consultation.

Sonam Bajwa
Sbajwa@rdn.bc.ca
March 16, 2017

Reviewed by:

- L. Gardner, Manager
- R. Alexander, General Manager
- P. Carlyle, Chief Administrative Officer

Attachments

1. List of Stakeholders Contacted for Stage 2 Consultations.
2. Feedback from Stage 2 Consultation
3. Current RSWAC Membership
4. Letter from VIRWC

Attachment 1 – List of Stakeholders Contacted for Stage 2 Consultations.

Stakeholder Type	Organization Name
Business Association	Downtown Nanaimo Business Improvement Association
	Better Business Bureau
	Qualicum Beach Downtown Business Association
	Downtown Parksville Business Association
	Parksville Chamber of Commerce
	Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce
	Qualicum Chamber of Commerce
Environmental Organization	Zero Waste Nanaimo
First Nations	Snaw-Naw-As First Nation
	Snuneymuxw First Nation
	Qualicum First Nation
Government Association	Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities
Hospitality Industry	BC Ferries
	Beach Acres Resort
	Best Western Dorchester Hotel
	Coast Bastion Inn
	Days Inn Nanaimo Harborview
	Howard Johnson Harbour side Hotel
	Inn on Long Lake
	Ocean Trails Resort
	Qualicum Bay Resort
	Qualicum Beach Inn
	Quality Resort Bayside
	Sand Pebbles Inn
	Seaview Beach Resort
	Shady Shores Beach Resort/Log House
	Tigh-Na-Mara Seaside Spa Resort & Conference Centre
Wheatsheaf Inn	
Industry Association	Vancouver Island Strata Owners Association
	Canadian Home Builders Association - Central Vancouver Island
	Vancouver Island Construction Association
	British Columbia Restaurant and Food Service Association
	BC Hotel Association
Municipal Partner	City of Parksville
	District of Lantzville
	City of Nanaimo
	Town of Qualicum Beach
	North Cedar Improvement District
Neighbouring Regional District	Cowichan Valley Regional District
	Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District
	Comox Valley Regional District
School/Institution	Vancouver Island University
	Vancouver Island Health Authority
	NRGH Home Dialysis Program & Nanaimo Kidney Care Clinic
	School District 68
	School District 69

Service Organization	Nanaimo North Rotary
	Rotary Club of Nanaimo Daybreak
	Rotary Club of Lantzville
Waste Industry	Got Junk
	Haarsma
	DBL disposal Services
	Milner group
	Alpine disposal
	Progressive Waste Inc.
	Island Removal
	Emterra
	The Most Affordable Junk Removal
	Contain A Way Services
	Sun Coast Waste Services
	Nanaimo Exteriors
	Regional Recycling
	Carl's Metal Salvage
	Gabriola Island Recycling Organization
	Parksville Bottle Depot
	Nanaimo Organic Waste
	Earthbank Resources Systems
	Cascades Recovery Inc.
	Coast Environmental Services
Nanaimo Recycling Exchange	
Waste Management	
Super Save Group	
DJC Services	
Waste Management Association	Air and Waste Management Association, Vancouver island Chapter
	Waste Management Association of BC
	Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition
	Coast Waste Management Association

Attachment 2 – Questions and comments received during Stage 2 Consultation.

Advocacy	Ontario has a requirement to reduce plastic packaging every year. Could we implement such a requirement here?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Advocacy	Programs are needed to get manufacturers to take back and recycle their products (particularly appliances and electronics). Can RDN work with stakeholders to improve programs?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Advocacy	Cost of recycling old drywall with asbestos is on the homeowner rather than the manufacturer.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Advocacy	Confusion over the variety of packaging on the market. Will there come a point when all packaging can be recycled?	VISOA April 2, 2017
C&D	Recycling of Construction and Demolition waste is inconsistent, some do a good job, and some send materials to landfill. What can we do?	City of Nanaimo Council Meeting January 23, 2017
C&D	Presentation pie chart showed 2% demolition waste, believe this is higher. How can we reduce demolition waste disposal? What have other RDs done to reduce Demolition waste? Example of Richmond bylaw?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Commercial	Comment regarding “fancy” RD facilities vs “cheap” private facilities.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Commercial	There is some confusion about whether or not recycling is provided for businesses by the RDN.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Curbside Services	Would the RDN endorse/support a yard waste collection program?	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Curbside Services	Interest in options to collect glass curbside, support for some service.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Curbside Services	Regulations are ineffective without enforcement. Enforcement needs to be fair.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Curbside Services	A participant thinks there is strong resident support for yard and garden pickup.	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Curbside Services	Glass recycling is less convenient than plastic recycling, which incentivizes plastic use. Would like to see consideration of glass recycling at curbside.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017

Curbside Services	Can RDN undertake curbside textiles pickup?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Curbside Services	What actually happens to the plastic that gets picked up at curbside? Is it reused/recycled?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Depots	NRE is a great service, but it is unsightly. It needs to be cleaned up.	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Depots	Concern that the RDN’s plan to increase diversion will lead the RDN to compete with the Depot model.	Email from Depot January 26, 2017
Depots	Noted that NRE receives an RDN subsidy	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Depots	There is a gap in accessibility to recycling facilities for people who do not have a vehicle, seniors, and people with disabilities. This results in recyclable materials ending up in the waste.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Depots	Having to take things to recycling facilities is not convenient and results in materials ending up in the waste.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Education	Education is a missing gap in multi-family buildings – they do not receive the same type of information that single family homes do.	VISOA April 2, 2017
Enforcement	Support spot checks as a starting point in “fairly applying monitoring efforts” across all users.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Funding	When residents pay their taxes, does the landfill have a line? Do residents know that their taxes are coming to the landfill?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Funding	What happens when you lose the revenue from waste because of high diversion rates? Who covers the costs of the RDN programs and the landfill?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Illegal Dumping	Biggest problem is illegal dumping of large items.	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
MRF	Requested that the MMRF option be costed and compared to the model proposed in Stage 2 draft report, and that information be publically available.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
MRF	These options give no assurance for industry and downloads burden and costs. RDN should let industry have a free market and have a greater role with more responsibility. You talk about how is government going to shrink, this doesn’t	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017

	seem like it. How do we know these options won't lead to industry insulating government? The RDN should be driving communication and education. A MRF should be an industry investment not government.	
Organics Diversion	Question about burning bans (backyard burning?)	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Other Jurisdictions	What is the status of the MetroVan waste to energy proposal?	City of Parksville Council Meeting February 6, 2017
Proposed options	Original intent of "no charge" days was to soften the blow of starting to charge. They were a big headache; do not support reintroducing "free days".	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
RDN programs	Will taxpayers see a reduction in cost as a result of these proposals?	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
RDN programs	RDN should be congratulated for recycling program.	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Source Separation	Will you implement a multi-family focus?	District of Lantzville Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Source Separation	How will we achieve 90% goal without source separation?	City of Nanaimo Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Source Separation	How would new regulatory authority help us achieve source separation (commercial and multifamily)?	City of Nanaimo Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Source Separation	Multifamily programs will continue to increase in importance with an aging population.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Source Separation	Some commercial users do not source separate, how can we encourage or require participation?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Source Separation	Can the RDN implement any incentives to encourage source separations by local governments (and commercial business)?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Source Separation	What happens to hospital waste? Would like to see more separation and recycling at hospitals.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Source Separation	What is in the material at the landfill that can still be diverted?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017

Source Separation	Is there material that is coming to landfill that can actual be recycled? Is there an end market for this material?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Source Separation	If organics is such a big issue, the RDN should be educating residents.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Source Separation	Aggressive policing leads to contamination in the restaurant industry, which makes it difficult to deal with materials.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Source Separation	Education and enforcement will be an important part of making source separation work in the RDN.	VIHA Presentation January 25, 2017
Source Separation	When would this regulation be implemented, how much notice would multi-family buildings be given of the changes?	VISOA April 2, 2017
Source Separation	Would there be incentives available for stratas to invest in backyard/onsite composting.	VISOA April 2, 2017
Targets	Support for goal of increasing diversion to 90%	City of Parksville Council Meeting February 6, 2017
Targets	Consider other appropriate metrics besides % diversion (cost to taxpayer?)	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Targets	Questions about slide with breakdown of increasing diversion from 68% to 90%. How does 6% + 6% + 10 % work	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Targets	The 90% goal creates a higher cost burden on end users, resulting in illegal dumping.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Targets	How does the RDN plan to monitor progress towards the 90% goal?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Targets	90% is a very high target, it will be expensive and complex, and source separation puts the burden of effort on residents. Some cities collect everything, and then separate at central facilities. This reduces the burden on the individual, and may save money. Has RDN considered this approach?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Targets	Applaud 90% diversion goal, and education component.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Waste Haulers	Agree that private sector can be more innovative.	City of Nanaimo Council Meeting January 23, 2017

Waste Haulers	What does waste haulers as licensees mean?	City of Nanaimo Council Meeting January 23, 2017
Waste Haulers	Can waste disposal firms (haulers) dispose of waste anywhere they want to?	City of Parksville Council Meeting February 6, 2017
Waste Haulers	What does “enlisting waste haulers as licensees” mean?	City of Parksville Council Meeting February 6, 2017
Waste Haulers	What do haulers think of “licensed haulers”?	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Waste Haulers	How many haulers are there? Don’t like passing on costs to small business, mandating separation adds cost to small business.	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Waste Haulers	Based on the individual’s personal experience/observation in Ontario, caution must be used to ensure contracts with private haulers require source separation and recycling.	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Waste Haulers	The waste industry is changing as the rest of the world has caught up to North America. We can’t afford to sort recycling. We want to do everything that we can and now you are asking for money from our recycling.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Residents need to pay the bill. Customers are paying for separate streams, but it doesn’t reduce our costs.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Having customers separate their material leads to more greenhouse gasses as more trucks are on the road.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Low hanging fruit, easily divertible material is in commercial and multifamily loads.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	As an industry we need a better understanding of what the haulers as agents and fee differential will look like down the line. Document needs to be more specific relating to haulers as agents and flow control.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Hard to commit to investing in the area when there are so many open ended questions in the plan.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Is there any other example where this has been done? (fee differential)	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017

Waste Haulers	A participant thinks the fee differential is a good idea, and it might lead to tip fee reduction in the long run.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	The fee differential is good for depots and haulers. Haulers will pay less overall, and it will be even cheaper if they have no recyclables. If it's expensive for self-haul customers to take material to the landfill they come to depots and other waste facilities in the region.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Will there be annual licensing fee?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	What is the difference between licensing agents and flow control?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Overall this is not a bad plan but the fee differential sounds like flow control. It's a great concept, but we need more details before we can support it. Need to know our investments are safe.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Diversion leads to less money coming to the landfill in the long term. These options guarantee fees coming to the landfill, is that why you are doing this?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	How long will landfill last? A customer should be able to take material elsewhere? Your customer service is not good.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	How will the RDN get the \$30 a tonne for waste accumulation at site if it goes to a different landfill?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	As industry, it seems that you think we are not doing a good job at composting and recycling when we are. Why are you going in this direction with changing the fees?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	You should have low tip fees and strongly enforced bans, and then you focus on education. That's what has worked in the past and that is what you should keep doing.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Bans and tip fees will only work if you have everyone coming to your landfill.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Do residents pay the same as businesses for user fees?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	When the Metro Van bylaw was defeated, they instead gave haulers cheaper tip fees, isn't that easier and the same?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017

Waste Haulers	There needs to be a lower tip fee and more bans at the landfill. This will drive the desired behavior without additional regulation.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	Some plastics and drywall have no recycling streams available. They must go to landfill.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Waste Haulers	How will we apply the rules evenly across the Regional District, so everyone contributes fairly?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Waste Haulers	Can the RDN provide a list of preferred haulers in the region?	VISOA April 2, 2017
Waste Haulers	Would haulers have the ability to enforce/fine strata buildings for non-compliance	VISOA April 2, 2017
WSML	Is the audit provision why you are changing the WSML reporting to monthly not annually?	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
WSML	As a depot, we don't have tonnage details from the stewardship groups on a monthly basis.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Zero Waste	We have become a "throwaway society" products are no longer refurbished.	North Cedar Improvement District February 15, 2017
Zero Waste	What does the reference to "subsidies" in the Zero Waste Hierarchy mean?	City of Parksville Council Meeting February 6, 2017
Zero Waste	There are more than 3 R's we need to pay attention to them as well.	RDN Special Board Meeting January 24, 2017
Zero Waste	What affect would a plastic Bag Ban have on waste volumes?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Zero Waste	Will reducing plastics use create other problems, such as increase in glass disposal at landfills?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Zero Waste	Laminated packaging (foil/plastic/other) is becoming more prevalent and is difficult to recycle. What is being done about this?	Town of Qualicum Beach Special Council Meeting February 22, 2017
Zero Waste	Many plastics have no market so it costs money to get rid of it. No matter what the cost of landfilling is, there are some things that are not recyclable.	Waste Haulers Meeting February 28, 2017
Zero Waste	Support the targets and preferred options layed out in the plan	VIHA Presentation January 25, 2017

Attachment 3: Current RSWAC Membership

Board Representative - Chair	Alec McPherson
Board Representative – Vice Chair	Bill McKay
Community Representatives	Matthew Louie
	Wally Wells
	Dr. Jim McTaggart – Cowan
	John Finnie
	Craig Evans
	Ellen Ross
	Gerald Johnson
	Michele Green
	Amanda Ticknor
Industry Representatives	Michael Tripp
	Dean Jones
	Stewart Young Jr.
	Derek Haarsma
Not - for - profit Representatives	Jan Hastings
	Ben Geselbracht
Non-Voting Technical Advisors	
First Nation Representatives	Michael Recalma – Qualicum First Nation
	Nanoose First Nation
	Snuneymuxw First Nation
City of Nanaimo	Geoff Goodall
City of Parksville	Al Metcalf
Town of Qualicum Beach	John Marsh
District of Lantzville	Fred Spears
Ministry of Environment	Al Leaschen
Environment Canada	Karen Muttersbach
Island Health	Glenn Gibson



Maura Walker & Associates
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

June 2, 2017

Meghan Larson, Solid Waste Planner
Regional & Community Utilities & Solid Waste
Regional District of Nanaimo
6300 Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, BC
V9T 6N2

Dear Meghan,

Re: Review of Stage 2 Solid Waste Management Plan Consultation Efforts

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the consultation efforts undertaken to date as part of the process to update the RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan).

The planning process has completed 2 major stages:

1. An assessment of the existing solid waste management system and review of the implementation status of the current solid waste management plan, and
2. A review of options for the future, including identification of the preferred options.

According to the Ministry of Environment's Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning, the planning process should also include *"a process for comprehensive review and consultation with the public respecting all aspects of the development, amendment and final content of a waste management plan."*

The RDN has certainly responded to this direction and has engaged with the community and stakeholders in a comprehensive manner since the process to update the plan began.

In summary, the RDN continues to undertake an exceptional level of consultation by providing the general public and affected stakeholders with a range of opportunities to learn about the options under consideration. A memo prepared by RDN staff in October 2015 and another in June 2017 detail the consultation activities completed to date, which include:

- A multi-stakeholder advisory committee
- Newsletters to all households
- Meetings with affected stakeholder groups
- Presentations to community groups
- Presentations to municipal councils

- Engagement with First Nations.

I understand that additional consultation activities will be happening in the future associated with the draft version of the updated Plan. The above listed activities and those planned should easily meet the Ministry's expectation that the regional district "provide ample opportunity for the public to provide input into the proposed options, and to identify their support (or not) for each of these" (excerpt from the Guide).

In preparation for the final phase of consultation and submission of the updated Plan and Consultation Report, I'd like to draw your attention to 3 items that are part of the Ministry's plan approval checklist that may need additional attention from the RDN:

1. **Consultation Report should show how public consultation was used to influence the plan:**
Although advisory committee minutes that reflect the discussions and decisions of this committee are posted on the web, the current consultation reports lack a clear line between input received through consultation efforts and how this input influenced the selection of recommendations for inclusion in the draft plan. The final consultation report should incorporate a section that summarizes the relevant feedback and how this feedback was used (to affirm, modify or eliminate options).
2. **Clearly identify implementation provisions in sufficient detail to enable those affected by the provisions to determine their impact:** The current version of the draft plan is vague on what "waste source regulation" and "haulers as agents" are and how they would work. Since these recommendations could have significant impact on external stakeholders, it's recommended that additional details be added to these sections. Graphic images used during stakeholder consultation could be added to the draft Plan to enhance how these recommendations could work. Additional details on how a private sector mixed waste MRF will be pursued could also be added to the draft Plan.
3. **Include a process for adequate public review (and minister's approval) of the implementing bylaws, licences and other authorizing provisions:** The current version of the draft Plan lacks detail on the process to implement some of the more ambitious elements of the Plan, including those new regulatory authorities noted above. It's recommended that the draft Plan include details on the RDN's intended implementation steps, including stakeholder consultation.

I congratulate the RDN on their impressive consultation efforts to date. On-going engagement with the public and stakeholders at this level will ensure an updated Solid Waste Management Plan that is both comprehensive and supportable.

Sincerely,



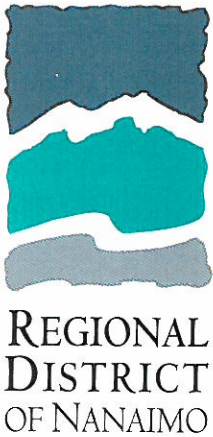
Maura Walker
President

Appendix 3: Current RSWAC Membership

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	Michele Green
	Amanda Ticknor
Industry Representatives	Michael Tripp
	Dean Jones
	Stewart Young Jr.
	Derek Haarsma
Not - for - profit Representatives	Jan Hastings
	Ben Geselbracht
Non-Voting Technical Advisors	
First Nation Representatives	Michael Recalma – Qualicum First Nation
	Nanoose First Nation
	Snuneymuxw First Nation
City of Nanaimo	Geoff Goodall
City of Parksville	Al Metcalf
Town of Qualicum Beach	John Marsh
District of Lantzville	Fred Spears
Ministry of Environment	Al Leaschen
Environment Canada	Karen Muttersbach
Island Health	Glenn Gibson

Appendix 4

Consultation and Communication Plan Letters to the MoE



February 13, 2015

File: 5365-00

Ministry of Environment
2080A Labieux Rd
Nanaimo BC V9T 6J9

Attention: A.J. Downie, Regional Director, Coast Region

Dear: Mr. Downie,

Re: Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Review

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is in the process of reviewing its 2004 Solid Waste Management Plan Report. As a requirement of the Province of BC's Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans (the Guide) the RDN has prepared its Consultation & Communications Plan for Ministry approval. We anticipate that the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) will ratify the Consultation & Communications Plan during their meeting on February 19, 2015.

If Ministry staff can provide us with feedback on the plan prior to the meeting it would be greatly appreciated. Although, your advice or direction can also be addressed at a later date in the final plan.

On August 26, 2014, the RDN submitted a link to our Stage One Existing System Report and a hard copy version was also provided to Ministry staff. For your convenience, here is another link to the report.

<http://www.rdn.bc.ca/cms/wpattachments/wpID224atID5946.pdf>.

The RDN has provided the Ministry with a description of the new RSWAC and the newly formed Solid Waste Management Advisory Select Committee (SWMSC) and a copy of the amended terms of reference. In addition, the committee structure is included in the Consultation and Communications Plan. The committee structure was modified in the spirit of the Ministry of Environment's Guide to Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans. A single advisory committee was selected as this better reflects the demographic and geographic nature of our Region as compared to separate public and technical advisory committees. The RSWAC's revised terms of reference has been expanded to include a wider diverse audience as we move forward introducing Stage Two and Three of the SWMP review process.

In addition, there will no longer be four elected officials assigned to the RSWAC there is only one RDN Board member who will act as the Committee Chair. These modifications are designed to improve communication, provide transparency, accountability and a productive vehicle for meaningful public involvement. The RSWAC is intended to be a sounding board before reaching out to the wider public.

6300 Hammond Bay Rd.
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 6N2

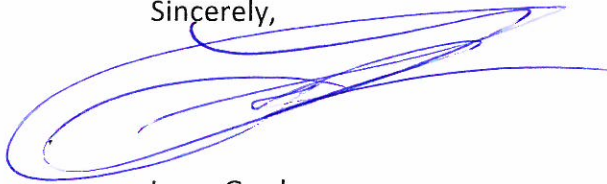
Ph: (250)390-4111
Toll Free: 1-877-607-4111
Fax: (250)390-4163

RDN Website: www.rdn.bc.ca

To ensure ongoing communications with the RDN Board and the RSWAC, a Solid Waste Management Select Committee (SWMSC) has been introduced and will comprise of a minimum of seven RDN Board Directors. The role of the new SWMSC is to provide oversight during development of the plan as well as be the liason between the RDN Board and the RSWAC. Decision making authority for the final plan will rest with the RDN Board. Once approved, it will be forwarded to the Ministry for final adoption.

Thank you for your assistance in reviewing the attached documents and should you have any questions during your review of the enclosed information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (250) 390-6560.

Sincerely,



Larry Gardner
Manager of Solid Waste

Encl.

cc: A. Leuschen, Senior Environmental Protection Officer, MOE
S. Horsburgh, Senior Solid Waste Planner, RDN



Consultation & Communications Plan

Solid Waste Management Plan Review:

Regional District of Nanaimo

January 26, 2015

Background

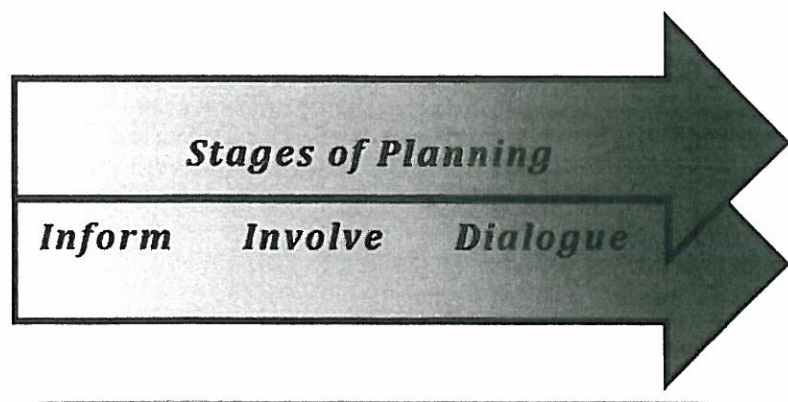
The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is undertaking a review of its Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), which has been amended three times since provincial approval of the original Plan in 1988. The RDN has fully implemented their last SWMP, which was prepared in 2004. The current plan review is intended to identify “what’s next” and chart the course for solid waste management for the coming years.

The process to review and update the region’s SWMP is as follows:

- Stage 1 (completed report in 2013) – Review and analysis of current solid waste management system, action status of the 2005 Plan, and identification of issues and opportunities for improvement;
- Stage 2 (current stage) – Identify and review options to address the region’s future waste management requirements, select preferred options and prepared report presenting the findings; and
- Stage 3 – Prepare a draft amended SWMP, carry out a public review of the draft plan, incorporate changes from the public review and finalize the plan for Regional Board and Ministerial approval.

Community consultation is a mandatory component of the planning process and is critical to the creation of a plan that can be supported by the public. Consultation is carried out throughout the process and commonly begins with dissemination of information to more active dialogue with the community in Stages 2 and 3 as options are reviewed and selected.

Spectrum of Consultation



The Ministry of Environment outlines the expected components of a community consultation process in their document *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*. In addition, the RDN has a public consultation / communication framework to ensure a consistent, comprehensive and cost-effective approach to public consultation and communication

initiatives. This framework, along with the Ministry's guide, was used to prepare the following Consultation & Communications Plan.

Objectives

A Consultation & Communications and Plan is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Ensure that the process to develop the plan is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives
- ii. Provide opportunities to educate the public about the Solid Waste Management Plan and future options for managing waste
- iii. Provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs
- iv. Increase support for the resultant solid waste management planning and programs
- v. Meet the consultation expectations of the Ministry of Environment.

Participants

There are several groups that may be directly and indirectly affected by the outcomes of the SWMP process. It is critical to the success of the SWMP that affected stakeholders are participants in the planning process. The following is a list of potential stakeholders:

- RDN staff
- Regional Board
- Municipal staff
- Municipal councils
- First Nations
- Ministry of Environment
- Residents throughout the region
- Businesses
- Construction and demolition industry
- Major institutions (Nanaimo General Hospital, School District 68 and 69, Vancouver Island University)
- Waste haulers
- Waste management facility owners and operators
- Neighbouring regional districts (Cowichan Valley, Alberni Valley, Comox Valley).

Consultation and Communications Plan

The RDN's framework has adopted 3 components to the plan: Participation, Engagement, and Communications. The activities associated with these three components, described in the following sections, have been employed by a number of regional districts to ensure their planning process meets the objectives listed above.

Participation

Participation refers to activities that enable a two-way conversation between those tasked with developing the SWMP and affected stakeholders, including the public. These activities provide opportunities for collaboration. Participation tools include:

- The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee
- The Solid Waste Select Committee
- Stakeholder Workshops

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) is the cornerstone of the Consultation and Communications Plan and will be in place throughout the planning process. This committee is a combination of public advisory representatives and technical advisory representatives that meets regularly throughout the planning process. The RSWAC provides advice to the Regional District Board in regards to the content of the plan and associated consultation activities. Members of RSWAC include representatives of the general public, business, waste management industry, local governments and First Nations from across the region. Terms of reference for the RDN's RSWAC are provided in Appendix A. These terms of reference have been approved by the RDN Board and applied to the establishment of the current RSWAC.

The Solid Waste Select Committee is made up of directors of the Regional District Board and acts as a steering committee during the process of developing the SWMP. The committee forms a direct link between the RSWAC and the Board. They are able to provide direct feedback to the RSWAC to ensure that the outcomes of the planning process are politically supportable, and also ensure that the Board is aware of the direction that the planning process is taking.

Stakeholder workshops will be held throughout the planning process as the need for them is identified. Workshops are intended to create a dialogue on specific elements of the SWMP, including generating new ideas and perspectives on issues, as well as deepening the collective understanding of those involved. The outcomes of the workshops will be used to supplement the discussions at the RSWAC meetings. Engagement or whatever word descriptor we used above.

Engagement

Engagement refers to activities where the community is drawn into the conversation and input is sought from the public. The focus is on receiving information rather than providing it. For purposes of developing a solid waste management plan, engagement activities can be used to solicit input on the public's current perceptions of solid waste management as well as their feedback on options identified during the planning process.

Engagement activities will include a dedicated email address to receive email comments and inquiries, an on-line survey to identify residents' issues and concerns regarding solid waste management, and stakeholder meetings. Stakeholder meetings may be held to obtain input on options affecting a specific industry groups (e.g. construction/demolition/ renovation contractors, multi-family building managers, etc.). The broader public will be solicited for their feedback on the RDN's solid waste system.

Stage 3 involves a range of activities intended to obtain feedback on the draft plan's recommendations, including:

- Public open houses and meetings
- Exit survey at the public open houses and meetings
- On-line surveys for those unable to attend an open house or meeting
- Stakeholder meetings
- Presentations to Municipal and First Nation Councils.

The variety and breadth of engagement activities selected should be reflective of the type and range of actions proposed in the SWMP and how best to involve the affected stakeholders. Consequently, the specific tools to be employed during the Stage 3 consultation process are best identified once Stage 2 is completed or nearing completion.

Communications

Communications refers to providing information to the public and is generally one-way communication. Communication activities during the planning process will include:

- SWMP Updates for Councils
- A SWMP webpage on the Regional District website
- Newsletters
- Information display
- Promotion (e.g. newspaper and radio ads, posters, Facebook, Twitter)

Regular communications with municipal and First Nation councils are intended to keep these organizations informed on the development of the plan. The format for these communications will be through circulation of RSWAC meeting minutes to the member municipalities and First Nations as well as through regular RDN Solid Waste Newsletters

The RDN's website will be used to make SWMP resources available to the public and other interested parties on an on-going basis. A dedicated solid waste management plan web page has been developed and will include:

- Reports and memoranda prepared by the consultants (e.g. Stage 1 report)
- Advisory committee minutes and presentations
- A "tell us what you think" link to a dedicated email address
- A link to sign up for regular SWMP updates
- Information on consultation events and other opportunities for input

At any point during the planning process, information can be distributed to update residents of the key issues under discussion, as well as opportunities and ongoing encouragement for them to participate in available consultation activities. Often this information can be part of a regular regional communication, such as the RDN's Regional Perspectives or Zero Waste Newsletter. A Stage 3 newsletter can be used to provide information on the key recommendations in the draft SWMP and how residents and businesses can provide their feedback.

A mobile information display is being developed for use in malls, regional disposal facilities, community centres and at community events. Similar to the newsletter, the display will feature information on the key recommendations in the draft SWMP and how to provide input.

During the Stage 3 Consultation process, promotion is used to inform the public and affected stakeholders about the draft plan and the opportunities available to them for providing input. It is important to use a variety of tools to increase awareness and encourage people to attend or provide feedback via the website. Possible promotional tools include:

- Campaign slogan or brand to use on all materials to increase recognition and awareness
- Posters in public areas (city halls, rec centres, senior centres, other facilities) to promote open houses and other events
- Distribute hard copies of newsletter / poster to key locations
- Email distribution to key contacts (local governments, neighbourhood groups, associations, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) including information for their websites and newsletters
- Significant draw prize to increase participation (in surveys, at open houses)
- Newspaper advertising
- Radio advertising
- Media releases to all media (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Shaw, etc) and follow up to increase interviews and media coverage
- Public service announcements
- Website copy, including link to online survey and display panels and presentation materials
Include offer to sign up for email project updates
- Facebook updates
- Twitter updates
- Promote at special events and community gatherings
- Promote via presentations to community groups and service clubs
- Signage at all solid waste facilities
- Inserts and/or notification via Regional Districts' and member municipalities' mailers (if available during the consultation process)
- Signage on-site at events.

The extent that the above tools are used will be based on the content of the draft plan and the appropriate level of promotion and consultation required.

A Consultation and Communications Plan for the RDN's SWMP

A presentation on SWMP communications and consultation was provided to RSWAC at their meeting on December 11, 2014. Based on feedback from the committee, a consultation plan for the RDN's SWMP has been prepared. The following table provides an overview of the proposed communication and consultation activities planned for each stage of the process to develop the SWMP. As noted above, the breadth of the Stage 3 consultation and communication activities will be defined once the content of the draft plan is known; a list of *potential* Stage 3 activities is provided below.

STAGE	PARTICIPATION	CONSULTATION	COMMUNICATIONS
Stage 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Regional Solid Waste Advisory (RSWAC) and Steering Committee • RSWAC Meetings • Steering Committee Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish protocol for tracking email and telephone input • Public workshop on waste management issues and solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish SWMP webpage on RDN website ○ Technical memos and reports ○ Advisory committee meeting minutes

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notices of consultation events • Establish on-line sign-up for email updates Send out press release • Article in RDN newsletter
Stage 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings • Steering Committee meetings • Stakeholder workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Track email and telephone input • Survey • Stakeholder meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website updates • Newsletter • Local government update for Municipal and First Nation councils • Send out email update to distribution list • Presentations to interested organizations (as requested)
Stage 3 (potential consultation and communication activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings • Steering Committee meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Houses • Public Meetings • Presentations to Municipal and First Nation Councils • Meeting(s) with neighbouring regional districts • Stakeholder meetings • Presentations to community groups and other interested organizations • Exit surveys (at open houses and public meetings) • On-line Survey (website link to survey) • Receive and track email and telephone input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Website updates • Newsletter, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key components of draft plan ○ Opportunities for input ○ Offer of presentations to interested groups • Newspaper advertising of consultation opportunities • Media releases • Media interviews • Local government update • Facebook and Twitter postings • FAQs (available on website and in hard copy) • Notifications in local government publications • Notifications on municipal websites

	<p>(with link to SWMP webpage)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updates to email distribution list • Public service announcements • Information display (for use in recreation centres, libraries and other public venues)
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Summarizing Input

Upon completion of the Stage 3 consultation activities, all of the input received from the public and affected stakeholders will be collated and summarized so that it can be reported to the RSWAC. The input can be reviewed by RSWAC with the intention of determining if modifications to the SWMP should be recommended to the Board.

Once the SWMP document meets with the Board’s approval, the Plan will need to be submitted to the Minister of Environment for approval, along with:

- i. Written commitments from municipalities and First Nations that are tasked to undertake measures identified in the SWMP
- ii. A report on the Public Review and Consultation Process.

The *Public Review and Consultation Process Report* should include:

- A description of all consultation activities undertaken during the course of the planning process, including:
 - RSWAC meetings
 - Steering Committee meetings
 - Workshops
 - Website
 - Stakeholder outreach, including meetings
 - Presentations to community groups
 - Newsletters
 - Media releases
 - Community displays
 - Advertising
 - Social media
- Copies of newsletters, advertising, press releases and other tools used to communicate with the general public and affected stakeholders
- A description of First Nation engagement activities
- The RSWAC terms of reference and a list of RSWAC members
- Minutes of RSWAC and Solid Waste Subcommittee meetings.

Appendix A

Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee
Terms of Reference

**RDN – REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RSWAC)
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Regional District of Nanaimo is undertaking a review of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Public and agency consultation representative of the diversity of the community is integral to the review. In accordance with the Ministry of Environment's *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans* a single public and technical advisory committee will act as a "sounding board" of community interests and will provide advice to the Regional Board through the Solid Waste Management Select Committee.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role of the RSWAC is to:

- Represent a balance of community interests;
- Act as advisory committee to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee on the development of the Solid Waste Management Plan;
- Review guiding principles and provide feedback for the Plan;
- Review information provided by the RDN and its consultants and provide comments and suggestions as well as highlight information gaps to be considered for the Plan;
- Provide input on design and implementation of public surveys and consultation processes;
- Assist in reviewing current programs and identifying issues and opportunities (Stage2 & Stage 3 report);
- Assist in developing and evaluating a variety of options and strategies for the draft Plan (Stage2 report);
- Participate in public consultation, as required (for example, attendance at Open Houses);
- Review public consultation results and provide input on the final Plan;
- Participate in smaller ad-hoc committees dealing with specific issues or tasks, as required; and,
- Contribute to programs and policies that are in the best interests of all residents of the RDN, balancing both community and industry needs and technical requirements.

Recommendations of the RSWAC are directed to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee.

3. COMPOSITION AND CHAIR

Chair and Vice Chair to be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board.

Voting Members:

- One representative from the Select Committee (or alternate);
- Up to 15 members representing a diversity of community interests such as from the following groups:
 - Private sector waste management industry service providers
 - Private sector solid waste facility representatives

- Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste management (e.g. reuse organization)
- Large institutional solid waste generator
- Business representatives, including one focused on the 3Rs
- Members at large for the community (community association, youth, senior)
- Regional Landfill Advisory Committee/Regional Landfill area representative
- Urban/rural geographic mix

Non-Voting Technical Advisors:

- Up to 12 members representing agencies including:
 - Regional District Staff – 3 members
 - Municipal Staff – 4 members
 - First Nations – 3 members
 - Provincial Agencies – 1 member
 - Federal Agencies – 1 member

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

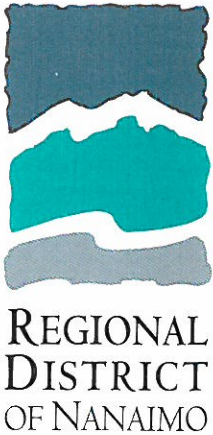
The Committee will act in accordance with the RDN Board Procedure Bylaw.

5. ADMINISTRATION

Administrative matters related to the RSWAC will be conducted by RDN staff acting through the Chair.

6. TERM

RSWAC will conclude its work when the Plan has been approved by the RDN Board. Members will be asked to commit for up to three years.



March 3, 2015

File: 5365-00

Ministry of Environment
2080A Labieux Rd
Nanaimo BC V9T 6J9

Attention: A.J. Downie, Regional Director, Coast Region

Dear: Mr. Downie;

Re: Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Review

Further to our correspondence dated February 13, 2015, the Regional District of Nanaimo is pleased to submit an amended Consultation & Communications Plan for your approval. Please replace the previous plan that was submitted with the attached copy, which was adopted by the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) at its February 19, 2015 meeting.

The primary change to the revised Consultation and Communications Plan is the inclusion of additional consultation activities during Stage 2 as recommended by the RSWAC.

Should you have any questions during your review of the enclosed information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (250) 390-6560.

Sincerely,


Larry Gardner
Manager of Solid Waste

Encl.

cc: A. Leuschen, Senior Environmental Protection Officer, MOE
S. Horsburgh, Senior Solid Waste Planner, RDN

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Appendix 5

Consultation and Communications Plan



Consultation & Communications Plan

Solid Waste Management Plan Review:

Regional District of Nanaimo

March 3, 2015

Background

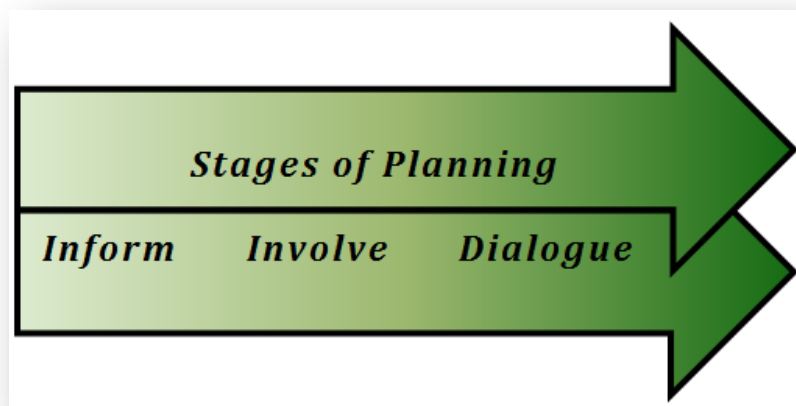
The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) is undertaking a review of its Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), which has been amended three times since provincial approval of the original Plan in 1988. The RDN has fully implemented their last SWMP, which was prepared in 2004. The current plan review is intended to identify “what’s next” and chart the course for solid waste management for the coming years.

The process to review and update the region’s SWMP is as follows:

- Stage 1 (completed report in 2013) – Review and analysis of current solid waste management system, action status of the 2005 Plan, and identification of issues and opportunities for improvement;
- Stage 2 (current stage) – Identify and review options to address the region’s future waste management requirements, select preferred options and prepare report presenting the findings; and
- Stage 3 – Prepare a draft amended SWMP, carry out a public review of the draft plan, incorporate changes from the public review and finalize the plan for Regional Board and Ministerial approval.

Community consultation is a mandatory component of the planning process and is critical to the creation of a plan that can be supported by the public. Consultation is carried out throughout the process and commonly begins with dissemination of information to more active dialogue with the community in Stages 2 and 3 as options are reviewed and selected.

Spectrum of Consultation



The Ministry of Environment outlines the expected components of a community consultation process in their document *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans by Regional Districts*. In addition, the RDN has a public consultation / communication framework to ensure a consistent, comprehensive and cost-effective approach to public consultation and communication

initiatives. This framework, along with the Ministry's guide, was used to prepare the following Consultation & Communications Plan.

Objectives

A Consultation & Communications and Plan is intended to achieve the following objectives:

- i. Ensure that the process to develop the plan is collaborative and reflects a broad range of perspectives
- ii. Provide opportunities to educate the public about the Solid Waste Management Plan and future options for managing waste
- iii. Provide opportunities for public input on a range of options and estimated costs
- iv. Increase support for the resultant solid waste management planning and programs
- v. Meet the consultation expectations of the Ministry of Environment.

Participants

There are several groups that may be directly and indirectly affected by the outcomes of the SWMP process. It is critical to the success of the SWMP that affected stakeholders are participants in the planning process. The following is a list of potential stakeholders:

- RDN staff
- Regional Board
- Municipal staff
- Municipal councils
- First Nations
- Ministry of Environment
- Residents throughout the region
- Businesses
- Construction and demolition industry
- Major institutions (Nanaimo General Hospital, School District 68 and 69, Vancouver Island University)
- Waste haulers
- Waste management facility owners and operators
- Neighbouring regional districts (Cowichan Valley, Alberni Valley, Comox Valley).

Consultation and Communications Plan

The RDN's framework has adopted 3 components to the plan: Participation, Engagement, and Communications. The activities associated with these three components, described in the following sections, have been employed by a number of regional districts to ensure their planning process meets the objectives listed above.

Participation

Participation refers to activities that enable a two-way conversation between those tasked with developing the SWMP and affected stakeholders, including the public. These activities provide opportunities for collaboration. Participation tools include:

- The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee
- The Solid Waste Select Committee
- Stakeholder Workshops

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) is the cornerstone of the Consultation and Communications Plan and will be in place throughout the planning process. This committee is a combination of public advisory representatives and technical advisory representatives that meets regularly throughout the planning process. The RSWAC provides advice to the Regional District Board in regards to the content of the plan and associated consultation activities. Members of RSWAC include representatives of the general public, business, waste management industry, local governments and First Nations from across the region. Terms of reference for the RDN's RSWAC are provided in Appendix A. These terms of reference have been approved by the RDN Board and applied to the establishment of the current RSWAC.

The Solid Waste Management Select Committee is made up of directors of the Regional District Board and acts as a steering committee during the process of developing the SWMP. The committee forms a direct link between the RSWAC and the Board. They are able to provide direct feedback to the RSWAC to ensure that the outcomes of the planning process are politically supportable, and also ensure that the Board is aware of the direction that the planning process is taking.

Stakeholder workshops will be held throughout the planning process as the need for them is identified. Workshops are intended to create a dialogue on specific elements of the SWMP, including generating new ideas and perspectives on issues, as well as deepening the collective understanding of those involved. The outcomes of the workshops will be used to supplement the discussions at the RSWAC meetings.

Engagement

Engagement refers to activities where the community is drawn into the conversation and input is sought from the public. The focus is on receiving information rather than providing it. For purposes of developing a solid waste management plan, engagement activities can be used to solicit input on the public's current perceptions of solid waste management as well as their feedback on options identified during the planning process.

Engagement activities will include a dedicated email address to receive email comments and inquiries, an on-line survey to identify residents' issues and concerns regarding solid waste management, and stakeholder meetings. Stakeholder meetings may be held to obtain input on options affecting a specific industry groups (e.g. construction/demolition/ renovation contractors, multi-family building managers, etc.). The broader public will be solicited for their feedback on the RDN's solid waste system.

Stage 2 & 3 involves a range of activities intended to obtain feedback on the draft plan's recommendations, including:

- Public open houses and meetings
- Exit survey at the public open houses and meetings
- On-line surveys for those unable to attend an open house or meeting
- Stakeholder meetings
- Presentations to Municipal and First Nation Councils.

The variety and breadth of engagement activities selected should be reflective of the type and range of actions proposed in the SWMP and how best to involve the affected stakeholders. Consequently, the specific tools to be employed during the Stage 3 consultation process are best identified once Stage 2 is completed or nearing completion.

Communications

Communications refers to providing information to the public and is generally one-way communication. Communication activities during the planning process will include:

- SWMP Updates for Councils
- A SWMP webpage on the Regional District website
- Newsletters
- Information display
- Promotion (e.g. newspaper and radio ads, posters, Facebook, Twitter)

Regular communications with municipal and First Nation councils are intended to keep these organizations informed on the development of the plan. The format for these communications will be through circulation of RSWAC meeting minutes to the member municipalities and First Nations as well as through regular RDN Solid Waste Newsletters

The RDN's website will be used to make SWMP resources available to the public and other interested parties on an on-going basis. A dedicated solid waste management plan web page has been developed and will include:

- Reports and memoranda prepared by the consultants (e.g. Stage 1 report)
- Advisory committee minutes and presentations
- A "tell us what you think" link to a dedicated email address
- A link to sign up for regular SWMP updates
- Information on consultation events and other opportunities for input

At any point during the planning process, information can be distributed to update residents of the key issues under discussion, as well as opportunities and ongoing encouragement for them to participate in available consultation activities. Often this information can be part of a regular regional communication, such as the RDN's Regional Perspectives or Zero Waste Newsletter. A Stage 3 newsletter can be used to provide information on the key recommendations in the draft SWMP and how residents and businesses can provide their feedback.

A mobile information display is being developed for use in malls, regional disposal facilities, community centres and at community events. Similar to the newsletter, the display will feature information on the key recommendations in the draft SWMP and how to provide input.

During the Stage 3 Consultation process, promotion is used to inform the public and affected stakeholders about the draft plan and the opportunities available to them for providing input. It is important to use a variety of tools to increase awareness and encourage people to attend or provide feedback via the website. Possible promotional tools include:

- Campaign slogan or brand to use on all materials to increase recognition and awareness
- Posters in public areas (city halls, rec centres, senior centres, other facilities) to promote open houses and other events
- Distribute hard copies of newsletter / poster to key locations
- Email distribution to key contacts (local governments, neighbourhood groups, associations, Chamber of Commerce, etc.) including information for their websites and newsletters
- Significant draw prize to increase participation (in surveys, at open houses)
- Newspaper advertising
- Radio advertising
- Media releases to all media (TV, Radio, Newspaper, Shaw, etc) and follow up to increase interviews and media coverage
- Public service announcements
- Website copy, including link to online survey and display panels and presentation materials
Include offer to sign up for email project updates
- Facebook updates
- Twitter updates
- Promote at special events and community gatherings
- Promote via presentations to community groups and service clubs
- Signage at all solid waste facilities
- Inserts and/or notification via Regional Districts' and member municipalities' mailers (if available during the consultation process)
- Signage on-site at events.

The extent that the above tools are used will be based on the content of the draft plan and the appropriate level of promotion and consultation required.

A Consultation and Communications Plan for the RDN's SWMP

A presentation on SWMP communications and consultation was provided to RSWAC at their meeting on December 11, 2014. Based on feedback from the committee, a consultation plan for the RDN's SWMP has been prepared. The following table provides an overview of the proposed communication and consultation activities planned for each stage of the process to develop the SWMP. As noted above, the breadth of the consultation and communication activities in Stage 2 & 3 will be defined once the content of the draft plan is known; a list of *potential* activities is provided below.

STAGE	PARTICIPATION	CONSULTATION	COMMUNICATIONS
Stage 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Regional Solid Waste Advisory (RSWAC) and Steering Committee • RSWAC Meetings • Steering Committee Meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish protocol for tracking email and telephone input • Public workshop on waste management issues and solutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish SWMP webpage on RDN website ○ Technical memos and reports ○ Advisory committee meeting minutes

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Notices of consultation events ● Establish on-line sign-up for email updates Send out press release ● Article in RDN newsletter
Stage 2 (potential consultation and communication activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings ● Steering Committee meetings ● Stakeholder workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Track email and telephone input ● Survey ● Stakeholder meetings ● Public information meetings /Open Houses ● Meeting(s) with neighbouring regional districts ● Stakeholder meetings ● Presentations to community groups and other interested organizations ● Exit surveys (at open houses and public meetings) ● On-line Survey (website link to survey) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Website updates ● Newsletter ● Local government update for Municipal and First Nation councils ● Send out email update to distribution list ● Presentations to interested organizations (as requested)
Stage 3 (potential consultation and communication activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee meetings ● Steering Committee meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Open Houses ● Public Meetings ● Presentations to Municipal and First Nation Councils ● Meeting(s) with neighbouring regional districts ● Stakeholder meetings ● Presentations to community groups and other interested organizations ● Exit surveys (at open houses and public meetings) ● On-line Survey (website link to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Website updates ● Newsletter, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Key components of draft plan ○ Opportunities for input ○ Offer of presentations to interested groups ● Newspaper advertising of consultation opportunities ● Media releases ● Media interviews ● Local government update ● Facebook and Twitter

	survey) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and track email and telephone input 	postings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAQs (available on website and in hard copy) • Notifications in local government publications • Notifications on municipal websites (with link to SWMP webpage) • Updates to email distribution list • Public service announcements • Information display (for use in recreation centres, libraries and other public venues)
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Summarizing Input

Upon completion of consultation activities, all of the input received from the public and affected stakeholders will be collated and summarized so that it can be reported to the RSWAC. The input can be reviewed by RSWAC with the intention of determining if modifications to the SWMP should be recommended to the Board.

Once the SWMP document meets with the Board’s approval, the Plan will need to be submitted to the Minister of Environment for approval, along with:

- i. Written commitments from municipalities and First Nations that are tasked to undertake measures identified in the SWMP
- ii. A report on the Public Review and Consultation Process.

The *Public Review and Consultation Process Report* should include:

- A description of all consultation activities undertaken during the course of the planning process, including:
 - RSWAC meetings
 - Steering Committee meetings
 - Workshops
 - Website
 - Stakeholder outreach, including meetings
 - Presentations to community groups
 - Newsletters
 - Media releases
 - Community displays
 - Advertising

- Social media
- Copies of newsletters, advertising, press releases and other tools used to communicate with the general public and affected stakeholders
- A description of First Nation engagement activities
- The RSWAC terms of reference and a list of RSWAC members
- Minutes of RSWAC and Solid Waste Subcommittee meetings.

Appendix A

**Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee
Terms of Reference**

**RDN – REGIONAL SOLID WASTE ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RSWAC)
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. BACKGROUND AND NEED

The Regional District of Nanaimo is undertaking a review of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Public and agency consultation representative of the diversity of the community is integral to the review. In accordance with the Ministry of Environment’s *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans* a single public and technical advisory committee will act as a “sounding board” of community interests and will provide advice to the Regional Board through the Solid Waste Management Select Committee.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role of the RSWAC is to:

- Represent a balance of community interests;
- Act as advisory committee to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee on the development of the Solid Waste Management Plan;
- Review guiding principles and provide feedback for the Plan;
- Review information provided by the RDN and its consultants and provide comments and suggestions as well as highlight information gaps to be considered for the Plan;
- Provide input on design and implementation of public surveys and consultation processes;
- Assist in reviewing current programs and identifying issues and opportunities (Stage2 & Stage 3 report);
- Assist in developing and evaluating a variety of options and strategies for the draft Plan (Stage2 report);
- Participate in public consultation, as required (for example, attendance at Open Houses);
- Review public consultation results and provide input on the final Plan;
- Participate in smaller ad-hoc committees dealing with specific issues or tasks, as required; and,
- Contribute to programs and policies that are in the best interests of all residents of the RDN, balancing both community and industry needs and technical requirements.

Recommendations of the RSWAC are directed to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee.

3. COMPOSITION AND CHAIR

Chair and Vice Chair to be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board.

Voting Members:

- One representative from the Select Committee (or alternate);
- Up to 15 members representing a diversity of community interests such as from the following groups:
 - Private sector waste management industry service providers
 - Private sector solid waste facility representatives

- Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste management (e.g. reuse organization)
- Large institutional solid waste generator
- Business representatives, including one focused on the 3Rs
- Members at large for the community (community association, youth, senior)
- Regional Landfill Advisory Committee/Regional Landfill area representative
- Urban/rural geographic mix

Non-Voting Technical Advisors:

- Up to 12 members representing agencies including:
 - Regional District Staff – 3 members
 - Municipal Staff – 4 members
 - First Nations – 3 members
 - Provincial Agencies – 1 member
 - Federal Agencies – 1 member

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Committee will act in accordance with the RDN Board Procedure Bylaw.

5. ADMINISTRATION

Administrative matters related to the RSWAC will be conducted by RDN staff acting through the Chair.

6. TERM

RSWAC will conclude its work when the Plan has been approved by the RDN Board. Members will be asked to commit for up to three years.

2015 Solid Waste Management Plan Review Issue Identification

The table below outlines the issues captured from the results of the findings in the Stage One Existing System Report as well as input from the following sources:


- Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) meeting September 2013;
- A solid waste haulers and recyclers roundtable meeting held in February 2014;
- A solid waste planning workshop held for RDN Board members in May 2014;
- A Zero Waste community day workshop held in October 2014; and,
- Two meetings of the RSWAC held in October and December 2014.

CONTEXT & TOPIC AREA	ISSUES IDENTIFIED
<p>1. Reduce/Reuse: ‘Reduce & Reuse’ are at the top of the waste management hierarchy, however these behaviours receive less promotion that recycling and proper waste disposal.</p>	<p><i>-How can we encourage waste reduction?</i> <i>-How to encourage behaviours that move “up the hierarchy” from recycling to reduction and reuse</i> <i>-How to move towards Sustainable product design and manufacturing</i> <i>-Is the per capital waste generation rate increasing or decreasing?</i></p>
<p>2. Extended Product Responsibility (EPR): EPR shifts the end-of-life management costs of consumer goods from local government taxpayers to procedures and consumers. In BC, the Recycling Regulation (BC Reg. 449/2004) defines the products and packaging that are included in an EPR program. Management of products is managed by stewardship organizations who – in turn- organize collection services throughout the province.</p>	<p><i>-Lack of awareness and confusion with EPR/take back systems (what to take where)</i> <i>-Uncertainty regarding the implications of future EPR programs</i></p>
<p>3. Curbside Collection Services: There is a diverse range of residential services that include 3 stream collection: garbage, recycling and food waste.</p>	<p><i>-How to improve diversion and the use of existing curbside services (yard waste, textiles, and glass and incontinence products, kitty litter)</i> <i>-Food waste participation in rural areas?</i> <i>-Does the residential collection model need improvement?</i> <i>-Does additional recovery of recyclables from the garbage Multi Recovery Facilities (MRF’s) have a role?</i></p>

CONTEXT & TOPIC AREA	ISSUES IDENTIFIED
<p>4. Industrial, Commercial & Industrial (ICI): Disposal bans are the main policy mechanism employed by the RDN to encourage recycling by the ICI sector.</p>	<p><i>-Need increased diversion of ICI waste this is supported by the 2012 Waste Composition Study</i></p>
<p>5. Construction, Demolition and Renovation: Construction, demolition and renovation waste is composed of a wide variety of materials, including recyclable materials such as wood, cardboard, metal and drywall. There are several companies that provide recycling collection to this sector</p>	<p><i>-How to encourage more diversion of construction, demolition and renovation waste</i> <i>-WCB asbestos management requirements create a challenge to the recovery and recycling of gypsum and C&D waste</i> <i>-Acceptance of creosoted materials and the appropriate tipping fee</i> <i>-Conflicting strategies for management of wood waste</i> <i>-Diversion of asphalt shingles from landfill</i> <i>-Lack of data regarding C&D waste</i> <i>-Lack of clarity on Future C&D regulations under BC's Recycling Regulation</i> <i>-Uncertain outlook for the Wood Waste Market</i></p>
<p>6. Resource Recovery/Zero Waste Policies: Recovering valuable resources from our waste streams is garnering significant attention as commodity prices fluctuate.</p>	<p><i>-When and how to implement Resource Recovery</i> <i>-Which resource recovery technology is best suited to the RDN's waste stream and size</i> <i>-How to manage hard to recycle items</i> <i>-Lack of high quality depot services in the City of Nanaimo</i></p>
<p>7. Residual Waste Management: The RDN's air space is the most important asset. Options to increase capacity are optimization of diversion, operations and airspace. The current landfill life is until 2037. Issues that emerge need to be explored further in conjunction with a long range waste generation projections in the context of the future financial model.</p>	<p><i>-What are desirable options once the regional landfill is full?</i> <i>-What options aren't desirable?</i> <i>-Illegal Dumping</i> <i>-WSML Licensing scheme/ Flow control options</i> <i>-Managing future waste generation</i></p>
<p>8. How does Waste to Energy (WTE) fit into the RDN's "Zero Waste Strategy"? Under what circumstances should WTE be considered/not considered.</p>	<p><i>- If not located in RDN</i> <i>- If only servicing RDN</i> <i>- If servicing Vancouver Island only</i> <i>- Specific technologies?</i> <i>- Large volumes typically required to make WTE financially attractive (competitive with landfilling)</i> <i>-Zero Waste International Alliance definition of Zero Waste does not allow combustion of waste for energy purposes</i></p>

CONTEXT & TOPIC AREA	ISSUES IDENTIFIED
<p>9. Financing the Solid Waste System: A sustainable financial business model is essential for the provision of solid waste services.</p> <p>The majority of funding for the Solid Waste function is currently drawn from RDN tipping fees. Since 2014, expenses are exceeding revenues with the deficit being funded by increasing the Tax requisition. Current funding mechanism not able to adapt to change in market forces. The following three mechanisms for consideration: decrease in spending, adjust tipping fees, and taxation generated the following issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -How to pay for waste reduction initiatives -current method of funding the solid waste function through tipping fees is unsustainable -How to finance the RDN's solid waste management infrastructure -How to fund Nanaimo Recycling Exchange & Non-profits -Private waste export of MSW & how it destabilizes the RDN waste management system -Stable funding for non-profits -Lack of full cost recovery associated with provision of EPR Collection Services -Recycling markets limited market for post-consumer glass, and film plastic

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEW
WORK PLAN & PROPOSED TOPICS**

DATES	MEMORANDUMS & DRAFT PLAN DEVELOPMENT
<p>Feb 19</p> 	<p>MEMORANDUM 1 Projected Waste Generation</p> <p>Forecasting future waste quantities is fundamental for planning waste management programs and services. If we don't know how much waste we are going to need to manage we can't plan for the types of programs and services we will need to provide. Applying the Provincial model for waste generation suggests the following: Under a status quo scenario of 70% diversion over the next 10 years forecasts a per capita waste disposal of 291kg with a total amount of residuals of 50,715 metric tonnes annually by 2025.</p> <p>Under the Province's most optimistic forecast of 81% diversion over the next 10 years a per capita waste disposal of 185kg with a total amount of residuals of 32,119 metric tonnes annually by 2025 is achievable. Discussion Point: Does the RSWAC committee want to set the new target at 80% for the new plan?</p>
<p>April 16</p>	<p>MEMORANDUM 2 Reduce, Reuse, Education & EPR</p> <p>The main challenges related to waste reduction and reuse are the dominant culture of consumption and the design and manufacture of consumer goods. The RDN's efforts to date primarily focus on educating residents and businesses and supporting Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs that are offered at by community run and privately operated recycling depots. Discussion Points: Does the RSWAC advocate for stronger EPR and support the continuation of existing EPR programs, increase education efforts and advocate for more EPR programs?</p>
	<p>MEMORANDUM 3 The 3rd R: Recycling - Collection Services and End Uses</p> <p>Strategies and practices related to collection and end uses of food waste, garbage and recyclables are well established and accepted in the region. The responsibility for funding residential and multi-family recycling programs shifted to industry stewards in May 2014. Organics management is provided by the private sector that has been instrumental for the RDN to implement its organics management strategy, which includes a ban on commercial food waste. Discussion Point: Does the RSWAC support the continuation of existing programs as well as discussing ways to harmonize or expand collection options.</p>

<p>May 28</p>	<p>MEMORANDUM 4 Zero Waste Plan & Regulatory Issues The memorandum will address several regulatory and community issues that were identified through issue identification phase that included gaps in data for the commercial sector and waste import/export, expanding disposal bans, review of the Waste Stream management bylaw, community planning for waste management facilities and ongoing concerns about illegal dumping. Regional districts have the authority under the BC Environmental Management Act to regulate the solid waste industry to ensure diversion, prevent abandonment of materials, track movement of waste, and protect the public interest by managing waste flow to ensure financial sustainability. <i>Discussion Point: Is the RSWAC satisfied with the level of regulation of waste facilities and haulers and the RDN’s approach for coordinating illegal dumping?</i></p>
	<p>MEMORANDUM 5 Memo 5 - Resource Recovery The memo will focus on the recovery of energy and non-energy solid waste resources at the RDN. A number of resource recovery technologies and approaches are discussed and compared with information drawn from various feasibility studies conducted over the past years. The tri region study identified a number of financial projections for Waste to Energy scenarios ranging from enhancing the existing system to potential short term (up to 2020) and long term (beyond 2020) options. The RDN has to meet 70% diversion before waste to energy can be considered as a solid waste management option; therefore WTE will only be considered conceptually during this plan development. Waste to Energy counts as recovery if 60% energy is recovered. The Metro Vancouver Waste to energy proposal raised the profile of out of district waste being managed at an in-region WTE facility. <i>Discussion Point: the RSWAC committee is divided on the Waste to Energy debate. Is there a role for Waste to Energy in future Solid Waste Planning? Is there a place for an Out-of Region WTE or an RDN WTE facility?</i></p>
<p>June 18</p>	<p>MEMORANDUM 6 Residual Management Residuals management in the RDN consists of disposal of municipal solid waste at the Regional Landfill, owned and operated by the RDN, and disposal of construction and demolition waste at a variety of privately operated facilities throughout the RDN. The Regional Landfill’s most important asset is its airspace which makes it paramount to conserve the landfill for as long as possible. Options for increasing capacity are the optimization of diversion, operations and airspace. The current fill design provides landfill capacity until 2037. Discussion Points: Are there other fill design concepts given the projected decrease in volume that could increase landfill life? These concepts need to be explored further in conjunction with a revised landfill capacity study. In addition it will be necessary to review this in the context of the financial model as the current method of funding the solid waste function through tipping fees is unsustainable.</p>
	<p>MEMORANDUM 7 Financial Management A sustainable financial business model is essential for the provision of solid waste services. The majority of funding for the RDN function is currently drawn from tipping fees charged at the Regional Landfill and Church Road Transfer Station. Since 2013, expenses are exceeding revenues with the deficit being funded by reducing spending and increasing the tax requisition. <i>Discussion Point: to bring future finances in balance: the memorandum will review three mechanisms: (i) decrease spending, (ii) increase/decrease tipping fees and (iii) tax requisition. A modelling exercise maybe required based on the projected waste tonnage to test various assumptions and combinations.</i></p>

Appendix 6 – Questions and comments received from Get Involved

Question/Comment	RDN response
<p>Our strata manages its own waste/recycle & presently we don't have organic. Will the RDN bring in mandated organic waste management covering strata? Our strata is single family but road, lighting etc are strata, along with waste. The strata is sympathetic to organic waste management & is trying to do some future planning.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment and question. Yes, part of the updated Solid Waste Management Plan is the introduction of new regulation for Mandatory Waste Source Separation which would mean that all strata complexes would be required to have separated garbage, recycling and compost on site. Strata would have the option of either handling organics (compost) themselves or contracting this out to private waste haulers. More information on Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Multi-Family Waste can be found here and here.</p>
<p>There is a ton of garbage being deposited in our parks, on our streets and in the surrounding country side. Is there any plan to address this problem? I suggest some sort of "free dumping" would take care of a great deal of this mess.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. Currently, the updated Solid Waste Management Plan does not include having "free dumping". The reason being that "free dumping" are not actually free. Costs associated with having free dumping days are actually very high and the cost burden is just spread out to other residents and users of the landfill. It also encourages people to hold on to their waste and to wait for the free day which can lead to unsightly premises and an extremely busy, almost unmanageable landfill. This ultimately means reduced revenue for the landfill, which means a shortage in funding for zero waste programs. Also, over time, as people are become more environmentally aware and as they learn of the many existing free options for recycling, there tends to be less dumping in communities overtime. The plan also includes funding for education and enforcement to help combat illegal dumping. If you are interested you can review the report that the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee reviewed the option of including Complimentary Disposal Services at Regional District of Nanaimo Solid Waste Facilities here</p>
<p>I live in a complex of 10 row houses, I had the landlord's permission to set up composting for the units. It seems to work but I have trouble with people not knowing what is compost (or perhaps not caring). The other problem I had was rats. I think that composting " at home" is a better way to compost than on a large scale in respect to smell and availability also the " not in my backyard" stuff. I feel that a decent composter would address the rat issue. I am wondering if you have given any thought to this sort of composting for multi housing.</p>	<p>Thank you for your comment. It is always great to hear about residents that are taking initiatives in trying to reduce their waste. The RDN does not currently provide collection service to multifamily homes, they receive service from private collectors. An initiative that we have put forward in the updated Solid Waste Management plan is the licensing of waste haulers. One of the things that this initiative does is to ensure that all Multifamily residents are offered garbage, recycling and food waste collection as many in the regional district do not currently have food waste collection. Although the RDN does not have backyard composting as a new initiative in the updated plan, we do provide funding to local organizations to provide zero waste education and we also provide resources on our website related to backyard composting and grass-cycling.</p>

Question/Comment	RDN response
	If you are interested resources related to more rodent resistant backyard composting units please email zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca
<p>I only have one concern but I'm not sure it's entirely yours to shoulder: the trash on the streets, beaches, and running into the streams and watersheds. My son and I have committed to picking up straws as it's a specific item that we could help clean up – otherwise we'd be overwhelmed by the trash on the ground. It's really sad to see the attitude of our fellow citizens (not all) I just want to say I'm glad this is happening, perhaps the new initiative will encourage people to do more. Also, I'm not sure if education is offered to students from elementary through to university but I think we need to get kids thinking about this now so that they are not clueless about what can be recycled or composted when they set out into the world on their own.</p>	<p>Thank you for your thoughtful question. Trash in our ecosystems is a major concern, and one that we can tackle by joining forces with community members and groups, non-profit organizations and local business, and other levels of government. One of the existing RDN Solid Waste programs is the Illegal Dumping Program, which includes surveillance and enforcement activities as well as ongoing clean-up of illegal dumping sites and free disposal for community clean-up events. A great nationwide initiative is the Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup – you can join forces with other community members by taking part in one of the scheduled cleanups, or organize your own! The website is: http://shorelinecleanup.ca/ On the topic of education, one of the initiatives proposed in our new Solid Waste Management Plan is Expanded Zero Waste Education. Helping residents make the right choices every day is critical to achieving Zero Waste. For that reason, education is a crucial component — making sure people know what, when, where and how to reduce, recycle, divert and compost. Check out our factsheet on the existing and proposed Expanded Zero Waste Education programs here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7881</p>

Appendix 7

Executive Summary

Regional District of Nanaimo: Solid Waste Management Plan Summary

Planning for the Future of Our Waste

Our Region

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) provides regional governance and services to more than 155,000 people on Vancouver Island’s central east coast. It is expected to grow by another 52,000 residents to approx. 207,650 within the next 10 years.

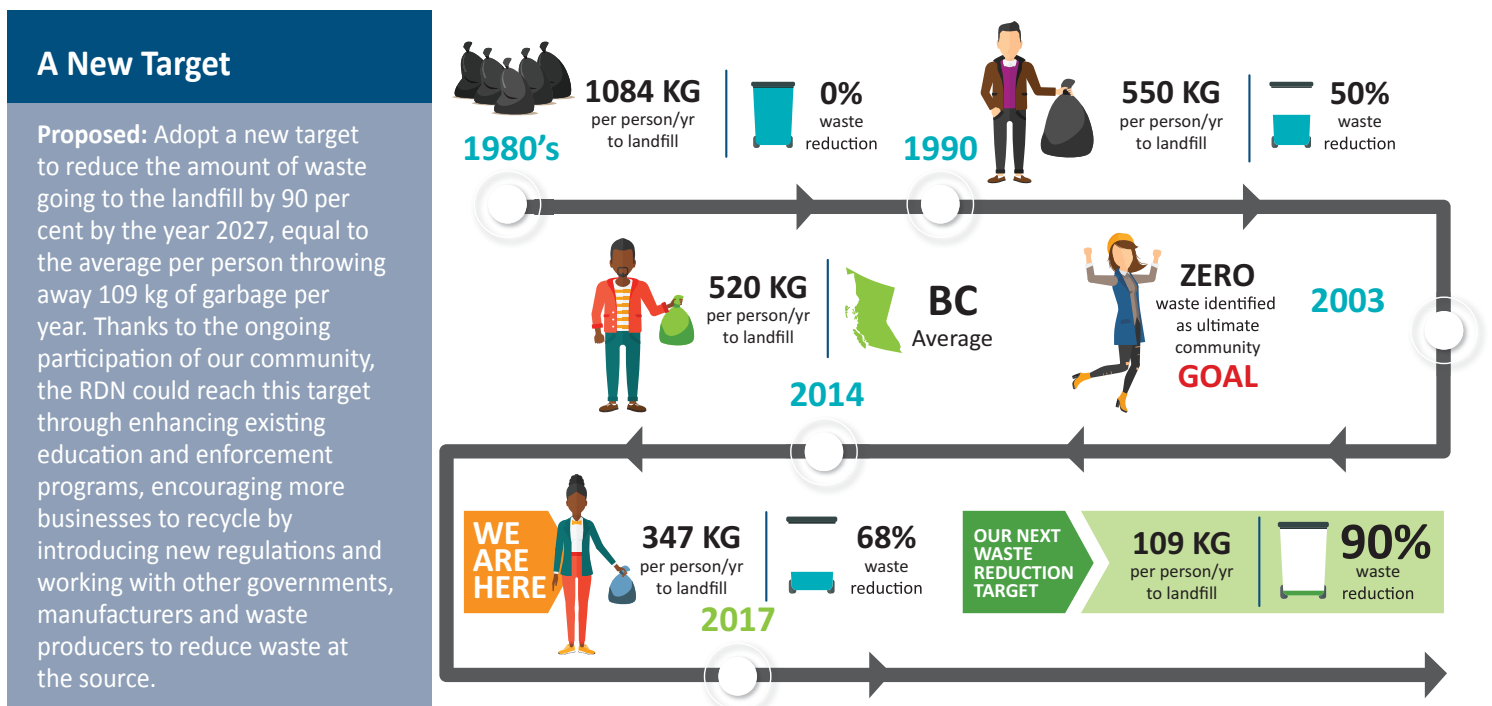
Governed by a 17-member Regional Board, the RDN covers a large, diverse area of nearly 207,000 hectares with distinct communities that include the municipalities of Nanaimo, Lantzville, Parksville, and Qualicum Beach, as well as seven unincorporated Electoral Areas.

The RDN is sited within the traditional territory of several First Nations, including the Snuneymuxw, Shaw-naw-as, and Qualicum First Nations.

Our Plan

In British Columbia, regional districts are required by the Provincial *Environmental Management Act* to develop a Plan — a long-term vision — that defines how the regional district will manage its solid waste, including waste diversion and disposal. The RDN prepared its first Plan in 1988, with updates that followed in 1996 and 2004.

The RDN has tracked its waste disposal since the 1980s. Since then, residents have reduced, recycled, diverted and composted more than 68 per cent of their waste that was otherwise destined for the landfill. Residents are now throwing away about one-third of what they were in the 1980s — 347 kg/capita/year in 2014 compared to 1,084 kg/capita per year from 1980s disposal estimates. The amended Plan is targeting a diversion rate of 90 per cent, meaning per person disposal would be about 109 kg/year by 2027.



The RDN is achieving some of the highest waste diversion in the world. In 2002, the RDN adopted “zero” as its waste diversion target, meaning that the region will continuously strive to reduce the amount of waste requiring disposal. The RDN was the first jurisdiction on Vancouver Island and one of several forward-looking local governments in Canada and around the world to move beyond recycling and adopt a Zero Waste approach to eliminating waste.

New programs like Curbside Recycling and the Green Bin food waste program have extended the life of the RDN’s landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy.

This updated Plan shows the RDN’s commitment to achieving Zero Waste addressing both waste diversion and residual waste (what is left over after everything has been composted or recycled) and includes two main components. One is an update of the Zero Waste Strategy including a Zero Waste definition and strengthening existing Zero Waste programs particularly Education, Construction and Demolition, and Multi-Family and Industrial, Commercial and Institutional recycling, composting and waste diversion. The second is the introduction of bylaws to regulate and enable Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing.

The Opportunity

A recent review of the landfill shows that more than half of what’s being dumped, or about 58 per cent, can be readily reused, recycled or composted, and most is coming from the commercial, construction and demolition, and multi-family sectors.



ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

Here is a snapshot of the types of commercial waste still being landfilled.

This, along with multi-family waste, represents the greatest opportunity to reduce and recycle.

- 42% COMPOSTABLE ORGANICS**
- 15% PAPER**
- 13% PLASTIC**
- 7% BUILDING MATERIALS**
- 5% HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE**
- 4% HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS**
- 3% ELECTRONICS**
- 3% TEXTILES**
- 2% OTHER**
- 2% GLASS**
- 2% BEVERAGE CONTAINERS**
- 2% METALS**

Zero Waste Defined

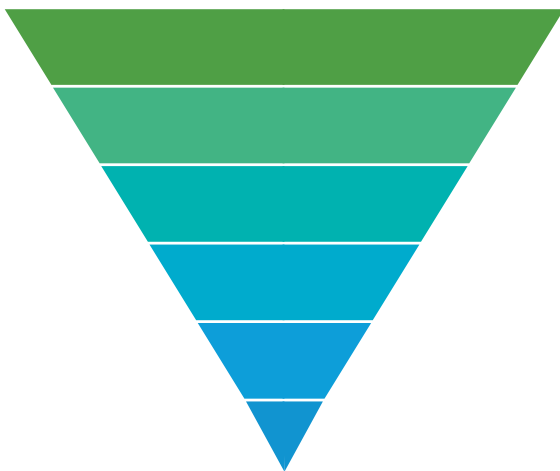
To achieve its Zero goal in the long term, the RDN recognizes it needs to maximize source separation and will need to move beyond the largely voluntary programs that currently exist across the region.

Proposed: Adopt the Zero Waste International Alliance (ZWIA) definition:

Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health.

ZW Hierarchy of Highest & Best Uses



- Reduce, reuse & return
- End subsidies for wasting
- Product & packaging redesign
- Clean production & takebacks
- Reuse, repair, remanufacture
- Recycle, compost & digest
- Regulate (bans, biological energy recover, landfills with re-processing)
- Not ok: incineration, bioreactor landfills

Our Guiding Principles

To achieve the goals set by the RDN Board seven principles were established to guide the development and implementation of the Plan;

1. Promote the Zero Waste Hierarchy of highest and best uses and support a circular economy.
2. Maximize use of waste materials and manage residual waste appropriately.
3. Support polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behavior outcomes.
4. Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage.
5. Collaborate with other regional districts wherever practical.
6. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets set in plans.
7. Level playing field within regions for both private and public solid waste management facilities.

Our Existing Programs

The RDN has made significant advances, introducing a broad range of solid waste management programs and infrastructure since the 1980s. In 1991, the RDN introduced Canada's first user pay residential garbage collection system. Since then, the RDN and its partners have expanded curbside recycling programs, banned paper, metal, commercial food waste, clean wood waste and other recyclable materials from the landfill, and successfully promoted composting throughout the region.

The 2004 amended Plan introduced the Zero Waste strategy and expanded on policies and programs to increase diversion. This strategy has effectively created a private-sector market for recyclables such as wood waste, some commercial and demolition waste, yard waste, food waste and product stewardship programs.

Involving the private sector has meant reduced costs to government and established a robust waste management industry in the region, resulting in world-class waste diversion levels.

Existing programs include:

- **School Education Program** - a primary school program that focuses on the concept of zero waste.
- **Illegal Dumping Program** - includes surveillance and enforcement activities as well as ongoing clean-up of illegal dumping sites and free disposal for community clean-up events.
- **Disposal Bans** - certain compostable/recyclable materials are banned from being buried in the landfill and must be recycled or composted. These include drywall, cardboard, paper, metal and tires, commercial food waste, yard and garden waste, wood waste and product stewardship materials designated under BC's recycling regulation. Banning specific wastes from the landfill, when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used effectively by the RDN to increase recycling, composting and waste diversion since 1991.
- **Zero Waste Promotion** - the Zero Waste Promotion and Education program includes the website, newsletters, guides, and participation in community events.
- **Recycling and Organics at RDN Facilities** – self-haul customers disposing of wastes can also recycle items such as appliances, propane tanks, scrap metal, gypsum, cardboard, paper, glass, and metal and plastic food and beverage containers. Self-haul and commercial customers can also compost food waste, yard waste and wood waste at these facilities.
- **Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw** - this Bylaw regulates all facilities that handle municipal solid waste, setting out operating and reporting requirements. The RDN processes new applications, reviews operating plans, monitors reporting and inspects existing licensed waste management facilities.
- **Residential Curbside Garbage, Recycling and Food Waste Collection** – the RDN provides residential garbage, recycling and food waste collection to more than 28,000 households, with biweekly garbage collection and weekly food waste collection.
- **Advocacy** - the RDN continues to advocate for greater waste diversion in the region by working with federal, provincial and local government agencies as well as BC stewardship groups. The RDN believes the costs and risk to manage end-of-life products should progressively transfer to the manufacturers of goods and the consumers who use them, rather than local government, to encourage more sustainable manufacturing and consumer choices.
- **Greener Purchasing Policy** - Implement an internal Purchasing Policy to minimize the environmental impact of purchasing and operations. Although the effect may be minimal on actual waste diversion, it demonstrates leadership and is consistent with the RDN Board's strategic goals.





Our Proposed Solid Waste Management Plan Programs

As the RDN works toward its Zero Waste goal, the key will be to build on its successes to date, nurture the existing framework of services and programs, improve service delivery and continue to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfill.

- **Expanded Zero Waste Education**

Helping residents make the right choices every day is critical to achieving Zero Waste. For that reason, education is a crucial component — making sure people know what, when, where and how to reduce, recycle, divert and compost. Educating people around regulations and making sure people are following the bans on landfilling materials that can be recycled, composted or taken elsewhere is also important. This will help make it easier for residents and businesses alike to make sure the right waste goes to the right location.

Proposed in the Plan is to enhance existing education, awareness and enforcement programs to help multi-family and commercial sectors improve their food waste and recycling programs; enhance existing public education for Zero Waste and waste reduction (includes public events, school and community presentations, advertising for campaigns, social media and more); and, enhance education and enforcement for construction and demolition waste to help ensure waste is sorted for reuse, chipping, composting or recycling before being landfilled.

A greater emphasis on reaching adult audiences through traditional and social media, as well as being more active in a variety of public events, is also proposed. The RDN will continue its advocacy efforts around greater waste diversion in the region by working with federal, provincial and local government agencies as well as BC stewardship groups, producers and the public.

- **Household Hazardous Waste**

Household hazardous waste is generally managed through BC product stewardship programs with established collection programs for the majority of household hazardous waste products, such as paint, pesticides, solvents and used motor oil. However, there are non-stewarded household hazardous waste (i.e. unidentified hazardous products or non-domestic pesticides) without a recycling or safe disposal option. The RDN will explore options for further expanding collection of non-stewarded residential household hazardous waste which may include sponsor and/or run residential drop-off events.

- **Expanded Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Waste Management**

The RDN encourages recycling by the ICI sector through variable tipping fees and landfill bans which prohibit the disposal of recyclables, food waste and yard waste in the landfill in favour of recycling and composting instead. However, a significant amount is still making its way to the landfill, including food scraps (28 per cent), yard waste (eight per cent), compostable paper (six per cent), and recyclable paper and cardboard (12 per cent) with metal, pallet wrap and drywall making up the remainder of the recyclable portion of the ICI garbage.

In addition to enhancing education, enforcement and assistance for multi-family and commercial, new regulations are proposed that require waste generators to separate garbage from recycling and food waste.

- **Expanded Construction and Demolition Waste Management**

Construction and Demolition waste generates a wide range of materials most of which is reusable or recyclable. These include concrete, asphalt, wood, gypsum wallboard, metal, cardboard, asphalt roofing and plastic.

The RDN promotes diversion of these materials through disposal bans on cardboard, gypsum (drywall), metal and wood, and high tipping fees on loads of Construction and Demolition waste arriving at the Regional Landfill. The RDN will improve and reintroduce education and communications regarding Construction and Demolition waste in the RDN.

- **New Regulatory Tools**

The RDN's existing "Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw" was the first regulatory tool used as part of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) to create more opportunities for recycling and composting. This Bylaw regulates all facilities that handle municipal solid waste, setting out operating and reporting requirements. It sets high standards for the local waste management industry and creates a level playing field for the industry. The result is less risk and cost to the taxpayers for clean-up of poorly operated facilities, abandoned facilities and abandoned municipal solid waste and recyclable material (illegal dumping). Furthermore, the Bylaw sets reporting requirements making it possible to track waste diversion and progress of the SWMP.

As part of the updated Plan, the RDN proposes to continue with the existing Licensing bylaw as well as create two new additional bylaws — "Mandatory Waste Source Separation" and "Waste Hauler Licensing."

- **Mandatory Waste Source Separation Regulation** - A Waste Source Separation Regulation is a potential tool that would help ensure recyclables and compostables don't end up being landfilled. While many businesses and multi-family buildings already have recycling programs, this proposed regulation would expand to require all existing and new commercial, institutional and industrial businesses to have separate containers for recyclables, organics and waste.
- **Waste Haulers Licensing** - The second proposed new regulation would require businesses that haul waste for profit to obtain a license from the RDN. This is similar to the Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw that was introduced in the 2004 RDN SWMP. Licensing waste haulers provides the ability for the RDN to change the existing financial model to one where the waste industry is more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it. The intent is to promote the "business of diversion" and foster industry innovation to achieve the lowest system cost with the highest waste diversion.

Both of these proposed regulations would also require additional Provincial approvals before they come into effect. Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN will conduct further consultation on the introduction of waste source separation regulation as a potential tool to help ensure these recyclables and compostables don't end up being landfilled.

- **Zero Waste Recycling**

The RDN proposes to promote Zero Waste Recycling by making funding available to target materials that are currently not part of a stewardship program or are not part of an established commercial market and end up in the landfill. The objective of this funding is:

1. **Maximizing waste diversion;**
2. **Encouraging non-profit and private sector innovation to develop markets and processes; and**
3. **Improving convenience for recycling materials.**

It is envisioned that the RDN will target recycling of specific materials or processes that do not have local commercial markets. The RDN will fund the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange (NRE) to act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items currently not commercially marketable. Acting as a research/recycling hub, the NRE would develop methods, markets and collaborations for items not currently easily recyclable, investigate barriers to recycling these items, and develop recycling programs that would ultimately benefit the RDN as a whole.



Our Residual Waste

While the long-term goal is Zero Waste, the RDN recognizes there is a need for landfill capacity in the future. The Regional Landfill has capacity until 2040 based on current landfilling rates. Depending on the speed and success of further diversion initiatives, the life of the landfill could be extended for an additional 10 to 15 years.

Just how much residual waste is generated depends on population growth and the success of the Zero Waste Plan's implementation. Economic growth in the region, new product stewardship programs, and the unanticipated development of private waste management facilities in the area will also be a factor.

During the life of this Plan, the RDN expects technologies will be advanced and the economic viability of residual waste processing and disposal may change. The RDN will continue to review and consider alternative technologies that are consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy and Zero Waste commitment.

Discussions with adjacent regional districts to identify potential cooperative strategies for waste management system improvements have been ongoing for a number of years and will continue. Future options for residual management could include collaboration with other local governments, siting a landfill and/or considering export on or off the island.

Costs

The updated Plan will begin in 2018, with full rollout of all components expected by 2021. Cost recovery mechanisms to fund the Plan's implementation include user rates, tipping fees and taxation.

The difference in costs to ratepayers is minimal — about \$10 more per year per person between the existing SWMP and the proposed SWMP. The costs are entirely from improvements to the Zero Waste Strategy — about \$10 more per year per person with an existing diversion rate of 68 per cent compared to the proposed strategy that is targeting a 90 per cent diversion rate.

Annual Net Per Capita Cost of Solid Waste Services in the RD[†]

	ANNUAL NET COST (\$ MILLION)	PER CAPITA COST (\$)
Current Zero Waste Strategy (68%)	\$3.3	\$53.66
Proposed Zero Waste Strategy (90%)	\$4.9	\$63.69
DIFFERENCE	\$1.6	\$10.03
Total Current SWMP	\$14.7	\$94.44
Future Proposed SWMP	\$16.3	\$104.47
DIFFERENCE	\$1.6	\$10.03

[†]Based on 10 year Budget, 2017 – 2026

New Zero Waste Program	Annual Average Cost	Total Cost per Household*
Expanded Zero Waste Education	\$40,000	\$0.55
Household Hazardous Waste	\$100,000	\$1.38
Expanded ICI Waste Management Diversion	\$200,000	\$2.71
Expanded Construction and Demolition Diversion	\$40,000	\$0.57
Waste Hauler Licensing	\$469,000	\$6.23
Mandatory Waste Source Separation	\$373,000	\$4.96
Zero Waste Recycling	\$300,000	\$4.07

*Based on an Avg \$500,000 value



Making it Happen

Our Implementation

A draft of this Plan will be subject to public consultation in the fall of 2017. Input from the consultation process will be incorporated into the final version of the Plan which will be presented to the Regional Board for their approval. Once approved by the Board, it will be submitted to the BC Ministry of Environment for final approval.

Contact Us

For more information on the Plan and public consultation and opportunities to provide input, please visit getinvolved.rdn.ca or contact the RDN at 250-390-6560 or toll-free at 1-877-607-4111.

Appendix 8

Factsheets

AS SOMEONE IN THE INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL (ICI) SECTOR, HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW



THE BUSINESS OF DIVERSION

Providing incentives and regulations to increase source separation and collection of recycling and organics, create new local businesses and extend the lifespan of our landfill.

AT A GLANCE

There are two proposals in the Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) draft Solid Waste Management Plan aimed at building the business of diversion that are key to the ICI sector:

- 1. Mandatory Waste Source Separation** - All Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) businesses would be required to have a system to separate their waste into organics, recycling and garbage containers for collection. Collection would be done by a hauler licensed by the RDN, or businesses could transport their own waste.
- 2. Enlisting Licensed Waste Haulers as Partners** - Businesses that haul waste for profit – usually the same companies who pick up waste from commercial buildings – would be required to obtain a License. These Licensed Haulers would help ensure their commercial customers have systems in place for separating and collecting organics, recycling and garbage.

These two proposals would also be supported by enhancing the education to help this ICI sector set up their recycling programs if they don't already have one.

Our community benefits by developing an economic model for businesses to thrive and increase services. Since 2004, thanks to your participation, waste diversion programs like recycling have extended the life of the RDN's landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy.

ROOM TO REDUCE

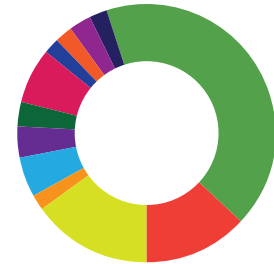
Residents and businesses in the RDN have much to be proud of. Since we started tracking our solid waste – garbage – some 36 years ago, we've reduced, recycled, diverted and composted more than 68% of the waste that was being sent to the landfill.

And yet there's more to be gained from our garbage. A recent review of our landfill shows there's still a fair amount of material in it – about 58% – that can be readily reused, recycled or composted. And most of this comes from the commercial and multi-family sectors.

The Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) sector represents more than 60% of landfilled waste in the RDN.

Currently, the RDN already encourages recycling by the ICI sector through variable tipping fees and landfill bans on recyclables such as paper, plastic, food, and yard waste.

Research shows there's more to be done. A 2012 waste study found about 42% of ICI garbage was compostable, including food scraps (28%), yard waste (7%) and compostable paper products (6%), and another 15% was considered easily recyclable.



- 42% COMPOSTABLE ORGANICS
- 15% PAPER
- 13% PLASTIC
- 7% BUILDING MATERIALS
- 5% HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE
- 4% HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS
- 3% ELECTRONICS
- 3% TEXTILES
- 2% OTHER
- 2% GLASS
- 2% BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
- 2% METALS

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT: Here is a snapshot of the type of commercial waste still being landfilled. This, along with multi-family waste, represents the greatest opportunity to reduce and recycle.

OUR JOURNEY TO ZERO WASTE

Our goal is to one day send no waste to the landfill – it's called our Zero Waste Strategy.

So how will we reach our Zero Waste goal? Over the next 10 years, we are aiming to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill by 90%, equal to the average person throwing away 109 kg of garbage per year.

FROM HERE TO HERE

How can we get to a 90% waste reduction goal?

CURRENT = 68%

GOAL = 90%



- 6%** Enhance existing education & enforcement programs
- 10%** Introduce new regulations
- 6% +** Collaborate with and convince governments, manufacturers and others to reduce waste



WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE PROPOSED OPTIONS?

Visit www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp for more info.
Take our Quick Poll and let us know if you support the 90% target.

BUILDING ON SUCCESS: *ICI SECTOR*

We can all do more to improve recycling and composting opportunities, especially for the commercial, construction and demolition sectors.

Some commercial construction and demolition waste gets hauled out of our region to less expensive landfills that don't require waste to be sorted for recycling or composting. In 2014, 8% or 4,300 tonnes of waste left the region that could have been landfilled or recycled locally, reducing the economic opportunity in our region.

New regulatory tools, like requiring haulers to make sure the waste they collect is separated for recycling or composting and that their customers have recycling or food waste programs in place, are key to help us better manage our waste to the benefit of our residents and businesses, and help us reach our 90% goal.

WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED IN THE DRAFT PLAN FOR THE ICI SECTOR

The Plan recommends enhancing education and assistance for the ICI sector, as well as increasing education and enforcement of existing landfill bans. In addition, there are two key proposals:

- 1. Source Separation** - Keeping recyclables and food waste out of the landfill is key. The RDN proposes to require source separation of waste through a bylaw requiring every business to have individual bins for garbage, recyclables and organics for collection. Collection would be done by a Licenced Hauler or the building manager could transport their own waste.
- 2. Enlisting Licensed Waste Haulers as Partners** would help ensure every business has a recycling and food waste composting program. This would not only help prevent waste from being hauled out of region to less expensive private landfills, it would also help ensure that we take responsibility for our own garbage by making sure we recycle or compost it locally. It would also offer an economic incentive for the private sector to provide more waste management services locally, improving convenience for recycling.

These two proposals would require more consultation to determine how best to move forward.

- 3. Zero Waste Economics** - The Plan promotes an economic model that favours the business of recycling over waste disposal. As businesses develop around waste diversion, everyone benefits from the growth of our local economy and from the greater opportunity and convenience to drop off end-of-life products.

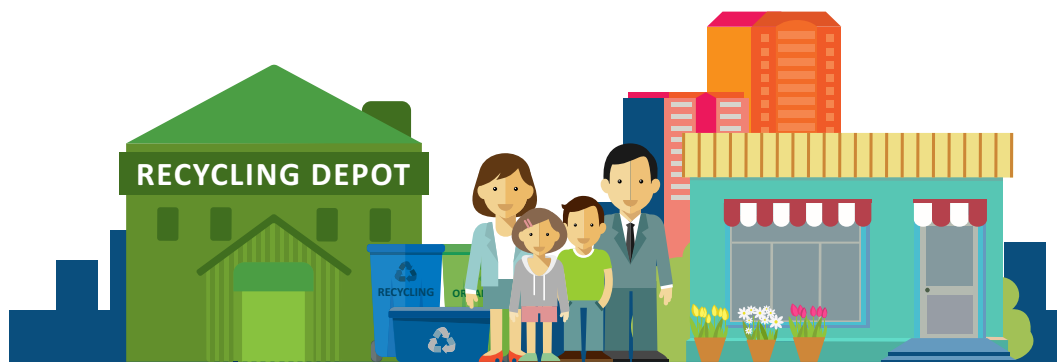
COST OF THE PLAN

The current RDN's waste management services cost approximately \$14 million – and we have achieved an impressive 68% waste reduction. To reach our 90% waste reduction target, the projected cost for all programs for all sectors is \$16 million, which works out to an annual per capita cost increase of about \$10 per year.

For more details on facts and figures, visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp

NEXT STEPS

Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN would conduct further consultation on the introduction of licensing haulers and source separation regulations. Should the Province grant this authority, further consultation with the ICI sector and waste haulers would be necessary to develop the program, determine costs and how to best implement any improvements.



LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

Here's how you can learn more and provide your feedback on the update of the region's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan:

Visit: www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp | **Email:** zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca | **Call:** 250-390-6560 or toll-free 1-877-607-4111

Mail: 6300 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6N2

**AS A RESIDENT OR MANAGER IN AN APARTMENT OR CONDOMINIUM,
HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW**



THE BUSINESS OF DIVERSION

Providing incentives and regulations to increase source separation and collection of recycling and organics, create new local businesses and extend the lifespan of our landfill.

AT A GLANCE

There are two proposals in the Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) draft Solid Waste Management Plan aimed at building the business of diversion that are key to the multi-family sector:

- 1. Mandatory Waste Source Separation** - All multi-family dwellings would be required to have a system to separate their waste into organics, recycling and garbage containers for collection. Collection would be done by an RDN Licensed Hauler, or building managers could make their own arrangements.
- 2. Enlisting Licensed Waste Haulers as Partners** - Businesses that haul waste for profit – usually the same companies who pick up waste from multi-family buildings--would be required to obtain a License. These Licensed Haulers would help ensure their multi-family customers have systems in place for separating and collecting organics, recycling and garbage

These two proposals would also be supported by enhancing education to help multi-family buildings set up their recycling programs if they don't have one already.

ROOM TO REDUCE

Residents and businesses in the RDN have much to be proud of. Since we started tracking our solid waste – garbage – some 36 years ago, we've reduced, recycled, diverted and composted more than 68% of the waste that was being sent to the landfill.

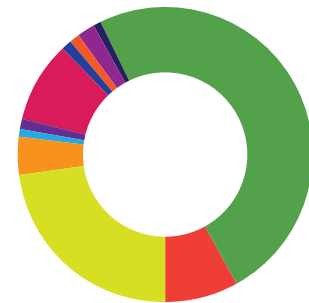
Since 2004, thanks to our community's participation, new programs have extended the life of the RDN's landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy. And yet there's more to be gained from our garbage, especially for the multi-family sector.

A recent review of our landfill shows there's still a fair amount of material in it – about 58% –that can be readily reused, recycled or composted.

There are more than 13,000 multi-family residential units in the RDN and each building is responsible for hiring their own collection services for garbage and recycling.

Although close to 95% of multi-family buildings have recycling services for cardboard, paper and plastic and containers, research shows that recycling rates in multi-family buildings are low. A 2012 RDN study showed the majority of waste in multi-family buildings is recyclable (26%) or compostable (44%).

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT: Here is a snapshot of the types of multi-family waste still being landfilled. This, along with commercial waste, represents the greatest opportunity to reduce and recycle.



- 49% COMPOSTABLE ORGANICS
- 23% PAPER
- 9% BUILDING MATERIALS
- 8% PLASTIC
- 4% OTHER
- 2% TEXTILES
- 1% GLASS
- 1% HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS
- 1% HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE
- 1% BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
- 1% METALS

SETTING A NEW TARGET

Our goal is to one day send no waste to the landfill – it's called our Zero Waste Strategy.

SO HOW WILL WE REACH OUR ZERO WASTE GOAL?

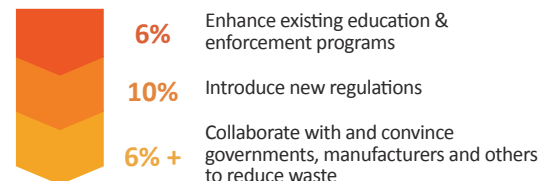
Over the next 10 years, we are aiming to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill by 90%, equal to the average person throwing away 109 kg of garbage per year.

FROM HERE TO HERE

How can we get to a 90% waste reduction goal?

CURRENT = 68%
GOAL = 90%

Thanks to the ongoing participation of our community, here's how we could reach this target:



We know that 90% is a big number but we believe that with the combination of programs proposed in this draft plan and your continued support, we can all make this work.



WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE PROPOSED OPTIONS?

Visit www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp for more info.
Take our Quick Poll and let us know if you support the 90% target.

BUILDING ON SUCCESS: *MULTI FAMILY RESIDENCES*

As we work toward our Zero Waste goal, the key will be to build on our successes to date. The Solid Waste Plan recommends a two-fold approach to help us improve service and extend the lifespan of our landfill:

- Continue with ongoing programs such as school education, disposal bans, and recycling at RDN facilities
- Introduce mandatory waste separation and collection so multi-family homes can benefit from the same programs as single family homes, such as recycling and food waste collection

Helping residents to make the right choices every day is critical to achieving Zero Waste. For that reason, this plan would continue to build on the huge strides our community has made.

WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED IN THE DRAFT PLAN FOR MULTI FAMILY RESIDENCES

- 1. Source Separation** - Keeping recyclables and organics like food waste out of the landfill is key. The RDN proposes to require source separation of waste through a bylaw requiring every business and multi-family residence to have and maintain individual bins for garbage, recyclables and organics for collection. Collection would be done by a Licenced Hauler or the building manager could transport their own waste.
- 2. Enlisting Licensed Waste Haulers as Partners** - Through licensing of Waste Haulers (the private companies that pick up waste at multi-family buildings) waste collection service provided to customers would include separated recyclables and organics. Haulers would help their customers set up their program if they didn't already have one.
- 3. Enhancing existing awareness, enforcement and public education** for Zero Waste and waste reduction (includes public events, school and community presentations, advertising campaigns, social media and more). The RDN will continue its advocacy efforts to create more opportunities for waste diversion in the region by working with federal, provincial and local government agencies as well as BC stewardship groups, producers and the public.
- 4. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)** is managed through BC product stewardship programs which have set up collection programs for the majority of HHW products, such as paint, pesticides, solvents, and used motor oil. However, there are non-stewarded household hazardous wastes (i.e. unidentified hazardous products or non-domestic pesticides) without a recycling or safe disposal option. The RDN will explore options to further expand collection of non-stewarded residential HHW which may include sponsoring and/or running residential drop-off events.
- 5. Zero Waste Recycling** - A 2012 study of our garbage showed that there is still a significant amount of materials that could be recycled but there's no place to take them. These materials are not part of a stewardship program, nor are there any established markets for them and these materials end up in the landfill. The RDN proposes to promote Zero Waste recycling by providing funding for a pilot project to recycle these materials with the goal of promoting Zero Waste and developing markets.

The non-profit pilot project would act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items that are not currently commercially marketable. The project would develop methods and markets for items that can't currently be recycled, investigate barriers to recycling these items, and develop recycling programs that would ultimately benefit our residents and everyone in the RDN.
- 6. Zero Waste Economics** - The Plan promotes an economic model that favours the business of recycling over waste disposal. As businesses develop around waste diversion, everyone benefits from the growth of our local economy and from the greater opportunity and convenience to drop off end-of-life products.

COST OF THE PLAN

The current RDN's waste management services are approximately \$14 million – and we have achieved an impressive 68% waste reduction. To reach our 90% waste reduction target, the projected cost for all programs for all sectors is \$16 million, which works out to an annual per capita cost increase of about \$10 per year.

For more details on facts and figures, visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp

NEXT STEPS

Watch for more opportunities to provide your feedback on this plan. Once the updated plan is presented and approved, a detailed implementation schedule will lead the way for future programs. For more information or the detailed version of this draft Plan, simply visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

Here's how you can learn more and provide your feedback on the update of the region's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan:

Visit: www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp | **Email:** zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca | **Call:** 250-390-6560 or toll-free 1-877-607-4111

Mail: 6300 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6N2

AS A RESIDENT IN A SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING,
HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

AT A GLANCE

While the new Solid Waste Management Plan focuses more on businesses and multi-family residences, there are a few key programs proposed for single family residences:

- Increasing education and awareness around our curbside collection so the right waste goes to the right place, and reducing contamination of household recycling and green bins
- More opportunities for disposing of household hazardous waste, including sponsoring or hosting drop-off events
- And supporting our local businesses and non-profits so they can provide opportunities to help us recycle and reuse materials not accepted in the curbside program

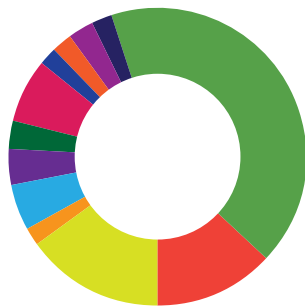
ROOM TO REDUCE

Residents and businesses in the RDN have much to be proud of. Since we started tracking our solid waste – garbage – some 36 years ago, we've reduced, recycled, diverted and composted more than 68% of the waste that was being sent to the landfill.

Since 2004, thanks to your participation, programs like curbside recycling and the green bin food waste program have extended the life of the RDN's landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy.

And yet there's more to be gained from our garbage. A recent review of our landfill shows there's still a fair amount of material in it — about 58% —that can be readily reused, recycled or composted.

Our goal is to one day send no waste to the landfill – it's called our Zero Waste Strategy.



- 42% COMPOSTABLE ORGANICS
- 15% PAPER
- 13% PLASTIC
- 7% BUILDING MATERIALS
- 5% HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE
- 4% HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS
- 3% ELECTRONICS
- 3% TEXTILES
- 2% OTHER
- 2% GLASS
- 2% BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
- 2% METALS

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT:

Here is a snapshot of the type of commercial waste still being landfilled. This, along with multi-family waste, represents the greatest opportunity to reduce and recycle.

SETTING A NEW TARGET

So how will we reach our Zero Waste goal? Over the next 10 years, we are aiming to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill by 90%, equal to the average person throwing away 109 kg of garbage per year.

Thanks to the ongoing participation of our community, here's how we could reach this target:

We know that 90% is a big number but we believe that with the combination of programs proposed in this draft plan and your continued support, we can all make this work.

FROM HERE TO HERE

How can we get to a 90% waste reduction goal?

CURRENT = 68%
GOAL = 90%



- 6%** Enhance existing education & enforcement programs
- 10%** Introduce new regulations
- 6% +** Collaborate with and convince governments, manufacturers and others to reduce waste



WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE PROPOSED OPTIONS?

Visit www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp for more info.
Take our Quick Poll and let us know if you support the 90% target.

BUILDING ON SUCCESS: *SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES*

As we work toward our Zero Waste goal, the key will be to build on our successes to date, such as enhancing the existing waste reduction programs, improving service delivery and continuing to reduce the amount of waste sent to the landfill.

Helping residents to make the right choices every day is critical to achieving Zero Waste. For that reason, this Plan would continue to build on the huge strides our community has already made. Education is a crucial component — making sure people know what, when, where and how to reduce, recycle, divert and compost. Increasing awareness and ensuring people are following the bans on landfilling materials that can be recycled, composted or taken elsewhere is also important. This will help make it easier for residents and businesses alike to make sure the right waste goes to the right place.

WHAT IS BEING PROPOSED IN THE DRAFT PLAN FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCES

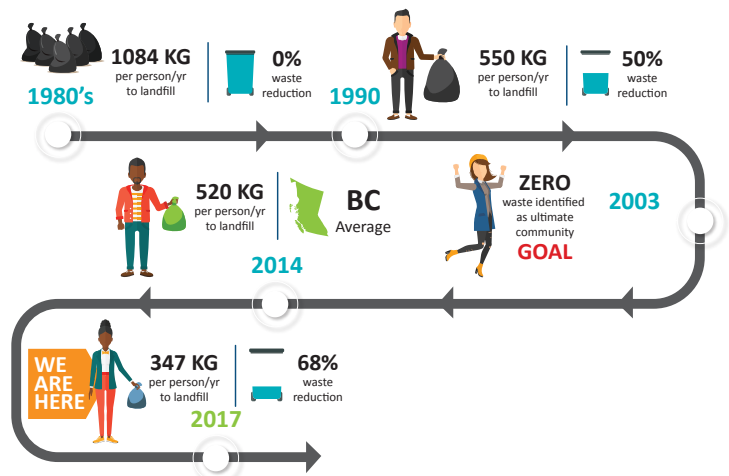
1. Enhancing existing awareness and public education for Zero Waste and waste reduction. This may include school and community presentations, advertising campaigns, reaching adult audiences through traditional and social media, as well as being more active in a variety of public events, to help us get the right waste to the right place. The RDN will also continue its advocacy efforts by working with federal, provincial and local government agencies as well as BC stewardship groups, producers and the public to create more opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle materials that currently end up in the landfill.

2. Household hazardous waste (HHW) is managed through BC product stewardship programs which have set up collection programs for the majority of HHW products, such as paint, pesticides, solvents, and used motor oil. However, there are non-stewarded household hazardous wastes (i.e. unidentified hazardous products or non-domestic pesticides) without a recycling or safe disposal option. The RDN will explore options to further expand collection of non-stewarded residential HHW which may include sponsoring and/or running residential drop-off events.

3. Zero Waste Recycling - A 2012 study of our garbage showed that there is still a significant amount of materials that could be recycled but there's no place to take them. These materials are not part of a stewardship program, nor are there any established markets for them and these materials end up in the landfill. The RDN proposes to promote Zero Waste recycling by providing funding for a pilot project to recycle these materials with the goal of promoting Zero Waste and developing markets.

The non-profit pilot project would act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items that are not currently commercially marketable. The project would develop methods and markets for items that can't currently be recycled, investigate barriers to recycling these items, and develop recycling programs that would ultimately benefit our residents and everyone in the RDN.

4. Zero Waste Economics - The Plan promotes an economic model that favours the business of recycling over waste disposal. As businesses develop around waste diversion, everyone benefits from the growth of our local economy and from the greater opportunity and convenience to drop off end-of-life products.



COST OF THE PLAN

The current RDN's waste management services are approximately \$14 million – and we have achieved an impressive 68% waste reduction. To reach our 90% waste reduction target, the projected cost for all programs for all sectors is \$16 million, which works out to an annual per capita cost increase of about \$10 per year.

For more details on facts and figures, visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp

NEXT STEPS

Watch for more opportunities to provide your feedback on this Plan. Once the updated Plan is presented and approved, a detailed implementation schedule will lead the way for future programs. For more information or the detailed version of this draft Plan, simply visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp.

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

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Mail: 6300 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6N2

AS A WASTE INDUSTRY BUSINESS, *HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW*



THE BUSINESS OF DIVERSION

Providing incentives and regulations to increase source separation and collection of recycling and organics, create new local businesses and extend the lifespan of our landfill.

AT A GLANCE

There are two proposals in the draft Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) aimed at building the business of diversion that are key to the waste management industry:

- 1. Mandatory Waste Source Separation** - All businesses, institutions and multi-family dwellings would be required to have separate collection of organics, recycling and refuse.
- 2. Waste Hauler Licensing** - Businesses that haul waste for profit would be required to obtain a License. The Licensed Hauler would receive a discounted tipping fee applied to waste that is landfilled. A disposal levy would apply to all waste shipped by a Licensed Hauler to a disposal facility whether in or out of region. The combined amount of the discounted tipping fee and disposal levy would be a lower net cost to Licenced Haulers than the base tip fee applied to other customers. The two objectives are to encourage the flow of waste through industry while fostering innovation around waste diversion.

These two proposals benefit both the waste industry and our community by developing an economic model for businesses to thrive and increase services. Already, since 2004, thanks to your participation, waste diversion programs have extended the life of the RDN's landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy.



WHO WOULD REQUIRE A LICENSE?

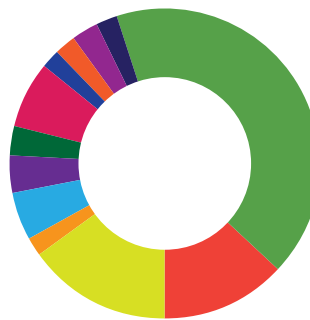
Anyone that picks up or drops off municipal solid waste for profit in the RDN.

ROOM TO REDUCE

Residents and businesses in the RDN have much to be proud of. Since we started tracking our solid waste – garbage – some 36 years ago, we've reduced, recycled, diverted and composted more than 68% of the waste that was being sent to the landfill.

And yet there's more to be gained from our garbage. A recent review of our landfill shows there's still a fair amount of material in it — about 58% —that can be readily reused, recycled or composted. And most of this comes from the commercial and multi-family sectors.

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT: Here is a snapshot of the type of commercial waste still being landfilled. This, along with multi-family waste, represents the greatest opportunity to reduce and recycle.



SETTING A NEW TARGET

So how will we reach our Zero Waste goal? Over the next 10 years, we are aiming to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill by 90%, equal to the average person throwing away 109 kg of garbage per year.

FROM HERE TO HERE

How can we get to a 90% waste reduction goal?

CURRENT = 68%

GOAL = 90%



- 6%** Enhance existing education & enforcement programs
- 10%** Introduce new regulations
- 6% +** Collaborate with and convince governments, manufacturers and others to reduce waste



WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU!
WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE PROPOSED OPTIONS?

Visit www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp for more info. Take our Quick Poll and let us know if you support the 90% target.

BUILDING ON SUCCESS: *WASTE INDUSTRY*

We can all do more to improve recycling and composting opportunities, especially for the commercial, construction and demolition, and multi-family sectors.

Some commercial (including multi-family), construction and demolition waste gets hauled out of our region to less expensive landfills that don't require waste to be sorted for recycling or composting. In 2014, 8% or 4,300 tonnes of waste left the region that could have been landfilled or recycled locally, reducing the economic opportunity.

The Plan recommends enhancing education and assistance for multi-family and commercial sectors, as well as increasing enforcement of existing landfill bans. In addition, there are two key proposals:

A Waste Source Separation Regulation would help ensure recyclables and compostable don't end up being landfilled. Currently, recycling and organics collection is voluntary for the multi-family and commercial sectors. This proposed regulation would require all existing and new commercial, institutional and industrial businesses to have recycling and organics collection.

This option would include multi-family apartments and condos as they are not currently included in the residential collection programs provided by the RDN or member municipalities. This would expand the business of diversion for waste haulers, and provide an important service to our businesses and residents.

Enlisting Waste Haulers as Licensed Partners would help ensure every business or multi-family building has a recycling and food waste composting program. This would not only help prevent waste from being hauled out of region to less expensive private landfills, it would also help ensure that we take responsibility for our own garbage by making sure we recycle or compost it locally. It could also offer an economic incentive for the private sector to provide more waste management services locally, improving convenience for recycling and extending the lifespan of our landfill.

HOW WOULD THIS WORK

1. Licensed Haulers would pay a disposal levy to the RDN for any waste that is collected and disposed of by landfilling or incineration at any facility within or outside the RDN. The levy will not apply to any waste that is diverted or recycled.

This provides an 'incentive' that encourages source separation by customers or that extracts recyclable material from the waste stream. Also, those who ship waste out of the RDN for disposal avoid their portion of solid waste services costs that would otherwise be collected through tipping fees. This disposal levy ensures that all waste generators in the region pay their fair share of these costs.
2. Licensed Haulers would pay a discounted tipping fee at the RDN landfill and transfer station. The combined disposal levy and discounted tipping fee would be less than the tipping fee applied to all non-licensed landfill customers, providing a worthwhile financial incentive to be licensed.
3. Licensed Haulers would track how much waste they are disposing and diverting as well as submit records and pay the disposal levy. Licensed Haulers would also be subject to auditing at the request of the RDN to ensure that the waste disposal amount is accurately tracked.
4. Licensed Haulers would pay an annual licensing fee along with proof of a business license and insurance. The licensing fee would be a nominal amount relative to the financial benefit of being licensed.
5. The new source separation regulation would require all waste generators to separate garbage from recycling and food waste. This regulation and Waste Hauler Licensing will lead to an increased demand for, and development of services, that increase waste diversion.

COST OF THE PLAN

The current RDN's waste management services are approximately \$14 million – and we have achieved an impressive 68% waste reduction. To reach our 90% waste reduction target, the projected cost for all programs for all sectors is \$16 million, which works out to an annual per capita cost increase of about \$10 per year.

For more details on facts and figures, visit our website at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp

NEXT STEPS

Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN would conduct further consultation on the introduction of licensing haulers and source separation regulations. Should the Province grant this authority, further consultation with waste haulers would be necessary to develop the program, determine costs and harmonize the strategy with potentially affected stakeholders.

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU THINK

Here's how you can learn more and provide your feedback on the update of the region's Draft Solid Waste Management Plan:

Visit: www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp | **Email:** zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca | **Call:** 250-390-6560 or toll-free 1-877-607-4111

Mail: 6300 Hammond Bay Road, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6N2

Appendix 9 - Examples of Social Media Posts

Post	Image
<p>Your participation in existing Solid Waste programs like Curbside Recycling and the Green Bin food waste program have extended the life of the RDN’s landfill, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and created a local industry of recycling and composting that supports 190 jobs, adding more than \$17M to the local economy.</p> <p>We want to hear from you! Fill out our survey at getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp and you'll be entered to win an \$100 Visa Gift Card! #GetInvolved</p>	
<p>Did you know? The amended Solid Waste Management Plan is targeting a diversion rate of 90 per cent, meaning per person disposal would be about 109 kg/year by 2027.</p> <p>We want to hear from you! Fill out our survey at getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp and you'll be entered to win an \$100 Visa Gift Card! #GetInvolved</p>	
<p>You're doing a great job! RDN residents are now throwing away about 1/3 of what they were in the 1980s.</p> <p>We want to hear from you! Fill out our survey at getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp and you'll be entered to win an \$100 Visa Gift Card! #GetInvolved</p>	

Zero Waste Fact: More than half of what's being dumped in our landfill can be readily reused, recycled or composted.

We want to hear from you! Fill out our survey at getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp and you'll be entered to win an \$100 Visa Gift Card! #GetInvolved



What's being proposed in the Solid Waste Management Plan?

Reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill to 90% in 10 years. That's equal to the average person throwing away 109 kg of garbage per year. Compare that to our current levels of 347 kg per person!

Thanks to your ongoing participation, we could reach this target through enhancing existing education and enforcement programs, encouraging more businesses to recycle by introducing new regulations and working with other governments, manufacturers and waste producers to reduce waste at the source.

We want to hear from you! Fill out our survey at getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp and you'll be entered to win an \$100 Visa Gift Card! #GetInvolved



Appendix 10 - In person survey response break down

Question	Response	#	%
Respondents		516	
Have you heard about the RDN updating their Solid Waste Management Plan?	Yes	156	30.2%
	No	357	69.2%
	Other	3	0.6%
Our target is 90% - Do you support this goal?	Yes	500	96.9%
	No	14	2.7%
	Other	2	0.4%
If yes: an increase \$10/ person /year. Do you support this cost?	Yes	405	81.0%
	No	91	18.2%
	Slightly-Moderately / Other	4	0.8%
If no: What is acceptable increase? (In-person only)	No increase (\$0)	56	61.5%
	\$0-\$10, Ave. \$4.42	27	29.7%
	Other	8	8.8%
Which region do you live in?	Area A	53	10.3%
	Area B	4	0.8%
	Area C	24	4.7%
	Area E	15	2.9%
	Area F	21	4.1%
	Area G	10	1.9%
	Area H	10	1.9%
	Total RDN Areas	141	27.3%
	City of Nanaimo	260	50.4%

	District of Lantzville	14	2.7%
	City of Parksville	49	9.5%
	Town of Qualicum Beach	39	7.6%
	Out of Area / Other	13	2.5%
Do you work in the waste industry?	Yes	39	7.6%
	No	472	91.5%
	Other	5	1.0%

Appendix 11 – Advertising examples



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
ESTABLISHED 1967

ROAD TO 90% WASTE REDUCTION

Help us plan for sustainable Solid Waste Management

Take our survey
Enter to win a \$100 Visa Gift Card

VISIT US



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
ESTABLISHED 1967

ROAD TO 90% WASTE REDUCTION
Help us plan for sustainable Solid Waste Management

Take our survey
Enter to win a \$100 Visa Gift Card

VISIT US



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
ESTABLISHED 1967

ROAD TO 90% WASTE REDUCTION
Help us plan for sustainable Solid Waste Management

Take our survey
Enter to win a \$100 Visa Gift Card

VISIT US



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
ESTABLISHED 1967

ROAD TO 90% in the next 10 years

Help us plan for sustainable Solid Waste Management at the RDN.

Take our survey by registering at www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/SWMP and you will be entered to WIN a \$100 Visa Gift Card!



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
ESTABLISHED 1967

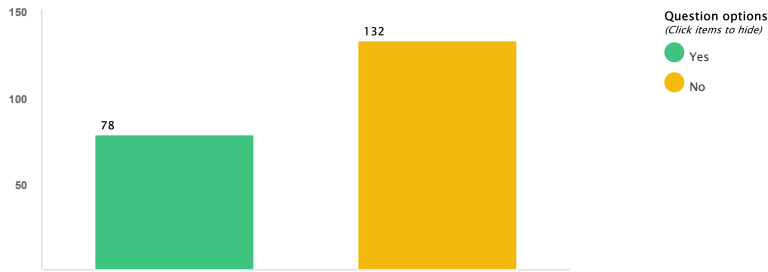
ROAD TO 90% WASTE REDUCTION

Win a \$100 VISA Gift Card
TAKE THE RDN SURVEY

Appendix 12

Online survey summary

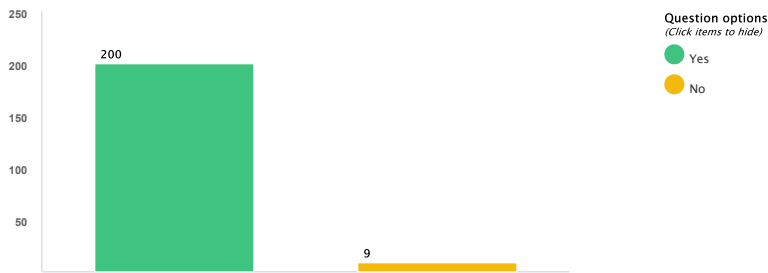
Q1 Before this survey, had you heard about the RDN updating its Solid Waste Management Plan?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

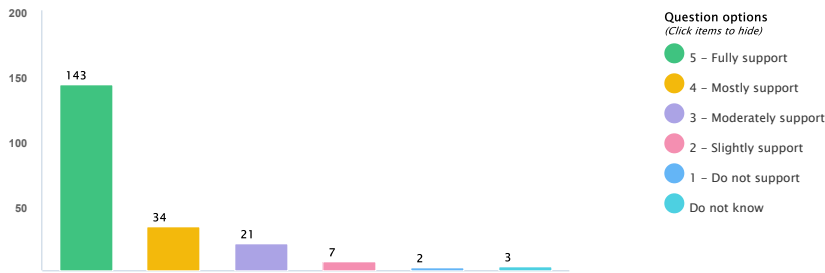
Q2 The RDN diverts 68% of its waste, meaning that each person sends around 347 kg of waste to the landfill every year. The BC average is 520 kg. Our target diversion rate is 90% by 2027, which is 109 kg of waste per person sent to the landfill every year. Do you support the target of a 90% diversion rate?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

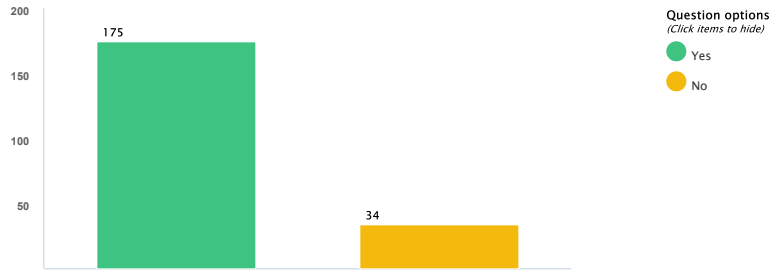
Q3 The plan proposes to expanded Zero Waste education to provide more education targeted at adult audiences through traditional and social media, as well as being more active in a variety of public events.



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

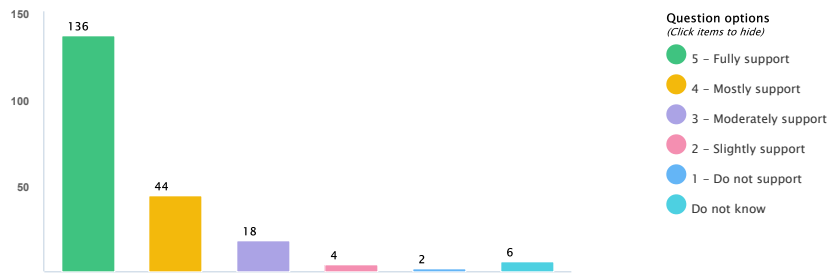
Q4 Do you support expanded Zero Waste education at the above cost?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

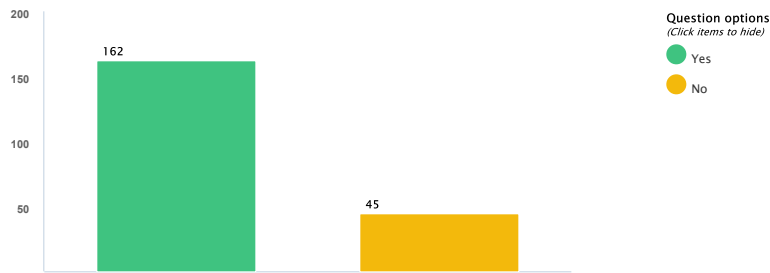
Q5 The plan proposes the RDN will explore options for further expanding collection of non-stewarded residential HHW which may include sponsor and/or run residential drop-off events.



Overview Pulse Responses

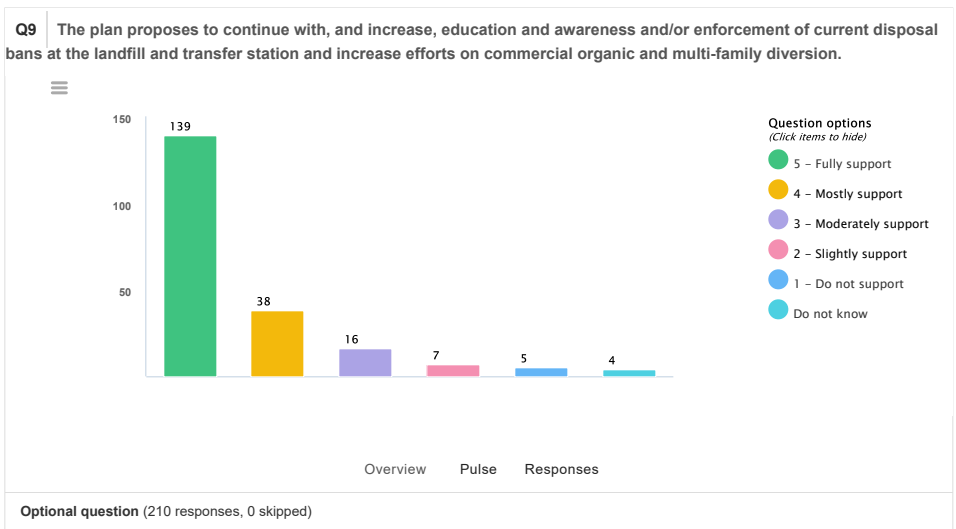
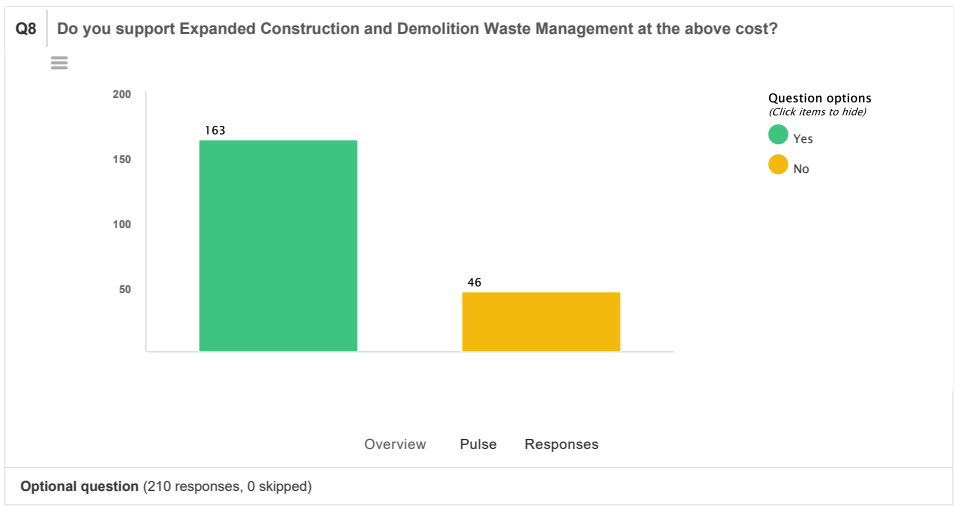
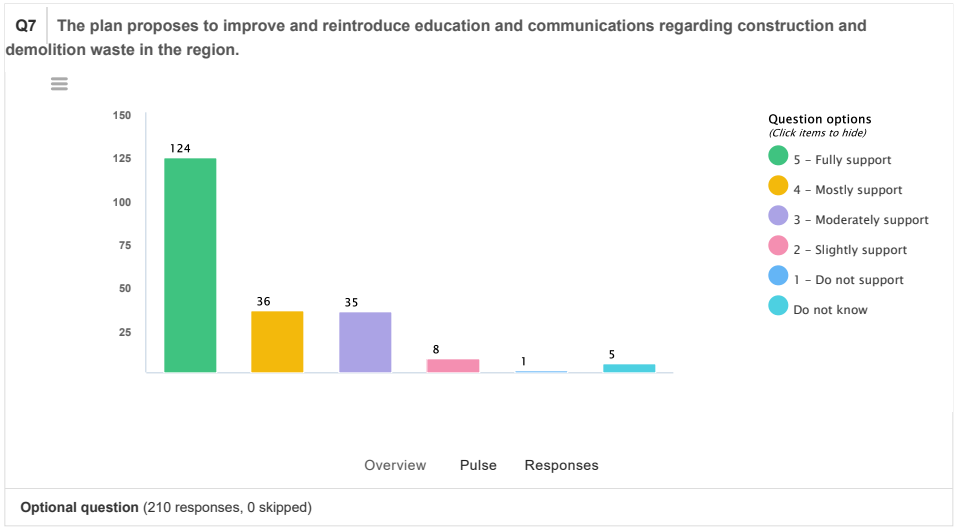
Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q6 Do you support managing non stewarded HHW at the above cost?

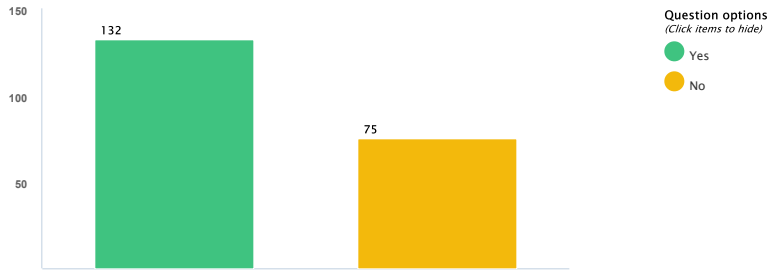


Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)



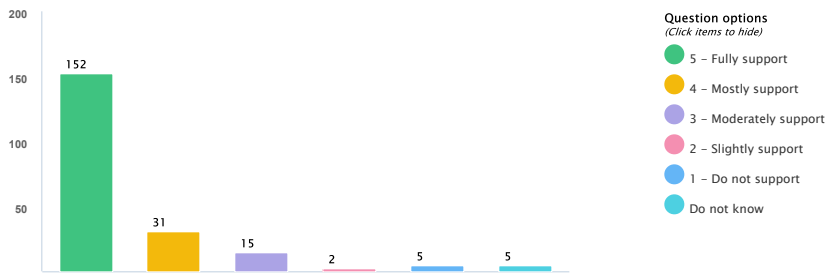
Q10 Do you support Expanded Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Waste Management at the above cost?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

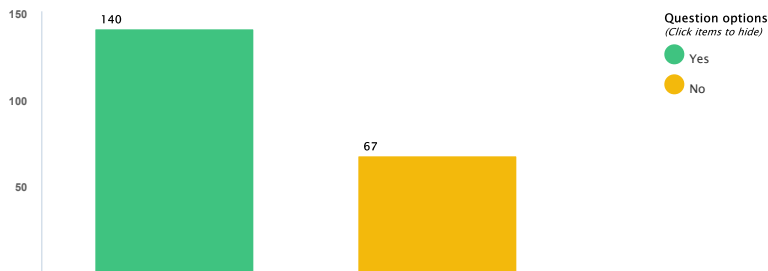
Q11 The plan proposes that this regulation expands the multiple bin concept to all waste generators which includes businesses and multi-family (collection would continue to be done by private sector hauler).



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

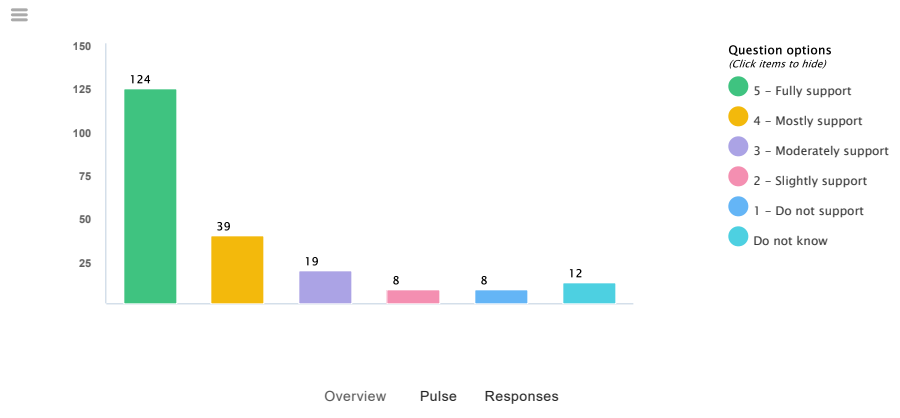
Q12 Do you support mandatory source separation regulation at the above cost?



Overview Pulse Responses

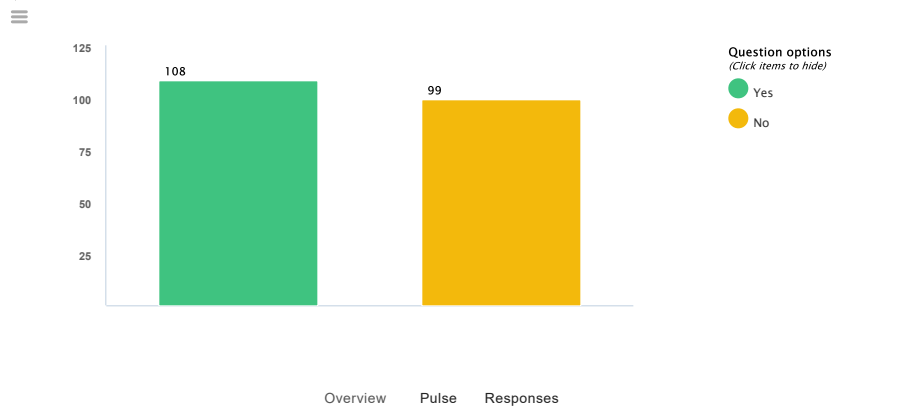
Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q13 The plan proposes the RDN license haulers to change the existing financial model to one where the waste industry is more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it in a landfill.



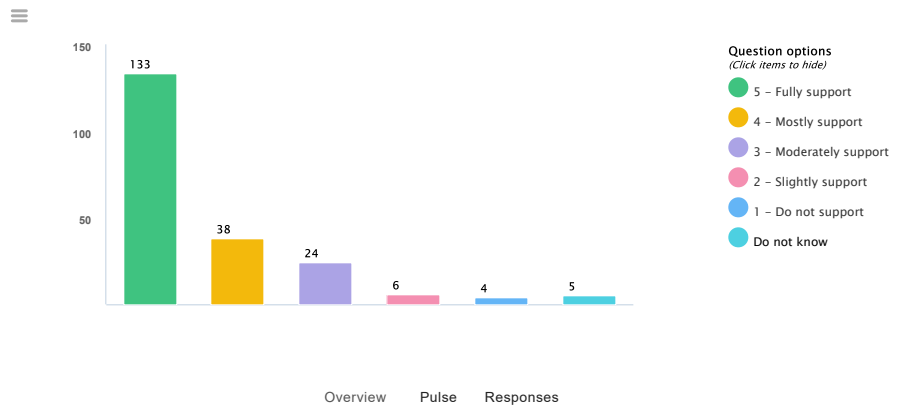
Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q14 Do you support Waste Hauler Licensing at the above cost?



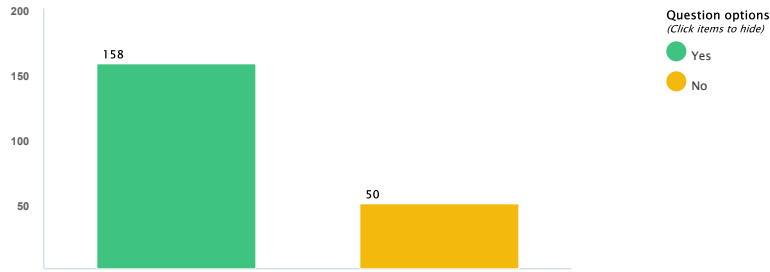
Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q15 The plan proposes that the RDN will promote zero waste recycling by making funding available to target recyclable material that is not currently recycled. The objective the funding is to maximize waste diversion, to encourage non-profit and private sector innovation to develop markets and processes and to improving convenience for recycling materials.



Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

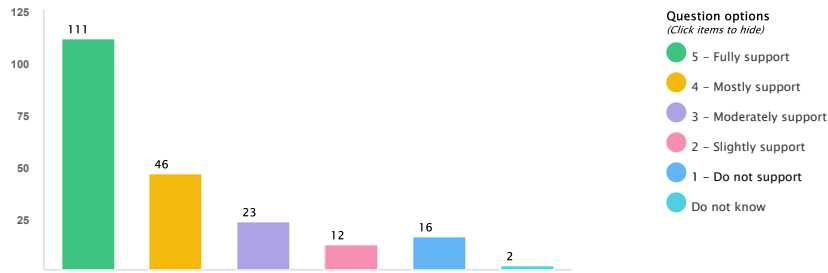
Q16 Do you support Zero Waste Recycling at the above cost?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

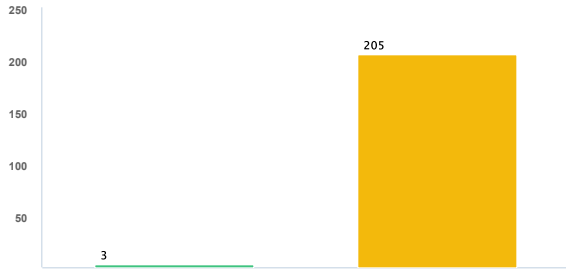
Q17 The cost increase of all proposed programs in the Solid Waste Management Plan is estimated to be \$10 per person per year. What is your level of support for the programs at this cost?



Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q20 Do you work in the waste industry?



Question options

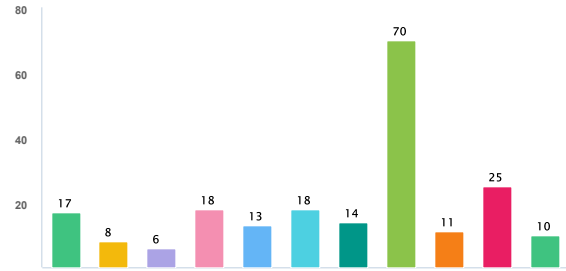
(Click items to hide)

- Yes
- No

Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Q21 Which region do you live in?



Question options

(Click items to hide)

- Area A - Cassidy, Cedar, Yellowpoint, South Wellington
 - Area B - Gabriola, DeCourcy, Mudge Islands
 - Area C - Extension, Arrowsmith-Benson, East Wellington, Pleasant Valley
 - Area E - Nanoose Bay
- ▲ 1/3 ▼

Overview Pulse Responses

Optional question (210 responses, 0 skipped)

Appendix 13 – Survey responses

Questions/Comments	RDN Response
<p>I live in an apartment building where we are all renters. We have 1 large bin for garbage & 1 for recycling. There is no composting. I have been putting my compost into my freezer & then take it to a friends composting bin a few times a month. i would like to see it this service added to our building & it be picked up at least once a week. (gets stinky - the garbage bin stinks bad in the summertime). (Often the recycle bin is very full - that could be picked up more often as well.) And have non-refundable glass products picked up on a regular basis, the bin we have is full all the time. The owner of the building (1680 Dufferin Crescent, Nanaimo), lives in Victoria & I don't think he cares about these services at all. The managers may be more open to it but they aren't very proactive either.</p>	<p>Thank you for your inquiry, it is wonderful that you are proactive about diverting your compost! Unfortunately, there are no facilities within the City of Nanaimo or greater regional district where residents can drop off compost/organics. The closest residential drop-off site I am aware of is the Peerless Road Recycling Centre, just south of Ladysmith.</p> <p>However, if your apartment building's waste is currently being picked up by a commercial waste hauler, it might not be too big of a shift for them to implement compost pickup. For example, if your building gets their garbage picked up twice per week, enough compost could be diverted to make it possible to switch to one compost pickup and one garbage pickup. The RDN did a waste composition study in 2012 that showed 42% of waste coming from multi-family buildings is compostable!</p>
<p>The drivers of the trucks learning what 50lbs really feels like and not let them leave behind your cans which are well below 50lbs but you're at the end of the route so they are "tired". I pay for my service I expect it to be rendered. 250-667-0512 Nicole Klebe</p>	<p>We have recently had conversations with our curbside collection contractor to ensure their scales are accurately calibrated. A common occurrence is for materials to absorb moisture from the air once they are put out on the curb, making the container go from an acceptable weight to overweight.</p> <p>Extra garbage tags can be purchased for \$3 at locations listed here: http://www.rdn.bc.ca/garbage.</p> <p>If there is ever another occurrence where your container was tagged for being overweight, and you believe it was below 50 lbs, please contact our contractor, Waste Connections, at 250-248-8109.</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>Although I laud the initiatives I believe in users pay. So every building permit should include a fee for recycling and job sites need to be inspected to ensure diversion of waste is implemented. The same for all the retail outlets especially food stores who waste enormous amount of foods direct in the dumpster. Manufacturers of food products use excessive packaging which should be penalized by fees.</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and providing your comments on user pay and other possible policies for incentivizing waste diversion.</p> <p>You may be interested in reading the Advocacy document on our Public Information Board, found here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7874</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>

<p>I am very concerned about illegal dumping so am worried about the haulers licensing and fees.</p>	<p>Hello,</p> <p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on hauler licensing and fees in relation to illegal dumping.</p> <p>For more information on Illegal dumping and hauler licening and fees, please review our Public information boards here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7885</p> <p>https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7892</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>My question is why do we separate our paper from other recyclables when it's picked up it is all dumped together in the truck?</p>	<p>Thank you for filling out our Solid Waste Management Plan survey, as well as inquiring into the separation of recyclables.</p> <p>Yes, the yellow bag and blue box materials go into the same compartment in the trucks. The RDN signed on with the RecycleBC province-wide program in 2014, which allows our recyclables to access better sorting technology once collected. We kept the same system to maintain continuity for residents, as you all have had wonderful participation in the recycling programs before and after the changes. Also, we've had feedback that the yellow bag makes it easier to store these materials until collection day, and it also helps keep paper dry at the curb and prevents it from flying into your neighbor's yard or the street.</p> <p>Another piece of information is that you can use any container for your curbside recyclables, as long as it is less than 100 litres, weighs less than 50 pounds / 23 kilograms, and has the Yellow Recycling sticker affixed to it. The Yellow Recycling stickers are available at the RDN administration office, the Church Road Transfer Station, the regional landfill, and the Waste Connections office in Parksville.</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any additional information.</p>
<p>The cost per person is not huge but it would seem to put more and more in home owners. We have a huge rental market that contributes to the waste but not at a cost. High tipping fees leads to more contractors dumping in the woods and side of road.</p>	<p>Hello Deedee,</p> <p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey.</p> <p>Property tax is one of the ways to pay for the proposals in this plan but those decisions have not been made yet, this will take place after receiving approval from the Regional Board and the Ministry of Environment. One of the reasons why property tax was considered is because property tax is an expense on homes, and renters pay towards all expenses related to a property. An increase in property tax can still be shared equitably among all residents this way.</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>I would have liked more info on why some of the programs are so expensive eg the waste haulers licensing. Something</p>	<p>You recently took the solid waste management plan survey and requested more information related to costs. Are you free for a chat? I can send you the information you have requested</p>

<p>like \$469,000 How does that work?</p>	<p>over email but I think it would useful to have a conversation to explain the program. Give me call at my direct line 250-390-6576 and we can discuss the programs and how we came to the financial numbers that have been presented.</p>
<p>Would like to see a yard waste pick up if even once or twice a year</p>	<p>Hello Roberta,</p> <p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on the consideration of curbside yard waste collection.</p> <p>Curbside yard waste collection was a Plan option that was reviewed by the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee. It was not included in the plan due to the extremely high cost. More information about the decision to not implement yard waste collection can be found here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7592</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>I would like to see all plastic and glass recycled curb side. Thank you</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on curbside collection of glass and plastic bags.</p> <p>Glass containers and plastic bags, along with foam packaging, require special handling during collection, transportation, and sorting. For example, glass is very prone to breakage, risking worker safety and having small fragments become unsortable and contaminating loads when mixed up with other materials. Plastic bags are prone to blocking optical sensors in the sorting facilities, causing shutdowns of the system.</p> <p>Separate glass container recycling was a plan option reviewed by the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee. It was not included in the plan due to high costs. The background information can be found here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7578</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>Making compost mandatory is an amazing idea. There's so much going into the garbage bin at my complex that could be thrown into the compost. It's also really bad at VIU residences</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and providing your positive feedback on mandatory composting.</p> <p>In waste composition studies, compost consistently makes up the largest portion of divertible waste being brought to the landfill. With your support, and hopeful approval from the Regional Board and Ministry of Environment, we can greatly reduce the amount of compostable waste being sent to the landfill.</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>This survey would have been more effective if the first information clarified that full support would cost \$10 per year per person. I fully support all programs at this cost but indicated not willing to support the individual costs of some services since it was difficult to calculate overall cost</p>	<p>Hello Shirley,</p> <p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and providing your feedback on the structure of the survey. We will be sure to take that into account in the future.</p>

<p>as I answered each question and not knowing how many more costs were to come.</p>	
<p>Nowhere do I see a reference in this plan for a "level playing field" between the private and non-for-profit recyclers. With this policy created without public scrutiny you are undoing the good you think you are doing. Not-for-profit recycling agencies are the down-to-earth visionaries and the inspiration for families and companies alike. They started the movement and companies and governments have gained from their wisdom. They must work together but they are NOT on the same "playing field." Your plan is theory; the NRE is proven. Until you get serious about working with the not-for-profit your plan isn't worth the paper it's written on.</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on a level playing field.</p> <p>As accepted by the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee, we have adopted the 7 Guiding Principles for solid waste management, as developed by the Province. As you mentioned, one of these is to "Level playing field within regions for both private and public solid waste management facilities." In this, private includes both for-profit and not-for-profit businesses, and acknowledges the innovation and efficiency in services provided by for-profit and not-for-profit organizations in the region.</p> <p>You may also be interested in the amendment to plan, where the proposed program will allocate \$300,000 per year in funding to the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange to act as a research and recycling hub for items currently not commercially marketable.</p>
<p>What is the impact for local inhabitants of the Chinese ban on the importation recycled materials?</p>	<p>In the Regional District of Nanaimo we are very lucky that our curbside material is collected in partnership in RecycleBC. Because of the high volume of material and low contamination rates, RecycleBC actually markets their material in BC so there has been little to no effect by the Chinese National Sword campaign.</p> <p>As RecycleBC is a not for profit organization that is mandated by the provincial government, they submit an audited annual report to the Provincial government. For more information about the program, fees and recycling rate, you can view the annual report here https://recyclebc.ca/recycle-bcs-2016-annual-report/.</p>
<p>Should the initiative to continue with the exemplary service provided by the Nanaimo Recycle Exchange fail to get the appropriate funding by the RDN / City of Nanaimo, will the RDN / City of Nanaimo provide a similar service conveniently centrally located and with similar user cost structure?</p>	<p>The RDN Board has decided to include the following proposed program in the draft Solid Waste Management Plan amendment.</p> <p>"RDN funding of the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange to act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items currently not commercially marketable, in the amount of \$300,000 per year for 5 years"</p> <p>The results of the public consultation are anticipated to be provided to the Board in May. If you would like more information on the RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan, information can be accessed at the following site: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp</p> <p>Essentially all the materials that NRE manages are currently accepted at other locations in community which also accept the material for free. Please visit http://www.rdn.bc.ca/what-goes-where to find a location near you.</p>

<p>Is the NRE in its current form going to be funded to continue past the end of March? What do we residential users do if it is closed? This is a growing concern - surely you can let people know what is going on here....some NRE staff, I was told, are looking for jobs elsewhere because THEY don't know what is coming up.</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on ...</p> <p>You may also be interested in the Regional Board's recommended amendment to plan, where the proposed Zero Waste Recycling program will allocate \$300,000 per year in funding to the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange to act as a research and recycling hub for items currently not commercially marketable.</p> <p>Please contact the NRE directly for their plans on providing services in the upcoming months.</p> <p>In addition to the NRE, there are many drop-off depots in the region that accept the majority of residential recyclables – To find the location nearest you, please visit our What Goes Where? Tool at http://www.rdn.bc.ca/what-goes-where</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>
<p>I also think we need more education about Solid and Liquid waste plans/methods in Nanaimo. We have many newcomers to our Province either from other countries and Provinces, where these methods are very different.</p>	<p>Thank you for completing the Solid Waste Management Plan survey and requesting more information on solid waste education.</p> <p>One of the proposed programs is the expansion of Zero Waste Education to help us reach adults and children alike, as discussed in more detail in the Education document on our Public Information Board, found here: https://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7881</p> <p>Please let me know if I can provide any further information or clarification.</p>

Appendix 14 – Picture of travelling display



Appendix 15

Newsletter excerpt

zero|waste

B e y o n d C o m p o s t i n g



Our Updated Solid Waste Plan
is aiming for a new target of
90% waste diversion

Get Involved RDN!

Visit getinvolved.rdn.ca to:

- Find out **What We've Heard** to date with regards to updating the RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan.
- **Read the background information** and the detailed reports prepared as part of updating the RDN's Solid Waste Management Plan on the RDN's achievements since the original plan was developed.
- **Missed a meeting?**
Read our informational posters and our Solid Waste Management Plan summary to stay up to date!
- **Fill out our survey.** Coming soon!

DID YOU KNOW? Much of the material in our landfill can actually be recycled or composted



compostable
recyclable

ASK US A QUESTION AND WE WILL RESPOND.

COMING IN DECEMBER

YOUR NEW GARBAGE, RECYCLING AND FOOD WASTE COLLECTION SCHEDULE

In December, new two-year schedules will be mailed to households that receive RDN curbside collection service. The new collection schedules will be in effect from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2019. If you don't receive your new schedule by December 31, you can access it online:

- Visit www.rdn.bc.ca/curbside and enter your address at the prompt. If you do not have computer access, you can call Waste Connections of Canada (1-866-999-8227) or the RDN office (1-877-607-4111) to request a new schedule.
- Qualicum Beach residents should contact the Town office at 250-752-6921.
- Need a collection day reminder? See Page 2 of this newsletter for information on setting up reminders.



Illegal Dumping • Curbside Recycling • Adverse Weather • Make Memories not Garbage

Beans to bones in the bin!

ADVERSE WEATHER DISRUPTIONS TO COLLECTION SERVICE

As we saw last winter, severe weather like snow storms can effect curbside collection by causing unsafe driving conditions and roads blocked by downed trees or power lines. Safety is the priority for the collection contractor. Slippery roads can be unsafe for large collection vehicles, putting collection staff and other road users at risk.



During severe winter weather every effort is made to collect the curbside materials. If a regular collection day is missed due to weather or road conditions, the following procedure will apply:

- Take your material in for the night, this will help to deter pests.
- Have your material back at the curb by 8am. Collection staff will attempt to pick up the missed material in the two days following the missed collection.

- If road conditions prevent collection on the subsequent two days, including weekends, the missed material will be collection on the next corresponding collection day.

When severe weather strikes, the **RDN Curbside App** is the best place to get information about your curbside collection. The App is free to download to any smart device from either the App Store or Google Play. Download today!

Road Maintenance Responsibilities

Please note that the Regional District is not responsible for road maintenance (such as snow clearing). In the electoral areas this is a function of Emcon Services, a contractor to the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure. Roads and streets within municipalities are maintained by municipal crews.

For example; if your garbage was missed, you can put twice the material on the next garbage collection day. Standard weight and size limits apply.

ADD-A-DAY

CHECK YOUR COLLECTION SCHEDULE FOR CHANGES IN PICK-UPS OVER THE HOLIDAYS

Garbage, recycling and green bin collection schedules follow an add-a-day system. After each statutory holiday **your collection day will advance by one day.**

Please check your schedule for changes to your collection days over the Christmas and New Year holidays or call the collection contractor, **Waste Connections of Canada**, if you have questions at **1-866-999-8227.**

WHAT IS ILLEGAL DUMPING?

Illegal dumping is **purposefully leaving waste on private or public land** rather than using legal disposal methods like recycling or landfilling. Pursuant to RDN Bylaw No. 1386, those who generate (own), deliver or abandon waste illegally can be . . .

subject to a fine of up to \$200,000.

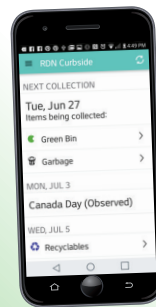
See illegal dumping happening in your neighborhood, call the **Provincial Report All Poachers and Polluters at 1-877-952-7277.** To learn more about illegal dumping and what you can do to help, **visit www.rdn.bc.ca/illegaldumping.**



RDN CURBSIDE APP

Simplify your life with the RDN Curbside App

Never miss a collection day!



- View, download or print your collection schedule
- Sign Up for Reminders
- Confused which items go in your green bin, blue bin, garbage or back to a depot? Use the "What Goes Where" tool to look up an item and find out where it goes.



- EMAIL
- PHONE CALL
- TWITTER
- ICALENDAR
- DOWNLOAD THE APP

Visit www.rdn.bc.ca/curbside for a link to download the app.

Need help setting up a reminder? We are happy to help.
250-390-6560 Toll free 1-877-607-4111

HAVE YOU RECEIVED A NOTE FROM US?

RDN staff worked alongside our curbside collection drivers to let residents know if they are doing a great job when it comes to curbside recycling, or if there are areas for improvement. We are continually working to improve our diversion rates and that all starts with getting households on board. A lot of residents we talked

GREAT JOB!

to were unaware of new items that can be recycled at the curbside and a number of common items that we do not take such as plastic bags, film plastics, and glass.

DID YOU KNOW? THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE ACCEPTED FOR CURBSIDE COLLECTION

- Tetra Pak (Aseptic) boxes and cartons e.g. soups, sauces
- Paper-based microwave bowls and cups
- Aerosol cans (empty) and caps e.g. air fresheners, shaving cream, deodorant, hairspray, whip cream
- Spiral wound paper cans and lids, e.g. frozen juice containers
- Plastic clamshells
- Plastic cold drink cups and lids
- Plastic garden pots and seedling trays
- Paper cups for hot and cold beverages
- Frozen dessert boxes e.g. ice cream
- Milk and cream cartons
- Paper bags with single and multiple paper layers (may include plastic layer) e.g. pet food bags
- Shredded paper (must be in a tied clear plastic bag)



WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH ITEMS THAT CAN'T BE RECYCLED AT THE CURB?

The region has several Drop-Off Depots that accept plastic bags and overwrap, foam (Styrofoam) containers, trays and cushion packaging, and non-deposit glass jars and bottles.

These Drop-Off Depots may also accept curbside packaging and printed paper materials, as well as small appliances, electronics, used oil, batteries, lights, paint and even household hazardous waste like solvents and flammable liquids.

Check with them or the RDN Curbside app (details on page 2 of this newsletter) to confirm accepted items.

Qualicum Bottle & Recycling Depot

4- 141 Fourth Ave E, Qualicum Beach
Phone: 250-752-8884

Parksville Bottle and Recycling Depot Ltd.

611 A Alberni Highway, Parksville
Phone: 250-248-0224

Alpine Disposal & Recycling

2250 McGarrigle Road, Nanaimo
Phone: 250-751-1089

www.alpinegroup.ca

Regional Recycling

839 Old Victoria Road, Nanaimo
2375 Hayes Road, Nanaimo
Phone: 1 855-701-7171

www.regionalrecycling.ca/nanaimo

Nanaimo Recycling Exchange

2477 Kenworth Road
Phone: 250-758-7777

www.recycling.bc.ca

Gabriola Island Recycling Organization (GIRO)

700 Tin Can Alley, Gabriola Island
Phone: 250-247-9257

www.girodepot.com

(Do not accept Styrofoam)

**HAVE YOUR
TURKEY and
TRIM HOLIDAY
WASTE!**



The holidays are an uplifting time. It's also a time that brings a heavy environmental footprint.

The annual waste created in Canada from gift wrapping and shopping bags amounts to more than 545,000 tonnes according to the Recycling Council of BC. By using the green bin and curbside recycling program, residents can divert much of their holiday waste, keeping it out of the region's landfill.

Here are some tips on caring for your green bin:

- Remember: no plastic, metal, tin foil, glass or biodegradable bags. Compostable bags are accepted.
- To keep your food waste from sticking to the green bin during cold weather, line the bottom with newspaper. Spraying the sides with a vegetable oil spray can help too.

- Please don't put your small kitchen catcher at the curbside. If you have more food waste than can fit in your green bin, store it in a cool secure place or in your freezer until your next collection day.

What to feed your green bin over the holidays:

- Turkey trimmings, gizzards, giblets, stuffing, bones and other food leftovers.
- Food-soiled paper products, including napkins, paper towels, paper plates, cups, and paper tablecloths.
- Wax-coated paper containers, such as gable-top eggnog, dairy and ice cream cartons. (Please remove plastic spouts and lids.)
- Cut flowers and houseplants such as poinsettias, nuts, shells and even spices.

**MAKE MEMORIES
NOT GARBAGE THIS
HOLIDAY SEASON**

The festive season is fast approaching. For most of us it's the most wonderful time of the year, but because of the amount of garbage we produce it's also one of the most wasteful. By remembering the **3Rs – reduce, reuse and recycle** – you can enjoy the spirit of the season while easing the load on our landfill and environment. Here are some suggestions how:

Sustainable Gifts

Consider giving sustainable gifts such as homemade presents or gifts of time or services. Options include making a donation in the person's name to a charity, giving bus tickets, skating or swimming passes, or gifts from products that are grown or made locally and sustain our region's economy.

Styrofoam

Taking advantage of some great holiday deals and upgrading to 52" plasma TV, or new home entertainment system? What are you going to do with all the Styrofoam packaging? Consider buying from a store that will take back the packaging or return it to your nearest **Recycle BC** drop off depot.

Gift Wrap

Most gift wrap can't be recycled because of its high ink content and blending with materials such as metal, wax or plastic lamination. Instead choose reusable gift bags, tea towels, cloth napkins or even reusable shopping bags for gift wrap that can be reused.

Maximize your Curbside Program

Be a good sort over the holidays. Ask yourself if paper, plastic, metal or glass can be recycled at the curbside or at a drop-off depot before you trash it. Remember your Green Bin isn't just for food scraps, you can feed it soiled paper products including paper plates, cups, waxed cardboard, and paper take-out food and drink containers.



CONTACT INFORMATION
Email: zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca
www.rdn.bc.ca

Regional District of Nanaimo, Solid Waste Services
6300 Hammond Bay Rd., Nanaimo, BC V9T 6N2
Ph. (250) 390-6560 or 1-877-607-4111 (Toll-free)

Beyond Composting



Appendix 16: Comments from feedback forms

Area	Comment
Parksville	Single use packaged snacks was not a good example. Do not agree with not supporting a Share Shed at Transfer Station it would be a valuable asset.
Parksville	Very informative and helpful. I will be more attentive to what I do and this will help educate people about the waste management program. Thank you for your service.
A	Too many abbreviations.
H	Very informative.
H	What about having free drop off for yard branches/twigs - no cost to RDN for the pick up or delivery to the transit station.
H	Very interesting information, thank you.
H	Interested in exploring options for yard waste disposal options for yard waste disposal options: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. need to alternatives to backyard burning and open burning 2. Need to improve air quality and reduce burning 3. Potential chipping and pick up of yard waste on an annual basis 4. Potential pick up of leaves 5. composting workshop for homeowners may be a cost effective options 6, need a yard smart program similar to waste smart
H	Very informative, puts a face to who does the management and what your goals are, why we're doing what we're doing etc.
Nanaimo	The NRE is an essential part of our waste management system. I use it on a weekly basis for both company and personal waste diversion of products like soft plastics that would otherwise pollute the landfill. The conditions of their building are horrible and the city of Nanaimo and the people who help deal with waste recycling there deserve a proper facility, whether is it proper for the City of Nanaimo or Regional District of Nanaimo to fund it should not a sticking point.
Nanaimo	I am extremely exciting about your plan to upgrade services for multifamily apartments and condos. My wife and I live in a condo and we have garbage and recycling but no organic waste disposal except to slip in into friends green bins. I would at least like a facility to take green waste to. I hope this happens soon, it pains us to have to mix organic waste with garbage.
Nanaimo	The NRE needs to expand as it's the lowest cost one stop centre in the region. For profits cannot compost and do not have the vision to take us the authentic zero waste. It needs to become the regions resource recovery centre, spawning new businesses and jobs. The NRE saves us lots of money, in part because it reduces illegal dumping The NRE could help the RDN to separate and divert materials they could do this at the landfill as is done elsewhere. I support going to 90% and would rejoice if the commercial haulers stop exporting waste material.
QB	Please provide more education especially new residents. Standardize recycling across Canada. How to deal with K-cups, yogurt cups, plastic bags and vegetable bags. Need to provide fully recycling, kitchen waste and garbage pickup for commercial institutions and multifamily.
QB	I enjoy and find the RDN newsletter that is mail dropped 3-4 times a year into our mailboxes very informative. Please ensure that any acronyms used in the newsletter have an explanation of what they stand for. Thank you for an informative and interesting presentation. I learned a lot and have a much greater understanding of how our waste management system actually works. I am please at the past success of the RDN's diversion strategy and look forward to achieving 90%.

Appendix 17

Open house display boards

ADVOCACY

EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Historically, the costs and responsibilities of waste management has been undertaken by local governments and taxpayers. There is currently a shift occurring that is transferring the responsibility for the costs and risk of end-of-life product management to the manufacturers of goods and the consumers that use them. The RDN will continue to advocate for greater waste diversion in the region by engaging with federal, provincial and local governments and BC stewardship groups to provide the appropriate market mechanism to encourage more sustainable manufacturing and consumer choices.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

Advocacy role may include:

- **Petition Provincial/Federal Government to act on matters outside local jurisdiction in an effort to minimize waste**
 - Petition senior governments on an on-going basis, and in a variety of ways, including writing letters, arranging meetings at senior staff and political level and involving the media.
 - Consider partnerships with other organizations for joint advocacy initiatives.
- **Encourage, demonstrate and advocate for consumers and producers to move towards a closed loop system.**
 - Educate the public on the Zero Waste Hierarchy.
 - Support and promote local re-use and repair programs.
 - Demonstrate how to build a closed loop system.
 - Advocate for producers to ensure their products and product packaging end of life is consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy.
- **Promote the continuous improvement of EPR Programs**
 - Work with senior governments and Industry Stewards to advance programs that improve convenience, participation and higher levels of waste diversion
 - Insist that new EPR programs must meet or exceed current recycling collection programs and offer consistency of services.
 - Collaborate with the BC Product Stewardship Council, Stewardship Association of British Columbia, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and the Recycling Council of BC.
 - Partner with neighboring regional districts and other organizations to ensure a broader more unified message is expressed when shared concerns are brought forward.



COST

Ongoing Cost to Manage Advocacy	Yearly Budget
Total	\$20,000

Costs associated with the RDN's current activities regarding advocacy are difficult to determine given the broad range of activities carried out by political and staff representatives. These range from support for organizations such as the Recycling Council BC, active participation in organizations such as the Coast Waste Management Association, to engaging with the Province on policy and regulation development. The continued role of advocacy will remain variable depending on level of participation and costs related to the engagement opportunities (e.g. association dues, travel expenses).



WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

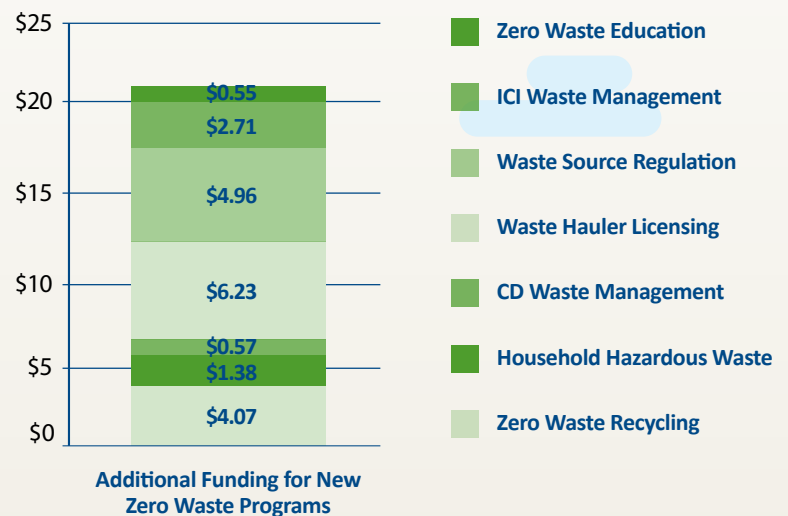
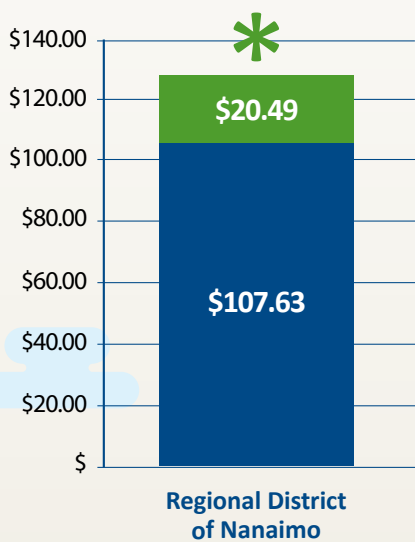
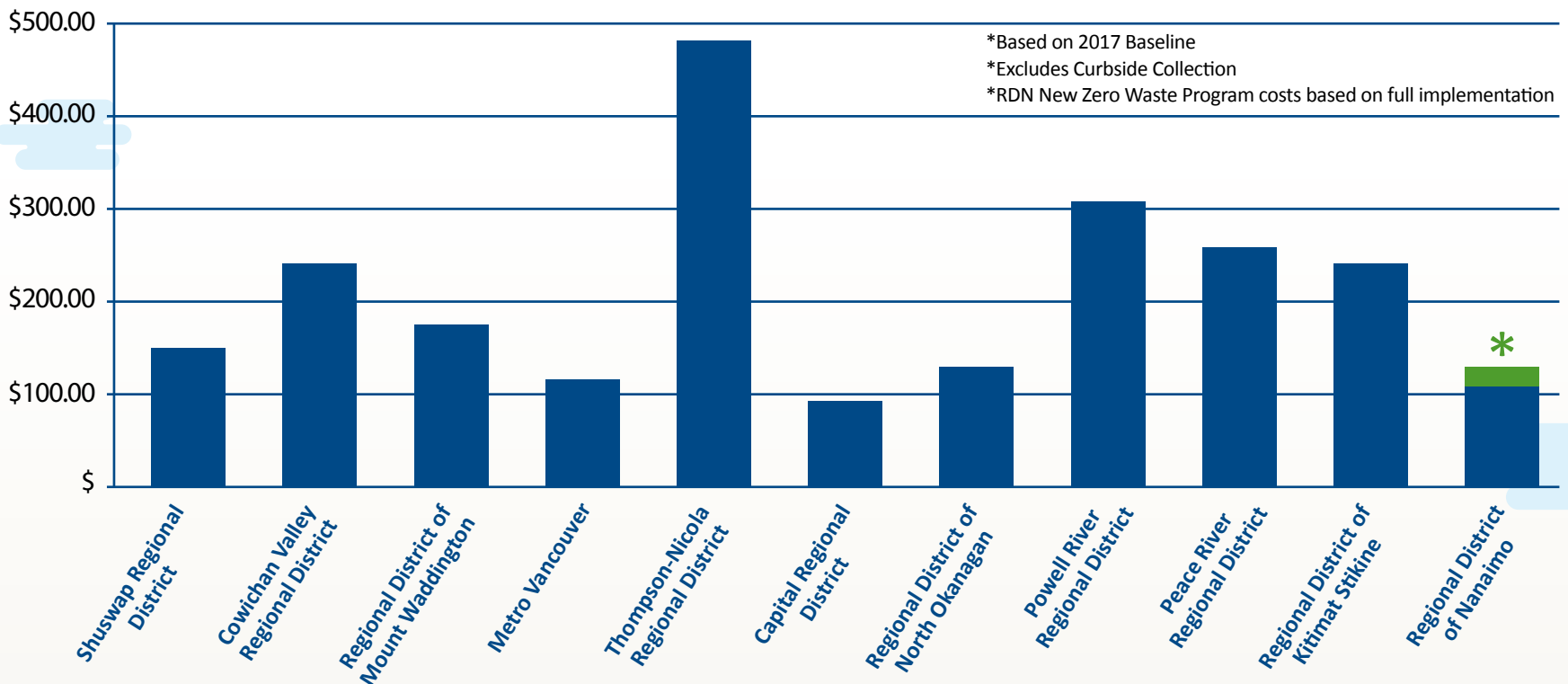
RDN will act as a voice for residents to encourage the provincial and federal government to ensure that producers take responsibility for proper collection and disposal of products and packaging. As well as encourage the reduction of hazardous materials and extraneous packaging.



COST COMPARISON OF SOLID WASTE COSTS WITH OTHER JURISDICTIONS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

AVERAGE FAMILY SOLID WASTE SERVICES COSTS BASED ON \$500,000 HOUSEHOLD



WHAT DOES THIS LOOK LIKE FOR RDN PER CAPITA COSTS?

	ANNUAL NET COST (\$ MILLION)	PER CAPITA COST (\$)
Current Zero Waste Strategy (68%)	\$3.3	\$53.66
Proposed Zero Waste Strategy (90%)	\$4.9	\$63.69
DIFFERENCE	\$1.6	\$10.03
Current Residential Curbside	\$5.1	\$32.51
Proposed Residential Curbside	\$5.1	\$32.51
DIFFERENCE	\$0.0	\$0.00
Current Disposal Operations	\$6.4	\$40.78
Future Disposal Operations	\$6.4	\$40.78
DIFFERENCE	\$0.0	\$0.00
Total Current SWMP	\$14.7	\$94.44
Total Proposed SWMP	\$16.3	\$104.47
DIFFERENCE	\$1.6	\$10.03

Based on 10 year budget 2017 - 2026

WHAT ARE THE COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

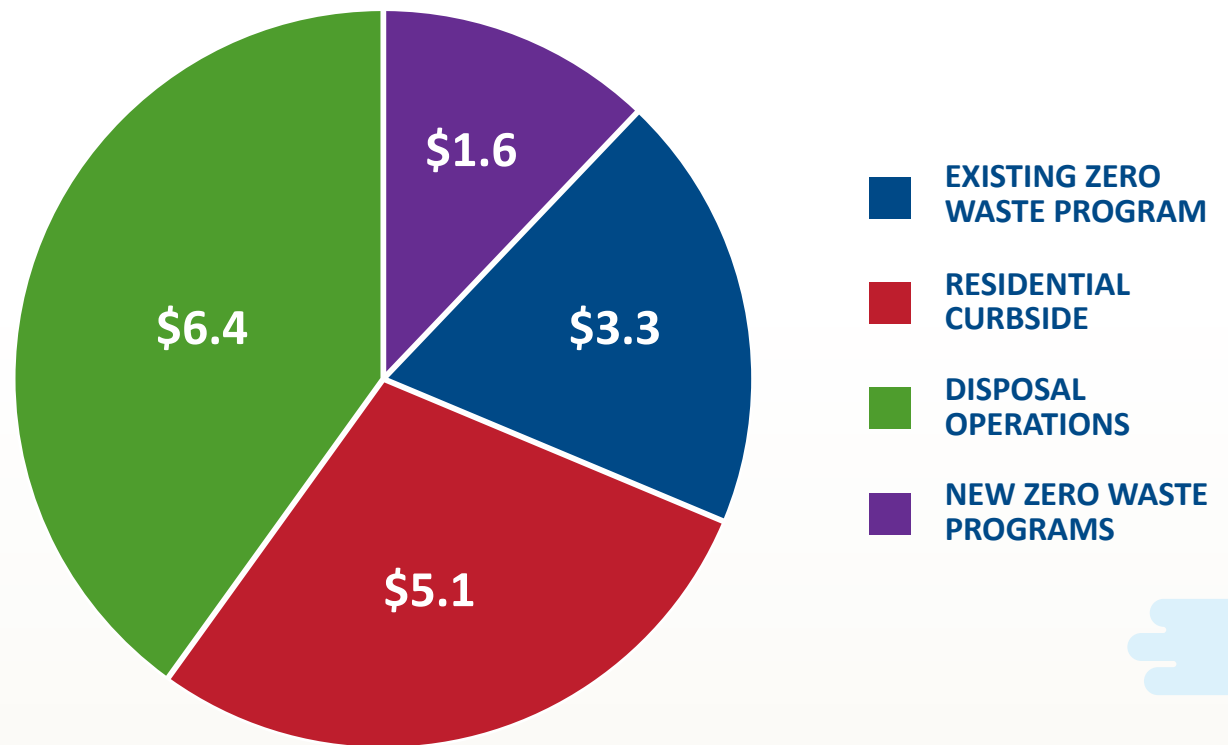
EXISTING

Total Cost: \$14.7 Million

PROPOSED

Total Cost: \$16.3 Million

(Cost per year based on 10 year annualized costs)



NEW ZERO WASTE PROGRAMS	IMPLEMENTATION YEAR	ESTIMATED DIVERSION	BUDGET
Expanded Zero Waste Education	2018	Not Quantifiable	\$40,000
Household Hazardous Waste	2018	<1%	\$100,000
Expanded Industrial, Commercial & Institutional Waste Management Diversion Increased education of existing landfill bans and a relaunch of Commercial Organics Diversion Strategy and Multi-Family Diversion Strategy	2018	3%	\$100,000
	2018		\$100,000
Expanded Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Improve and reintroduce education and communication regarding CD waste in the region	2018	3%	\$20,000
	2018		\$20,000
Enhanced enforcement of landfill bans targeted at the ICI sector			\$100,000
Waste Haulers Licensing	2019-20	10%	\$469,000
Mandatory Waste Source Separation	2019-21	10%	\$373,000
Solid Waste Emergency/Disaster Response Plan	2022	N/A	N/A
Zero Waste Recycling	2019	1%	\$300,000
Total			\$1,538,000



RESIDENTIAL CURBSIDE COLLECTION PROGRAM

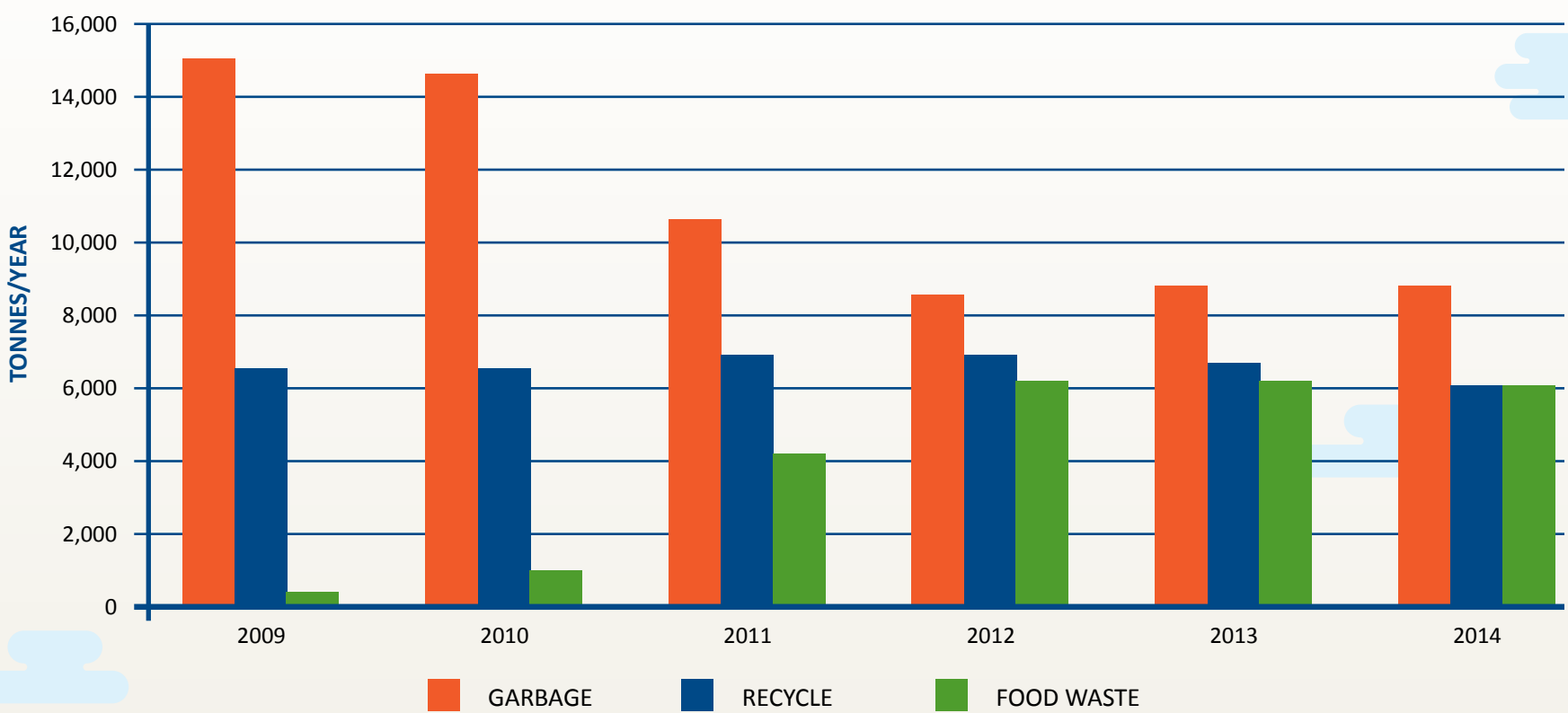
EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) provides curbside collection of residential garbage, recycling and/or food waste in the seven Electoral Areas, District of Lantzville, Qualicum Beach and City of Parksville. The City of Nanaimo provides collection services to residences within their boundaries.

- Households separate their materials into food waste, recyclables, and garbage.
- Food waste is stored in your green bin and set out at the curb for weekly collection.
- Recyclables and garbage collection alternates every two weeks.

CURBSIDE COLLECTION TONNAGES

ANNUAL CURBSIDE TONNAGE COLLECTED 2009-2014



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee considered the following options for inclusion in the Solid Waste Management Plan with regards to Curbside Collection however they were not supported for inclusion in the Plan:

- Household Glass Collection
- Yard Waste Collection
- Curbside Collection Program – Compliance and Enforcement to Improve Diversion

The Plan proposes to continue supporting the current residential curbside collection program.

COST

Projected Costs to Manage Residential Curbside Collection	Yearly Budget
Total	\$4,623,000
2017 Utility Fee per Single Family Dwelling	\$141.85

Both the RDN and the City of Nanaimo have user pay curbside garbage collection programs. The cost of managing curbside organics and residual waste is fully funded by the utility fees and off-set by funding from Recycle BC for the curbside recycling program.

DISPOSAL BANS

EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Banning specific wastes from the landfill, when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used effectively by the RDN to increase recycling, composting and waste diversion since 1991.

There are currently landfill bans for:

- recyclable/compostable materials including drywall (1991)
- cardboard (1992)
- paper (1998)
- metal (1998)
- tires (1998)
- commercial food waste (2005)
- yard and garden waste (2007)
- wood waste (2007)
- EPR materials designated under BC's recycling regulation (2007)
- household plastic containers (2009)
- metal food and beverage containers (2009)

Disposal bans are considered to be a critical policy mechanism to drive diversion activities, particularly in the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) and construction/demolition sectors.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

Currently the enforcement of disposal bans at the Regional Landfill and at the Church Road Transfer Station has only been applied to the most egregious cases of contamination. Minor amounts of banned materials such as paper, food waste or recyclable plastic is not uncommon. The RDN will increase enforcement and education of existing disposal bans to ensure that compostable and recyclable material stays out of the landfill.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

When a resident or a business brings material for drop off at the Regional Landfill or Church Road Transfer Station, the load must not contain any banned material. If a load is found to have banned material, it may be fined or prevented from dropping its material off until all banned material is sorted.



ZERO WASTE EDUCATION

EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

The RDN contracts a 3rd party non-profit agency to deliver a zero waste school education program which provides free classroom workshops to schools throughout the RDN. Facilitators bring examples of things made from recycled material to show how recycling is helping work towards the goal of Zero Waste.

They discuss how a landfill works and show the results of a recent waste audit using a Garbage Pizza. Participants learn about natural resources and the importance of wisely using renewable resources. The Zero Waste workshops can be tailored to adults who want to improve home or office recycling.



SCHOOL WORKSHOPS INCLUDE:

- Zero Waste
- Compost
- Plastic Pollution
- Consumer to Conservator

WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

Continue funding for design and delivery of a primary school program that focuses on the concept of zero waste. The RDN and the City of Nanaimo produce most of the solid waste management promotion and education materials provided in the Regional District.

The objectives of the RDN program are to:

- Increase waste diversion;
- Educate all generators about the solid waste management priorities of the Regional District;
- Promote participation in waste diversion programs;
- Promote the “Zero Waste” concept;
- Encourage proper participation in garbage and recycling collection programs; and
- Encourage compliance with Regional District material bans.

Education activities include: staffing at public events and speaking engagements; mall displays; articles in the Regional newsletter “Regional Perspectives”; the region-wide “Zero Waste” newsletter; a Zero Waste school education program; garbage and recycling program brochure (for RDN contract areas); and a web site featuring a recycling database, Zero Waste tool kit and program information.

A greater emphasis is proposed to be targeted at adult audiences through traditional and social media, as well as being more active in a variety of public events.

COST

Ongoing Cost to Manage School Education Program	Yearly Budget
Total	\$30,000

Expanded Zero Waste Education	Yearly Estimated Budget
Total	\$40,000
Projected Tax Rate per \$100,000 Property Value	\$0.11

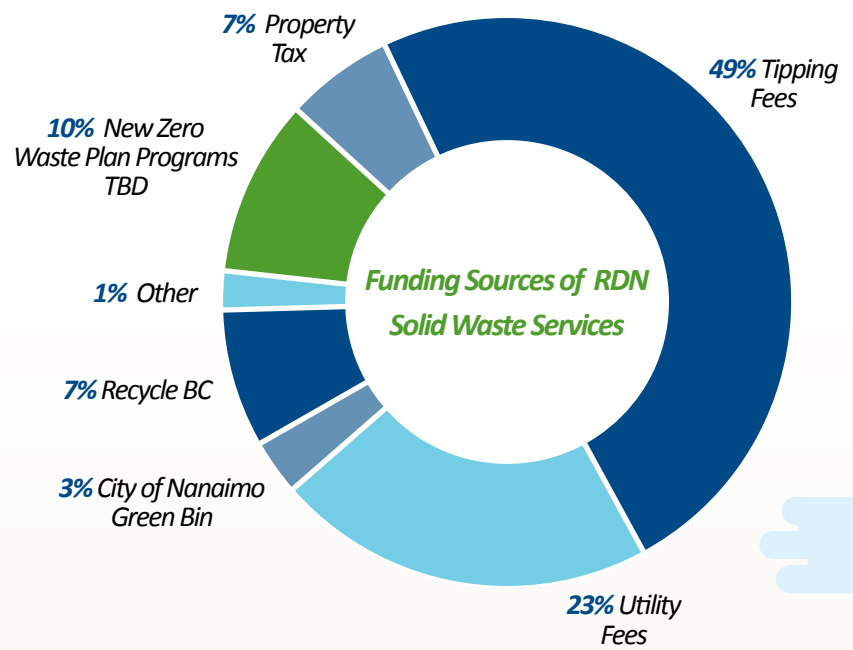
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

Development and delivery of public workshops/event displays and maintaining an active social media presence can benefit the community as a whole. Education programs are presented to help both children and adults achieve zero waste goals.

HOW ARE... SOLID WASTE SERVICES PAID FOR?

Solid Waste Services funding is primarily from:

- Landfill Tipping Fees (49%)
- Utility Fees for Residential Curbside Collection (23%). (Note that funds received from Recycle BC (7%) are for residential curbside collection of recycles and have been applied since 2013 to reduce the Utility Fee)
- Property Taxes



What is your preference for funding any of the new Zero Waste programs proposed?

If new programs were to be funded by taxation, the table below presents the cost:

(tax rates are based on the full implementation of the updated Zero Waste Plan in 2020)

Solid Waste Services Tax Rate per \$100K Assessed Value	City of Nanaimo	City of Parksville	Town of Qualicum Beach	District of Lantzville	Electoral Area A	Electoral Area B	Electoral Area C	Electoral Area E	Electoral Area F	Electoral Area G	Electoral Area H	Average RDN Tax Rate
Zero Waste Education	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.11
Household Hazardous Waste	\$0.30	\$0.28	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.33	\$0.28	\$0.26	\$0.28
ICI Waste Management	\$0.59	\$0.55	\$0.52	\$0.55	\$0.64	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.64	\$0.55	\$0.51	\$0.54
CD Waste Management	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11
Mandatory Waste Source Regulation	\$1.08	\$1.01	\$0.96	\$1.00	\$1.16	\$0.91	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$1.17	\$1.00	\$0.93	\$0.99
Waste Hauler Licensing	\$1.36	\$1.27	\$1.20	\$1.26	\$1.46	\$1.14	\$1.04	\$1.09	\$1.47	\$1.26	\$1.17	\$1.25
Zero Waste Recycling	\$0.89	\$0.83	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.95	\$0.75	\$0.68	\$0.71	\$0.96	\$0.82	\$0.77	\$0.81
Total New Zero Waste Program	\$4.45	\$4.18	\$3.95	\$4.16	\$4.80	\$3.76	\$3.40	\$3.57	\$4.82	\$4.13	\$3.85	\$4.10
Total Ongoing SW Programs	\$3.31	\$3.11	\$2.93	\$3.08	\$3.56	\$2.79	\$2.53	\$2.65	\$3.59	\$3.07	\$2.86	\$3.04
Total SW Services Tax Rate	\$7.76	\$7.29	\$6.88	\$7.25	\$8.36	\$6.55	\$5.93	\$6.22	\$8.41	\$7.20	\$6.71	\$7.14

Cost per \$100,000	\$7.76	\$7.29	\$6.88	\$7.25	\$8.36	\$6.55	\$5.93	\$6.22	\$8.41	\$7.20	\$6.71	\$7.14
Cost per \$500,000	\$38.82	\$36.44	\$34.40	\$36.24	\$41.80	\$32.77	\$29.65	\$31.09	\$42.06	\$35.98	\$33.56	\$35.71

RECYCLING AND ORGANICS COLLECTION AT RDN FACILITIES

EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

As a convenience to ensure an on-going opportunity to dispose of food waste, yard waste and recycling, the RDN accepts source-separated recycling, yard waste and food waste at both the transfer station and landfill. This material is transferred to private facilities for processing.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee considered a number of options for inclusion in the Solid Waste Management Plan in relation to recycling and organics collection at RDN Facilities. After examining these options it was decided by the Committee to maintain current service levels and not consider new options at RDN Facilities.

Why isn't there a "Share Shed" at the Landfill and Transfer Station?

Many landfills and transfer stations have "Share Sheds" or "Last Chance Areas" where customers can place usable unwanted items that others customers can take for free. This concept was considered as an option in updating the Solid Waste Management Plan.

This was not selected as a preferred option mainly because it would detract from the many for-profit and non-profit locations in the RDN rely on receiving donated items and selling them. One of the main themes of the Solid Waste Management Plan is for the local government to not compete with others that have invested in providing a service.

Why don't you accept Product Stewardship items at the Landfill and Transfer Station?

Product Stewardship items are materials that fall under a provincially mandated program where producers are responsible for the items "end of life" (e.g. electronics, lightbulbs).

As noted above, one of the main themes of the Solid Waste Management Plan is for the government to not compete with others that have invested in providing a service. Although some recyclables are accepted at the landfill and transfer station as a convenience, the emphasis of the Solid Waste Management Plan is to "build the business of diversion". There are many private locations in our regional district that have invested to set up Product Stewardship depots. The RDN does not want to compete with these businesses.

Why doesn't the RDN provide Complimentary Drop Off Days?

Charging fees to some residents and not to others could be considered discriminatory. Introducing a program that a small percentage of the population participates in, means that costs are transferred to a larger population of those who do pay. Additionally, it may not be legal to waive tipping fees for residential, but not for commercial, users.

COST

Ongoing Cost to Manage Recycling & Organics Collection at RDN Facilities	Yearly Budget
Total	\$161,000

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

As a convenience, the RDN provides the opportunity for self-haul customers at the disposal facilities to recycle items such as appliances, propane tanks, scrap metal, gypsum (at CRTS), cardboard, paper, glass, and metal and plastic food and beverage containers. Self-haul and commercial customers can also compost food waste, yard waste and wood waste at these facilities.



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

NEW ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is any waste from your home that is considered dangerous. It includes any leftover household product that is marked flammable, corrosive, explosive or poisonous. Most of these can be taken to a depot that accepts ReGeneration program products free of charge. However, there are some materials that are not covered by the ReGeneration Stewardship program.

To learn more about what can be recycled, visit www.rdn.bc.ca/curbside

WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

Provide a location(s) for non-stewarded residential household hazardous waste to be dropped off free of charge. Options to be considered are:

- 1) "HHW Roundup" - day events throughout the Regional District where materials can be dropped off; or,
- 2) Contracting a business to collect HHW on a regular basis.

The RDN will also Advocate for the Federal and Provincial government to include more non-stewarded HHW items in existing stewardship programs to encourage manufacturers to take more responsibility for the 'end-of-life' of products they make or sell, and preventing waste in the first place.

DIVERSION

Estimated potential waste stream diversion: <1%

Although there is a small diversion potential, this is the "nasty" stuff we want to keep from being improperly disposed.

COST

Projected Costs to Manage Non-Stewarded HHW	Yearly Estimated Budget
Total	\$100,000
Projected Tax Rate per \$100,000 Property Value	\$0.28

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

Residents will be able to drop off their HHW products that are not currently covered by a stewardship program for free. Correct disposal of HHW is important to prevent the spread of chemicals in our soil, air, and water. When HHW ends up in our landfill, it can leech out and contaminate our soil and groundwater. Correct disposal of HHW ensure that this material is dealt with in an environmental sound manner.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE: 2018



REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO



For more information: getinvolved.rdn.ca
Email: zerowaste@rdn.bc.ca
Regional District of Nanaimo, Solid Waste Services
6300 Hammond Bay Rd, Nanaimo, BC, V9T 6N2



ILLEGAL DUMPING

EXISTING ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Illegal dumping is purposefully leaving waste on private or public land rather than using legal disposal methods like recycling or landfilling. Pursuant to RDN Bylaw No. 1386, those who generate (own), deliver or abandon waste illegally can be subject to a fine of up to \$200,000.

Illegal dumping is a long-standing concern in the RDN. In 2016, over 35 tonnes of illegally dumped material was recovered and disposed of appropriately. Illegally dumped material can have serious effects on the environment, wildlife habitat and the ability of others to use and enjoy outdoor recreational areas.

Illegal dumping includes but is not limited to:

- Garbage
- Yard and Garden Waste
- Construction and demolition waste
- Bulky items (furniture, appliances etc...)

WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The RDN will continue to operate an Anti-Illegal Dumping program that includes:

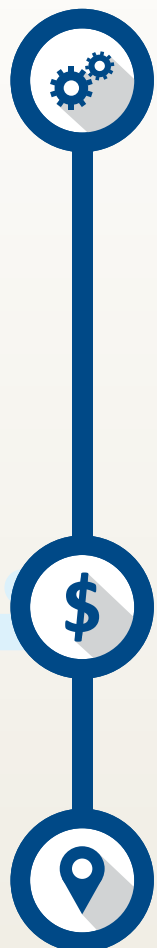
- Prevention of illegal dumping through education;
- Funding the clean-up of illegal dump sites;
- Waiving of tipping fees for community clean-up efforts;
- Illegal dumping surveillance and enforcement activities; and
- Funding for clean up of Illegal Dumping at select charities involved in waste diversion in the RDN (i.e. Thrift stores)

COST

Projected Costs to Manage Illegal Dumping	Yearly Budget
Total	\$101,000

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

Socializing the cost of Anti-Illegal Dumping programs helps to combat illegal dumping throughout our region and reduce the impact of improperly disposed of material on the receiving environment.



INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL (ICI) WASTE DIVERSION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

ICI waste is waste generated from businesses, industries, institutions and multi-family buildings. The RDN encourages recycling by the ICI sector through variable tipping fees and landfill bans which prohibit the landfilling of recyclables, food waste and yard waste. An assessment of the garbage disposed by the ICI sector was done as part of the RDN's 2012 waste composition study. The data estimates that approximately 42% of the garbage disposed is compostable, including food scraps (28%), yard waste (8%) and compostable paper products (6%). An estimated 16% is considered recyclable and consists primarily of paper and cardboard (12%) with metal, pallet wrap and drywall making up the remainder of the recyclable portion of the ICI garbage.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The RDN will continue to work within current regulatory authorities to improve ICI organics and recycling diversion which may include increased education and awareness and/or increased enforcement of current landfill bans at the landfill and transfer station.

DIVERSION

Estimated potential waste stream diversion: 3%

COST

Projected Costs to expand ICI Waste Diversion	Yearly Estimated Budget
Increased education of existing landfill bans and a relaunch of Commercial Organics Diversion Strategy and Multi-Family Diversion Strategy	\$100,000
Increased enforcement of existing landfill bans targeted at the ICI sector	\$100,000
Projected Tax Rate per \$100,000 Property Value	\$0.54

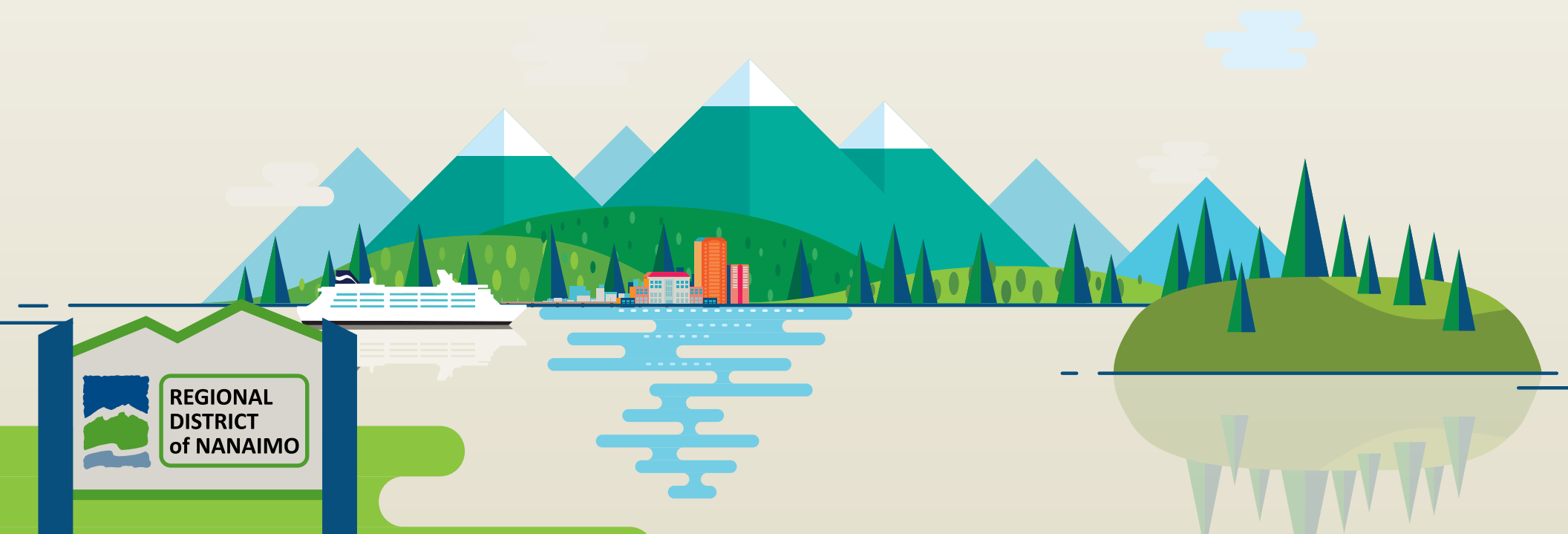
WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

It is expected that the Multi-Family and IC&I sector would experience a marginal increase in diversion though additional outreach and that diversion would increase commensurate with increased enforcement of the landfill bans and issuing of fines. This approach runs the risk of increasing waste leakage where private haulers opt to haul waste out of district in order to bypass landfill bans.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

2018 Increased Education

2020 Increased Enforcement



MANDATORY WASTE SOURCE SEPARATION

NEW ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

It is the requirement for all waste generators to separate garbage, recyclables and organics.

The RDN residential curbside collection program is an example of this. The RDN mandates that each single family residence participates in curbside collection service of garbage, recyclable and organics. Single family residents have embraced the program and high levels of waste diversion have been achieved.

The Solid Waste Management Plan proposes to expand this concept to all waste generators which includes businesses and multi-family residences.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The RDN proposes to require source separation of waste through the two following options:

- 1) Enact a bylaw that requires every business and multi-family residence to have and maintain individual bins for refuse, recyclables and organics.
- 2) Through licensing of Waste Haulers, requiring as a condition of a license, that a waste collection service provided to customer must include provisions for separated recyclables and organics.

DIVERSION

Estimated potential waste stream diversion: 10%

Estimated diversion resulting from new Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing Regulation combined.

COST

Projected Costs to Manage Mandatory Source Separation Regulation	Yearly Estimated Budget
Total	\$373,000
Projected Tax Rate per \$100,000 Property Value	\$0.99

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN will conduct further consultation on the introduction of mandatory waste source separation regulation and the details of how this would be regulated. The new strategy proposes that all commercial, institutional, industrial and multi-family locations source separate their municipal waste.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE: 2019 - 2021

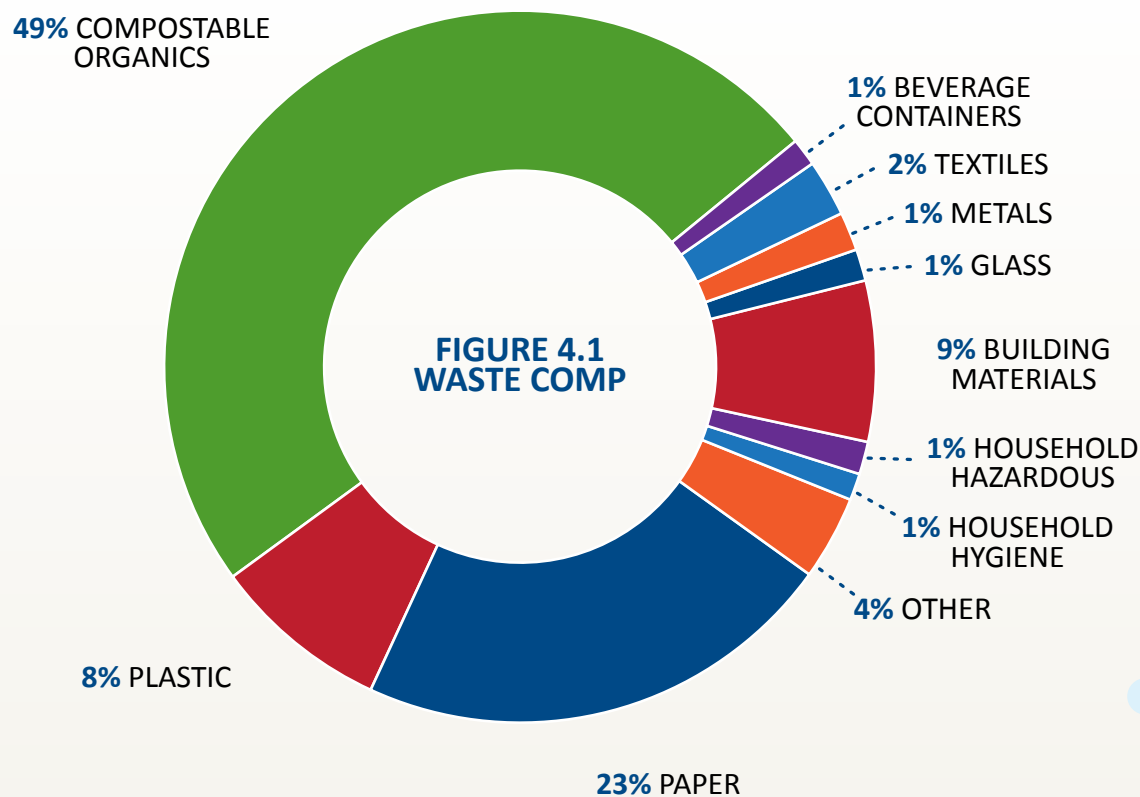


MULTI-FAMILY WASTE DIVERSION

NEW ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Multi-family waste diversion is aimed at increasing the level of recycling and composting in multi-family residences. Waste collection at multi-family dwelling is largely done by commercial waste haulers. The pace of multi-family development is expected to increase in future years.

As the amount of multi-family housing increases, so do the expectations that service levels should be similar to those provided for single-family housing. Below is a chart from the 2012 Waste composition for multi-family residences.



WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

The Mandatory Waste Source Separation regulation will help ensure that multi-family residences have access to increase services for recycling and composting, stopping this material from ending up in the landfill.

Mandatory Waste Source Separation regulation together with Waste Hauler Licensing regulation would help ensure every multi-family building has a recycling and food waste composting program. This will discourage waste from being hauled out of region to less expensive private landfills and it will help ensure we take responsibility for our own garbage by making sure we recycle or compost it locally.

DIVERSION POTENTIAL

Multi-Family waste generation assumptions:

- A multi-family household would set out the same amount of garbage and food waste (excluding recyclables) as a single family household (280 kg/yr) with no allowance made for garbage use, lack of domestic livestock or backyard composter use, household size or demographic differences.
- $280 \text{ kg} \times 29\% = 81 \text{ kg/dwelling unit}$ of green bin material a year available for capture.
- $81 \text{ kg} \times 13,430 \text{ households}$ (based on the 2012 staff report) = 1,088 tonnes of material available for capture.
- 75% participation rate (similar to single family curbside set-outs) = 815 tonnes of material diverted.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

Given that the residential sector makes up the smallest component of the region's waste stream, and that residents receiving curbside service have made important steps in achieving 60% diversion through participation in food waste and recycling programs, the opportunity to achieve greater overall levels of diversion is attainable by having the multi-family sector receive the same level of service. By having access to more service, multi-family housing waste diversion is expected to have a greater impact on landfill diversion than focusing efforts solely on curbside collection.

RESIDUAL MANAGEMENT

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The waste that cannot be eliminated or diverted through composting or recycling is referred to as “residual waste”, and ultimately requires disposal. The Residual Waste Management Strategy addresses the long-term disposal needs of the region and aims to minimize social, environmental and financial impacts and risks.



The Residual Waste Management Strategy contains the following major features:

- Continued use of the Regional Landfill in Cedar for waste generated in the RDN for the projected lifespan of the landfill until 2038; Success of zero waste programs could extend the life of the landfill another 10 to 15 years.
- Continued use of the Church Road Transfer Station (CRTS) in Parksville to receive waste from the northern portion of the RDN.
- Researching new and emerging residual waste management technologies that could reduce the RDN’s reliance on landfilling or waste export.
- Discussions with adjacent regional districts to identify potential cooperative strategies for waste management systems.
- Although we are on the road to Zero Waste, there will be some necessary landfilling capacity for the foreseeable future. The RDN will investigate future landfilling options beyond the life of the existing site.

CEDAR ROAD REGIONAL LANDFILL FACTS

Milestone dates:

- Mid-1930’s – landfilling started
- 1968 – RDN assumes operation of the landfill
- 1990 – RDN constructs fully lined Cell 2
- 1997 – landfill gas collection system installed
- 2009 – partnership with Cedar Road Bioenergy developed; currently 3.5 million m3 of gas collected producing 4600 Mw of electricity (enough to power about 500 homes)
- 2011 – final closure of western end of unlined Cell 1
- 2016 – North Berm completed providing the landfill seismic stability
- Fall 2017 – replace the scale and scale house (Oct.-Dec.) (The RDN apologizes for some traffic disruptions and delays this will cause.)
- Receives approximately 65,000 tonnes of material annually.
- Diverts approximately 15,000 tonnes of material.
- Landfills approximately 50,000 tonnes of material
- Average of 260 customers a day
- Collects in the order of 100,000m3 of leachate which is sent to Greater Nanaimo Pollution Control Center for treatment
- 35 groundwater monitoring wells and 7 surface water locations sampled on a quarterly/ biannual basis

CHURCH ROAD TRANSFER STATION FACTS

- 1991 – started operation
- 2020 – total retrofit of facility to LEED Gold Standard
- Processes approximately 24,000 tonnes of material annually
 - Diverts about 7,000 tonnes of material
 - Sends about 17,000 tonnes of material to the landfill
- Average of 260 customers per day



SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN'S GUIDING PRINCIPLES

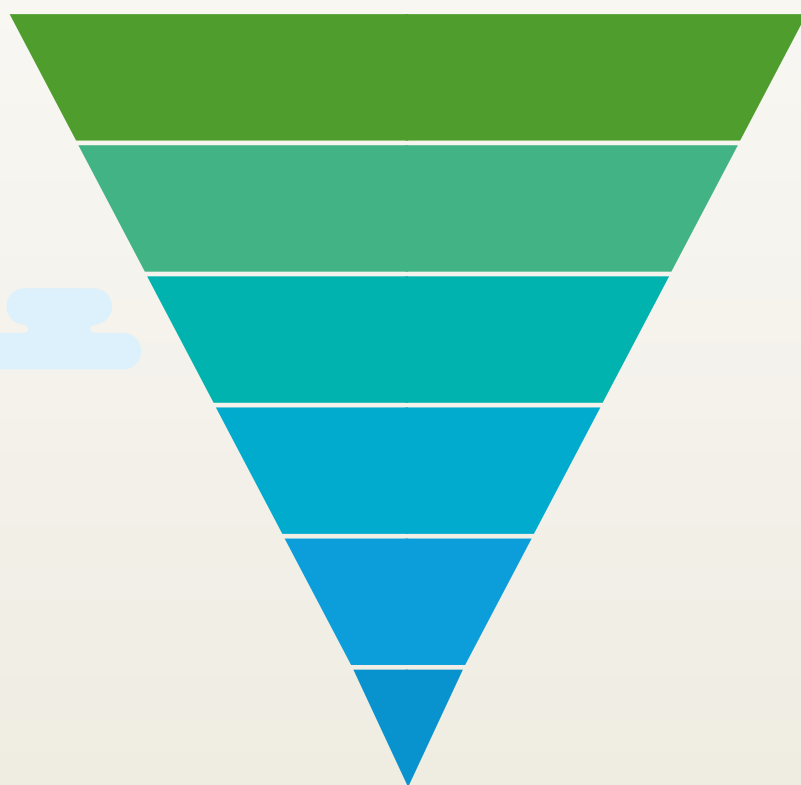
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In British Columbia, regional districts are mandated by the Provincial Environmental Management Act to develop a Plan that is a long term vision of how each regional district would like to manage their solid waste, including waste diversion and disposal activities. This Plan's guiding principles are:

- 1) Promote the Zero Waste Hierarchy of highest and best uses and support a circular economy.
- 2) Maximize use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately.
- 3) Support polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behavior outcomes.
- 4) Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage.
- 5) Collaborate with other regional districts wherever practical.
- 6) Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets set in plans.
- 7) Level playing field within regions for both private and public solid waste management facilities

The future solid waste system will build on the existing framework of services and programs while improving the delivery of those services and reducing the amount of waste sent for disposal. The proposed programs, infrastructure and policies for the Plan are presented in accordance with the following waste management hierarchy.

ZW HIERARCHY OF HIGHEST & BEST USES



- Reduce, refuse & return
- End subsidies for wasting
- Product & packaging redesign
- Clean production & takebacks
- Reuse, repair, remanufacture
- Recycle, compost & digest
- Regulate (bans, biological energy recover, landfills with pre-processing)
- Not ok: incineration, bioreactor landfills

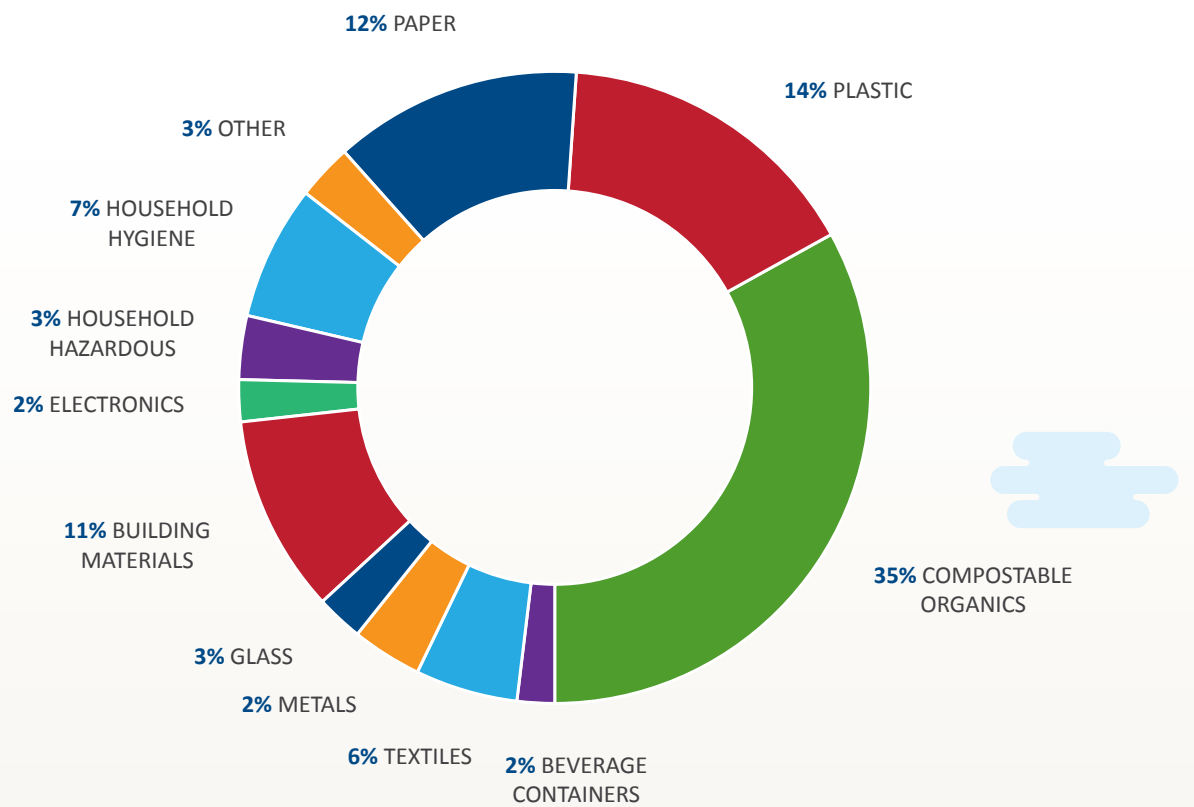


WASTE COMPOSITION

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 2012, the RDN commissioned a study of the composition of waste being landfilled in the Region. The study found compostable organics (food waste and compostable paper) and construction/demolition waste as the largest components of waste by weight being landfilled.

These materials were targeted for diversion from the landfill through the Green Bin Program, and disposal bans on Commercial Food Waste and Clean Wood Waste. The 2012 Waste Composition Study is a key tool in the current process to update and review the region's SWMP. The study's findings have been used to assess the effectiveness of Zero Waste programs in diverting landfill waste and opportunities for improvement.



DETAILED DATA BY WASTE SECTOR

MATERIAL CATEGORY	RESIDENTIAL		COMMERCIAL		SELF-HAUL		TOTALS	
	WASTE STREAM PERCENTAGE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL (2012)	WASTE STREAM PERCENTAGE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL (2012)	WASTE STREAM PERCENTAGE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL (2012)	WASTE STREAM PERCENTAGE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL (2012)
PAPER	1.2%	637	9.5%	5,049	1.8%	969	12.5%	6,655
PLASTIC	2.5%	1,313	8.3%	4,421	3.0%	1,599	13.8%	7,333
COMPOSTABLE ORGANICS	6.2%	3,301	26%	13,879	2.7%	1,453	34.9%	18,632



WASTE HAULER LICENSING

NEW ZERO WASTE PROGRAM

Introduce a regulation that requires waste haulers to be licensed in the RDN, responsible for ensuring their customers have a system in place for recycling and composting, including collecting and remitting a fee if not.

WHAT DOES THE RDN PLAN TO DO?

Licensing waste haulers provides the ability for the RDN to change the existing financial model to one where the waste industry is more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it. The Waste Hauler Licensing regime is proposed to have the following elements:

1. Licensed haulers will be required to submit a disposal levy to the RDN for any waste that is collected and disposed of by landfilling or incineration at any facility within or outside the RDN. The levy will not apply to any waste that is diverted or recycled. The basis for this levy is:
 - a. To provide a direct incentive for waste services that encourage source separation by customers or that extracts recyclable material from the waste stream (e.g. materials recovery facility); and,
 - b. The generators of waste that ship waste out of the RDN for disposal avoid their portion of solid waste services costs that would otherwise be collected through tipping fees. Introduction of the levy ensures that all waste generators in the region pay their fair share of these costs.
2. Licensed Haulers will receive a discounted tipping fee at the RDN landfill and transfer station. The combined disposal levy and discounted tipping fee will be less than the tipping fee applied to all non-licensed customers. This fee differential, which favours the Licensed Haulers, will be set at a rate that encourages the flow of waste to industry before it is brought to RDN disposal facilities.
3. Licensed Haulers will be required to track waste disposal and diversion quantities as well as submit records and remit the disposal levy. Licensed Haulers will also be subject to auditing at the request of the RDN.
4. Licensed Haulers will be required to submit an annual licensing fee along with proof of a business license and insurance. The licensing fee will be set at an amount that is not a barrier to licensing but only encourages waste haulers in participating in the program.

DIVERSION

Estimated potential waste stream diversion: 10%

*In combination with Mandatory Waste Source Separation

COST

Projected Costs to Manage Waste Hauler Licensing	Yearly Estimated Budget
Total	\$469,000
Projected Tax Rate per \$100,000 Property Value	\$1.25

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU AND OUR REGION?

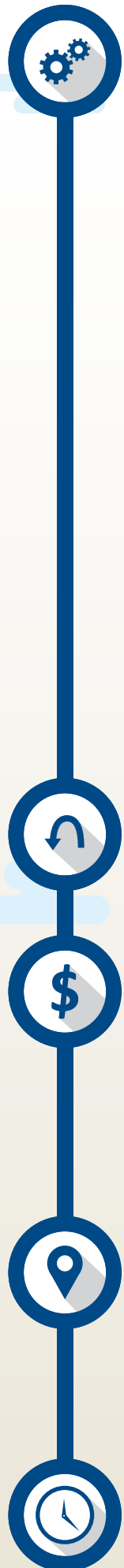
Introducing Waste Hauler Licensing would help ensure every business or multi-family building has a recycling and food waste composting program. This would not only help prevent waste from being hauled out of region to less expensive private landfills, it would also help ensure that we take responsibility for our own garbage by making sure we recycle or compost it locally. It could also offer an economic incentive for the private sector to provide more waste management services locally, improving convenience for recycling.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

2018 - Consultation on Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw

2019 - Bylaw Development and Legal Counsel

2020 - Full Implementation of Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw



ZERO WASTE STRATEGY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In 2002, the RDN committed to “Zero Waste” as its long-term waste reduction and diversion target. Zero Waste focuses on reducing the region’s environmental footprint by minimizing the amount of waste that must be landfilled through reduction, reuse, recycling, redesign, composting, and other actions.

The RDN was the first jurisdiction on Vancouver Island and one of several forward looking local governments in Canada and around the world to move beyond recycling and adopt a Zero Waste approach to eliminating waste.

To strength the RDN’s Zero Waste Strategy the updated Plan adopted the ultimate goal of Zero Waste, as defined by Zero Waste International Alliance:

“Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them.

Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health.”



SETTING A TARGET **PROPOSED:** Set a target to reduce the amount of waste going to the landfill by 90% by the year 2027, equal to an average per person disposal of 109 kg per year.

In the previous plan, the community lent its support to Zero Waste as the ultimate waste reduction goal and reducing waste going to landfill by 70% as the milestone. Currently we are at 68% which is equal to landfilling an average of 347 kg per person per year. We know that 90% is a big number but we believe that with the combination of programs proposed in this draft plan and your continued support, we can all make this work.

PROGRESS ON THE ROAD TO ZERO WASTE

The RDN and its member municipalities, residents and businesses have led the way in reducing the amount of garbage that goes to landfill. In 1991, we introduced Canada's first user pay residential garbage collection system. Since then, the RDN and its partners have expanded curbside recycling programs, banned easily recycleable material from the landfill promoted composting throughout the region. The Zero Waste Strategy outlines how the RDN plans to continue reducing the quantity of waste disposed. **The Zero Waste Strategy is organized into two sections:**

Ongoing Programs: programs that were part of the 2004 Zero Waste Plan, were implemented and continue to operate, including programs identified in the annual budget for 2017:

- School Education Program
- Zero Waste Promotion and Education
- Illegal Dumping Program
- Yard Waste Collection
- Recycling at RDN Disposal Facilities
- Residential Curbside Garbage, Recycling and Organics
- Disposal Bans
- WSML Technical Assistance
- Construction Demolition Diversion

New Programs (Implementation 2018-2021): programs that have new diversion potential that will be implemented in 2018-2021 upon adoption of this Plan:

- Expanded Zero Waste Education
- Expanded Multi-Family Diversion
- Expanded Industrial, Commercial and Industrial Diversion
- Expanded Construction and Demolition Diversion
- Non-Stewarded Household Hazardous Waste
- Mandatory Waste Source Separation
- Waste Hauler Licensing

Appendix 18: Comments received during consultation

Area/Group	Date	Comment	RDN Response
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Glass collection should be supported to encourage glass use (better for environment). Plastic collection encourages more plastic use/consumption?	Glass is recyclable but not through the curbside program. You can take glass back to a depot to be recycled.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Recycling not included in taxes and should be as there is no choice but to pay for curbside.	We have received supportive comments for plans proposal and our current program which is user pay system.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	There should be a large item pick up.	There are large item pickups available through local companies. The RDN could provide the service but it would be a significant increase the utility fee. Would you be willing to pay for?
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Multi Family complexes, how do they pay into the zero waste programs?	Multifamily buildings just like all others, pay property tax, which is assessed based on the value of land and improvements. The current SWMP programs are funding partially through taxation and tipping fees.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Why don't all restaurants and businesses have green bins?	The proposed plan is trying to do exactly that. If we make it financially attractive to divert, businesses will do it.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	How do we make it financially attractive to divert?	We can do this through the combination of source Separation and waste hauler licensing. Make diversion profitable for businesses. The more you divert, the less you have to pay because there is no disposal levy on diverted material. This will increase the competition for providing services bringing down costs and improving service provisions for customers. In the end, people will have more choices and lower prices when it comes to recycling.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	We need to reduce the amount of packaging we have. Consumer demand can influence manufacturers and suppliers. We contributed tonight by having bottled water. Having a water cooler and paper cups would have been a better option.	Thank you for that suggestion. We will make sure we do not have bottled water and use reusable cups at our other meetings.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	How does the RDN stack up worldwide? Compared to countries like Switzerland?	The RDN has done a remarkable job at diverting. Our waste per capita that is landfilled and diverted is some of the best in the world.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Curbside Recycling is easy to contaminate and hide the wrong material.	That is why we do not accept recycling in single use bags. All recycling must be loose in a container or reusable bag so that contamination is easy to spot.

Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	How to get M-F composting and recycling?	Education, encourage waste haulers licensing & incentive. The more separated materials collected will usually increase the cost. So waste hauler licensing will help continue diverting waste.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Differential fee for reduced waste set out?	We do not currently have this and it is not including in the proposed plan.
Open house - Parksville	09/19/17	Use/Promote Social media/sharing sites, freecycle etc. or curb free days as thrift stores are overloaded with "non-saleables"?	
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	RDN should provide public garbage bins where illegal dumping occurs.	The RDN does not provide garbage bins at known illegal dumping sites because it would attract more people to dump there. Having garbage bins would also deter people from coming to the Landfill or transfer station to get of their waste and would lead to a massive cost, likely larger than illegal dumping clean up would.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Why don't we have stagnant fees?	We do have a standalone mandatory fee for our curbside service. For the rest of the programs that we offer it would be extremely difficult to come up with a number that could be equally and fairly applied to everyone, from single family, multifamily and commercial buildings.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Is there a profit made from the food waste program or the recycling program?	From recycling the RDN receives around one million dollars a year. That money is used to offset the utility fee and to help cover other costs of the program. It costs the RDN money to process the material collected as part of the food waste program. Diversion costs money but it does have economic benefits as well as environmental and social benefits.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Where do compostables go?	Compostable/food waste collected at the curb go the Nanaimo Organic Waste. NOW did upgrades to the facility but there is a need for more as the current product still has a lot of plastic bits. There is currently a proposal to do \$3.5 million upgrade which will create a really great product.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	How does the curbside recycling work?	The provincial government regulated printed paper and packaging, making the producers responsible for the end of life of this material. The producers of this material came together to create MMBC, now RecycleBC, and partnered with groups (depots, local governments, private collectors) that were already collecting this material.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	What about medical patients? How do I get rid of all of my medical waste?	The plastic that is associated with medical waste is made of multiple kinds of plastic which is very hard to separate and recycle so that material should go into your garbage.

Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	If the City of Nanaimo covers the cost of extra garbage related to medical waste, the RDN should to.	This does come up from time to time and has gone to our Board a few times but at this time they have chosen to not cover the cost of extra garbage from medical waste.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	I have a lot of different things that I need to get rid of, are you suggesting that I find a separate location for each thing?	Right now you play the same and a hauler you might hire. So when they come to your home or if you drop material off at their facility the cost to you is very similar to bringing it to the landfill. In the future, if we are able to license waste haulers then we can give them fee differential when they drop off material that is free of recyclables. This will bring their costs down, bring down prices, increase diversion, increase the amount of services that are offered to residents and make recycling easier for residents as well.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Has anyone been prosecuted for illegal dumping?	Yes
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Why not offer bulk pick up or free days?	Cost is very high and it encourages people to keep their waste until the free day leading to unsightly premises and a very busy and a chaotic landfill.
Open House - Bowser	10/02/17	Why does the RDN not provide services in Qualicum?	Qualicum provides garbage collection with their own staff. RDN provides recycling and green bin pick up.
Open House - Lantzville	10/05/17	Do you think you could reach 90% diversion target?	It is ambitious, but yes. Waste source separation and other proposed programs will motivate waste reduction.
Open House - Lantzville	10/05/17	are you allowed to put grass clipping mixed into your food waste	Yes, the City of Nanaimo curbside program will allow mixed yard waste with food waste at the curbside.
Open House - Lantzville	10/05/17	City of Nanaimo new Big Cans system, Will this increase the amount of garbage in our landfill?	It is possible, but we will see what happens and will learn from the City of Nanaimo.
Open House - Lantzville	10/05/17	Are zero waste programs different in Nanaimo?	No, City of Nanaimo only provides curbside service, the RDN does everything else solid waste related
Open House - Lantzville	10/05/17	How is recycling sorted?	Yellow bag and blue bin contents go to a facility in Vancouver shipped to facility in lower mainland and sorted by machine and people.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	Waste System is very Complicated. Too many different places to take different things that we want to dispose of properly.	Use our curbside app. You can search for an item and it will tell you the closest place you can take it to. Most depots take a large variety of material.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	How confident are we with the new diversion % are we double counting.	We use waste composition studies to determine what specific material is coming to the landfill. Our WSMLs report to us what material is diverted. 90% maybe not done by the RDN but can happen through private industry. Plan can drive that diversion through waste haulers. Not anticipating changes to residential curbside. Gains to diversion will come from manufacturers, ICI, etc.

Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	Plan seems to target municipalities for gains? Will the plan make it easier for residents? Drop off areas at facilities so items can be diverted for re-use.	This was considered at RSWAC. Cost and space limitations the RDN would be competing with the private sector. Can be done to create convenience at a cost. At CRTS everything gets moved out and it costs. Prefer not to handle it at all. We charge for crossing the scale. Cost to create and operate a "share shed" not supported by RSWAC
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	Making alternative disposal options and locations easy to find get an "APP" Promote and ensure it is available on the website and not just mobile devices.	We have one called "RDN Curbside".
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	How do we intend to not have those who are recycling pay more? Achieve better diversion % on the back of the taxpayer	Tax or tip fee the Lion's share is paid by the waste generator, meaning it is a user pay. If waste flows through waste hauler it provides a business opportunity. Minimal tax impact but will put the burden on person/business where the waste is generated.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	How will the Plan account for a longer landfill life?	Differing replacement cost can be calculated but plan does not account for the better diversion. If we are successful it extends the landfill 10-15 years in turn saving money.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	How would we ensure waste from outside the RDN meets our requirements	There is no out of district waste accepted. Waste hauler licensing can influence behaviors beyond our borders. It will help bring material that is leaving our district to come back.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	Is the residential sector the best it is going to get?	Can be better if we promote more diversion and create private sector competition.
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	What is the benefit to Nanoose residents	Community (RDN) diverts more, grows private sector economy, benefits environment. Mostly paid by generator vs taxes, paying for the RDN to provide increased services
Open House - Nanoose	09/21/17	Need to recognize generational differences in how we message. Apps vs Newsletters. But consumer society (younger people) may not link consuming with managing waste. Easier to purchase online which increases packaging.	This is something that we are aware of. Lack of turnout because 40% of Nanoose blocks bulk mail. Inability to email blast due to privacy.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Why is the RDN not picking up QB garbage?	This is just the way the program is set up. The waste still comes to the landfill.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Large property with waste in their yard, what do you do?	You would need to contact the MOE or bylaws for an unsightly premise.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	What is the strategy to deal with hoarders?	Talk to your local representative and Bylaws to come to check out and if an unsightly premise then Bylaws will enforce.

Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	For multifamily and commercial sector, if waste source separation says they have multiple bins, can dispose of waste themselves or do they need to hire a firm to do so?	Either way. Most hire a company to take away waste but they can choose how to deal their waste. We want to be as little invasive as possible.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Why is Waste going to Oregon?	2013 our fee went up so it was cheaper to send to the US.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	How much does GIRO divert?	GIRO is part of all EPR products. With these they probably divert very small amount of waste compared to the rest of the entire region.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Does waste source separation mean subsidized waste for companies?	Not quite. We cover our cost still with incentive we just make less directly. The industry puts more money into recycling so it's an incentive not a subsidy.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Why is there nothing about telling the industry to produce less waste?	This is outside of our authority as a regional district.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Where does Styrofoam go?	Most depot take back for free recycling, not GIRO.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Does this plan change curbside?	No. these programs are in addition to curbside.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Are there proposal for energy generation, is that still going through?	No, there was opposition from the community.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Will this plan make fees go up for empty land?	There is no utility fee, but you still pay property tax.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Why doesn't the RDN do collection from commercial sector? Wouldn't it be cheaper?	Businesses pay taxes and provide service. Government consume tax and provide service. Labor is cost of doing business. Business are more flexible, it allows them to respond to market better for it.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Vancouver landfill has a store, RDN does not. Why not?	We looked at share shed, would cost around \$300,000 to operate and it will pull products away from for profit and nonprofit businesses.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Zero Waste education, what do you talk about?	Contract with the NRE to provide this service.
Open House - Gabriola	Oct 11/17	Can you stop plastic bags at stores?	No. Local Governments can't but we advocate for it.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Why are we going to 90% if we are so good?	Feedback from RSWAC, desire for higher levels of diversion.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Will multifamily diversion result in fining people that don't recycle?	No we don't want to fine people directly. To get to 90% diversion, it's not just household waste that needs to be diverted, it's all waste generated in the region.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Will City of Nanaimo be involved with stopping illegal dumping?	We are not sure what they do directly other than cleanups, but they likely do something.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Have people been prosecuted for illegal dumping?	Prosecution rate for illegal dumping is low but we try. It is difficult to prosecute illegal dumping as it is hard to prove

Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	How much illegal dumping is construction waste?	A decent amount, but not just that, that there is also a lot of yard waste and material that can actually be recycling for free at the depot.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Why not charge on sheets of commercial construction material and that can be revenue used to bring cost of dumping down.	This is not something we have the authority to do that would be in the authority of the province.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	So it's not big businesses dumping drywall its small business or DIY?	Honestly construction dumping is not a big issue.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Can you publicize your phone number so people that come across illegal dumping can call you?	We can have the RAPP line on our next newsletter, along with what info to take down to report.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	How long does the RAPP line take?	They have the ability to come check out an illegal dump site faster than our Bylaws department would.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Who was on the advisory committee?	RSWAC members are community, industry, not for profit, first nations, local municipal partners, island health and MoE.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Can't make recycling harder/complicated for people that don't have time.	The proposed options in the plan will make actually make recycling easier and cheaper.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	What do waste haulers think about licensing?	From what we have heard from the waste industry, they do not like the idea of being licensed, but they do support other parts of the waste hauler licensing.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Citizens are already doing a lot for recycling	Yes they are. That is why we have such a high diversion rate now.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Would licensing haulers stop curbside collection?	No, we are not planning to stop curbside pickup.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	What types of products would get zero waste funding?	Only item that are recyclable but are not commercially viable, this like cigarette butts or textiles etc.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	When you say multifamily, do you mean the City or the RDN?	The plan would apply to the entire region that includes the City of Nanaimo and all of the rest of the RDN.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	How do you enforce mandatory source separation?	We would create a bylaw that says everyone has to have three bins. If they don't, they would be fined.
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Is the waste hauler licensing anywhere else in the world?	Yes, Metro Vancouver, not all economic model
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	ICI management is for what?	Education and enforcement of old programs
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	Does everyone pay the same tax rate?	No, commercial rates are higher
Open House - Extension	Oct 16/17	We don't want a landfill in Area C!!	
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	What does 68% diversion include?	It's all waste in the community. Single family, mulit family and commercial.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Cooking oil, how do I dispose of it?	Don't know off hand but you can look on the RDN curbside app and use the what goes where feature to find out what to do with cooking oil.

Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	What happens to hospital waste?	Most hospital waste is regular waste so it's taken by a commercial contractor. Bio medical waste used to be burned at each hospital and is now it is sent to Alberta for proper incineration.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	I don't put weeds in green bin because the company I bought compost from had weeds in it.	That's a good idea. The process should kill the weed seed. Not sure why it didn't. We are looking to update the facility with a company that has built facilities like this all over the world.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	What about PCB's?	We don't deal with many items if any with PCB's. Haven't been manufactures in 20+ years.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Do you include enviro cost of fuel?	No
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Can we have them do something about the amount of fuel and enviro cost?	No, we can't make them, but we can make diversion more profitable.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Have you figured out how to deal with fabrics?	Yes and no. if we are able to consolidate them, it makes it profitable for some to recycle and avoid disposal levy. We want to put systems in place to make recycling easy & profitable.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Is it private companies that sell recyclable commodity?	No, private industry does. Curbside is done with stewardship group.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	How do we get rid of plastics? What happens with those plastic bags?	Recycled
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Then why do we have plastic in the Ocean then?	Doesn't all come from plastic bags. Comes from clothes and other places around the world that do not have the same collection systems as we do. We want better systems in place to keep these products in circulations.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	How do paper bags work into conversations around plastic bags?	Depends on the different cycle analysis that you read. I am unsure of the right answer.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	K-cups, paper cups & Yogurt cups. Why aren't manufacturers having to show how they recycling those items?	Regional Districts cannot force companies to do this. That is a provincial/Federal issue.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	How do we know that the recycle fee on items goes to recycling the item?	The fees go to a not for Profit that submits an annual report to the MOE that has been audited by a third party.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Not many people here know about EPR or other thing you are talking about. How do we do this better?	We have looked at adult education, and we are hoping to include this in the plan.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Why don't we coordinate across provinces?	If we make our system better by changing the design, make changes for diversion. Overall we are working towards this, but changes are small.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	How is waste measured?	By weight.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Asphalt shingles, are they recycled?	Mostly landfilled, but it can be recycled.

Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	How much of our waste goes to the landfill?	12,000 tonnes of commercial waste goes to the US rest comes to us.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Who picks up from commercial facilities?	Whomever they contract with.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Who is in charge of administration with the landfill?	The province regulates and RDN administrators.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	All you have talked about is commercial? Why do I need to pay the bill?	We grow economy, business grows, more services. Businesses also pay more taxes as diversion costs money.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	We should include glass pickup in curbside	We looked at, it would be a separate truck at roughly \$13 a year added onto curbside utility fee for each account for pick up every few months. Committee didn't go for it.
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	Yard waste pick up, we should have it I would pay.	
Open House - Qualicum	Oct 23/17	I don't know if I can support this plan. I would rather pay \$20 for yard waste pick up rather than what you have presented.	
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	MMBC has led to less material being collected. How does that work for multifamily?	We are not enforcing right now. There is no fine for not using. But when people pay for the service they use it, as we see in single family.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Cowichan Valley program, they have their own recycling center. they differ, no landfill	True, and they have higher cost afterwards because they ship their waste to US.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	How do you break out costs when there is so much variation?	We do basic services & even out, not exact.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Are you saying all Communities are the same in the RDN?	For this poster yes
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	How much money do you get from MMBC	we get 1 million
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	For the Contamination rate, we have to have low number otherwise they will stop giving us money and possible fine us. Is this True?	It's not likely they will stop taking material or fine us as long as we are working with them to reduce contamination
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Is there gas collection at the landfill for energy?	Yes
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	If you reduce tip fee, how do costs and revenue change?	If we pay with taxation, cost are built into waste licensing tax rate. Tip fee reduction from revenue is accounted for.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	What is happening with illegal dumping?	Working on it. We fund clean ups, waving tipping fees for community clean up. We have less illegal dumping now than we used to. When there is a program change there is a bump in the amount of illegal dumping and then the levels return to normal.

Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Automatic trucks, we could weigh how much material goes to curb? Why not do that?	From CON - legally, we are not allowed to weigh and change fee you pay. May consider CON to bill by participation. People will have bigger bins with automation so if they put their material out less than the will be billed less but would need council approval.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Can you make stores & business reduce their packaging?	No we can't, we don't have the authority to and it's hard to make large companies change. We do advocate and EPR programs like MMBC work towards this kind of reduction.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	For glass & other material being recycled, is it actually?	EPR programs in BC are highly regulated and report to the MOE annually with an audited report.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	Can we force companies to use decomposable bags?	No we can't regulate products as Regional Districts.
Open House - Nanaimo	Oct 4/17	How do we work towards Zero Waste as residents?	Use your current programs for effectively. There are still blue box recyclables and food waste that goes into your garbage that shouldn't.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Why we are only interested in industry or would municipal haulers need to be licensed as well.	If a city collects waste they could qualify for waste hauler licensing. Those specific details have not been worked out yet. Either way, our collection infrastructure needs to be paid for so any short fall that comes from providing discounts would need to be made up by taxation. Downside of this, is that it's not the people that are receiving this service that would be paying for it, everyone would. I personally think that all costs associated with curbside service should be borne by those that are receiving this service
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The idea that government (municipal partners) should be treated different I don't personally agree with	Licensing is meant to increase diversion. Curbside already has really good diversion. It's unlikely that the free differential would translate to higher diversion rates from curbside customers. If there is a desire from municipalities to participate in this then the funding shortfall would come from taxation
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Processing prospective, we are seeing a lot of changes from bans for things that could be recycled but now they can't. Will you be working with processors to deal with materials that can be longer be recycled?	I prefer deferential fees over bans. Creating an economic incentive not to landfill. So for a ban, you can't bring it to the landfill at all whereas an economic benefit encourages haulers to continue to keep recyclables from landfill. We will work with industry to get higher diversion. I suspect that when we have more local processing, we may not have these issues with recyclables not being recycled.

Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	TQB has little waste. Probably half of what the RDN average is. What incentive is there to enforce separation at the curb? How do we get more compliance with the green bin? Something like we won't pick up your waste if you don't separate your waste.	When we looked at our services we looked at all parts of our program, including how to improve diversion at the curbside, the advice from our committee was not enforcement because we have good participation but an increase in education. For commercial, we do not have the authority to require people separate material. We do have the ability to fine haulers. Based on our bans, we can basically fine all trucks that come into our facility but I can count on one hand how many fines we have actually given out. Industry representative on our committee do not want us to give out fines. People that get fines just add it to the cost of doing business, it doesn't change their behavior. We want to encourage a behavior of diversion.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	You can do enforcement without punishment as well.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Who would be considered a hauler?	If you are a business and you are hauling waste for a profit, you would need to be licensed. It's not intended to be punitive, it's intended to have more material go to industry. Most businesses don't create a whole lot of waste so it likely wouldn't be worth their while to be licensed.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Funding for nonprofits businesses. Would it be an expansion of existing funding?	300,000 for a nonprofit for a pilot project to fund non-commercial viable material.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	What is problem with non-profit funding? Don't understand the logic of need for level playing field. It's not level now because NRE shoulders the weight of zero waste. Public funding needed to level the playing field.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	NRE is collecting material that is commercial viable, that collection could be done by industry	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The commercial variable material the NRE collection is a revenue stream for the depot. It helps offset the cost of zero waste recycling. Should the residents be funding all zero waste, versus just parts of it?	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If NRE keeps getting funding for material that we recycled, we are not going to advance our investment because NRE gets	The 300,000 provision in the plan for zero waste is very specific with a specific dollar amount attached to it. If you additional comments, if you like it or you don't, please write it down and we are taking notes as well.

		gov't funding to compete with us.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	NRE has commercial contractors dropping of material which is a commercial revenue stream because they can drop it off for free. NRE should only be for local residents, not businesses.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Where would NRE get funding for zero waste if they don't use the cardboard from commercial facilities to offset the cost of recycling the Styrofoam they bring in.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If waste hauler licensing gets approved how long would a license last and what would be needed to get a license?	The license would be for a year, it would cost \$1000, proof of insurance would be needed and you would need to be willing to report the amount of waste that you collected that went to landfill.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Who approves license:	The RDN would approve it. It's like driver's license, if you meet the requirement you get the license.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	So it's not at the RDN's discretion? How would you appeal if it gets rejected	License would not be discretionary. You need to meet the requirements. As for appeal, the way the legal system here is set up, there is always an appeal system, and it's in the plan. It does goes to board and then to judicial review.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If your truck hauls recycling or organics do you need license?	No, only for waste going to a landfill or incinerator
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Some recycled can end up being incinerated, how would someone selling the material know its end market?	Our licensing and disposal level could be variable depending on where the end market lands on the waste hierarchy. Our committee really does not support waste incinerating. We would have a committee to oversee the implementation of plan and this would give us the opportunity to work out the details of this plan.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Plan should include turning waste into fuel.	The committee did want to overlook source separation for incineration. The plan does not include turning collected material into fuel.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	What about wood going to Harmac to be used as fuel, would that receive a disposal levy?	Traditional fuel sources would not be captured, but things like plastic bottle used for fuel would be captured. These are not traditional fuel sources and they can be recycled higher on the waste hierarchy.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Would language related to traditional fuel sources not receiving a levy be included in the plan?	We have not included this in the plan so far but we can add details so that it is not misunderstood.

Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	<p>We have been recycling for years and we are doing what we can. Licensing haulers won't help. And now you are challenging us and we already do great. We have set up facilities in reaction to you bans to send waste to other facilities and now you want to charge on that waste.</p> <p>The facility we set up when you applied your ban is consolidating waste and sending it to another landfill.</p>	If your waste is going to another facility and not to a landfill we will not charge you a disposal levy.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	How are you going to stay on top of what can and can't recycled? How will we be penalized if clamshells can't be recycled anymore?	This is not going to come from more enforcement. This is around an economic model.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	But how do you sell these recyclables. There are no markets for them? You have a really clouded vision of what the industry looks like. We can't market this material anymore so think that this material is recyclable and you will charge us a levy.	If you can't market it, it comes to the landfill. What this plan will do is lower your cost for disposal even if nothing changes because the tip fee, even with the disposal levy will be less than the current tip fee. When fees were \$40, everything came to landfill. When fees went up, cardboard stopped coming to landfill because it was cheaper to recycle now. Everything that is recycled right now is because tip fees are high so all commodities had a dollar value for when it becomes cheaper to recycled than landfill.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Would you be fighting this battle (source separation regulation and licensing haulers) if it wasn't your landfill?	Yes, because as a local government we want diversion and we want a polluter's pay system. People that generate waste must pay the lion's share for managing that waste.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If everyone qualifies for licensing then why not just reduce the tip fee and the RDN landfill will get everyone's waste.	We want to have waste licensing and source separation because we want higher diversion, not because we want everyone's waste. If just reduce the tip fee we would get more waste not more diversion.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Why do you think markets will get better? From everything that I have seen the markets are going to get worse. We under scrutiny to create a better product and more source separation.	Exactly, we want to have generators but more effort into separating their waste. We also want service providers to help people separate more waste. The economics of this plan will help residents because industry would provide more services if they want residents to recycle more and source separate better.

Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	I think the waste plan looks great, everyone wants more recycling. I'm against more regulations and more audits. Your landfill is killing my tires, and I will pay a higher tip fee to not have to deal with it. Put in a commercial scale at your facilities. We are already going through the garbage and pulling stuff out. I don't need more regulation and rules, I need support.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	NRE has no plastics that I can't move. I have markets for all my material. You do have package and sort them in a particular way but there are markets for it.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	There are markets for plastics but most companies don't have the money to put forward to get the value out of those materials properly.	This plan wants to lower your cost by reducing tip fee. If nothing else changes, this plan lowers your tip fees.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The plan will give you a revenue shortfall because you are reducing the tip fee and you are saying that will not increase taxation	We are increasing taxes. Recycling cost more than landfilling. If diversion is important, someone needs to pay for it. Higher diversion costs money, we can pay for it or we can leverage industry to do it. We want more material to flow through the industry and have more recyclable material come out of the waste stream. The industry will make more money off of 3 bins that are source separated versus having one bin with everything mixed. The waste industry does more business now with recycling then it did before. If businesses grow, there are more jobs for residents, more profit for industry, and more service for residents. The RDN could provide services, but we consume taxes where as the industry pays taxes. It makes more sense for industry to provide these services and grow your businesses.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	My taxes already went up because of new services. Increasing taxes is fine for me but for my neighbor that is on a fixed income, it's not okay.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Customers will not use the service just because they have the bins. Residents already don't.	We want people to use the bins. How do we get them to do that, make it cheaper for industry to recycle than to landfill so there is a greater economic incentive to provide more services to residents to encourage them to use their bins.

Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If we push residents to use multiple bins, they will get the service from someone else that won't make them use the bins.	The plan is to ensure that all people have these bins and that everyone is providing the same service. Source separation regulation will ensure that everyone has to have a bin
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The waste source separation regulation will make it so that no one can come in and offer a service less than having those 3 bins so material is separated so wouldn't this regulation make industries jobs easier?	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	In a perfect world, source separation regulation would make the lives of industry easier. However you are overlooking a number of things such as subsidies, cost of labor and level of services provided, contamination rates which are difficult to deal with.	A really simple example of how a business provided more services to deal with contamination rate and low green bin user rates was installing compostable bags near the organic rate and they found that by having bags more people are using the service.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	We also offer to set up compostable bag units but the effectiveness depends on the kind of multifamily building you have. You can still get a lot of contamination. I don't know if having more bins is the right answer because multifamily still has really high contamination. More bins mean a higher cross contamination. You think that this is going to solve the problem but it won't. Having so many bins isn't going to work. This regulation is forcing us to do something but we are already doing it and you just aren't paying attention. We have evolved a lot.	Although in this presentation we are using an example of 3 bins, the plan does explicitly say this, it's just an example. The material can be source separated or separated afterward collection. It accomplishes the same thing, so three bins isn't necessary.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Would disposal levy be considered for other public infrastructure? Your plan says that if the private sector does not provide a material recovery facility that the public sector would consider it.	Yes the plan says that we could invest in a material recovery facility if industry does not provide one. However this is very unlikely. In theory if we did have an RDN facility for material recovery then all of the same regulations would apply. It is not likely that we would have a facility because of the cost associated and the industry members on our committee do not want us to. We can't afford to build the facility.

Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	If the RDN can't afford a material recovery facility then why not remove that language from the plan?	It's not the advice we got from our committee. To deal with contamination it's easier to source separate rather than MRF because you go in with one pile of garbage and end up with 6 piles of garbage.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The source separation for multifamily regulation, is it regulation on hauler or building?	It's on building
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Won't the regulation make it easier for the hauler rather than harder? The building has to source separate and if they don't, they get penalized?	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	The source separation could make it easier for the hauler but the RDN is not going to have enforcement. Residents assume much is recyclable when it is not. We need the RDN for enforcement to make sure residents are putting stuff where it belongs.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	NRE provides education for all. A company can come to us and we will go and education their residents.	
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	Just because people have these bins they will not use them because it's more work for them.	Similar to how the RDN got single family homes to participate in the green bins program. Start slow, get the education out there and show them how to make it easier. The green bin program has great participation, and low contamination. We need the regulation in place to get the behavior we want, and we need industry on our side help ensure that source separation happens.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	What about the education, how do we increase that? How do we make it effective	If you have thoughts on how to make our education better, please let us know. There is money ear marked for education. We know that people are reading out material because of the feedback we get after it reaches homes.
Waste Haulers meeting	29-Nov-17	How do we engage people that aren't already in recycling? Those people that are contacting you are the ones that are already engaged in recycling the process.	
District of Lantzville	10-Jan-18	Are there any politicians in the advisory group?	No, all supported by public reps.
District of Lantzville	10-Jan-18	How will this extend the longevity of the landfill?	Add ~15 years.
District of Lantzville	10-Jan-18	What is the curbside collection operations plan?	Industry is moving to automatic systems to reduce injuries, but that leads to increases in contamination.

District of Lantzville	10-Jan-18	Narrow roadways may not work for garbage trucks that need to take up two lanes; also, our area residents may have issues with rolling bins up and down steep driveways	There may not be enough upside; we will produce something that works for the masses.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	Haulers will not want to be licenses	Haulers will save a lot with the introduction of levies.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	Longer term might not be as strategic for haulers, but better in the short term	The haulers will see a reduced cost immediately, and shift cost to the industry and away from us.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	How to pay for the differences with the new SWMP?	Bumping up tipping fees, but not high enough to give incentive for users to go to other areas; also taxation, new Zero Waste is \$4.10 plus ongoing \$3.04 per \$100,000 property assessment.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	When will the increases affect the District of Lantzville?	Currently we are wrapping up the consultation process; all in all, the majority of people agree with the increases in cost, even the waste industry mostly agrees.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	What would the levy [to licensed haulers] cost?	It could be the same across the board, or it could be per vehicle.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	Lantzville contracts to the RDN for collection. What would be the cost increases for hauling? When would the costs transfer over to curbside collection?	We are aiming to report to the board in March or April. The MoE may take 6 months to approve, then we will begin to introduce programs. You'll have another year or two to work in the new costs and develop bylaws; but these times are ambitious, it may actually take 3-4 years.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	What is happening with the NRE? What is the City of Nanaimo saying?	The City is saying they don't have the jurisdiction. The NRE needs to vacate by March, and they own an existing lot adjacent to their current property. They do not have money to build a new building, and I cannot share the exact costs.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	They don't have to share money evenly to other depots?	The NRE recycles a lot of materials, which are mostly handled by other depots. A very small percentage of materials are not handled by other depots. Should residential taxpayers be responsible to pay for commercial material? Maybe a recycling incentive for specific hard-to-recycle materials will make it more viable for business to recycle at a lower cost
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	My issue is that they are singling out one single spot, when there are other organizations/contractors trying to get into the system	It is a silent minority conversation; not sure where it is going to land.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	My opinion is that the public has no idea on how the actual process goes. There is a lack of information, other contractors do recycle. If they get backing, other business is done.	We are aiming to make the model profitable for other businesses to compete, and they cannot compete with free; cost differentials won't work if they are getting major subsidies.

District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	The problems [missed pickups] before Christmas with the snow storm, what was the issue there?	Cut to the chase: money. Same day service comes with a big cost, and the only way to catch up is to have more staff and more trucks. If we want them to be more available, they need to pay more to the contractor. We can work on our communications. We try to pick up over the next two days, and if missed, they can place double the materials on their next pickup.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	Why do we have more issues with snow that other areas with more severe weather? Is it an issue with the contractor?	The snow is different, the drivers are different, and the infrastructure is different. Emcon does not have the ability to respond to the snow on the roads, and trucks cannot travel on unplowed roads. The add-a-day system is much cheaper than a standard everyday system, but with statutory holidays and weather, pickup can take a longer amount of time. We bend over backwards to waive tipping fees or arrange pickup. We have an app to give information on missed routes. Also, the past two winters have been more severe weather than the past 10 years.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	How are you consulting the public at large?	[Other meeting member replied he saw advertising and flyers]. We hosted a public meeting and got three attendees. We also have a survey on our Get Involved website. We are doing surveys at the landfills and transfer stations.
District of Lantzville Staff	10-Jan-18	We should look to Nova Scotia for their model.	I will look it up.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What about tackling illegal dumping on private land (Island Timberlands)?	Forestry companies are responsive to illegal dumping pickups and volunteer groups.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	Regarding hauler and materials levies, would you impose the levy on haulers going to other sources?	To everybody; we do not have the costs available on this presentation's slides. If we impose the levy and decrease tipping fees, we can make it more competitive to dispose of materials here, and it decodes more profitable to divert materials. Price differential is not as much, for example take 1800GOTJUNK being able to have incentive to dismantle and recycle components of a couch, as opposed to just disposing it.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	RDN workers are unionized. Will these haulers be unionized?	It is up to them, changing economics will drive a new behavior.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	I and others and throwing soft plastic and bubble wrap in the garbage.	NRE takes bubble wrap.

SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	We've been struggling to put in ZW at our school. If it is not picked up every day, it attract rodents or other animals. If it were your problem, how would you deal with it? Is it a container or pickup frequency problem?	The bear problem is already there. I worked in the MoE for 30 years, and know if you want success, you remove the attractant. As soon as they are successful, they will come back; they won't come back if they aren't successful. It is a challenge, but you don't necessarily need to change pickup frequencies. Additionally, because of the organics ban, I now have less of an odor with my garbage.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	To implement this, we need to take garbage out of classrooms, put in the hallways, then separate materials and put into separate bins outside. Our weekly pickups would be massive, and would create three different pickups instead of one.	You are obviously far into the process of implementing zero waste and source separation programs. Implementing levies and incentives will make the waste haulers offer more viable systems for collecting materials, such as better containers. It makes the system more profitable for them to do it, and will take the industry a few years to respond.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What are the incentives for the response in house?	I will get into the costs later. This plan is not built upon us providing additional funds to require recycling to happen, it is about driving the economic model to make it more profitable to divert materials.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	With carbon neutral programming, what is the direct benefit?	We do get funds to carbon neutral benefit, if we can expand more into the ICI sector, we as the RDN don't get benefits, but the ICI sector (e.g. schools) should get increased benefits.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What about waste hauler licensing? Does this make the resident pay?	Yes. This plan leverages the industry to provide services, but that comes at a cost.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	So the resident subsidizes the industry? Is this the RDN only? Running figures for the RDN providing all the service?	It had no interest by RSWAC.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What would it cost us if we had to close the dump and start a new one? Increasing the lifeline of the landfill would cost what? The new Campbell River landfill cost billions.	The easiest comparative is shipping the garbage down to another jurisdiction, and per tonne cost. Compared to the cost of us siting and making a facility in the district, it would be tremendously more expensive than that. This will allow us to avoid having to do that.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	The constituents are still paying \$140 per year.	If we get more business, we get more diversion.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	The school is a non-profit, we cannot pass the cost on to anyone, and we get the same amount of dollars from the taxpayer. As a larger producer of waste, where can we find the money?	To what extent would we take public money, taxes to apply to incentive goes to ICI. It is possible. This is built on providing incentive for waste haulers to divert. Definitely we need to make a note that this is a major concern for yourself and others in your sector.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	Regarding the incentive, what about money to ICI programs?	This was tried 30 years ago.

SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	That's where school trustees come in.	Single bin goes to multiple bins.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What about waste hauling, and what do we do about that?	Licensing will reduce the cost by about 20%. Competition will make the waste haulers compete for hauling, will increase diversion, and make better services for customers.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What about a take-in, take-out program; you bring a lunch to school, bring garbage back home. Some schools have made it happen.	That's the sort of thing we would have better ability to introduce, seeing the money targeted to education, is much more likely than us cutting you a cheque.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	Is there a timeline?	So far all in all we have pretty good support, with some small things people want to see differently. What we have seen so far, things will not change in a significant way. If nothing changes we are hopefully to propose to the board in March, submit to the MoE, and hope for 6 months turn around. Some might get worked into the 2019 budget. A summary of programs slide the implementation year, and mandatory waste source separation would be in 2020.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	What about Vancouver?	Vancouver has different powers with their programming. It would put us on par with the City. It's good for the industry, not much of a collective voice, not indifferent from what we have heard. The general sentiment says it is a realistic thing, to keep it out of the landfill.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	It is about how we will work together, we need to see some numbers for our end.	The competitive processes work, but like anything, it will be a balance of costs and services, and eliminate low cost disposal.
SD 69 (Parksville Qualicum)	16-Jan-18	How is the process with other councils?	We are going to do more consultation, and have already done many councils.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Re: HHW Currently we need to drive a long ways to dispose of a single item, how to make the materials more acceptable in different facilities? I do not want to be limited to drop off at a faraway facility.	One of the concerns with the items with labels removed and older items is that you have to be extremely cautious. The idea is to use contracted facilities so that people have the proper certifications to deal with the materials.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	We want it to be simple and convenient.	Definitely. We want to get the material out of the homes and deal with it efficiently.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Where does the stuff end up?	There are a few facilities that currently accept HHW. If we get material at one of our facilities, we tell them to take it to TerraPure to make sure it is disposed of properly.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	If this comes to our face, we really need to deal with it, and want a specialized program.	This will allow us to have contracted facilities and/or ability to get certified staff to attend to the sites, and will not result with having it in our waterways.

Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	What comes to my mind is unmarked drywall. You will provide a container, and necessary wrapping, needed to deal with it and bring it to a centralized location.	You should be able to bring it here, but we can check in.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	We are the guys with the back roads, and we do not want illegal dumping.	We are working on how to make it easy and get buy in. We are taking notes, which will inform the program.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Are we looking at having someone come in and going through all the garbage?	Maybe very far down the road. It will most likely look like someone spotting cardboard coming in a landfill load, and diverting that away.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Does the RDN collaborate with neighboring jurisdictions to stop illegal dumping and contamination of waste?	We collaborate with the neighboring districts. We are somewhat more advanced compared to the north or west because of more dense populations. We have chatted with them to get the support needed to follow through with the implementation of the program. What they are going to be offering is similar to what we have.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Comox is bringing some stuff down, transporting down to Nanaimo because they can't deal with it up there.	I am not sure of that, but we can get back to you. It could be local government or haulers finding cheaper disposal methods.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Are there currently contractors that pick up things like 6 yard bins of compost?	Yes, there are definitely haulers that do that. Most of the waste haulers provide these services. When this becomes the mandatory, the services are going to be more competitive and innovative.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Would the program consider doing pickup within curbside service within strata areas like Horne Lake?	We currently contract through Waste Connections, and service some single homes within a larger property; likely they would not collect from apartments and condos, but perhaps from a strata like yours.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	We have separate dwellings with separate driveways. We do semiannual cleanups, and making more frequent but consolidated pickups.	It will make a more comprehensive commercial hauling ability. They can be more flexible with the pickups.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Your program for a buy in will be more likely to be the same if it is similar to the structure for single family pickup.	Yes that is a great point. By creating the model the hauler might be able to offer a similar service.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	More costs to the buyer is less people wanting to support the program, dealing with all the bears and cougars, etc. People go to Horne Lake to have a more relaxing time, not be stressed out.	I completely understand what you are saying.

Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Is that what Alpine and DBL are doing currently?	In terms of what each facility does exactly, I don't know. There has been a bit of change in the how much material is being sent down to the US. The reduced tipping fees and disposal levies associated with being a licensed hauler would result in people getting a tipping fee, reporting how much garbage. Waste haulers are very innovative, we want to create a financial incentive to recycle more. Consolidated landfill load will cost way more than if you recycle and compost the other parts of that load.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	It almost seems like that will be very hard to sort through and it will cause the haulers to need more facilities, we know the cost to the consumer is not going down, more time and money to divert all the material.	One of the things to keep in mind is the life of our landfill. The costs associated to having these programs. There is no way we are going to be able to site another landfill within the region.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	One of the positive is the plastic bags are getting cut out.	When Recycle BC came aboard we can take more things to the depot and put more things into our blue bags. Everyone sees the positive things that would come out of the model.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	So far we are looking at the landfill, dumping it on the ocean floor, blaming people on things that we have done ourselves.	Another side to this is the advocacy side, working with industry to reduce the packaging, making it to the point where we are doing more of a zero waste lifestyle, really tangible things we can do is like this; the end goal of this is to implement the program and see what the result off it is when the landfill closes in. There would be a lot more understanding of what is happening. As an RDN these are things that we can do.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Why doesn't the regional district have a free store in the landfill/ CRTS?	That was one of the initiatives that was put forward, we looked into the cost of doing that, the cost of employees, the cost of adjusting the layout, we do not want to compete with businesses that are built around the donating and circulation of the material, you are supporting the local economy and places that support taxes.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Why are you not looking at using an incinerator, for good quality things like textiles?	The advisory committee was dead set against using an incinerator. But again, we are taking notes and including them in the SWMP.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	What about recycling the liquid waste from the landfill?	We have a water filtration system, methane collection system, and more.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Is this program based on anything that is successful?	We looked around and nothing is in place. Metro Vancouver is in the works of proposing the program. We want to use the program to incentivize haulers.

Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	We think about our life at the lake, we have bear proof bins, it is a real nightmare, looking at specific materials, and we are plugged into the new world.	The hope is with the waste hauler licensing, the trickle down will make it easier for MF customers to recycling because it is more profitable for the haulers to implement.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	We want to create the system for people to recycle, the problem for the plan is that there is no preparation for the plan, take it away and say where does it go, add 6 more bins, does it pass the responsibility to the residents or does it actually make it a, is it a simple build it or it will come.	We have a provincial program that keeps the material in BC, we are very lucky that these programs will fit into the existing infrastructure.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	What our recyclables are easily matched to the blue bin program, the change will be the program. The solution will be the receiving facility, but we're worried about the attractants towards bears and other critters.	We will look into odours and containers, the residents can find a solution that works best for your complex.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Can you break the cost for houses?	We are not at the stage of exactly about how we are going to fund this, but were discussing the options and the relative cost differences.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	[Questions about how the costs have been broken down]	Our planner sat down with finance to figure it out, it is not something I know the answer to right now.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	One of the things if funding by taxes per house value would be on the tax bill.	Yes, it is the total cost, these are the estimated costs for what we think. We can't just come up with the exact costs, creating a bylaw to ensure that the costs are enforceable.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Make Jimmy Pattison pay for the plastic bag	This is what the extended producer responsibility program is about, like the environmental fee for an electronic toothbrush going to the non-profit program.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	The thing with the property tax, people with vacation rates would be paying for it twice; if it's a person creating garbage they are only creating it at one place.	We will have a conversation later about the funding strategy.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	So this cost is for the utility fee, but the tipping fee and the waste hauling fee will also increase. We will have less garbage bins that will have to be picked up every week. The costs might equalize, and I think our people might be fine with it.	It does change the costs, and a lot of the time the costs even out because you have less garbage that you need to pay the tipping fee on. It is the changing tide and what people are used to.

Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	What are the next steps?	All this information is consolidated, goes the advisory committee, goes to the board, and goes to the Ministry of Environment.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	One of my largest outputs is newspaper, which to me is a burnable.	I think in that situation it would very hard for the local government to come forward to suggest the burning of the material. When Metro Vancouver was discussing a waste to energy facility they couldn't source a spot for it.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Also with waste water they are looking for the facilities to compost the material.	The current compost facility is Nanaimo Organic Waste in Duke Point.
Horne Lake Strata	29-Jan-18	Why bring it there after coming here?	The reason why they are transferred over, having multiple trucks makes sense to consolidate it here then bring it down, along with yard waste, providing. If you can support a local business take it across the street.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	What is happening with China?	We are fairly insulated from the issues with the recycling program under Recycle BC.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Per capita disposal: why are our rates better?	Access to EPR programs and level of effort and consciousness in BC is a lot higher.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	It's similar to going into the states and seeing indoor smoking, we can do better	Some say we should do better, some say we are doing enough already.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We still see a lot of illegal dumping up in the mountains.	We put a surcharge on mattresses, and in the next 6 months we see more dumping of mattresses.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Do you catch people?	More so at the MoE.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	You're talking about the hauling of construction waste from Harewood School and Wellington School that went to Chilliwack and Port Alberni?	People working with budgets will choose the lowest cost options.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We have garbage, recycling, green bin and oil bins in place at the high schools.	Adding in competition hopefully you will see better services at lower cost.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Putting in the system, but effort needs to be in school education and compliance.	We will touch on education later, when levies and reduced tipping fees go in place, waste haulers will have more incentive to put education systems in place.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	RDN and the City have different systems in place?	Accepted materials are the same, but the system change is the difference.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We are still separating the fibres and containers.	It actually all goes into one compartment in the trucks, mostly because we are not trying to confuse people, and letting them know one by one instead of appearing that we are changing the program.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Would Wellington school still pay the levy?	Yes they would either disposing in town or not.

SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	How enforceable is this?	Enforceable if they are licensed haulers, and will become licensed if they can reduced tipping fees. For large companies it will not be worth it to not get licensed.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Where does the recycling go to? Some people say Duke Pt is expensive and bring to the place on the Malahat.	People think that recycling is cheap and creates money, but it isn't. It costs money. There are a few specific commodities but for the most part does not create money. The stewardship programs create a model to recycle the material, and also create jobs and processes through the programs. MoE did a study a few years ago at the GDP through recycling and jobs – higher diversion creates more wealth.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	I think the plan is excellent, the social responsibility, we are ahead of the rest of the country.	Not about the government creating more services, it is about creating a model for businesses to divert more waste.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	When you go to the grocery store, packaging is too confusing.	I don't think we will go back from a consumer society. We can educate to make some tweaks. If we can change the system to get the resources back into a circular economy to repurpose the TV. The problem would be if it goes back into the landfill.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Then there is the argument that as a taxpayer, my bill just went up 20%, the budget is always going 5, 7% up. How long can it go up before the resident does not support?	If cost is important, we are doing pretty darn well. We have had feedback from this community on having a high desire to divert waste.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	I just read a couple articles about the cities programs. Not exactly popular.	It is hard to provide services for the masses.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	The RDN launched the recycling program, then go financing to launch the green bin program, it that now paid off?	Yes, it is definitely paid off. There are a couple different models to fund the bins. You can charge the taxpayer, you can create a fund, etc.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	When are you going to launch it?	It's been a long 4 years. We are pretty much getting to the end. We have overall positive response, saying that is reasonable. Hoping to take to the board in May. We haven't heard anything significant to change, although it could. After board approval take it to the MoE for approval. A couple things that need support: mandatory source separation, waste hauler licensing need province support to be implemented. Then after MoE another couple years for bylaws and implementation.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We will just have to follow up with the changes. The biggest challenge will be getting education.	What we want to do is capitalize on the industries innovation.

SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Haarsma is keeping the system in place here, and they are sorting out the system from their end.	It will be much more worth their while to keep the material well separated at the source. They want to get good material.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	The cheapest part is the green bin bags.	Right now I'm paying more to dispose of compost than to landfill.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	The roll off bins are what costs us the most money. We can educate within our system to make it more efficient.	It is fabulous. A bunch of stuff that is in the plan will not make radical overnight changes, but it will be over the ten years of the plan being in place.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	At this point are you still hauling over materials to the mainland, what about Church Road.	Depends on the material. Metal goes to Schnitzer. Plastics to Duke Point.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Isn't the landfill filling up?	Right now we are at 2040. A few things are changing: increasing population, looking at every nook and cranny. Burm/buttrass along Cedar Road, to protect the landfill in the case of an earthquake added about ten years of capacity. Try to be more conservative with the time range. If we are successful with the 90% we would maybe add another 10 years to the landfill.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Landfill gas energy production?	It would be worthwhile to clean the gas up, but to generate electricity it would be difficult to make worthwhile. Anything you do has a cost. Thing is finding the balance.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Can you let me know if we are on the right track? [stakeholder has presentation slides printed out with history of RDN/City bylaws and how the district has responded; compliance with organics ban from the landfill; consistency with school green clubs; best if we can be proactive with complying with the system, instead of being reactive]	We already have the bans in place. If we increased enforcement, we wouldn't increase diversion, it would just increase shipping emissions to other locations. A lot of the times fines do not change the effort, they just change the industry cost model "they can't police our customers". They are competing for low cost disposal. The system doesn't work. It is not an effective way to change behavior, by beating people into submission. We are as good as it gets in the world. Even if it's a bylaw, they will call around. Because it doesn't work. So we need to change the rules and change the game – incensing behavior.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	People are in business in the first place for profit.	Yes, so our plans are to address this by creating a model.

SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	For us its kids rotate that through the system with the process in mind.	To give an example, one waste hauler set up an eco-bag dispenser near the waste drop off. So the resident brings their waste down, and gets a new bag. Increased participation in the organics systems. I don't know what all the solutions will be, but the waste industry will come up with innovations to get customers to comply because it is worth their while. If we get all the stuff that's in the plan, we will gradually increase enforcement as we incentivize the industry. There will be someone that comes along that doesn't give a crap – that's who will get the fines for not following the organics bans.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We have been trying to take part, now they have committed. Buying bins, compostable bags. Setting standards across the schools.	The difference is to make mandatory source separation. The path you are already going down is going to be enforceable in the future, you would just be ahead of the curve in being compliant. You might even see their costs fall if you make the system work. You might not see them drop but you should not see them drop.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	The challenge for us will be the education. Now I understand the overall system and proposal.	Now that we can have the conversation it helps create more understanding for why waste hauler licensing is worth the cost.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	We should be leaders, we already have a progressive mindset. I am shocked it's still not happening.	So if you see this play out: for McDonalds, the waste haulers might create a system where someone helps going through disposal at the source. Landfill is still the cheapest option and now we are setting up a system.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Yes there has to be a financial incentive. But we have to be sustainable.	You can only educate someone so much. Money is a big driver. So many benefits overall to the community, economy.
SD 68 (Nanaimo Ladysmith)	5-Feb-18	Out of sight, out of mind. We want to make it more efficient and circular. If you produce something you should be responsible for the disposal.	Yes, we want to bring things back into the system.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	What does differential tipping fees mean?	Different prices for C&D/HHW waste
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Is the education hub the NRE?	It would be similar
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	What would the rate be for the disposal levy/ reduced tipping fee?	Not sure yet, I will need to ask Larry. There is a big process before we can get to the fee details.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	What haulers aren't separating?	Many haulers just go for max. Profit.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Is a bylaw the only way it is going to work? Because they come in mixed all the time.	The way we are hoping this will work will be for the haulers to see that it will be cheaper to recycle, then make it easier for the ICI/MF to recycle. Bring costs into it to make it cheaper to recycle, then have an innovative system.

Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	They could end up transferring costs onto the residents.	But it would make it cheaper to recycle/compost, would make the cost only for the garbage
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Would have to pay for two more dumpsters, two more haulers.	It will take time to put in the systems. Landfill is always going to be the cheapest option.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Why not a set up like Bings Creek at the landfill?	The model difference, the RDN does not want to compete with the businesses. Make it easier for people to recycle.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	People are lazy, will just throw glass in the garbage.	This will make many locations that have easy systems to recycle.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Have more locations than the NRE.	Yes, ideally many locations close to people's homes. They are already close by.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	We need more locations for HHW.	Yes and that is one of the proposals in the plan.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Will it just be financed through taxes?	Either through property taxes or tipping fees.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	The closer we get to 90 % reduction, the lower the tipping fees will be.	Yes, it could be. There will be lots of gradual changes.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Is it something the public will be able to vote on? They don't want to pay if they are not using the service.	Not sure if it would go to voting. We have done a lot of public consultations, the reason we go over the different ways to pay, we would likely just do one way or the other. It's unlikely to go to referendum.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Is there a sway towards taxation?	Not really. People are supportive of the costs and 90%, they want more programs. The only thing we haven't had people keen on was waste haulers not liking the licensing of haulers, do not want more regulation.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	What would that involve?	They would be required to report on how much they are disposing and diverting, and have the ability to audit them.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	How would you put that into the computer system?	One set levy for tonnage into the landfill. Metro Vancouver is doing it right now, going through consultation program so we can look at it. This would be one of the operational things that we would work with the supervisors and landfill staff to find the best way to do it.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	It will be really hard on the little guys.	Reduced tipping fee for only those that are licensed. Licensing requires ability to audit, report, etc.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	Loss of revenue, loss of jobs.	This plan will lead to a slow change, it's not like when material started going to the US overnight. The other thing to remember is that as this region grows, we will have increased diversion, but waste will still come to the landfill. Even if the landfill was full and we have to send material elsewhere, it would still need to be consolidated and then shipped meaning more transfer stations.

Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	How do eco fees work for tires?	Falls in the same EPR program, similar to bottles. Whoever produces the materials is responsible for the end of life. That pays for the recycling and collection of the product. It depends on the business model. The cost for the eco fee gets passed from the seller to the EPR program. Remittance. Every year the stewardship program writes an annual report with the costs, streams, etc. Are there people making money? Yes, for sure. But it comes from the initial fee payed on the product and the money is made by collectors, i.e. depots and recyclers. The organization itself is a not for profit and they are run by a board or directors that is not paid to be there.
Landfill Staff A	14-Feb-18	How to get to the survey.	Go to RDN homepage or to Get Involved site.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	What education programs are available?	NRE provides presentations to elementary and high schools, bills the RDN.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	How do you monitor waste hauler licensing?	They would register with us, which allows us to get regular reporting and auditing.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Glass is not commercially viable.	It is, but required an EPR program to put through.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	What did the survey say?	We are still going through it. Most people support the program, support the 90%, and most support the cost. What we've seen is that if we want a higher diversion rate, it does cost money. The cheapest option is always going to be throwing materials in a hole. If anything, they wanted us to have more programs. The biggest haulers was the waste haulers not wanting to be regulated and licensed.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	My neighbor did the survey through one of these guys, but he said he still has to pay the garbage fees.	People can't opt in or opt out of the program. The City of Nanaimo can have ability to weigh garbage coming through the program. The hope is paying less for less waste. Possible changes but don't know anything definite. If the target is 90%, then we need to implement new programs.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	It is a long ways to go. Smaller it gets, the harder it gets.	Once we start the initial 'how to make this commercially viable' it will make sense to recycle more products.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Why is Styrofoam recycling not at the landfill?	It's available at other depots. Industry around Styrofoam is changing, such as StyroGo. They can densify then ship out. We are trying to make a model so we can push businesses to recycle more. A lot of places will only recycle cardboard. A lot of schools in Nanaimo only have garbage bins in place. Trying to get multi bins in place for all bin locations.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	We have to come up with something better for disposal systems, under the cupboard, separate all over the place. If	There are businesses in place to make diversion easier in the workplace and in the homes. We are trying to make the model have more incentive to make programs easier.

		we had something nice, it would make it easier.	
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Why are we (landfill) taking some recyclable products, but not others?	Not sure what drove taking some recyclables but not others. Overall, we don't want to compete with other business, however, if there is a lack of recycling of a certain product or if there has been a push by residents to have a certain item collected at the landfill, we might do that.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	What about Alpine?	If they brought it to the landfill, they would have to pay to dispose of it. If they divert it through the Recycle BC program, they would get money for it. If a local business is recycling something we don't
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Batteries are brought here?	That is an operational thing. I'm not sure of why some things and not others.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	So where is glass going?	Recycle BC produces an annual report. A lot of the materials are recycled locally because they have a system put in place.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	If we are sending people to the NRE with TVs, why not sending them there with glass?	Tell residents that they can send to a depot, and save money.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Can we say don't throw it here?	That would be operational issue.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Is the 90% in weight or volume?	In weight.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	There are a lot of things coming to the landfill that can be recycled.	The shift is slow. It becomes engrained into how we live. A lot of the EPR programs are still young and will slowly become second nature to us, just like recycling a pop can.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	Where does Styrofoam go?	To all the same locations. Actually you can now bring them to London Drugs. But this is residential only.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	About the NRE. What is going to happen?	We are not sure. When we know more we will definitely share it with you. There was a meeting yesterday. A lot of conversation happening, just not sure on what is going to happen.
Landfill Staff B	14-Feb-18	If a school is going to phone, we send the NRE. Why not something for more programs.	With the expanded education program we can definitely see more of that. Another option is for doing more education for adults.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	The new programs would include glass?	There are already EPR programs for non-depot and deposit glass containers, but not plate or window glass.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	Graph compared to other regions: the RD's creating the most waste are paying more for services?	The way we put out the costs: we don't really rely on taxation, so funding structure is different. The other areas have access to different markets, different services, and different funding structures.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	Are we going with taxation or tipping fees?	We are not sure yet. Taxation is more clear cut and easier to manage.

CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	The feedback received from the survey, have they been supportive of the costs rising (\$10/person/year)?	Overall, yes, around 75%.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	90% is a big goal?	Yes, compared to other regions, and other areas around the world, we are really far ahead.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	What is happening with the NRE?	At the meeting last Tuesday, they changed their ask to receiving the zero waste funding in a pilot project, and said they would fund their building through membership fees.
CRTS Staff A	21-Feb-18	We get a lot of questions about HHW, could we get a factsheet/brochure on what depots are available?	We can look into getting factsheets from ReGeneration, etc.
CRTS Staff B	21-Feb-18	Why is glass not accepted at CRTS?	Because we do not want to compete with businesses that are part of EPR programs.
CRTS Staff B	21-Feb-18	We were asking in the survey about \$10/person/year	Yes, that is the cost per capita. We have broken up the possible funding structure in a couple different ways. The cost per capita isn't a perfect example, but it gives us a rough idea.
CRTS Staff B	21-Feb-18	What about glass collection at the curb? E.g. pink bin in Sooke	We can't commingle it with other materials because it doesn't work in the truck, sorting machines, etc. In the truck it leads to health and safety issues when dumped, and getting broken up means it can't get recycled. We looked into the feasibility of additional glass collection at the glass, and it would cost so much money to get the trucks out on the road. By having contracted drop off facilities for hard to recycle things like glass and hazardous waste.
District of Lantzville Council	26-Feb-18	The ICI sector has a large portion of the waste.	Yes. We are not granted tools to directly address diversion with this sector, and need to be granted the authorities from the MoE.
District of Lantzville Council	26-Feb-18	What efforts have been made to put this plans forward?	This plan has been worked on for 3-4 years and will soon be put forward to Regional Board decision.
District of Lantzville Council	26-Feb-18	What about multifamily diversion?	Same deal with ICI, we regularly get inquiries from MF residents on how to address this. Currently we cannot compel them, so they often go to the lowest cost option.
District of Lantzville Council	26-Feb-18	Please forward the presentation and the survey link.	(Done)
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	I thought it was mandatory for businesses to separate waste?	No, it is not. We have landfill bans in place that are not actively enforced. We could be more aggressive in enforcing but it doesn't have a large effect on diversion. The short answer is no.
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	Glass. We don't use a lot of plastic, but we use a lot of glass. Why can't we recycle it at curbside?	Glass packaging is covered by RBC. The plan proposed better industry services, and we foresee more collection sites. We would have to collect glass separately, and the costs would be ~\$13/person/year for quarterly pickup.

City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	Fluorescent or lightbulbs with poisonous gas?	They are recyclable under the EPR program light recycle.
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	\$10 per household per year, has that been determined?	We are nearing the end of consultation. Then the report will go to the board for approval, then to the MoE. Once returned, we will decide on funding model.
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	The recycling depot [Nanaimo Recycling Exchange] is great. Will they stay open?	You will need to ask them directly. They utilize the same EPR programs that other depots are part of.
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	The statistics are very good, but some people don't follow with illegal dumping evidence.	I've been in the industry for 30 years with the MoE. Back in the day there was a dump site on every corner, and there was still illegal dumping. Now we have a big change in response to illegal dumping with citizen cleanups. It is unlikely for the RDN to increase direct services, but by creating the economic model, business will respond and there should be more options.
City of Parksville Council	5-Mar-18	Thank you for your information. The local bottle depot takes so many things, and I've learnt about the other services that are out there. As a previous elementary school teacher, we did an organics pilot project. It will be great to get industry on board. Please keep up the good work.	
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Can you please clarify the acronyms used?	Yes
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What is the app called?	RDN Curbside, for Apple and Android.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Why is the blue bin and yellow bag kept separate?	The yellow bag helps protect paper from getting wet and stops wind from blowing it away. You may get a yellow recycling sticker to adhere to any bin within the size and weight limits.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What is driving jurisdictions to get green bins?	Metro Van transitioned because their landfill is filling up. Waste audits show that 40-50% is food waste. Also there is the environmentally conscious element.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What happens to the organics?	It gets processed by Nanaimo Organic Waste, then sold through Milner.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What about a similar program to the Nanaimo Sort Toss and Roll?	Our contract ends in 2020. There is a chance to switch, or to have a mixture. We will be working on the contract.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Yard waste collection would be good.	This would be discussed for 2020.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Hills are a concern with the rolling carts.	Yes, there is a diversity of terrain that would be tricky in the RDN.

Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Would the yard waste be like the mainland?	NOW would likely not be able to process yard waste.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	We are at 68%, what about other regions?	CVRD is around the same tonnages.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Stuff going to the landfill, I get the impression that recyclables are being landfilled.	It is easy to see material from small trucks, but difficult to audit material coming in large loads.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What about banning plastic bags?	There was a report to the Board in 2017 following a delegation. The RD does not have the authority, so the Province or Fed would need to enact.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Many place collect plastic bags to recycle, then it gets made into plastic lumber.	Yes, many places do collect them. We are fortunate to have the systems in place.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	A survey announced plan to produce biofuel facility.	NOW is really great. The amount of funding for bio solids doesn't reflect the population base. The City of Edmonton gets everything sorted, but we don't have the population base for that type of program.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What about with the plastic bag bans, the other plastic sold in stores?	There is a push for Zero Waste stores with no packaging.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	The NRE, why doesn't the RDN support it?	Part of the program plan is to give \$300,000 in the zero waste recycling program. I can give you my manager and councilor's information for more details.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Latest I heard the NRE has to shut down.	There are other depots that can be found in the RDN app.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	I support the increase in tip fees.	Good to know.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Why not glass pickup at curbside?	It gets broken down in the truck, and is a danger to workers, then can't be sorting at the MRFs.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What is the workers comp. history?	We have weight limits. We contract out the services, but I can look it up for you.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	I came from Montreal's system, can you explain the bins?	We have a 100 litre 50 lbs. size limit. The green bin is for easy lifting, you can use a blue box, and the yellow bags are free.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	\$500,000 home for taxation, in the RDN get more \$ due to higher evaluation.	In different areas there are different housing prices. We won't collect more than we need.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Are we creating less overall waste by weight?	It is hard to say, I don't have the stats on hand. I'd like to think there is less, but there is a lot of movement in the industry. There is an overall trend to a higher disposal society.

Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Do collection people do audits?	We did a 2012 waste composition study. Recycle BC does blue bin audits. The solid waste department does outreach on curbside. Recycle BC sends a letter if contamination is above 10%, and we are usually around 5%.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	What is contaminating?	Mostly plastic bags. They don't weigh a lot, so we know there is a large volume.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Financing, a lot of the money is through ICI and MF.	That is why we are looking at tax rates, ICI pays a higher tax rate. Yes, it would affect single family, but multifamily and ICI pay more
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	MF don't recycle or compost?	Mandatory waste source separation program to get the system in place. Currently the basic system expansion is outside our authority.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	Get condo green boxes.	Again, we don't have the authority but we are working towards it as it is presented in the plan.
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	You should research the authority.	
Probus Nanoose Bay	16-Mar-18	I appreciate you coming out to discuss the system. I came from Calgary to here, and we have a hard time learning but it's a good system. We are part of the subgroup here for garbage and waste.	
Town of Qualicum Beach Council	19-Mar-18	How many people were not supportive?	About 20%
Town of Qualicum Beach Council	19-Mar-18	What can the municipalities do to assist you and get involved?	For us to license and make mandatory separation, we need BC to grant the authority. It would be great to get municipality help to grant similar bylaws.
Town of Qualicum Beach Council	19-Mar-18	Great work. What is happening with methane gas?	Is collected by BC Bio and put back onto the grid.
Town of Qualicum Beach Council	19-Mar-18	What about curbside glass collection?	The short answer is no. Glass recycling is covered by Recycle BC. If collected on curbside, it would need to pick up by a separate cost, with higher rates associated.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	With \$36-37 per household in the RDN, how does that affect current user fees?	Those costs are across the board and would affect the City of Nanaimo differently. We're looking at a \$20 increase from 15 to 35.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Apartments sorting at the source. Currently some are sorted, some are not.	Great comment. There are two ways the program would roll out. One is for commingled collection then sorting by the hauler. The other is for multiple bins at cheaper rates. This would be along with diverting and education.

City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	The existing programs, are some contracted out or all done by the RDN?	Some contracted out, including the NRE for education, and a contractor for illegal dumping cleanups.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	\$300,000 would go to the NRE. Would yard waste still continue?	That is a board decision. The board was clear on the \$300,000.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Why would it cost \$470,000 for hauler program?	At the landfill, our costs are about \$75 per tonne. We collect \$125 per tonne on our tipping fees. We need to source the differential in \$ to landfill. Landfill is cheap. If we leverage the whole industry, then we see more convenience from more services. We are benefit in the community, environment and economy.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Is the \$470,000 a loss in revenue?	Yes, largely, but also admin fees.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	So we are subsidizing private industry? Why would they divert?	The source separation and licensing in conjunction with the disposal levy.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	We will be making money, somewhat like a speculation tax?	Everything being disposed will have a levy.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Why the fees?	A lower net cost from the disposal levy and the reduced tipping fee. Cost is less important to business than profit.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Garbage is garbage. With the garbage I'd rather it ship down to the states than our landfill?	
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Why aren't we banning styrofoam?	Local government does not have the authority to ban the selling of materials.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	With the hauling fee, there is opposition to this. A loss of revenue. What are we looking at for diversion? Why would we want to extend the life of the landfill? What about Nanaimo Organics Waste materials, looking at cradle to grave processing.	A lot of material coming into NOW is contaminated with plastic bags.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Are our recyclables getting landfilled?	As Jan said earlier, almost everything is recyclable. Over 30 years the recyclables have been a commodity, it's just finding the market.
City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	Styrofoam - the material is changing from chips [foam peanuts] to plastic bags filled with air. Styrofoam is changing to cardboard forms. Our community wants the entire item to be recycled, not high graded and put in the dump.	

City of Nanaimo Council	26-Mar-18	We have good diversion because of the programs available to us, curbside but also the one stop drop off depot.	
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Appendix 19: Direct comments and feedback

Method	Comment/Feedback	Response
Evaluation forms from CWMA meeting on April 28, 2017	New initiatives i.e. Preferred options, really stand out	
Evaluation forms from CWMA meeting on April 28, 2017	New programs really stand out	
Evaluation forms from CWMA meeting on April 28, 2017	preferred options and finances look very interesting	
Email	<p>I was surveyed by one of your representatives at the landfill the other day and he was obviously looking for a specific answer to his questions. Looking at your website, I now see that your public consultation is a formality. I understand that your goal is zero waste. The reality is the cost vs. Benefit seems negligible to me. Your representative would not or could not explore the financial implications of this zero waste policy. As a resident of Nanoose Bay, with already constrained and limited services, I personally am tired of increased property taxes with no real direct benefit to my area. Please, do not reply with arguments about the greater commons; I work hard and work harder to make financial and environmental considerations that have impact locally and globally. Recognize the very real public, but biased, consultation you do has a very direct effect on the benefits and increased taxes in my area. I am very disappointed.</p>	<p>Darren, thank you for taking the time to write. I truly do wish more people would reach out and express their thoughts.</p> <p>Zero Waste, and the 90% diversion goal was very strongly advocated by the public Advisory Committee that guided development of the Solid Waste Management Plan. Staff's roll has been to provide the Committee accurate information on implications and costs of all the options that were considered. The Advisory Committee selected what ended up in the Draft Plan.</p> <p>The intent is to reach a balance of interests of the community in managing our waste over the next 10 years. We want to hear from the broader public where the Plan hits or misses the mark.</p> <p>I would be happy to discuss the financial implications, or any other aspects of the Plan with you. Regardless, thank you for taking the time to write and doing some research on our website. We will be including your feedback in reporting out the results of the consultation to our Regional Board.</p>
Verbal response	We have the cleanest transfer station in the world.	
Verbal response	Requested transfer station in Area H	
email	Against the plans to start a garbage incinerator plant in Nanaimo to replace the recycling depot.	

<p>Email</p>	<p>Several weeks ago I received a postcard from the RDN promoting a number of community consultation meetings on Solid Waste. I ended up attending the Qualicum Beach event on October 23 with only about 15 other people.</p> <p>For me the meeting was a huge disappointment. I thought any formal presentation would lead into an open discussion of the current state of managing solid waste and then a wide-ranging session to explore new ideas for reducing, reusing or recycling waste or just generally improving the efficiency of dealing with solid waste.</p> <p>We discovered that the meeting was about considering and potentially giving public blessing to a proposal to dramatically increase waste handling fees primarily to residential ratepayers in order to help improve the economics of disposing of waste from the construction, development and industrial community.</p> <p>Please don't get me wrong. This issue probably needs to be considered. This was just not the right way of promoting the meeting.</p>	
<p>email</p>	<p>It is my opinion that Canada needs to get with it and start burning our garbage like other civilized countries.</p> <p>Also that we start a ban on all helium balloons that only land in our oceans.</p> <p>It is my belief that these two things would make a huge difference.</p>	<p>The RDN worked with an advisory committee to create the solid waste management plan and the proposed options. The Advisory committee proposed to adopt a zero waste hierarchy that specifically states that incineration is not an appropriate waste management option, so this options is not presented in the plan as a way to reach our proposed 90% diversion.</p>

Email	<p>Hi there, Who should I be in contact with to discuss the absence of the green bin at all apartments in the RDN? I have lived in two apartment buildings in Nanaimo and neither had a compost pickup. I am extremely tired of contributing this food "waste" unnecessarily to the landfills. I know we are beyond this as individual residences have pick up of this "waste". I think it is a large opportunity missed to collect compostable material from apartments in the city,</p>	<p>As a Regional District we are currently updating our Solid Waste Management Plan for how we manage waste as a region over the next ten years. If you haven't already please visit www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp all of our current information on our updated plan is there as well as a Q&A section that answers a few other residents questions regarding multi-family collection http://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/swmp?fb_page_type=question</p> <p>There are a number of apartment and condo buildings in both the City of Nanaimo and the rest of the Regional District of Nanaimo that have food waste collection however, at this point it is not a mandatory requirement. We do encourage residents living in apartments and/or condo buildings to contact their building managers and bring forward your interest in food waste there, for most buildings the cost of adding on food waste collection is neutral as most of the volume comes out of garbage collection, the RDN and City of Nanaimo put together a guide that we could be happy to share with you if this something you are interested in.</p>
Email	<p>If the City of Nanaimo and the RDN do not assist the Nanaimo Recycling Centre's expansion then how can we expect to make it to a 90% diversion rate, especially since the space-intensive foam products can occupy up to 25% of a landfill's space?</p>	<p>Thank you for your question. I will notify you as soon as I have the information regarding Zero Waste Recycling uploaded to the site. But as some background, the following motion was brought forward from the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee:</p> <p>The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee recommends that the Board fund a non-profit enterprise to act as a research/recycling hub for recycling items currently not commercially marketable. The research/recycling hub would develop methods, markets and collaborations for items not currently easily recyclable, investigate barriers to recycling these items, and develop recycling programs that would ultimately benefit the Regional District of Nanaimo as a whole. Funding for the research/recycling hub would be set at \$300,000 annually over a 5 year pilot project.</p> <p>As part of our consultation process we will be seeking the public's feedback on this option as well as a number of other options selected by the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee.</p>

<p>Email</p>	<p>I attended this evening's event and made a nuisance of myself. Hopefully more than that, too.</p> <p>I like the direction the RDN is headed.</p> <p>What was missing from all the boards (from what I saw) is what the RDN will do to replace the truly one-stop centre for household and yard and small business wastes once the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange is gone? It is clear to me that the plan is to have all wastes handled by companies. What company will do the work of the NRE? How will they be paid to do this? Or will the RDN open its own collection centres? This part is very unclear to me.</p> <p>I also wanted to ask this evening (but ran out of time) is why the RDN does not support residents composting their food wastes at home with digesters and other soil-making devices? Trucks are very costly. Could those funds not be better spent on keeping the soil at home?</p>	<p>First off, my apologies for not getting back to you (and ultimately not being at the Public Meeting in person!) sooner, I am just settling back into the office from some medical leave the last few weeks.</p> <p>Great questions! And as always we appreciate the feedback. If I have missed any of your questions please let me know but please see my responses below:</p> <p>The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee did vote and support to include the Zero Waste Recycling Program into the Updated Solid Waste Management Plan after the Stage 2 Draft. I have included the text from the full report on Page 31 of the draft (http://www.getinvolved.rdn.ca/4006/documents/7983) This option would provide a subsidy that would go out to RFP region wide. The RDN's plan does encourage open competition of businesses and not-for profits to handle waste, recycling and compost throughout the region. Should NRE shut down it is likely that existing or new enterprises would take over part or all of their operations but that is difficult to determine at this stage.</p> <p>Currently, the RDN Curbside program is set up that one truck on each route collects two streams (i.e. recycling and food waste or garbage and food waste depending on the collection week). We continue to support residents that use home composting however, feedback from most residents has supported or preferred use of the curbside collection system for food waste. As we continue to monitor the SWMP we can certainly look at the costing/funding of at home digesters or other systems vs. curbside collection of food waste in the future.</p>
<p>Email</p>	<p>You need to be able to handle glass and cans if you want to get to zero.</p>	<p>Thanks for reaching out. Although you can't recycle glass through your curbside, you can recycle glass at a number of locations throughout the region that take back glass for free. Please visit www.rdn.bc.ca/curbside to find the closest location to you.</p>

Appendix 20 – List of Stakeholders Contacted for Stage 3 Consultations.

Stakeholder Type	Organization Name
Business Association	Better Business Bureau
	Downtown Nanaimo Business Improvement Association
	Downtown Parksville Business Association
	Greater Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce
	Parksville Chamber of Commerce
	Qualicum Beach Downtown Business association
	Qualicum Chamber of Commerce
	Lighthouse Country Business Association
	Lighthouse Landing Estates
First Nations	Qualicum First Nation
	Snaw-Naw-As First Nation
	Snuneymuxw First Nation
Hospitality Industry	BC Ferries
	Beach Acres Resort
	Best Western Dorchester Hotel
	Coast Bastion Inn
	Days Inn Nanaimo Harbourview
	Howard Johnson Harbourside Hotel
	Inn on Long Lake
	Ocean Trails Resort
	Qualicum Bay Resort
	Qualicum Beach Inn
	Quality Resort Bayside

	Sand Pebbles Inn
	Seaview Beach Resort
	Shady Shores Beach Resort/Log House
	Tigh-Na-Mara Seaside Spa Resort & Conference Centre
	Wheatsheaf Inn
Industry Association	BC Hotel Association
	British Columbia Restaurant and Food Service Association
	Canadian Home Builders Association - Central Vancouver Island
	Vancouver Island Construction Association
	Vancouver Island Strata Owners Association
Municipal Partner	City of Nanaimo
	City of Parksville
	District of Lantzville
	North Cedar Improvement District
	Town of Qualicum Beach
Neighbouring Regional District	Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District
	Comox Valley Regional District
	Cowichan Valley Regional District
Resident Association	Arrowsmith Naturalists Club
	Arrowsmith Parks and Land Use Council
	Arrowsmith Watersheds Coalition Society
	Bradley Street Neighbourhood Association
	Brechin Hill Community Association
	Caring About Townsite Society
	Chartwell Residents Association
	Chase River Community Association

College Park Neighbourhood Association
Coombs Famers Institute
Corcan & Meadowood Residents Association
Departure Bay Neighbourhood Association
Eaglecrest Residents Association
Fairwinds Community Association
French Creek Residents Association
Friends of French Creek Conservation Society
Harewood Neighbourhood Association
Horne Lake Strata Association
Hospital Area Neighbourhood Alliance
Lost Lake Area Residents Association
Mapleguard Ratepayers Association
Mid Island Sustainable Stewardship Initiative
Mid Vancouver Island Habitat Enhancement Society
Mount Arrowsmith Biosphere Reserve Foundation
Nanaimo - Cedar Farmers Institute
Nanaimo Old City Association
Nanoose Naturalists
Neighbours of Nob Hill
Newcastle Neighbourhood Association
Northwest Nanoose Residents Association
Oceanside Coalition for Strong Communities
Oceanside Development and Construction Association
Parksville Residents Association
Parkwood Neighbourhood Association
Protection Island Ratepayers' Association
Qualicum Beach Residents Association
Qualicum Institute
Rocky Point Residents Association
Shorewood and San Pareil Owners and Residents Association
South End Community Association
South Wellington and Area Community Association
Stephenson Point Neighbourhood Association
VIU Solutions

	Wellington Community Association
	Western Neighbourhood Association
	Westwood Lake Neighbourhood Group
	Dover Community Association
	Qualicum Bay Lions Club
	Spider Lake Community Association
	Deep Bay Improvement District
	Deep Bay Harbour Authority
	Dashwood Residents Group
	Bow Horne Bay Community Club
	Nanoose Probus Club
School/Institution	NRGH Home Dialysis Program & Nanaimo Kidney Care Clinic
	School District 68
	School District 69
	Vancouver Island Health Authority
	Vancouver Island University
Service Organization	Nanaimo North Rotary
	Rotary Club of Lantzville
	Rotary Club of Nanaimo Daybreak
Waste industry	1800 Got Junk
	Haarsma
	DBL disposal services
	Milner group
	Alpine disposal
	Waste Connections of Canada
	Emterra
	Contain a way services
	Sun Coast Waste Services
	Regional Recycling

	Carl's metal salvage
	GIRO
	Parksville Bottle depot
	Nanaimo Organic Waste
	Earthbank Resources Systems
	Cascades Recovery Inc
	Coast Environmental Services
	Nanaimo Recycling Exchange
	Waste Management
	Waste Management Association of BC
	Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition
	Super Save (pay and save)
	CWMA
	Hankins Environmental
	Productcare
	DJC Service

Appendix 21

June 9, 2017 letter from VIRWIC



Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition (VIRWIC)

January 16th 2018

To: City of Nanaimo Mayor Bill McKay and Council

RE: Existing Solid Waste and Recycling Services in Nanaimo Provided by Private Industry

The Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition (VIRWIC) wants local government to meet its recycling and solid waste objectives, the public to receive high quality service at a reasonable cost and industry to have a stable investment environment. More information about VIRWIC can be found at www.virwic.ca

The intent of this letter is to inform the City of Nanaimo of existing private industry garbage and recycling operations available to the residents, and businesses of Nanaimo.

Private Industry Companies:

Regional Recycling: 839 Old Victoria Rd
Regional Recycling: 2375 Hayes Rd
Alpine Group: 2250 McGarrigle Rd
ABC Recycling: 750 Jackson Rd
Emterra Environmental: 255 Eaton St
Cascades Recovery: 800 Maughan Rd
Waste Management: 241 Southside Dr
Waste Connections of Canada: 333-10th Street
Nanaimo Organic Waste Ltd: 981 Maughan Rd
Milner Disposal Services: 2240 Jeffs Rd
DBL Disposal Services: 4311 Jingle Pot Rd
Schnitzer Steel: 13271 Trans-Canada Hwy
Terrapure Environmental: 1080 Maughan Rd
Return to Retail (Multiple sites)
PCWM: 2240 Jeffs Rd
Porter Wood Recycling: 911 Church Rd
Parksville Bottle Depot: 611A Alberni Hwy
Qualicum Beach Bottle Depot: 141 Fourth Ave

Services:

Operators provide commercial recycling, garbage, and organics, multi-family collection of recycling, garbage, and organics, and the facilities accept: metals, appliances, paper/cardboard, books, glass, plastics, milk containers, lawn mowers, beverage containers, cellphones, soils, gasoline, styrofoam, clothing, textiles, batteries, light bulbs, electronics, small appliances, plumbing fixtures, light fixtures, smoke alarms, propane tanks, paint, pesticides, used oil, oil containers, anti-freeze, construction materials, food waste, wood waste, drywall, yard and garden, concrete, and various other materials for recycling and disposal all within the Nanaimo currently.

We request that City of Nanaimo reconsider its decision to fund further garbage and recycling operations and increase taxes, and instead allow the existing industry to continue to provide services to the residents of Nanaimo at no additional cost to the taxpayer.

Sincerely,
VIRWIC Administration

CC: Nanaimo Chamber of Commerce

Appendix 22

January 16, 2018 letter from VIRWIC



Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition (VIRWIC)

To: Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities and all Vancouver Island Regional Districts

RE: Request to Ban Clean Wood Waste

The Vancouver Island Recycling and Waste Industry Coalition (VIRWIC) is a newly formed group with a key purpose to work with local governments and other stakeholders to develop fair and effective recycling and waste management policy. We want local government to meet its recycling and solid waste objectives, the public to receive high quality service at a reasonable cost and industry to have a stable investment environment.

More information about VIRWIC can be found at www.virwic.ca

We request that all Regional Districts ban clean wood waste from disposal as Metro Vancouver has done - <http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/solid-waste/business-institutions/clean-wood-disposal-ban/Pages/default.aspx>

The key benefits to banning clean wood waste from disposal are clear:

1. Banning this high-volume material supports the waste diversion goals of all Regional Districts.
2. Recycling clean wood saves significant landfill space
3. There is a net reduction of Green House Gas (GHGs) emissions if wood waste is recycled/energy recovery versus landfilled
4. There would be limited additional activity required in the commercial, industrial and C&D streams as the incentive to sort wood waste is already encouraged.
5. Strengthens the existing wood recycling networks allowing for further small business investment and job creation.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at virwic@shaw.ca .

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dan Lazaro", with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dan Lazaro
VIRWIC Co-chair

**REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the committee is to provide input, from a variety of perspectives, on the implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan). In accordance with the Ministry of Environment's *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans* a single public and technical advisory committee will act as a "sounding board" of community interests and will provide advice to the Regional Board through the Solid Waste Management Select Committee. The Regional Board is the final authority on decisions. The Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee will remain in existence for the duration of the current Plan.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role of the SWMP Monitoring Committee is to advise the RDN Board and staff on the implementation of the plan:

- Monitor the Plan implementation in consideration with the Plan Objectives and Guiding Principles;
- Provide advice on the delivery of programs under the Plan;
- Review information related to implementation of the plan, including waste quantities, populations, and diversion rates for each plan component;
- Advise on each major plan review which will occur every five years;
- If requested by the Board, provide recommendations regarding disputes arising during implementation of the plan;
- Advise on the adequacy of public consultation in matters affecting the public related to plan implementation.

Recommendations of the SWMP Monitoring Committee are directed to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee for consideration before being directed to the Board.

3. COMPOSITION AND CHAIR

Chair and Vice Chair to be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board.

Voting Members:

- One representative from the Select Committee (or alternate);
- Up to 15 members representing a diversity of community interests such as from the following groups:
 - Private sector waste management industry service providers
 - Private sector solid waste facility representatives
 - Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste management (e.g. reuse organization)
 - Large institutional solid waste generator
 - Business representatives, including one focused on the 3Rs
 - Members at large for the community (community association, youth, senior)
 - Regional Landfill area representative
 - Urban/rural geographic mix

Non-Voting Technical Advisors:

- Up to 12 members representing agencies including:
 - Regional District Staff – 3 members
 - Municipal Staff – 4 members
 - First Nations – 3 members
 - Provincial Agencies – 1 member
 - Federal Agencies – 1 member

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Committee will act in accordance with the RDN Board Procedure Bylaw.

5. ADMINISTRATION

Administrative matters related to the SWMP Monitoring Committee will be conducted by RDN staff acting through the Chair.

6. TERM

The term of appointment is two years or until new members are appointed. Interested members may apply for reselection at the end of their term.

Lack of attendance may result in members having their membership revoked at the discretion of the committee. If a member resigns from the committee, their position will be filled through the application process or by appointment, as appropriate.

7. MEETINGS

The SWMP Monitoring Committee will meet at least two times per year with a provision for workshops or other presentations at the SWMP Monitoring Committee's discretion. Meetings will generally be held in the evenings but may be adjusted at the discretion of the Chair. Meals will be provided when committee activities coincide with meal times.

There is no remuneration for participation on the committee but the RDN will reimburse mileage expenses according to Volunteer Mileage Reimbursement Policy A2.19.

8. DECISION MAKING

Committee decisions will be made by consensus whenever possible. The chair will have discretion as to when the consensus is reached. Consensus will be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Committee meetings are open to the public; however only committee members have speaking and voting privileges. Delegations that wish to address the committee must seek approval from the committee through a written request. If votes are taken, minority opinions may be recorded and submitted in addition to the majority opinion to the board.

Regional District of Nanaimo Solid Waste Management Plan

Draft for Review



Revised April 2018



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Executive Summary

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Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

CD: Construction and demolition waste.

Church Road Transfer Station (CRTS)

Circular economy: An alternative to a traditional linear economy (make \diamond use \diamond dispose). The circular economy keeps resources in use for as long as possible, extracts the maximum value from them while in use, then recovers and regenerates products and materials at the end of their service life.

Collection facility [Recycling Regulation, B.C. Reg. 449/2004]: A facility for collecting products and materials. May also be described as a “depot” in a plan.

Composting [Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, B.C. Reg. 18/2002]: The controlled biological oxidation and decomposition of organic matter.

Composting facility [Organic Matter Recycling Regulation, B.C. Reg. 18/2002]: A facility that processes organic matter to produce compost.

Disposal [Hazardous Waste Regulation, B.C. Reg. 63/88]: The introduction of waste into the environment through any discharge, deposit, emission or release to any land, water or air by means of facilities designed, constructed and operated so as to minimize the effect on the environment.

Downstream environmental impacts: Impacts created by the use of a product after its useful life.

EMA: The Environmental Management Act, S.B.C. 2003, c 53.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR): A management system based on industry and consumers taking life-cycle responsibility for the products they produce and use. Referred to as “product stewardship” under the B.C. Recycling Regulation.

Hauler [EMA]: A person who picks up, delivers, hauls or transports municipal solid waste or recyclable material on a commercial basis (note under EMA the term ‘Waste Hauler’ is defined in section 26 for the purpose of section 26 only).

Hauler licence [EMA]: A licence issued by a regional district to a hauler, under the authority of a bylaw made under EMA section 25(3) (h) (i).

ICI: Industrial, commercial and institutional waste.

Interested parties: Organizations, agencies and individuals with an interest in the planning process. This includes governments (including First Nations), private sector interests, non-government and community organizations, and the public at large
Manage or management: Includes the collection, transportation, handling, processing, storage, treatment, utilization and disposal of any substance.

Material Recycling Facility (MRF)

Minister: The B.C. Minister of Environment Ministry: The B.C. Ministry of Environment.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) [EMA]: a) refuse that originates from residential, commercial, institutional, demolition, land clearing or construction sources, or b) refuse specified by a director to be included in a waste management plan. May be referred to as “waste” or “solid waste” throughout this document.

Municipality: This Guide uses the generally accepted definition of “municipality” as an incorporated area that is democratically elected, autonomous, responsible and accountable. Municipalities are members of the regional district in which they are located. (Note that section 1 of EMA defines “municipality” as including regional districts)

Operational certificate (OC) [EMA]: A certificate issued under section 28 [operational certificates] for the design, operation, maintenance, performance and closure of sites or facilities used for the storage, treatment or disposal of waste or recyclable material.

Product stewardship: see Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR).

Recovery: The reclaiming of recyclable components and / or energy from the solid waste stream by various methods including but not limited to manual or mechanical sorting, incineration, distillation, gasification, or biological conversion other than composting.

Recyclable: In this Guide, refers to a product or substance, after it is no longer usable in its present form that can be diverted from the solid waste stream. (Note that "recyclable material" has a more specific definition in the EMA)

Recycler licence [EMA]: A licence issued by a regional district, under the authority of a bylaw made under EMA section 25(3) (h) (i), to the owner or operator of a site that accepts and manages recyclable material.

Recycling: The collection, transportation and processing of products that are no longer useful in their present form and the subsequent use, including composting, of their material content in the manufacture of new products for which there is a market.

Reduction or reduce: Decreasing the volume, weight or toxicity of municipal solid waste generated at source. Includes activities which result in more efficient reuse or recycling of primary products or materials, but does not include only compacting or otherwise densifying the waste.

Regional director: Regional Director, Environmental Protection Division of the Ministry of Environment, or someone designated to carry out authorization duties on behalf of the Regional Director.

Regional district [EMA section 25(1)]: a regional district as defined in the Local Government Act.

Residual management: The disposal in accordance with the EMA of what remains in the solid waste stream following reduction, reuse, recycling and recovery activities.

Reuse: At least one further use of a product in the same form (but not necessarily for the same purpose).

RSWAC: Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC); A committee established to support the development of the solid waste management plan or the implementation of the plan. May include a public advisory committee, technical advisory committee and a plan monitoring advisory committee.

Site [EMA]: Any site, including those identified specifically or by class, in an approved waste management plan for the management of municipal solid waste or recyclable material. (Note under EMA this term is defined in section 25 for the purpose of section 25 only)

Solid waste management system: The aggregate of all sites and facilities, services and programs for managing municipal solid waste within a region.

Solid waste stream: The aggregate of all municipal solid waste and recyclable materials, and the process through which they move from generation to utilization or disposal.

Triple Bottom Line: Economic, environmental and social cost considerations Upstream environmental impacts: Impacts from the creation and transportation of a product to where it is used.

Waste management facility (facility) [EMA]: A facility for the treatment, recycling, storage, disposal or destruction of a waste, or recovery of reusable resources including energy potential from waste.

Waste management plan [EMA]: A plan that contains provisions or requirements for the management of recyclable material or other waste or a class of waste within all or a part of one or more municipalities.

Waste stream management licence [EMA]: A licence issued by a regional district, under the authority of a bylaw made under EMA section 25(3) (h) (i), to the owner or operator of a site that accepts and manages municipal solid waste.

Zero Waste Hierarchy: Also called the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy or Waste Management Hierarchy, define in Section 1.2.

Zero Waste approach: as both a philosophy and a goal, aims to reduce and ultimately eliminate garbage; further defined in Section 1.2.

1 Introduction

Regional districts are mandated by the Provincial *Environmental Management Act* to develop a Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) that is a long term vision of how each regional district would like to manage their solid waste, including waste diversion and disposal activities. The Regional District of Nanaimo (RDN) prepared its first Plan in 1988 and made amendments to it in 1996 and 2004. This Plan update is projected for a 10-year planning horizon, from 2018 to 2027.

The process to update the Plan has occurred in three stages. The first stage involved a review of the current solid waste system and preparation of a report on the implementation status of the 2004 Plan. The second stage involved a review of options to address the region's future solid waste management needs and identify preferred management options. The third stage sets out the implementation schedule for the preferred options and forms the revised Plan.

This Plan is a regulatory document for solid waste management and serves to guide solid waste management related activities and policy development in the RDN. In conjunction with regulations and Operational Certificates (OC) that may apply, the Plan regulates the operation of storage and disposal facilities that make up the region's solid waste management system.

1.1 Guiding Principles

The principles guiding the development and implementation of the Plan are:

1. Promote the Zero Waste Hierarchy of highest and best uses and support a circular economy.
2. Maximize use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately.
3. Support polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behavior outcomes.
4. Prevent organics and recyclables from going in the garbage.
5. Collaborate with other regional districts wherever practical.
6. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties to achieve regional targets set in plans.
7. Level playing field within regions for both private and public solid waste management facilities.¹

¹ BC Ministry of Environment, "A Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning," September, 2016, <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/garbage/swmp.pdf>.

1.2 Zero Waste Hierarchy and Targets

The future solid waste system will build on the existing framework of services and programs while improving the delivery of those services, and reducing the amount of waste sent for disposal. The proposed programs, infrastructure and policies for the Plan are presented in accordance with the Zero Waste Hierarchy, as shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Zero Waste Hierarchy (Adopted from the Zero Waste International Alliance)

The implementation of these programs and policies over the Plan’s 10-year timeframe is expected to continually exceed the provincial disposal rate target of 350 kg per capita and result in achievement of the following regional targets:

1. The ultimate goal of Zero Waste, as defined by Zero Waste International Alliance and adopted by the RDN:

“Zero Waste is a goal that is ethical, economical, efficient and visionary, to guide people in changing their lifestyles and practices to emulate sustainable natural cycles, where all discarded materials are designed to become resources for others to use.

Zero Waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them.

Implementing Zero Waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary, human, animal or plant health.”²

² Zero Waste International Alliance, “ZW Definition,” last modified 2009, <http://zwia.org/standards/zw-definition/>.

2. The introduction of programs and strategies to move the RDN towards 90% diversion by 2027 and/or a per capita disposal of 109 kg/year.

2 Background

The Province approved the RDN's first Plan in 1988. The main elements of the Plan consisted of a transfer station, a resource recovery facility, and a sanitary landfill to manage the residuals from the facility (estimated to be 20% of the solid waste stream). However, the resource recovery facility never came to fruition due to the proponent's inability to secure financing. Consequently, the RDN's new landfill was receiving 100% of the solid waste stream, resulting in filling much faster than anticipated at its inception. As a result, the RDN reviewed the Plan in 1992 to re-focus the Plan on the reduction of solid waste sent to the landfill. As a result of this review, user pay garbage collection, curbside recycling, a backyard composting program, and a disposal ban on cardboard were implemented.

In 1994, a full Plan amendment was initiated, which was comprised of two main components. The first part was the development of the "3Rs Plan" that was approved in 1996. The 3Rs Plan contained programs and policy initiatives to reduce the RDN's annual solid waste disposal needs by approximately 70%. The two major elements of the 3Rs Plan were the development of a privately built and operated composting facility for source-separated organics, and a privately built and operated construction and demolition (CD) waste recycling facility.

The second part was the development of a residual solid waste management plan to address the portion of the solid waste stream that would not be eliminated, or diverted through composting or recycling. The residual solid waste planning process assessed a wide array of processing and disposal options, and conducted detailed assessments of municipal solid waste (MSW), composting (as a means of further reducing the amount of solid waste requiring disposal) and solid waste export (as an alternative to siting a new landfill in the RDN).

In 2002, the RDN adopted "Zero" as their new solid waste diversion target.

In 2004, the second full Plan amendment began. This Plan amendment consolidated the 3Rs Plan, (later called the "Zero Waste Plan" due to the RDN adopting "zero" as their new solid waste diversion target in 2002); the outcomes of the residual waste management planning process, and a bylaw to license private solid waste management facilities. The key components of the 2004 Plan were:

- **Banning commercial organic waste from disposal as garbage** – This initiative supported the newly opened, privately built and operated composting facility (an objective of the original 3Rs Plan).

- **Implementation of an organics collection program for single-family homes** – This service was fully implemented throughout the RDN, including all municipal areas, by 2011.
- **Implementation of the Waste Stream Management Licensing Regulatory Bylaw** – The bylaw was implemented in 2005.
- **The export of garbage received at Church Road Transfer Station (CRTS) to the Cache Creek Landfill** – The RDN exported garbage delivered to the CRTS through a contract with the Greater Vancouver Regional District (now called Metro Vancouver) from 1998 to 2005 as a means to preserve space at the Regional Landfill.
- **Expansion of the capacity of the Regional Landfill within the existing property boundary through the construction of a geogrid toe berm** – Construction of the first toe berm was completed in 2004. This expansion allowed for the cessation of waste export and for all RDN garbage to be disposed at the Regional Landfill.

2.1 Plan Area

The RDN covers an area of approximately 207,000 hectares on the southeast coast of Vancouver Island. The RDN includes four incorporated municipalities and seven unincorporated electoral areas. A map of the RDN is provided as Figure 2.

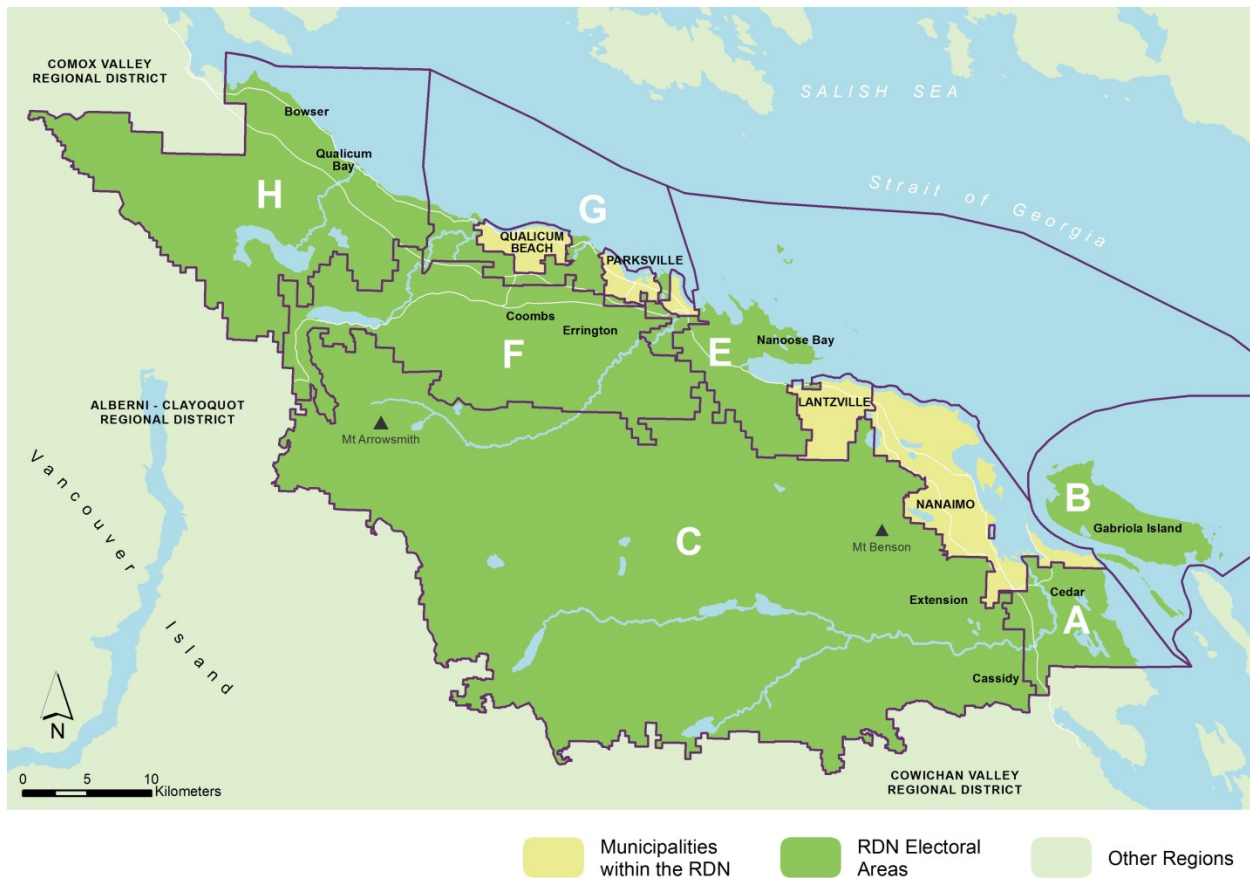


Figure 2 Electoral Areas in the RDN

Statistics Canada reports the 2016 population for the RDN as 155,698, including First Nations reserves, as shown in Table 1.³ Of this number, 25% (39,097) lived in electoral areas, 1% (1,035) lived on reserves, and the 74% (115,556) lived in municipalities. The four municipalities in the region are the City of Nanaimo, the District of Lantzville, the City of Parksville, and the Town of Qualicum Beach.

The seven electoral areas in the region are:

A: Cassidy, Cedar, Yellowpoint, South Wellington;

B: Gabriola, Decourcey and Mudge Islands;

C: Extension, Arrowsmith-Benson, East Wellington, Pleasant Valley;

E: Nanoose Bay;

Six First Nations Reserves neighbour the RDN:

- Nanaimo Town 1 & Nanaimo River 2, 3 & 4 (Snuneymuxw First Nation);
- Nanoose (Nanoose First Nation); and

³ Statistics Canada, "Census Profile, 2016 Census: Nanaimo, Regional district," last modified March 20, 2018, <http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/>.

F: Coombs, Hilliers, Errington;
 G: French Creek, Dashwood, Englishman River;
 and
 H: Shaw Hill, Qualicum Bay, Deep Bay, Bowser.

- Qualicum (Qualicum First Nation).

Table 1 Population by Area

Area	Population 2016
Electoral Area A	7,058
Electoral Area B	4,033
Electoral Area C	2,808
Electoral Area E	6,125
Electoral Area F	7,724
Electoral Area G	7,465
Electoral Area H	3,884
Sub-Total	39,097
City of Nanaimo	90,504
District of Lantzville	3,605
City of Parksville	12,514
Town of Qualicum Beach	8,943
Sub-Total	115,566
Nanaimo Town 1 Indian Reserve	360
Nanaimo River Indian Reserve	371
Nanoose Indian Reserve	230
Qualicum Indian Reserve	74
Sub-Total	1,035
Total Population (RDN)	155,698

2.1.1 Population Growth

The population of the region increased 73% from 84,819 in 1986 to 146,574 in 2011. As of 2016, Census data indicates the population of the region as 155,698, an 84% increase since the

inception of the original Plan.⁴ Forecasts predict the population will increase to 181,201 (114%) by 2026, and 194,849 (130%) by 2036.⁵

2.2 Waste Generation and Management

Waste generation in the RDN is measured by the total tonnage of material landfilled. The base line figure for waste generation in the RDN is 1,084 kg/capita/year from 1980's disposal estimates. Over the past 36 years, the RDN waste disposal rate has been reduced by approximately 50% to 550 kg/capita/year in 1990 and, by 68% to 347 kg/capita/year in 2014. The target for the amended Plan is to further drive diversion to 90% and/or a per capita disposal rate of 109 kg/year by 2027. Table 2 provides some comparable waste disposal rates for reference regarding the RDN disposal target.

Table 2 Jurisdictional Scan on Per Capita Disposal Rates⁶

Location	Reporting Year	Disposal kg /capita /year	Comment
RDN - projected	2027	109	Based on a 90% diversion target.
RDN - actual	2014	347	Based on 68% diversion achievement.
BC	2014	520	MSW Disposal in B.C. (1990-2014), Environmental Reporting BC.
California	2012	712	California's per capita disposal rates may not capture all waste and per capita disposal may be higher.
San Francisco	2012	482	Claim to have the highest waste diversion rate in the US.
Germany	2012	220	Highest reported diversion rate of European countries. Accounts for MSW only. The European Environmental Agency notes that municipal waste only accounts for around 10% of the waste stream.

⁴ Statistics Canada, "Census Profile, 2016 Census: Nanaimo, Regional district."

⁵ BC Stats, "Sub-Provincial Population Projections: P.E.O.P.L.E. 2017," last modified August 2017, <https://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/apps/PopulationProjections.aspx>.

⁶ Sharon Horsburgh (RDN Staff Report), "Jurisdictional Scan Regarding Waste Diversion Program," January 5, 2016.

Capannori, Italy	2012	146	Accounts for <u>household</u> waste only.
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A jurisdictional scan of North American and Europe indicates there are two potential paths being taken by communities striving for high levels of diversion:

1. Lower priority on source separation with the emphasis on energy recovery of the waste. The City of Edmonton provides an example of this strategy, and they are targeting a 90% diversion rate.
2. Maximizing source separation by moving beyond voluntary waste diversion and introducing regulatory instruments (e.g. mandatory waste separation and fines) or monetary incentives (e.g. “pay as you throw”). San Francisco and Capannori, Italy provide examples of communities using these strategies.

The RDN favors the maximization of source separation approach, while recognizing it is necessary to move beyond the largely voluntary programs that currently exist in the RDN to achieve high levels of diversion.

2.3 Waste Characterization

The most recent waste characterization study for the region was completed in 2012. As shown in Figure 3, the study indicated institutional, commercial, industrial (ICI) including multi-family and CD accounts for the largest portion of waste disposal at 63%, followed by self-haul customers at 20%, and the remaining 17% of the volume is attributed to residential accounts.

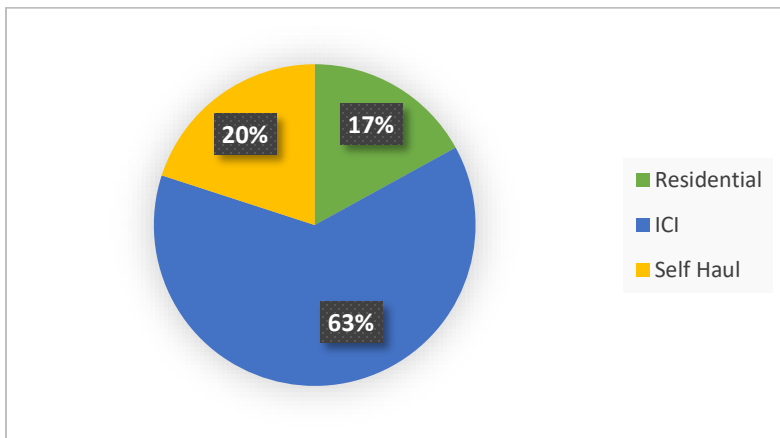


Figure 3 RDN Waste Disposal at Regional Landfill by Sector, 2012

It is estimated that approximately 3,300 tonnes of solid waste left the region in 2016, and can be attributed to the following three circumstances, which includes both CD and MSW:

1. It is believed a nominal amount of solid waste is transported in and out of region in areas near the regional boundaries as people look for the most convenient disposal location. For example, there are a few known incidences of Ladysmith residences hauling solid waste to the Regional Landfill in Cedar due to its close proximity. Similarly, anecdotal comments suggest RDN residents in the Qualicum area, on occasion, haul solid waste to the Comox Strathcona Regional District for disposal. The net amount is deemed negligible in the context of the overall Plan.
2. It is known there have been large demolition projects in recent years where solid waste has been hauled out of region for disposal. Two examples are:
 - a. 2015 City of Nanaimo Ferry Dock Demolition - 476 tonnes disposed of at a private landfill in the Capital Regional District; and
 - b. 2015 Wellington School Demolition - approximately 250 tonnes disposed of at a private landfill in Chilliwack. The contractor advised that disposal cost was less than half of the cost of RDN disposal, and they were not required to source separate recyclables.

It is impossible to predict to what extent similar circumstances will exist in the future. However, the examples demonstrate the propensity to seek out the lowest cost option, which is often contrary to Zero Waste.

3. Between 2013 and 2014, there was a drastic reduction of approximately 25%, estimated at 3,600 tonnes/year⁷ (excluding the large demolition projects noted above), of commercial solid waste exported for USA disposal, which was previously destined for the RDN landfill. This was likely a consequence of the lower Canadian dollar value as compared to the US dollar. It is without doubt future trends for export will continue to fluctuate and be influenced by the values of the Canadian and US dollars, transportation costs and business decisions.

2.4 Roles in Solid waste Management

Table 3 outlines the organizations that contribute to solid waste management in the RDN.

Table 3 Organizations Contributing to Solid Waste Management

Who	Roles in Solid Waste Management
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulates solid waste management facilities under federal jurisdiction. • Regulates the safety, labelling and sale of consumer products.

⁷ Carey McIver & Associates Ltd., “RDN Waste Export Analysis,” February 10, 2015.

Who	Roles in Solid Waste Management
Provincial Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various ministries have regulatory authority related to solid waste management. • Regulates product stewardship responsibility in BC.
RDN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops Plan to provide big picture oversight of solid waste management in the region. • Through plans and plan implementation (including bylaws), works to meet solid waste disposal goals and targets and ensures that community has access to solid waste management services that are environmentally sound and cost effective. • Ensures that legislative and policy requirements are followed, including monitoring and reporting. • Chairs committees and coordinates with municipalities in service delivery. • Operates the Regional Landfill and Church Road Transfer Station (CRTS). • Provides residential curbside collection of food waste, garbage and recycling in all Electoral Areas, District of Lantzville, City of Parksville and food waste and recycling in the Town of Qualicum Beach. • Supports Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs in the jurisdiction. • Incorporates the Zero Waste Hierarchy within operations and those of member municipalities. • Serves as a model for the industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) sector incorporating the latest strategies and approaches for achieving Zero Waste (e.g. purchasing policy, print material requirements). • Develops policies which promote a level playing field within the solid waste management sector.
Municipalities (council and staff)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide/ coordinate solid waste management service, or own/operate facilities. • May make bylaws dealing with solid waste collection. • Municipal enforcement officers as part of enforcement team.
First Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide solid waste management services or may participate in regional solid waste management system.
Product Stewards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and process stewarded products. • Coordinate local government delivery of service where applicable. • Provide and/or fund education and marketing. • Provide deposit refunds to consumers (where applicable). • Monitor and report on recovery rates.

Who	Roles in Solid Waste Management
Private sector involved in solid waste management (e.g. haulers, facility operators, depot operators)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May provide recycling and solid waste management services and own/operate facilities. • May provide collection sites for residential, multi-family, and ICI recycling. • May provide collection sites for product stewardship items. • May provide zero waste recycling and marketing for hard to recycle products. • Generally, services multi-family residential buildings, ICI, CD and land clearing sectors. • May provide zero waste education services. • May be regulated by local government through Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw.
Nanaimo Recycling Exchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipient of RDN funding for a five year period for research and recycling of materials not commercially marketable.
Neighbouring jurisdictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May send solid waste to Regional Landfill or accept solid waste from the RDN. • Partner to look for synergies and/or consistencies in solid waste management with neighbouring jurisdictions.
Residents and businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for carrying out proper solid waste reduction, recycling and disposal activities.

2.5 Solid Waste Flows

Figure 4 illustrates the breadth of activities/services, and stakeholders engaged with the current solid waste management system. There are a wide range of solid waste management activities underway that reflect both a relatively mature solid waste management system and significant economic activity based on secondary resources.

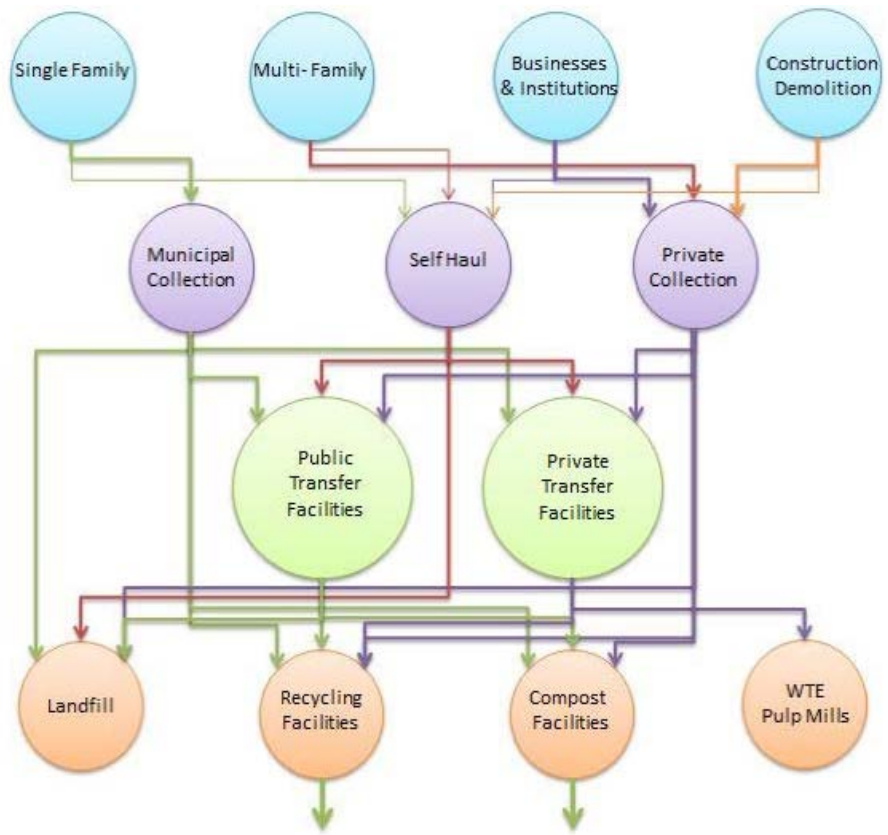


Figure 4 Components of the Waste Management System in the RDN

3 Existing Solid Waste Management System

The RDN has a broad range of solid waste management programs and infrastructure. This section provides an overview of the existing solid waste management system and describes the major infrastructure, services, programs and policies. A detailed description of the Existing Solid Waste Management System can be found in Appendix D.

The updated 2004 Plan introduced the Zero Waste Plan and expanded on policies and programs to increase diversion. This strategy effectively increased recyclable commodities and transferred the management of those items to the private sector. Examples of this span the solid waste stream spectrum and include wood waste, CD, yard waste, food waste and extended producer responsibility (EPR) products.

This transfer of solid waste management responsibility to the private sector has resulted in reduced cost of government, as well as growth in the solid waste management business sector, attributing to increased employment opportunities and tax contributions which are of great

benefit to the community. These policies have created a robust solid waste management industry in the region and have resulted in world class solid waste diversion levels.

This model of transferring the solid waste management activities to the private sector ensures “user pay” where the full cost of solid waste management is born by the generator. Conversely, many communities rely primarily on taxation in providing solid waste management services hiding the true cost of waste management.

In May 2013, the report *“Zero Waste Business Case, Draft for Expert Review”*, by Innes Hood Consulting Inc., was prepared for the Ministry of the Environment.⁸ The report concluded there is a positive business case for implementing a Zero Waste Strategy for BC. Depending on how aggressively it is implemented (i.e., 62% vs 81% diversion), by 2025 a Zero Waste Strategy will:

- produce between \$56 million and \$126 million of annual net economic benefit;
- add between \$27 million and \$89 million to the GDP; and
- generate between \$755,000; and \$2.5 million in annual income tax revenue for BC.

The report also states the business case for Zero Waste is strengthened if supporting policies are developed to encourage the creation and retention of remanufacturing facilities within BC, and prevent leakage to other jurisdictions. The RDN’s current policies, which move waste to the private sector, are in harmony with the findings of this study. The preferred options for the amended Plan set out in Section 4 further strengthen this model. As a result, the RDN is expected to continue seeing an increased diversion, coupled with further economic growth in the waste management sector.

3.1 Education and Outreach

Both the RDN and the City of Nanaimo undertake promotion and education related to solid waste management within the region, as detailed below:

The RDN:

- provides information related to the solid waste management planning, bylaws and Zero Waste programs on the Solid Waste and Recycling pages of the RDN’s website (<http://www.rdn.bc.ca/>) and the RDN Get Involved webpage (<http://getinvolved.rdn.ca/>);
- distributes a Zero Waste program newsletter to all homes two to three times per year;

⁸ Innes Hood, “Zero Waste Business Case: Draft for Expert Review,” May, 2013, https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/environment/waste-management/industrial-waste/industrial-waste/zero_waste_business_case_draft.pdf.

- maintains a curbside app for users to find out where they can bring their reusable, recyclable and compostable items;
- delivers a Zero Waste school education program which provides free classroom workshops to schools throughout the RDN.;
- maintains RDN Get Involved webpage;
- delivers curbside outreach program; and
- monitors and maintains social media posts.

The City of Nanaimo:

- distributes their “Trash Talk” newsletter to all City addresses in the spring and fall of each year; and
- maintains a dedicated web page on the City’s website (www.nanaimo.ca) that includes information related to the City’s residential collection services, and a list of reuse and recycling organizations operating in the City.

3.2 Reduction and Reuse Activities

Both the RDN and the City of Nanaimo encourage residents to “reduce and reuse”, in accordance with the Zero Waste Hierarchy.

Both organizations promote backyard composting via their respective websites on how to backyard compost and grasscycle. Each spring, the City of Nanaimo holds a weekend long reuse-focused, curbside swap event called “Reuse Rendezvous” whereby residents are encouraged to put out items they no longer want but may be useful to others.

In addition to the RDN’s and City’s reduction and reuse activities, there are several other organizations involved in reuse in the RDN, including several private and non-profit retailers and many on-line classified services such as Craigslist and UsedNanaimo.com that are actively involved in the sale and purchase of used goods. The Repair Café Nanaimo holds repair workshops where residents can bring in their broken items and receive help from local repair experts.

3.3 Recycling

Curbside collection of recyclables is provided to single family homes to residents of all electoral areas, City of Nanaimo, City of Parksville, District of Lantzville and Town of Qualicum Beach.

Both regional facilities (Regional Landfill and the CRTS) accept limited recyclable material, including scrap metal, paper, cardboard, household plastic containers, metal food and beverage containers, vehicle batteries, oil filters, wood waste, yard waste, mattresses, gypsum, ODS appliances and controlled wastes.

There are three Material Recycling Facilities (MRF) are owned and operated by private waste management companies in the RDN: Progressive Waste, Emterra and Cascades, all located in Nanaimo.

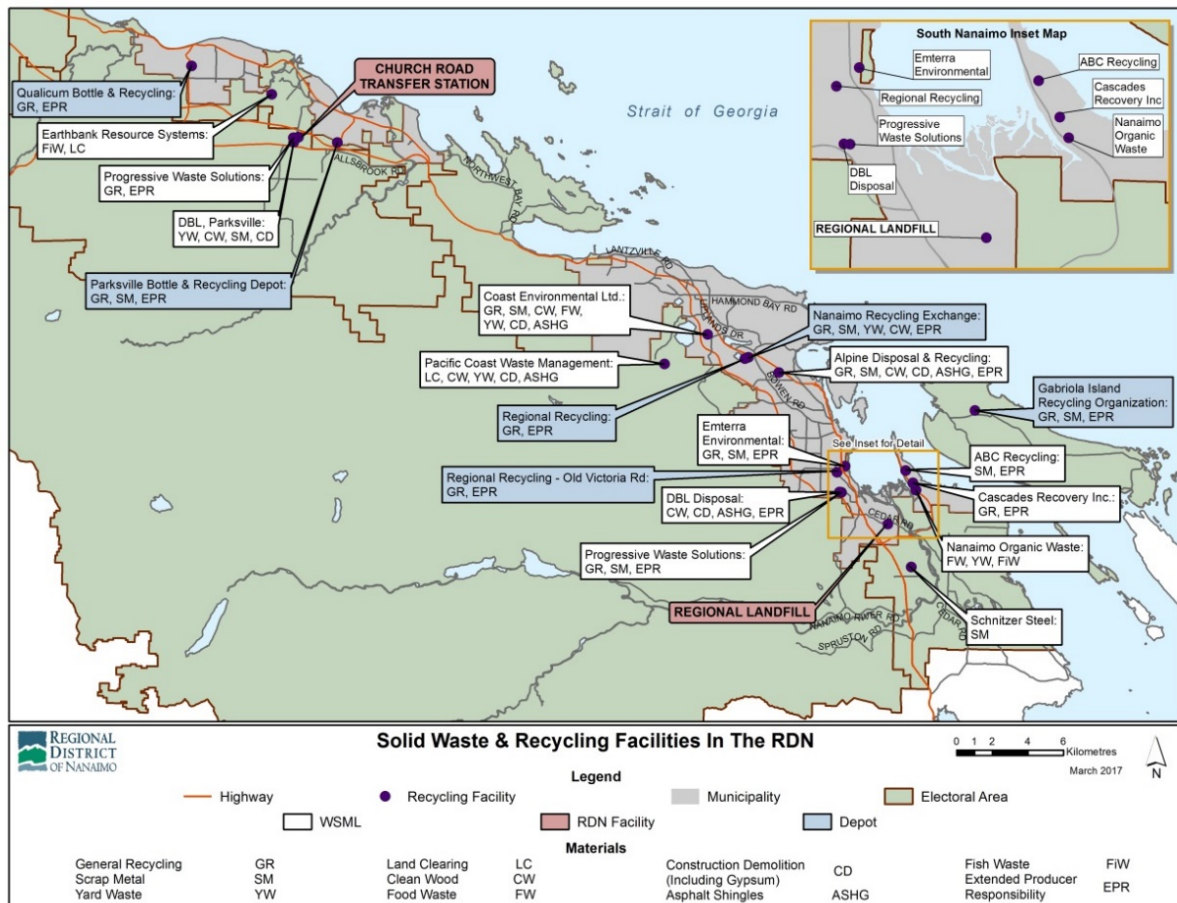


Figure 5 Solid Waste & Recycling Facilities in the RDN

Figure 5 shows the locations of both the private and not-for-profit recycling depots throughout the region which accept EPR material and other recyclables from private businesses and residents.

3.4 Organics Management

In the RDN, there are reuse programs for leftover and excess food through food banks and other food redistribution services. Additionally, some food scraps are picked up by area farmers for use as animal feed. However, the majority of organics are sent to centralized composting facilities. There are two licensed composting facilities in the RDN: Nanaimo Organic Waste

(formerly International Composting Corporation) and Earthbank Resource Systems. The types of materials each of these facilities manages are as follows:

- Nanaimo Organic Waste
 - Residential “green bin” kitchen scraps and soiled paper
 - Commercial food waste
 - Yard waste
 - Fish waste
 - Clean wood
- Earthbank
 - Farmed and wild fish waste
 - Farmed salmon mortalities
 - Ground up bark from the forestry industry
 - Ground up land clearing debris (exclusively local forest materials)

Nanaimo Organic Waste, a drum-style in-vessel composting facility, opened in Nanaimo in 2004 and is the only food waste processing facility in the RDN. The composted end product is sold as a bulk product for blending into soil mixes.

In 2005, the RDN introduced a commercial organics ban. Based on waste characterization studies carried out before and after the ban, the per capita tonnage of compostable organics in the waste stream dropped from 95.5 kg/capita to 91.2 kg/capita in 2004 and 2012, respectively. These findings indicate the current organics ban has achieved only modest success, and there remains significant opportunity for further diversion of organic waste.

In 2018, more than 56,000 single family homes in Nanaimo, Lantzville, Parksville, Qualicum Beach and the RDN Electoral Areas received weekly curbside food waste collection service.

3.5 Yard Waste

Yard waste, such as leaves and grass clippings, are not collected as part of the residential waste collection services offered by the RDN. Residents and businesses are encouraged to manage their yard waste in one of the following manners:

- reduce the amount of yard waste through practices such as grasscycling and xeriscaping;
- compost in backyard or on-site;
- self-haul to one of several yard waste depots in the RDN (“What Goes Where” tool);
- hire a yard waste removal service; and/or
- inclusion of yard waste removal clause in landscaping contracts.

Use of these yard waste management practices and services is encouraged by a variety of policies including:

- enforcement of ban on yard waste disposed as garbage at the landfill site and transfer station;
- enforcement of ban on the inclusion of yard waste in the City of Nanaimo's⁹ and RDN's residential garbage collection service;
- exclusion of yard waste collection as part of the single-family residential curbside service; and
- promotion the yard waste management alternatives.

This approach to yard waste management has been successful at minimizing the amount of yard waste being landfilled. The 2012 waste composition study indicated yard waste is roughly 2.5% of the residential waste sent to landfill, and 5% of overall waste landfilled.

3.6 Waste Collection

Residential curbside garbage, recycling and food waste collection service is provided to single family homes in all Electoral Areas of the RDN, City of Parksville and District of Lantzville by a private collection contractor. Town of Qualicum Beach staff provide garbage collection to some ICI buildings and all single family homes, while recycling and food waste collection is provided by the RDN through a contracted waste hauler for single family homes. City of Nanaimo staff provide garbage and food waste collection to single family homes while recycling is provided by a contracted waste hauler.¹⁰

Throughout the RDN, there are a number of private waste haulers that services the multi-family and ICI sectors that require solid waste collection.

3.7 Transfer Stations

The CRTS is located on Church Road, in Electoral Area F, about four kilometres southwest of downtown Parksville. The facility opened in 1991, and is approximately two hectares in size. CRTS receives garbage, yard waste, wood waste, CD, and limited recyclables from communities in the northern portion of the RDN: Parksville, Qualicum Beach, and Electoral Areas E, F, G, and H. In recent years, with the growth of Nanaimo, this facility has also started to receive waste

⁹ The City of Nanaimo is currently changing over their residential curbside collection program to an automated system and will include yard waste as part of their curbside collection service.

¹⁰ The City of Nanaimo is currently changing over their residential curbside collection program to an automated system and will operating the entire service with city staff as part of a two phase process starting in Fall 2017.

generated in parts of Nanaimo. In 2012, approximately 30% of the region's garbage was delivered to CRTS.

Garbage brought to the CRTS is transferred to the Regional Landfill in Nanaimo. The limited recyclables such as cardboard and metal are transferred to various recycling processors, and food waste, kitchen waste, and yard waste are transferred to the Nanaimo Organic Waste Facility in South Nanaimo.

In 2010, the site was re-designed to accommodate population growth to 2030, include a food waste transfer area, and to segregate large commercial-sized waste vehicles from small passenger-sized vehicles and trucks. The new transfer station was built in accordance with the RDN Green Building Policy, and has received LEED Gold® accreditation, the first transfer station in Canada.

3.8 Landfill and Other Disposal Facilities

The Regional Landfill is located approximately 5 kilometres south of downtown Nanaimo and is owned and operated by the RDN. The landfill operates on a 21 hectare section of a 38 hectare property, approximately 2.7 hectares of which have been permanently closed. In accordance with Ministry of Environment-approved Design and Operations Plan, a North Berm Lateral Expansion was completed and added approximately 10 years of capacity to the site. One final expansion in the south east area of the site is planned when the North Berm area is filled. The site has been receiving MSW from the RDN since 1971 and given the current tonnages of wastes received, the operation life of the landfill is expected to continue until 2038.

There are two closed landfills in the RDN: the Parksville Landfill and the Qualicum Beach Landfill. These sites are the responsibility of their respective municipalities.

Waste disposal facilities on First Nations' land are regulated by the federal Indian Reserve Waste Disposal Regulations. Currently, there are no federally authorized waste management facilities on First Nations land in the region. The RDN's Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw does not apply to activities on First Nations' land.

3.9 Policies and Regulations

Six main policies influence the RDN solid waste management system:

1. the user-pay system;
2. variable tipping fees;
3. disposal and collection bans;
4. private sector waste management;
5. open burning restrictions; and

6. provincial product stewardship programs.

The first four policies fall within the scope of the Plan. Burning restrictions are applied through a combination of provincial regulation (e.g. Open Burning Smoke Control Regulation) and augmented by RDN and municipal bylaws. Provincial product stewardship programs are regulated by the BC Ministry of Environment and significantly influence the management of specific waste materials generated in the RDN.

3.9.1 User Pay

Both the RDN and the City of Nanaimo have user pay curbside garbage collection programs. All households have a one can limit (maximum 50 lbs) every other week¹¹. Residents can utilize up to two “Extra Garbage Tags” per week to set out additional cans. The vast majority of homes set out one can of waste or less every two weeks. The RDN curbside program is fully funded by user fees and is not augmented by taxation.

The RDN solid waste program, other than curbside waste collection discussed in the previous paragraph, is primarily funded by landfill tipping fees augmented by a small tax requisition. In 2016 the split was approximately 93% tipping fee revenue and 7% taxation. These revenues are applied to solid waste program costs including operation of the landfill and transfer station, organics waste management, illegal dumping mitigation, education, policy and regulatory work. Insignificant relative to the overall budget are other revenues such as grants, sale of asbestos bags, and licensing fees associated with the Waste Stream Licensing program.

3.9.2 Variable Tipping Fees

The RDN tipping fees vary depending upon the materials. The 2016 base tipping fee for MSW is \$125/tonne. Fees for other materials are varied on the basis of cost to handle the material and/or to motivate diversion. For example, the 2016 tip fee for asbestos waste is \$500/tonne and is based on the landfill airspace consumption and the direct handling costs for management of the material. In the case of CD material containing recyclables, the 2016 tip fee is \$360/tonne and potential of imposition of a fine. The intention with this latter example is to provide an incentive to source separate and divert waste. Schedule C: Bylaws contains a full list of the accepted materials and associated tipping fees.

3.9.3 Material Disposal Bans

The first material ban was introduced by the RDN in 1991 to encourage the recycling of gypsum. Since that time, a number of other materials have been banned. A full list of banned material

¹¹ Subject to change in the City of Nanaimo following the full implementation of automated curbside collection.

and the implementation date of the ban is provided in Section 3.11. Enforcement of the bans to date at the Regional Landfill and at the CRTS has been applied to the most egregious cases of contamination. Minor amounts of banned materials such as paper, food waste or recyclable plastic is not uncommon.

3.9.4 Private Sector Waste Management

As the RDN waste management system has matured, the trend has been away from government provided service to an increase in services provided by the private sector, which includes both for- and non- profit organizations. The three policies described above, aided by burning bans and the provincial initiative discussed in the following section, have created a positive business climate for this trend.

Many communities have developed government-run depots that accept a wide range of recyclable items. For those residents located in close proximity, these facilities typically provide a high level of convenience as a “one-stop” drop off. Commonly, the cost of operating these facilities is augmented by taxation. As a result, there is typically a loss of private sector enterprise given the challenge to compete with a government subsidized facility.

In the case of the RDN, government services have been reduced where the private sector is providing the service. RDN facilities typically do not accept products covered under the provincial stewardship programs. Where materials are accepted, there is a drop off fee. In this way, consumers and generators are encouraged to use the private facilities. The net result has been robust private sector waste management in the region, with diversion reaching 68%, and reduced cost of government to directly provide these services.

3.9.5 Burning Bans

Most developed areas of the RDN have burning restrictions for land clearing waste, CD debris, and yard waste. In most developed areas, burning of these wastes is prohibited year-round, but in some areas yard waste can be burned only during a limited time frame annually (usually a small window of time is given in the spring and fall). In undeveloped areas, burning of land clearing waste and yard waste is generally allowed, provided any local fire restrictions and the BC Open Burning Smoke Control regulation are being met. With restrictions in place, generators of these materials must find alternative disposal options and are encouraged to select options such as composting, re-use (of CD materials) or recycling.

3.9.6 Provincial Product Stewardship

The Province has implemented several product stewardship programs over the past decade. Product stewardship is defined as a management system based on industry and consumers taking life-cycle responsibility for the products they produce and use. As a result, the materials covered under a product stewardship program are less likely to enter the RDN’s waste

management system. There are province-wide product stewardship programs currently in place for:

- Batteries (household)
- Beverage Containers (deposit)
- Cell Phones
- Electronic Equipment and Devices
- Flammable Liquids
- Gasoline
- Lamp and Lighting Equipment
- Large Appliances
- Lead-Acid Batteries
- Oil and Antifreeze Containers
- Oil Filters
- Outdoor Power Equipment
- Packaging and Printed Paper
- Paint Aerosols
- Paints
- Pesticides (Domestic)
- Pharmaceuticals
- Small Appliances, Tools, Sports and Hobby Equipment
- Smoke and Carbon Monoxide Alarms
- Thermostats
- Tires
- Used Oil and Antifreeze

The RDN has actively encouraged the Province and product manufacturers to undertake new product stewardship initiatives and continues to promote the expansion of stewardship programs.

3.10 Regulatory Authorities

The RDN currently has authority under the existing 2004 Plan for waste stream licensing. RDN Bylaw No. 1386 requires solid waste management facilities operating in the RDN to maintain a Waste Stream Management License (WSML). The authority to license and regulate solid waste facilities is given to regional districts through BC's Environmental Management Act. The RDN's licensing bylaw was enacted under the 2004 Plan.

The RDN's licensing bylaw (Bylaw No. 1386) was established to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Create a high standard of operation for waste management facilities located in the RDN;
2. Encourage and protect legitimate waste management operations within the RDN;
3. Establish a reporting system for the flow of waste materials within the RDN to assist in tracking our waste reduction rate;
4. Protect and enhance the waste reduction rate achieved in the RDN; and
5. Provide a level playing field for industry.

All facilities that handle MSW in whole or part are included in the licensing system, with the exception of those facilities noted under "exclusions" below. This means transfer stations, recycling depots, composting facilities, material recovery facilities and brokers are subject to the licensing system. Facilities excluded from obtaining a license are:

- Disposal facilities such as landfill and incinerators (these facilities will remain under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Province)
- Soil manufacturing facilities (unless they are composting MSW-based materials on-site)

- Private on-site depots (such as the centralized recycling areas used by office buildings and mall tenants)
- Stewardship program depots
- Reuse businesses
- Concrete and asphalt recycling operations and auto wreckers since the material handled by these operations has not traditionally been handled as MSW
- Municipally owned facilities including the CRTS

The updated Plan should reconsider the wording of these exemptions to provide further clarity. For instance, the intent of not regulating disposal facilities under the regulatory jurisdiction of the Province is intended to avoid duplication of regulation. Consideration should be given to clarifying this exemption to apply to facilities operating under a Ministry of Environment Permit or OC.

Currently there are 14 waste stream management licenses in place in the RDN and 1 application under review. A list of currently licensed facilities and facilities currently undergoing application review is provided below:

- Waste Stream Management License Holders (as of March 2018)
 - ABC Recycling
 - Alpine Disposal & Recycling
 - BFI Canada, Springhill
 - BFI Nanaimo Recycling Facility
 - Cascades Recovery Inc.
 - Coast Environmental Ltd.
 - DBL Disposal Service Ltd.
 - DBL Disposal Service Ltd. – Church Road
 - Earthbank Resource Systems
 - Emterra Environmental
 - International Composting Corporation
 - Pacific Coast Waste Management
 - Parksville Bottle & Recycling Depot
 - Schnitzer Steel Pacific
- Waste Stream Management Applications Under Review (as of July 2017)
 - Nanaimo Recycling Exchange

3.11 Disposal Bans

The practice of banning the disposal of specific wastes from the landfill, when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used by the RDN since 1991. Current landfill bans on recyclable and compostable materials include:

- Gypsum (implemented in 1991);
- Cardboard (1992);
- Paper, metal and tires (1998);
- Commercial food waste (2005);
- Wood waste and yard and garden waste (2007);
- EPR materials designated under BC's recycling regulation (2007); and
- Household plastic, metal food and beverage containers (2009).

Disposal bans are considered to be a critical policy mechanism to drive diversion activities, particularly in the ICI and CD sectors.

3.12 Illegal Dumping

Illegal dumping on private and public lands has been a long-standing concern in the RDN. In 2017, over 35 tonnes of illegally dumped material was removed through clean-up initiatives and disposed of appropriately.

Although it represents less than 1% of the total solid waste generated in the region, illegally dumped material can have serious effects on the environment, wildlife habitats and the ability of others to use and enjoy outdoor recreational areas.

The RDN has implemented an Anti-Illegal Dumping program that includes:

- Prevention of illegal dumping through education;
- Funding the clean-up of illegal dump sites; and
- Illegal dumping surveillance and enforcement activities.

The RDN spends approximately \$60,000 annually combating illegal dumping. Pursuant to RDN Bylaw No. 1386, those who generate (own), deliver or abandon waste illegally can be subject to a fine of up to \$200,000. The RDN also provides funding for four non-profit charity organizations to assist in the cost of hauling and tipping fees for illegal dumping at their operations at a cost of approximately \$76,000 annually.

3.13 Construction and Demolition (CD) Waste

CD projects generate a wide range of materials most of which are reusable or recyclable. These include concrete, asphalt, wood, gypsum wallboard, metal, cardboard, asphalt roofing and plastic.

The RDN promotes diversion of these materials through disposal bans on cardboard, gypsum (drywall), metal and wood, and high tipping fees on loads of CD waste arriving at the Regional Landfill (loads of CD waste cannot be delivered to the CRTS). However, there are examples of where the high tipping fees have failed to result in diversion with the material hauled out of region for disposal. Examples of these are the 2015 City of Nanaimo Ferry Dock Demolition where 476 tonnes of wood waste was disposed of at a private landfill in the Capital Regional District, and the 2015 Wellington School Demolition where approximately 250 tonnes of demolition waste was disposed of at a private landfill in Chilliwack. In the latter example, the contractor advised that disposal costs were less than half of the cost of RDN disposal at the Regional Landfill and they were not required to source separate recyclables.

There are several facilities in the RDN that accept source-separated discarded CD materials for recycling, as listed in Table 4.

Table 4 Construction & Demolition Waste Management Operations in the RDN

Material	Facility Name
Asphalt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haylock Bros. Paving • Hub City Paving • DBL Disposal
Asphalt Shingles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific Coast Waste Management • Alpine Disposal and Recycling • DBL Disposal
Concrete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DBL Disposal • DBL Recycling • Hub City Paving • Haylock Bros. Paving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpine Disposal and Recycling • Pacific Coast Waste Management • Parksville Heavy Equipment
Metal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABC Recycling • Alpine Disposal & Recycling • Annex Auto • Carl's Metal Salvage • DBL Disposal • DBL Recycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parksville Bottle and Recycling depot Nanaimo Recycling Exchange • Regional Recycling – Nanaimo • Regional Recycling - South • Schnitzer Steel

Material	Facility Name
Wood (lumber)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpine Disposal & Recycling • DBL Disposal • DBL Recycling • Gabriola Island Recycling Organization Nanaimo Recycling Exchange • Pacific Coast Waste Management

It is believed a significant portion of CD waste is recycled or used as a fuel substitute, including the following processes:

- Wood waste is chipped and used as hog fuel at pulp mills on Vancouver Island and Washington State;
- Drywall (gypsum) is recycled;
- Metal is recycled;
- Concrete and asphalt are recycled; and
- Asphalt shingles are recycled on a limited basis.

There is also significant reuse of building materials and fixtures through salvage operations and retail stores such as Demxx and Habitat for Humanity’s ReStore.

3.14 Multi-Family Waste

There are approximately 13,430 multi-family residential units in the RDN, of which approximately 12,000 units are located in the City of Nanaimo.¹² Collection services to multi-family buildings are privately managed throughout the RDN, including the City of Nanaimo. Each building is responsible for hiring their own collection services for garbage and recycling.

In 2008, the RDN implemented a Multi-Family Diversion Strategy aimed at increasing the level of recycling activities available to multi-family residents living in townhouses, mobile homes, apartments and condominiums. At the time, RDN staff estimated 75% of multi-family buildings had recycling services on-site, primarily for cardboard and paper collection only. In 2012, the service levels were found to have significantly improved since 2008, with 94% of multi-family buildings reporting they had recycling services for cardboard, paper and plastic containers. The primary mechanism by which the RDN encourages recycling in multi-family buildings is through

¹² Sharon Horsburgh (RDN Staff Report), “Multi-Family Housing Diversion Strategy Progress Report,” February 2, 2012.

landfill bans that prohibit the landfilling of residential recyclables such as household plastic containers, recyclable paper, cardboard and metal.

Since garbage and recyclables generated at multi-family buildings are generally collected by trucks servicing businesses and institutions, no data is available on the specific quantities disposed or recycled by the multi-family sector. Research done in other jurisdictions indicates recycling rates in multi-family dwellings are typically much lower than those associated with single-family recycling programs. For example, Metro Vancouver reports that only 16% of waste from multi-family dwellings is recycled, and the City of Toronto reports an 18% recycling rate.¹³

¹⁴ Comparatively, single-family homes in the RDN recycle 30% of their discards through the curbside recycling program (not including kitchen scraps collection).

During the RDN's 2012 waste composition study, a load of garbage from multi-family buildings was sampled to provide a rough estimate of the composition of the waste being discarded by multi-family buildings. The composition data suggests that the majority of waste disposed as garbage in multi-family buildings is recyclable (26%) or compostable (44%).

Challenges to achieving a high degree of source separation in the multi-family sector include inconvenience, cost, available space for separation and often a lack of a site champion to promote diversion.

RDN multi-family residences are serviced by private haulers. The service is typically provided in conjunction with, and using the same equipment as used to serve the ICI sector.

3.15 Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Waste

The RDN encourages recycling by the ICI sector through variable tipping fees and landfill bans which prohibit the landfilling of recyclables, food waste and yard waste. An assessment of the garbage disposed by the ICI sector was done as part of the RDN's 2012 waste composition study. The data estimates approximately 42% of the garbage disposed is compostable, including food scraps (28%), yard waste (8%) and compostable paper products (6%). An estimated 16% is considered recyclable and consists primarily of paper and cardboard (12%) with metal, pallet wrap and gypsum making up the remainder of the recyclable portion of the ICI garbage.

¹³ Metro Vancouver, "Multi-Family Waste Summary," April 19, 2010, <http://www.metrovancouver.org/region/dialogues/Reports%20and%20Issue%20Summary%20Notes/Multi-FamilyWaste-NS-Summary20110419.pdf>.

¹⁴ City of Toronto, "Excess Garbage, Recycling & Organics," last accessed April 6, 2018, <http://www.toronto.ca/garbage/pdf/2010-graph.pdf>.

3.16 Household Hazardous Waste

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is managed, to a large extent, through BC product stewardship programs which have set up collection programs for the majority of household hazardous waste products, such as paint, pesticides, solvents and used motor oil.

The RDN will continue to promote the use of existing Provincial product stewardship programs for the disposal of household hazardous wastes. Additionally, the RDN will encourage new product stewardship programs for other hazardous components of the MSW stream.

3.17 Advocacy

The RDN continues to advocate for greater waste diversion in the region by engaging with federal, provincial and local government agencies, as well as BC product stewardship groups. The costs and responsibilities of waste management have historically been borne by local governments and taxpayers. This is currently shifting; British Columbia is a national leader in having industry arrange for the collection and recycling of designated products and packaging. The responsibility for the costs and risk to manage the life cycle of products should progressively transfer to the manufacturers of goods, and the consumers who use them, to provide the appropriate market mechanism to encourage more sustainable manufacturing and consumer choices.

The RDN's advocacy role may include:

- Petition the Provincial and Federal Governments to act on matters outside local jurisdiction in an effort to minimize waste.
 - Petition senior governments on an on-going basis, and in a variety of ways, including writing letters, arranging meetings at a senior staff and political level, and alerting the media.
 - Consider partnerships with other organizations for joint advocacy initiatives.
- Encourage, demonstrate and advocate for consumers and producers to move towards a closed loop (cradle to cradle) system.
 - Educate the public on the Zero Waste Hierarchy.
 - Support and promote local re-use and repair programs.
 - Demonstrate how to build a closed loop system.
 - Advocate for producers to ensure their products' and packaging life cycle is consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy.
- Petition the Provincial and Federal Governments for the expansion and/or addition of EPR programs.

- Petition senior governments and other related influential organizations, including the Union of BC Municipalities, Federation of Canadian Municipalities and the Local Government Management Association, on an on-going basis, and in a variety of ways including writing letters, arranging meetings at a senior staff and political level, and alerting the media.
- Insist that new EPR programs must meet or exceed current recycling collection programs and offer consistency of services.
- Collaborate with the BC Product Stewardship Council, EPR Stewards, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment and the Recycling Council of BC.
- Partner with neighbouring regional districts and other organizations to ensure a broader, more unified message is expressed when shared concerns are brought forward.

4 Zero Waste Strategy

In 2002, the RDN committed to Zero Waste as its long-term waste reduction and diversion target through the introduction of the Zero Waste Strategy. Zero Waste focuses on reducing the region’s environmental footprint by minimizing the amount of waste that must be landfilled through reduction, reuse, recycling, redesign, composting, and other actions. The RDN was the first jurisdiction on Vancouver Island and one of several forward looking local governments in Canada and around the world to move beyond recycling and adopt a Zero Waste approach to eliminating waste.

In support of the RDN’s Zero Waste goal, the RDN Regional Growth Strategy (adopted November 2011) states the RDN will:

- Pursue an approach to solid waste management that focuses on waste reduction, with the ultimate goal of eliminating the need for waste disposal (i.e. a “Zero Waste” approach); and
- Ensure all new high density developments are designed to support full recycling to include food waste collection and materials prohibited from entering the RDN landfill.

The RDN and its member municipalities, residents and businesses have led the way in innovative approaches to reducing the amount of garbage that must be landfilled. In 1991, the RDN introduced Canada’s first user pay residential garbage collection system. Since then, the RDN and its partners have expanded curbside recycling programs, banned paper, metal, commercial food waste, clean wood waste and other recyclable materials from the landfill, and successfully promoted composting throughout the region.

The Zero Waste Strategy outlines how the RDN plans to continue reducing the quantity of waste disposed.

The Zero Waste Strategy was developed by undertaking the following steps:

1. Reviewing the existing Zero Waste Strategy (previously called the Zero Waste Plan) to identify what elements should be retained and carried forward to become part of the updated Zero Waste Strategy;
2. Identify new waste reduction opportunities by:
 - a. Reviewing waste diversion initiatives undertaken in other North American jurisdictions considered “leading edge”;
 - b. Interviewing waste management coordinators in BC and across Canada; and
 - c. Brainstorming RDN-unique ideas.
3. Develop a menu of options for possible inclusion in the Zero Waste Strategy using initiatives identified in the first two steps;
4. Present the menu of possible options to the Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee (RSWAC) to obtain their feedback; and
5. Develop a draft Plan based upon RSWAC’s and staff input.

The Zero Waste Strategy is organized into two sections:

- **Ongoing Programs** – programs that were part of the 2004 Zero Waste Plan, were implemented and continue to operate, including programs identified in the annual budget for 2017;
- **New Programs** – programs with new diversion potential will be implemented in 2018 to 2021 upon adoption of this Plan.

4.1 Ongoing Programs 2017

4.1.1 School Education Program

The School Education Program contracts out the design and delivery of a primary school program with a focus on the concept of zero waste.

4.1.2 Illegal Dumping Program

The Illegal Dumping Program includes surveillance and enforcement activities as well as on-going clean-up of illegal dumping sites and free disposal (tipping fees are waived) for community clean-up events.

The RDN currently waives landfill tip fees for waste received from a few select charitable organizations operating in the RDN. There is definite support for this program which is currently under review and may result in some adjustment on the distribution of funding.

4.1.3 Disposal Bans

The practice of banning the disposal of specific wastes from the landfill, when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used by the RDN since 1991. Current landfill bans on recyclable and compostable materials include gypsum, cardboard, paper, metal and tires, commercial food waste, yard and garden waste, wood waste and EPR materials designated under BC's recycling regulation, household plastic containers and metal food and beverage containers. Disposal bans are considered to be a critical policy mechanism to drive diversion activities, particularly in the ICI and CD sectors.

4.1.4 Zero Waste Promotion

The Zero Waste Promotion and Education program contains the following elements:

- Enhances current zero waste information initiatives including the website, newsletters and participation in community events.
- Supports and promotes use of communication tools to assist residents in accessing locations to take recyclable or reusable goods. Examples include the RDN Curbside "What Goes Where" feature, the Recycle Council of BC Hotline, Zero Waste Business Tool kit and the RDN and City of Nanaimo Organic Waste in Multi-Family Buildings Guide.

4.1.5 Recycling at RDN Facilities

As a convenience, the RDN provides the opportunity for self-haul customers at the disposal facilities to recycle items such as appliances, propane tanks, scrap metal, gypsum (at CRTS), cardboard, paper, glass, and metal and plastic food and beverage containers. Self-haul and commercial customers can also compost food waste, yard waste and wood waste at these facilities.

4.1.6 Waste Stream Management Licensing (WSML) Technical Assistance

To support the maintenance of the Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw the RDN processes new applications, reviews site specific operating plans, monitors reporting and inspects existing licensed waste management facilities.

4.1.7 Residential Curbside Garbage and Recycling Collection

The RDN provides residential garbage, recycling and food waste collection. Key elements of the program are:

- Provide service to approximately 28,445 single family dwellings in all electoral areas, City of Parksville, District of Lantzville and the Town of Qualicum Beach.
- Contracted collection of recycling as part of the Recycle BC program.

- Biweekly collection of garbage with strict can limits.
- Weekly collection of food waste.

4.1.8 Food Waste and Yard Waste Collection at RDN Facilities

To ensure an on-going opportunity to dispose of food waste and yard waste, the RDN accepts source-separated yard waste, food waste at the transfer station and landfill (yard waste only). This material is transferred to a private composting facility for processing.

The RDN currently pays the cost of processing yard waste collected by the charity, Nanaimo Recycling Exchange.

4.1.9 Advocacy

The RDN continues to advocate for greater waste diversion in the region by engaging with federal, provincial and local government agencies as well as BC stewardship groups. The costs and responsibilities of waste management have historically been borne by local governments and taxpayers. The responsibility for the costs and risk to manage end-of-life products should progressively transfer to the manufacturers of goods and the consumers that use them to provide the appropriate market mechanism to encourage more sustainable manufacturing and consumer choices.

Costs associated with the RDN's current activities regarding advocacy are difficult to determine given the broad range of activities carried out by political and staff representatives. These range from support for organizations such as the Recycling Council of BC, active participation in organizations such as the Coast Waste Management Association, to engaging with the Province on policy and regulation development. The continued role of advocacy is a priority and will remain variable depending on the level of participation and costs related to the engagement opportunities (e.g. association dues, travel expenses).

4.1.10 RDN Purchasing Policy

The development and implementation of an RDN Purchasing Policy was budgeted for in the 2004 Plan. However, it was not completed during the term of the Plan.

Using existing municipal models, the RDN intends to develop an internal purchasing policy to ensure that the environmental impact of purchases and operations are minimized.

Environmental purchasing policies developed by other municipalities, such as the City of Richmond, will be used as a template.

An RDN Purchasing Policy will have a minimal waste diversion impact; however, it demonstrates leadership and is consistent with the RDN Board's strategic goals.

4.2 New Programs 2018-2021

The future solid waste system will build on the existing framework of services and programs while seeking to improve the delivery of those services and continue to reduce the quantity of waste sent to disposal. The new programs, described below, will be essential in helping the RDN reach the target of 90% waste diversion.

4.2.1 Expanded Zero Waste Education

The RDN and the City of Nanaimo produce most of the solid waste management promotion and education materials provided in the Regional District. The objectives of the Expanded Zero Waste Education Program are to:

- Increase waste diversion;
- Educate all generators about the solid waste management priorities of the Regional District;
- Promote participation in waste diversion programs;
- Promote the Zero Waste concept;
- Encourage proper participation in garbage and recycling collection programs; and
- Encourage compliance with Regional District material bans.

Education activities include: staffing at public events and speaking engagements, mall displays, articles in the RDN newsletter “Perspectives”, the RDN “Zero Waste” newsletter, a Zero Waste school education program, garbage and recycling program brochure (for RDN contract areas), brochures for various waste diversion programs (backyard composting, grasscycling, disposal bans, etc.), and a web site featuring a recycling database, the RDN Get Involved webpage, and the Zero Waste tool kit and program information.

A greater emphasis is proposed to be targeted at adult audiences through traditional and social media, as well as being more active in a variety of public events.

4.2.2 Expanded Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Waste Management

The RDN encourages recycling by the ICI sector through variable tipping fees and landfill bans which prohibit the landfilling of recyclables, food waste and yard waste. An assessment of the garbage disposed by the ICI sector was done as part of the RDN’s 2012 waste composition study. The data estimates approximately 42% of the garbage disposed is compostable, including food scraps (28%), yard waste (8%) and compostable paper products (6%). An estimated 16% is considered recyclable and consists primarily of paper and cardboard (12%) with metal, pallet wrap and gypsum making up the remainder of the recyclable portion of the ICI garbage.

To increase diversion from the ICI and multi-family sectors, there are two distinct paths available to the RDN. The first path is to continue with, and increase education and awareness

and/or increased enforcement, of current disposal bans at the landfill and transfer station. The second path is through increased enforcement and education of existing disposal bans and a relaunch of Commercial Organics Diversion Strategy and Multi-Family Diversion Strategy.

4.2.3 Introduction of New Solid Waste Regulations

The requirement and authority for a Plan is set out in the *Environmental Management Act*. On Ministerial approval of a Plan, regional districts can be granted additional tools to manage solid waste within their boundaries.

The RDN is requesting the province grant additional authorities through the adoption of this Plan. Once the Province approves the Plan, further review and consultation is necessary to develop the authorities more fully, determine costs and harmonize the strategy with potentially affected stakeholders. One or more bylaws will be needed to enact these authorities, and will require approval of the Minister of Environment prior to adoption of the proposed programs.

The RDN is requesting two additional authorities with regards to Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing as detailed in the following subsections.

4.2.3.1 Mandatory Waste Source Separation

“Waste Source Regulation” provides Regional Districts the ability to impose requirements on waste generators such as the mandatory separation of the waste stream (e.g. refuse, recyclables, and organics). Currently, three local governments are considering or have already implemented this type of regulation.

- The Comox Valley Regional District Solid Waste Management Plan proposes to require mandatory recycling of the ICI sector. For example, their plans require all ICI buildings to implement a recycling collection service by a defined date. Their Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by the Minister of Environment in 2013.
- The District of Squamish is considering requirements for waste source separation, maximum contamination levels in each waste stream, and the use of clear bags for garbage.
- The City of Vancouver’s Green Demolition Bylaw requires 75% recycling of materials on demolition of pre-1940 homes, and 90% on pre-1940 character homes.

Regional districts do not have the authority to introduce a regulation similar to the City of Vancouver’s Green Demolition Bylaw, nor can the Province grant approval through the current Solid Waste Management Plan system. Therefore, the RDN proposes to proceed sequentially through the two following options:

1. Request the Province enact a regulation to grant the RDN the authority for waste source separation. Although this would be done outside of the Plan approval, the Plan would

provide the basis for the RDN's request. Granting of such authority would put the RDN on similar footing to that of other local governments (e.g. City of Vancouver).

2. Failing the Province's approval of the above, the RDN proposes to draft a template bylaw that could be adopted by member municipalities of the RDN as they have greater latitude in authorities. The downside of this approach is that not all member municipalities may choose to participate, and as a result, there would be different solid waste requirements throughout the RDN. Even if all the member municipalities choose to participate, such regulations would not apply to the Electoral Areas of the RDN. Therefore, Option 1 is the preferred approach.

Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN will conduct further consultation on the introduction of waste source separation regulation as a potential tool to help ensure recyclables and compostables don't end up being landfilled. This proposed regulation would require all existing and new ICI businesses to have recycling collection. This regulation would also include multi-family buildings, as they are not currently included in the residential collection programs provided by the RDN or member municipalities.

4.2.3.2 Waste Hauler Licensing

The RDN requests the authority under this Plan to license waste haulers. The licensing would apply to any business transporting another parties' waste for profit where the waste originates within the RDN. The intent is to promote the "business of diversion" and foster industry innovation to achieve the lowest system cost with the highest waste diversion.

The traditional waste management economic model favours waste industry behaviour to seek the lowest disposal cost. With cost being the primary consideration, typically, the decision to divert waste and recycle must be cost competitive with disposal. To make diversion more cost competitive, waste disposal costs can be increased. Typically, communities with high waste disposal costs also have high waste diversion. The upward threshold that can be applied to disposal costs to drive diversion essentially equals the cost of lower cost disposal options in other jurisdictions. Businesses can usually be expected to opt for the lowest cost option (i.e. the cheaper of diversion or disposal).

Licensing waste haulers provides the ability for the RDN to change the existing financial model to one where the waste industry is more profitable if they divert waste rather than dispose of it. The Waste Hauler Licensing regime is proposed to have the following elements:

1. Licensed haulers will be required to submit a disposal levy to the RDN for any waste collected and disposed of by landfilling or incineration at any facility within or outside the RDN. The levy will not apply to any waste that is diverted or recycled. The basis for this levy is:

- a. To provide a direct incentive for waste services aimed to encourage source separation by customers, or extracts recyclable material from the waste stream (e.g. materials recovery facility); and,
 - b. To disincentivize generators of waste who opt to dispose of their waste out of the RDN to avoid paying their portion of solid waste services costs that would otherwise be collected through tipping fees. Introduction of the levy ensures all waste generators in the region pay their fair share of the solid waste management costs.
2. Licensed Haulers will receive a discounted tipping fee at the RDN landfill and transfer station. The combined disposal levy and discounted tipping fee will be less than the tipping fee applied to all non-licensed customers. This fee differential, which favours the Licensed Haulers, will be set at a rate aimed to encourage the flow of waste to industry before it is brought to RDN disposal facilities.
 3. Licensed Haulers will be required to track waste disposal and diversion quantities, as well as submit records and remit the disposal levy. Licensed Haulers will also be subject to auditing at the request of the RDN.
 4. Licensed Haulers will be required to submit an annual licensing fee along with proof of a business license and insurance. The licensing fee will be set at an amount that is not a barrier to licensing but only encourages waste haulers in participating in the program.

The licensing scheme is intended to encourage the flow of waste through the waste industry and incentivize waste industry efforts to divert and recycle waste. Even though industry disposal costs go down as result of the fee differential, industry is more profitable if they engage in diversion rather than seek out low cost disposal. The expected outcome of this model is growth in the waste industry around waste diversion. As the waste industry grows, more and better services are provided, which in turn, provides more convenience to the community. Furthermore, as there is more competition for waste materials, the costs of services fall. This licensing scheme is intended to build the “business of diversion”.

In addition, licensing haulers will allow the RDN to set requirements on the services the haulers provide. For example, the RDN could require all Licensed Haulers provide a three stream waste service to their customers (i.e. garbage, organics and recycling). Licensed Haulers would help ensure every business or multi-family building has a recycling and organics program. This is very similar to the Mandatory Waste Source Separation regulation discussed previously with the exception that anyone not using a third party waste disposal service would not be subject to this requirement.

Subject to adoption of the Plan, the RDN will conduct further consultation on the introduction of licensing haulers regulation. Should the Province grant this authority, further consultation

will be required to develop the program, determine costs and harmonize the strategy with potentially affected stakeholders.

4.2.4 Expanded Construction and Demolition (CD) Waste Management

CD generates a wide range of materials most of which are reusable or recyclable such as concrete, asphalt, wood, gypsum wallboard, metal, cardboard, asphalt roofing and plastic.

The RDN promotes diversion of these materials through disposal bans on cardboard, gypsum, metal and wood, and high tipping fees on loads of CD waste arriving at the Regional Landfill (loads of CD waste cannot be delivered to the CRTS). However, there are examples of where the high tipping fees have failed to result in diversion with the material hauled out of region for disposal.

The RDN will improve and reintroduce education and communications regarding CD waste in the region.

4.2.5 Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste is managed, to a large extent, through BC product stewardship programs which have set up collection programs for the majority of household hazardous waste products such as paint, pesticides, solvents, and used motor oil. The RDN will explore options for further expansion of collection of non-stewarded residential household hazardous waste, which may include sponsor and/or run residential drop-off events.

4.2.6 Zero Waste Recycling

The 2012 waste composition study indicate there are still a number of waste types that can be recycled; however, they are not part of a stewardship program or there are no established commercial markets, and these material end up in the residual waste stream. The RDN proposes to promote Zero Waste by making funding available to target these materials with the objectives of:

1. Maximizing waste diversion;
2. Encouraging non-profit and private sector innovation to develop markets and processes;
and
3. Improving convenience for recycling materials.

The RDN will target recycling of specific materials or processes that do not have local commercial markets. The RDN will fund the Nanaimo Recycling Exchange (NRE) to act as a research and recycling hub for recycling items currently not commercially marketable. Research and recycling hub activities would include developing methods, markets and collaborations for items not easily recyclable, investigating barriers to recycling these items, and developing

recycling programs that would ultimately benefit the RDN as a whole. Funding for the research and recycling hub activities would be set at \$300,000 annually over a 5 year period.

4.3 Zero Waste Strategy Summary

Table 5 contains a breakdown of the current budget for 2017 ongoing Zero Waste programs and new Zero Waste programs based on the full implementation costs in 2020. All costs are presented in 2017 dollars and rounded to the nearest \$1,000.

Table 5 Summary of Costs for Zero Waste Strategy

Ongoing Zero Waste Programs	Budget
School Education Program	\$30,000
Illegal Dumping Program	\$25,000
Charitable Organizations Tipping and/or Hauling Fees	\$76,000
Disposal Bans	N/A
Zero Waste Promotion	\$77,000
Recycling at RDN Facilities	\$161,000
Waste Stream Management Licensing Technical Assistance	\$10,000
Residential Curbside Garbage, Recycling, and Green Bin Collection	\$4,623,000
Food Waste and Yard Waste Collection at RDN Facilities	\$1,165,000
NRE for hauling and tipping fees of source-separated yard waste	\$269,000
Advocacy	\$20,000
Administration	\$66,000
Professional Fees	\$90,000
Building Ops	\$27,000
Vehicle & Equipment Ops	\$23,000
Operating Costs	\$227,000
Wages & Benefits	\$466,000
Contribution to Reserve Fund	\$69,000
Total	\$7,424,000

New Zero Waste Programs	Budget
Expanded Zero Waste Education	\$40,000
Household Hazardous Waste	\$100,000
Expanded Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (ICI) Waste Management Diversion	
Increased education of existing landfill bans and a relaunch of Commercial Organics Diversion Strategy and Multi-Family Diversion Strategy	\$100,000
Increased enforcement of existing landfill bans targeted at the ICI sector	\$100,000
Expanded Construction and Demolition (CD) Waste Diversion	
Improve and reintroduce education and communication regarding CD waste in the region	\$20,000
Enhanced enforcement of landfill bans related to CD materials	\$20,000

Waste Haulers Licensing¹⁵	\$469,000
Mandatory Waste Source Separation	\$373,000
Zero Waste Recycling	\$300,000
Total	\$1,538,000

4.3.1 Diversion Potential

While many of the programs listed in the Zero Waste Strategy do not contribute directly to diversion, they are believed to be essential to supporting existing and planned Zero Waste initiatives and without them the diversion potential of the other programs could not be realized. Upon full implementation, the RDN could achieve an overall diversion rate of 90% as shown in Table 6.

Table 6 Zero Waste Strategy New Diversion Potential

New Programs	Diversion Potential (%)
Expanded Zero Waste Education	Not quantifiable
Household Hazardous Waste	<1%
Expanded ICI Waste Management Diversion	3%
Expanded CD Waste Diversion	3%
Waste Haulers Licensing	10%
Mandatory Waste Source Separation	
Zero Waste Recycling	N/A
New Diversion (based on 2016 baseline)	18%
Total Cumulative Diversion (based on 2016 baseline of 68%)	90%

5 Residual Management

The Regional Landfill has capacity until 2040 based on current landfilling rates. Depending on the speed and success of further diversion initiatives, the life of the landfill could be extended for an additional 10 to 15 years. The long term goal of the RDN is Zero Waste. Nevertheless, the RDN recognizes that there will be some necessary landfilling capacity for the foreseeable future. During the time frame of this Plan, technologies will be advanced and the economic viability of residual waste processing and disposal may change. The RDN will continue to review

¹⁵ Based on Full Implementation in 2020.

and consider alternative technologies that are consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy and Goal.

Discussions with adjacent regional districts to identify potential cooperative strategies for waste management system improvements have been on-going for a number of years and will continue. The RDN is currently a partner in the Association of Vancouver Island Coastal Communities (AVICC) that is actively looking into cooperative strategies for managing solid waste across regional district boundaries. Future options for residual management could include collaboration with other local governments, siting a landfill and/or considering export on or off the island.

5.1 Disposal

The disposal system involves:

- Continued use of the CRTS to service the northern portion of the RDN;
- Transfer of waste received at CRTS to the Regional Landfill; and
- Continued use of the Regional Landfill to service the southern portion of the RDN.

This system includes all of the necessary elements to effectively manage the RDN's MSW for the next 10 years. Additional MSW facilities are not required.

5.2 Church Road Transfer Station

CRTS will continue to receive MSW generated in the northern municipalities of Parksville, Qualicum Beach and Lantzville, and Electoral Areas E, F, G and H. Special wastes such as contaminated soil and asbestos cannot be delivered to CRTS and must be delivered directly to the Regional Landfill.

All waste received at the facility, with the exception of recyclables and yard waste, will be transferred to the Regional Landfill. Recyclables and yard waste will be picked up and recycled or composted by local contractors.

CRTS charges variable tipping fees based on a RDN tipping fee and enforces RDN disposal bans.

5.3 Regional Landfill

MSW generated in the City of Nanaimo and Electoral Areas A, B and C will be delivered directly to the Regional Landfill. The landfill will also receive recyclable materials, yard waste, CD waste and some types of "special" wastes that require specific handling procedures (e.g. contaminated soil, asbestos, animal carcasses, etc.). The operating details of the landfill are included in the Landfill Operational Certificate, which is issued to the RDN by the Provincial

Ministry of Environment. A copy of the Landfill Operational Certificate can be found in Appendix C.

Recyclables and yard waste will be picked up and recycled or composted by local contractors. CD waste will be ground and reused on site, or landfilled.

The landfill charges variable tipping fees based on RDN tipping fee rate and enforces RDN disposal bans.

5.3.1 Closure and Maintenance

The RDN is responsible for operating and maintaining the environmental control infrastructure at the landfill site for a minimum post-closure period of 25 years, specifically, the management of leachate and landfill gas collection post-closure. Staff has begun a closure plan to address the long-term operation and maintenance of the leachate and landfill gas collection systems and the on-going monitoring of groundwater, surface water, landfill gas, erosion, slope stability and settlement.

5.4 Long Term Residual Waste Management

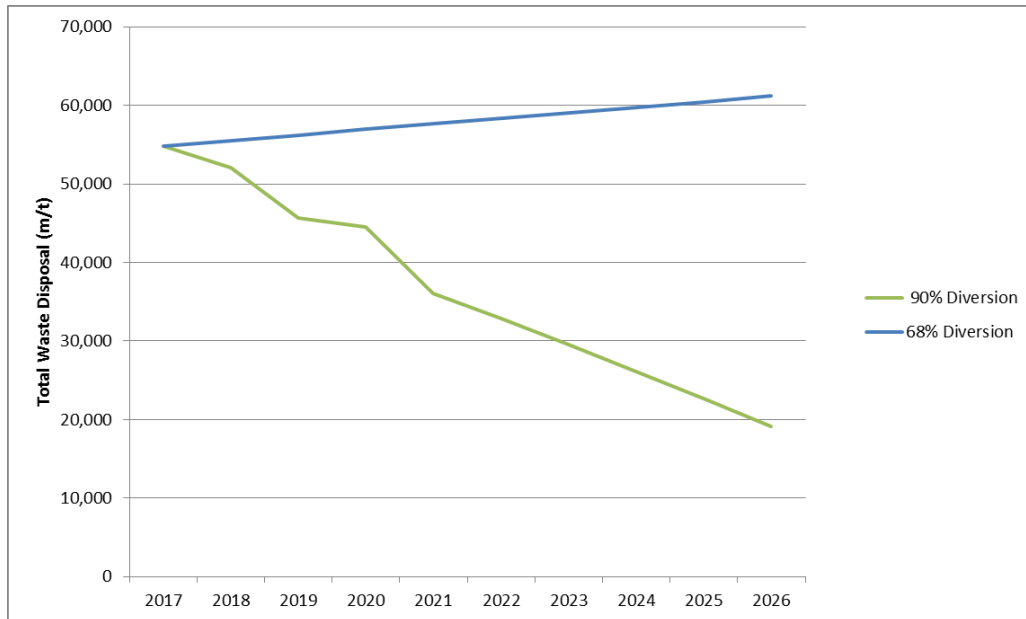
The Regional Landfill has capacity until 2040 based on current landfilling rates. Depending on the speed and success of further diversion initiatives, the life of the landfill could be extended for an additional 10 to 15 years. The long term goal of the RDN is Zero Waste. Nevertheless, the RDN recognizes that there will be some necessary landfilling capacity for the foreseeable future. During the time frame of this Plan, technologies will be advanced and the economic viability of residual waste processing and disposal may change. The RDN will continue to review and consider alternative technologies that are consistent with the Zero Waste Hierarchy and Goal.

Discussions with adjacent regional districts to identify potential cooperative strategies for waste management system improvements have been on-going for a number of years and will continue. The RDN is currently a partner in the AVICC that is actively looking into cooperative strategies for managing solid waste across regional district boundaries. Future options for residual management could include collaboration with other local governments, siting a landfill, and/or considering export on or off the island.

5.5 Residual Waste Management Summary

The quantity of residual waste generated over the life of the Plan is primarily dependent on the growth of the population and the success of the Zero Waste Plan's implementation. Figure 6 shows the projected difference of residual waste quantities if there is no additional waste diversion (status quo), and if the Zero Waste Plan is fully implemented.

Figure 6 Projection of Residual Waste in the RDN



The future quantities of residual waste are also influenced by economic growth in the Region, new product stewardship programs, and the unanticipated development of private waste management facilities in the area. Therefore, the residual waste projections should be considered rough estimates.

6 Bylaws

For the purpose of implementing the approved Plan, the RDN intends to review solid waste curbside collection service options, continue with the existing Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw, as well as create two new additional bylaws, Mandatory Waste Source Separation Bylaw and Waste Haulers Licensing Bylaw. These agreements and bylaws are discussed in the following sections.

6.1 Curbside Collection Contract

In preparation for the expiration of the current Waste Connection curbside collection contract set to end in March 2020, the RDN staff has begun a review of solid waste service options.

The language in Part 6 of the Community Charter restricts contract terms to a 5 year limit, based on municipalities' five-year financial planning horizon. While it is not an absolute limit on the duration of the contract terms as there are provision in the Community Charter to extend the agreement, subject to the approval of the electors, the RDN contemplates legislative

instrument to lengthen the allowable term to best align with the life of the Plan with the intent of delivering solid waste services in the most effective and efficient manner. To illustrate this point in the context of the curbside collection contract, collection trucks are a significant capital expenditure and have a service life of seven years.

In order to obtain the best financial terms, it would be advisable to amortize the cost to align with the span of the useful life of the equipment rather than an arbitrary term of 5 years, which is consistent with the Community Charter section 175 as long as “the period of liability is not longer than the reasonable life expectancy of the activity, work or service under the agreement”.¹⁶

6.2 Waste Stream Management Licensing

The RDN introduced Bylaw 1386, Regulate the Management of Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material, in 2004. The purpose of this Bylaw is to regulate facilities managing waste with the objective of:

- Setting a high standard of operation for the local waste management industry;
- Creating a level playing field for industry (to protect the good operators from low standard, “fly by night” operators);
- Minimizing risk and costs to the taxpayers for clean-up of poorly operated facilities, abandoned facilities and abandoned MSW and recyclable material (illegal dumping);
- Assisting in waste tracking and progress of the Plan and waste diversion;
- Protecting and enhancing the existing waste diversion rate; and
- Setting a consistent level of environmental and community protection throughout the RDN to reduce the incentive to move to less regulated areas of the RDN and outside the RDN.

This bylaw involves licensing private MSW management and recycling facilities within the district, and sets out operating and reporting requirements as well as provisions for financial security. All facilities that handle MSW in whole or part are to be included in the licensing system with the exception of those below:

- Facilities regulated by the Ministry of Environment through a Permit or OC such as a landfill, incinerator or composting operation;
- Soil manufacturing facilities (unless they are composting MSW-based materials on-site);

¹⁶ Province of British Columbia: BC Laws, “Community Charter,” assented May 29, 2003, current to March 28, 2018, http://www.bclaws.ca/Recon/document/ID/freeside/03026_06

- Private on-site depots (such as centralized recycling areas used by office buildings and mall tenants);
- Recycling depots;
- Reuse businesses;
- Concrete and asphalt recycling operations and auto wreckers since the material handled by these operations has not traditionally been handled as MSW; and
- Municipally owned facilities, including the CRTS.

There are license application and annual administration fees associated with the licensing system. These fees are intended to cover most of the staff costs associated with maintaining the licensing system. A copy of the existing RDN bylaw is included in Schedule C: Bylaws.

6.3 Mandatory Waste Source Separation Bylaw

As per the Implementation Schedule in Section 7.1, the RDN will conduct planning, bylaw development and public consultation prior to full implementation of this new bylaw.

6.4 Waste Haulers Licensing

As per the Implementation Schedule in Section 7.1, the RDN will conduct planning, bylaw development and public consultation prior to full implementation of this new bylaw.

7 Plan Implementation

7.1 Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the Plan will begin in 2018, with all elements of the Plan anticipated to be in place by 2021. The implementation schedule is shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Implementation Schedule

2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Implementation of Expanded Zero Waste Education • Implementation of Household Hazardous Waste • Implementation of Expanded ICI Waste Management • Implementation of Expanded CD Waste Management • Consult on Mandatory Waste Source Separation Bylaw and Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaw <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of 0.5 FTE at Zero Waste Coordinator level
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Implementation of Zero Waste Recycling • Mandatory Waste Source Separation and Waste Hauler Licensing Bylaws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bylaw Development and Legal Counsel ○ Develop Outreach Material

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of 1 FTE at Zero Waste Coordinator level
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On-going programs ● Increased enforcement of ICI Waste Management ● Implementation of Waste Haulers Licensing Bylaw ● Implementation of Waste Source Separation Bylaw <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of 2 FTE at Zero Waste Compliance Officer level ○ 1 new vehicle
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On-going programs ● Waste Source Separation Bylaw <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 new vehicle
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On-going programs

7.2 Plan Financing

The principle funding mechanisms for delivery of programs under the Plan are:

1. Utility fees;
2. Recoveries;
3. Tipping fees; and
4. Taxation.

When available, opportunities for grants will be utilized to assist in the funding of programs.

Utility fees are currently applied to the residential curbside collection services. Recoveries received under contract from Recycle BC offset the costs of the curbside recyclables collection as part of their stewardship program. The cost of managing curbside organics and residual waste is fully funded by the utility fees. This practice is expected to continue in the future.

Other than the residential curbside utility fees, solid waste services programs are substantially funded through tipping fees. This is intended to encourage waste generators to seek alternatives to disposal of waste, and is consistent with the guiding principle of *“polluter and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize behavior outcomes.”*

Although the Plan continues to advocate “user-pay”, there is recognition it will likely become necessary for a greater reliance on taxation, due to the following considerations:

1. There is an upward threshold in setting tipping fees where generators are more likely to seek alternative disposal locations, rather than the intended behavioral change to reduce/recycle waste;
2. For many programs listed in this Plan, the whole of the RDN benefits and there is no identifiable user – this includes programs such as the Illegal Dumping Program; and Programs with universal benefit, are more likely to be covered through tax requisition.

3. As waste diversion is more successful, there is less revenue generated through tipping fees to support programs under the Plan.

Table 8 shows a projected budget for the entire solid waste services department for the next five years. For illustration only, operating revenues for new and expanded programs anticipated by this Plan have been incorporated into “Property Taxes”, with no rate change to “Landfill Tipping Fees”. This is only intended to project future budget amounts, and is not intended to forecast the actual apportionment of revenue sources.

Table 8 Solid Waste Services Projected Budget 2017-2022

Operating Revenues	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Property Taxes	\$722,610	\$1,289,632	\$1,941,508	\$2,682,643	\$2,831,185	\$2,869,640
Operations	\$1,224,129	\$1,231,581	\$1,239,081	\$1,246,632	\$1,254,233	\$1,261,887
Landfill Tipping Fees	\$7,600,000	\$7,600,000	\$7,676,000	\$7,676,000	\$7,752,760	\$7,752,760
Utility User Fees	\$3,422,696	\$3,491,149	\$3,560,972	\$3,632,192	\$3,704,836	\$3,815,981
Grants in lieu of taxes	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800	\$6,800
Interdepartmental recoveries	\$103,007	\$103,007	\$103,007	\$103,007	\$103,007	\$103,007
Miscellaneous	\$498,944	\$508,523	\$518,293	\$528,259	\$538,424	\$548,793
Total Operating Revenue	\$13,578,186	\$14,230,692	\$15,045,661	\$15,875,533	\$16,191,245	\$16,358,868

Operating Expenditures	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administration	\$909,463	\$924,329	\$939,460	\$954,859	\$970,533	\$986,486
Professional Fees	\$440,510	\$449,195	\$458,053	\$467,087	\$476,300	\$485,695
Building Ops	\$205,283	\$209,362	\$213,523	\$217,765	\$222,093	\$226,507
Veh & Equip Ops	\$587,389	\$599,121	\$611,090	\$623,296	\$635,746	\$648,447
Operating Costs	\$6,790,266	\$6,876,072	\$7,024,969	\$7,154,092	\$7,299,676	\$7,443,167
Wages & Benefits	\$3,429,448	\$3,498,038	\$3,567,999	\$3,639,359	\$3,675,752	\$3,749,268
Contributions to Reserve Fund	\$692,300	\$717,300	\$1,017,300	\$1,317,300	\$1,067,300	\$1,167,300
Debt Interest	\$1,532	\$123	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New Zero Waste Plan Programs	\$0	\$422,500	\$900,950	\$1,538,029	\$1,572,110	\$1,572,792
Total Operating Expenditures	\$13,056,191	\$13,696,040	\$14,733,344	\$15,911,787	\$15,919,510	\$16,279,662
% Increase in Operating Expenditures	0%	5%	7%	7%	0%	2%
Total Operating surplus/deficit	\$521,995	\$534,652	\$312,317	-\$36,254	\$271,736	\$79,206

Capital Asset Expenditures	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Capital Expenditures	\$2,478,159	\$1,666,125	\$1,265,950	\$1,265,950	\$459,625	\$55,125

Transfer from Reserves	\$1,835,909	\$1,205,000	\$970,000	\$1,125,000	\$110,000	\$0
New Borrowing	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Net Capital funded from Operations	\$642,250	\$461,125	\$295,950	\$140,950	\$349,625	\$55,125

Capital Financing Charges	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Existing debt (principal)	\$125,967	\$43,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
New debt (principal & interest)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Capital Financing Charges	\$125,967	\$43,070	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Total Proposed SWMP	\$13,824,408	\$14,200,235	\$15,029,294	\$16,052,737	\$16,269,135	\$16,334,787
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7.3 Cost Implications to RDN Residents

This section projects the cost impacts to RDN residents as a consequence of new programs presented in this Plan. Figure 7 represents the approximate cost of solid waste services in the region to an average size family, excluding the curbside waste collection utility. This is intended to present the cost based on an average sized house generating an average amount of waste. The cost is an aggregate of both tipping fee and taxation.

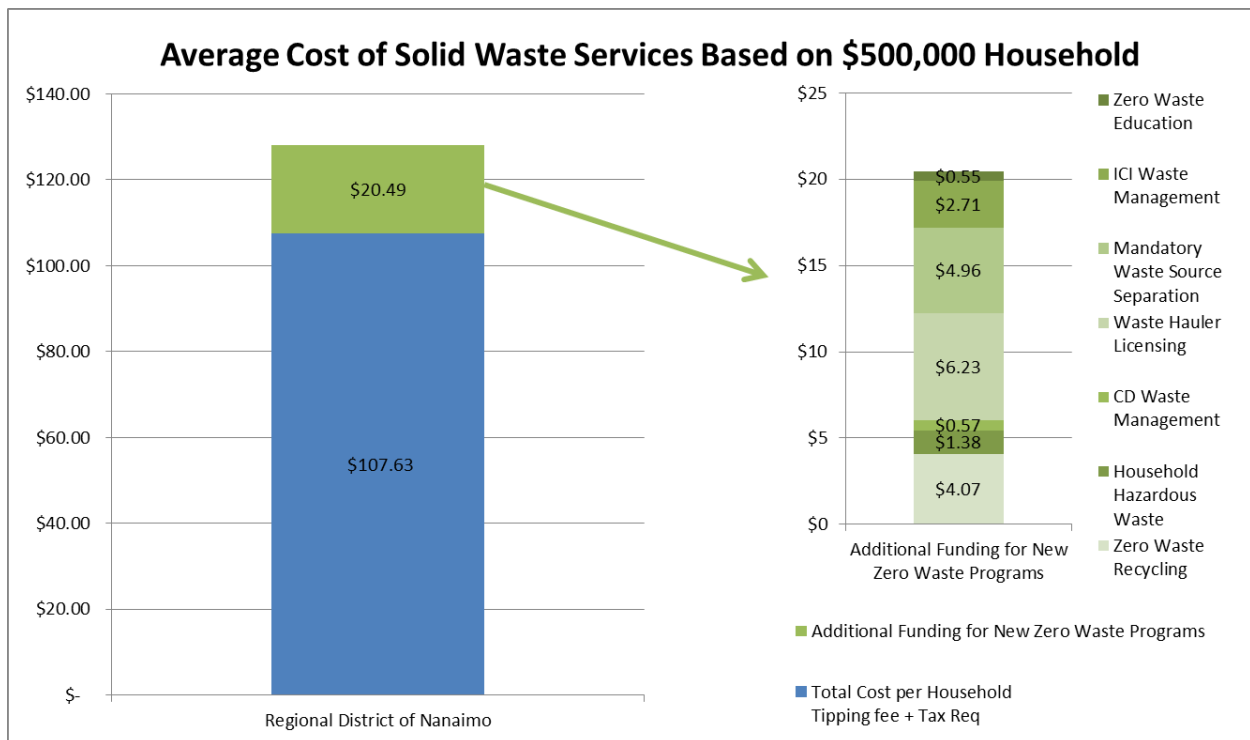


Figure 7 Cost of Solid Waste Management Services in the RDN¹⁷

Table 9 represents the approximate net annual per capita costs of solid waste services, including residential curbside waste collection based on a 10 year budget for 2018-2027.

Table 9 Annual Net Per Capita Cost of Solid Waste Services in the RDN

Service	Annual Net Cost (\$ million)	Per Capita Cost (\$)
Current Zero Waste Strategy (68%)	\$3.3	\$53.66
Proposed Zero Waste Strategy (90%)	\$4.9	\$63.69
Difference	\$1.6	\$10.03
Current Residential Curbside	\$5.1	\$32.51
Proposed Residential Curbside	\$5.1	\$32.51
Difference	\$0.0	\$0.00
Current Disposal Operations	\$6.4	\$40.78
Future Disposal Operations	\$6.4	\$40.78
Difference	\$0.0	\$0.00
Total Current SWMP	\$14.7	\$94.44
Total Proposed SWMP	\$16.3	\$104.47
Difference	\$1.6	\$10.03

Based on a 10 year budget 2018-2027

7.4 Asset Management

This Plan supports the Regional Board’s Strategic Priority to “*fund infrastructure in support of our core services employing an asset management focus*”. Benefits to the region’s residents (the taxpayers) of employing an asset management focus include:

- greater predictability in year-to-year taxes;
- fairness between present and future taxpayers;
- stronger ability to sustain service levels over the long term; and

¹⁷ Based on a \$500,000 Home with 2.5 people with full implementation of the Zero Waste Plan by 2020.

- reduced reliance on borrowing when major investments are required.

Within the scope of the SWMP and operations at the region's solid waste facilities, planned capital investments are capital expenditures identified in existing financial plans. These include capital projects, asset replacements, and contributions to reserve funds for future replacement and post-closure commitments. Utilizing an asset management approach will assist decision makers in improving longer term financial plans, and by comparing planned capital expenditures against long term average annual replacement costs. Integrating asset management into the Solid Waste department's financial plans will allow the RDN to track trends, and make informed decisions about future borrowing and optimal timing for replacing assets.

At this time, the RDN Solid Waste Services financial projections only anticipate borrowing in 2025 (approx. \$1.7 million) for a significant landfill capital project. There are numerous other capital expenditures associated with RDN facilities that will take place during the life of the Plan, such as heavy equipment purchase (e.g. landfill contractor), landfill capping, and facility upgrades (e.g. fare station). Current forecasting is to finance these capital expenditures through establishing prior year reserves. However, there is the potential for capital expenditures that are necessary due to unforeseeable events. The timing and cost of replacement equipment or upgrades is not entirely predictable. Furthermore, there can be significant variability in tipping fee revenues that are received which impacts financial projections and the ability to establish reserves. Therefore, additional borrowing may be necessary to finance the initiatives set out in this Plan.

7.5 Plan Monitoring and Evaluation

7.5.1 Plan Monitoring

The Regional Solid Waste Monitoring Committee (RSWMC) will monitor the implementation of the plan and make recommendations to increase its effectiveness. A description of the plan monitoring advisory committee task and make up can be found in Schedule D.

7.5.2 Annual Reporting

Reporting is important because it helps keep the Plan current, and focuses attention on whether the Plan is achieving its goals and targets.

The RDN will provide annual reporting to the MoE via the Ministry's MSW disposal calculator.

In addition, the RDN will prepare an annual report to the Board, and provide links on the RDN website to reports provided to the Board in relation to the plan. Topics that will be included in the report include:

- Programs delivered each year and how they support the Zero Waste Hierarchy;
- Economic development related to solid waste management in the RDN;
- Challenges or opportunities identified by the RSWMC;
- Monitoring data for closed sites;
- Compliance activities;
- Landfill gas capture and reuses;
- Spills, leaks and leachate collected at facilities; and
- Wildlife interactions and control measures.

7.5.3 Five-year Effectiveness Review

The RDN will carry out a review and report on the Plan’s implementation and effectiveness in 2023. A link to the report will be provided on the RDN’s website. The review may be conducted in-house or by a third party, and will include the:

- Overview of all programs undertaken in the first five years to support the plan goals and objectives – status (started, progress, complete); actual budget for each;
- Description of all programs not yet started and reason (e.g. delayed start and why, initiation planned for next five years, circumstances or decisions affecting the need for or feasibility of undertaking the actions at all); budget allocated for each;
- Five-year trend information for waste disposal per person;
- Five-year summary of economic development related to plan implementation;
- Five-year trend of landfill gas capture and reuse;
- Summary of any compliance activities taken, spills, leaks and leachate collected at facilities, and wildlife incidences over the past five years;
- Any significant changes related to the regional growth strategy or changes to large industry and businesses operating in the area that might impact the solid waste management system over the next five years;
- Based on the plan data from the first five years, an analysis of what’s working well (strengths) and challenges to meeting plan goals and targets; and
- Based on the analysis, any recommended changes that the RDN would like to make to the plan and next steps regarding seeking those changes (consultation and Minister approval for changes).

7.5.4 Plan Amendments

This Plan represents the current understanding and approach to the solid waste management challenges being faced by the RDN. The Plan is a “living document” that may be amended to reflect new considerations, technologies and issues as they arise.

Due to changing circumstances and priorities that may evolve over time, and with the input of the RSWMC and interested parties, all major actions identified in the plan will be reviewed for appropriateness before implementation. This will generally occur on an annual basis. The Plan's implementation schedule will be flexible enough to reflect the availability of technologies that may arise over time, as well as the potential changes in regional issues and priorities. In addition, it will also take into account the financial priorities of the RDN, its member municipalities and other partners, the availability of funding to undertake Plan activities, and the availability of contractors and service providers.

The Plan amendment procedures apply to major changes to the solid waste management system which would include:

1. The opening (or changing the location) of a site or facility not already identified in the plan for the management or processing of MSW, such as:
 - New landfills, landfill expansion, landfill closure;
 - Any organics processing facility;
 - Mixed waste material recovery facilities;
 - Any new waste-to-energy facility located within the region;
 - Any new waste-to-energy facility located outside the region; and
 - Any other facility that could have an adverse impact to human health or the environment.
2. Waste import and export options which would significantly impact the RDN's or neighbouring solid waste systems, or not conform to provincial legislation, goals and/or targets;
3. Changing disposal targets or reductions in programs supporting the Zero Waste Hierarchy;
4. A change in the boundary of the Plan, which would significantly change the amount of solid waste to be managed under the Plan or significantly change the population of the Plan area;
5. The addition, deletion or revision of policies or strategies related to the conditions outlined in the Minister's approval letter; and
6. Major financial changes that warrant seeking elector assent.

When a Plan amendment becomes necessary, the RDN will undergo a public consultation process and submit a revised plan to the Minister of Environment for approval, along with a detailed consultation report.

The schedules to the Plan contain information that is not considered a major change listed above but could change during the 10-year lifespan of the plan. Each schedule includes a process for engaging the public, ranging from notification to a robust public consultation

process. Schedule updates may require approval from the Minister, but may not require submission of the entire plan for review and approval.

8 Approvals

This Plan has been subject to public consultation in advance of its approval by the Regional Board. Upon receiving Board approval, it will be submitted to the BC Ministry of Environment for approval.

Schedules

Schedule A: Facilities

The following transfer station, regional landfill and licensed WSML facilities shown on Figure 5 are an integral part of the regional waste management system:

- Church Road Transfer Station, 860 Church Road, Parksville, BC
- Regional Landfill, 1105 Cedar Road, Nanaimo, BC
- Schnitzer Steel Pacific, 13271 Trans Canada Hwy, Cassidy, BC
- Parksville Bottle & Recycling Depot, 611A Alberni Hwy, Parksville, BC
- Nanaimo Organic Waste Ltd, 981 Maughan Rd, Nanaimo, BC
- Waste Connections Canada Nanaimo Recycling Facility, 333 Tenth St, Nanaimo, BC
- Emterra Environmental, 255 Eaton St, Nanaimo, BC
- Earthbank Resource Systems, 1424 Hodges Road, Parksville, BC
- Alpine Disposal & Recycling, 2250 McGarrigle Rd, Nanaimo, BC
- Pacific Coast Waste Management, Biggs Pit Road, Nanaimo, BC
- DBL Disposal Services Ltd, 4145 Jingle Pot Road, Nanaimo, BC
- DBL Disposal Services Ltd, 911 Church Road, Parksville, BC
- Waste Connections Canada Springhill, 1429 Springhill Road, Parksville, BC
- Cascades Recovery Inc., 800 Maughan Rd, Nanaimo, BC
- ABC Recycling Ltd., 750 Jackson Rd, Nanaimo, BC

EPR programs and facilities in the area are listed in the table below:

Schedule A: Facilities

<p>Stewardship Program</p>
<p>Alarm Recycle Smoke alarms, Carbon monoxide (CO) alarms, combination smoke & CO alarms</p>
<p>BC Used Oil Management Association Oil and antifreeze, oil filters, oil containers and antifreeze containers</p>
<p>Call2Recycle Consumer batteries (rechargeable and single-use) weighing less than 5 kilograms and cellphones.</p>
<p>Canadian Batteries Association All consumer and industrial lead-acid batteries</p>
<p>Electro Recycle Small appliances and power tools, ranging in size from toasters and hand-held drills to countertop microwaves, vacuum</p>
<p>Encorp Return-It Beverage Used beverage containers such as aluminum cans, plastic & glass bottles, other metal cans, drink boxes and cartons. Also non-refillable beer, cider and cooler bottles.</p>
<p>Encorp Return-It Electronics Desktop Computers + Accessories, Portable Computers + Accessories, Display Products + Accessories, Printing, Scanning Accessories, Video Products + Accessories, Video Gaming Systems + Accessories, Video Gaming Systems + Accessories, C Electronic Musical Instruments, IT + Telecom Devices, Medical Monitoring Control Devices</p>
<p>Health Products Stewardship Association All prescription drugs, over-the-counter medications in oral dosage and natural health products in oral dosage.</p>
<p>LightRecycle All residential, commercial, institutional and industrial lighting products (lamps, fixtures and ballasts) ranging from light-</p>

Schedule A: Facilities

Major Appliance Recycling Roundtable

Major Appliances that have been designated for residential use.

Outdoor Power Equipment Institute of Canada

Handheld, walk-behind and free-standing electrical outdoor power equipment and lawn tractors.

RecycleBC

Packaging and printed paper supplied to BC residents, including printed paper and cardboard; non-deposit glass bottles, bags and overwrap; plastic foam packaging.

Recycle My Cell

Cell phones and their batteries. All types of cell phones are accepted regardless of size, make model or age.

ReGeneration

Household (architectural) paint and paint aerosols, flammable solvents, pesticides (domestic), gasoline. Paint exchange

Tire Stewardship BC

Car tires (both on and off rim), bike tires and tubes.

Schedule B: Implementation Schedule

Schedule B: Implementation Schedule

Proposed implementation dates will be contingent upon the timing of the plan’s approval by the Ministry of Environment and the amount of resources available for the implementation of the strategies. The implementation schedule will be reviewed in line with the RDN’s annual budget cycle. The RSWMC will provide input into any updates to this schedule.

YEAR	Program Implementation
2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Expanded Zero Waste Education • Household Hazardous Waste • Expanded ICI Waste Management • Expanded CD Waste Management • Consult on Waste Haulers Licensing Bylaw <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of 0.5 FTE at Zero Waste Coordinator level
2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Waste Hauler Licensing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bylaw Development and Legal Counsel ○ Develop Outreach Material ○ 1 FTE at Zero Waste Coordinator level
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Waste Hauler Licensing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2 FTE at Zero Waste Compliance Officer level ○ 1 new vehicle
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs • Waste Hauler Licensing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1 new vehicle
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going programs

Schedule C: Bylaws

Bylaw No. 1386 A Bylaw of the Regional District of Nanaimo to Regulate the Management of Municipal Solid Waste and Recyclable Material

**I N D E X
BYLAW NO. 1386**

1	INTERPRETATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2	FACILITIES REQUIRING FACILITY LICENSES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3	FACILITY LICENSE APPLICATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4	FACILITY OPERATING REQUIREMENTS.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5	CODES OF PRACTICE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6	ILLEGAL DUMPING.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
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8	SECURITY AND RISK INSURANCE.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
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SCHEDULE "A"
SCHEDULE "B"
SCHEDULE "C"
SCHEDULE "D"

EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSING REQUIREMENTS
PLAN FACILITIES (PUBLIC)
FEES – FACILITIES
PUBLISHING AND BILLBOARD POSTING REQUIREMENTS

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO

BYLAW NO. 1386

(Consolidated for convenience to include up to 1386.01)

**A BYLAW OF THE REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT
OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLABLE MATERIAL**

WHEREAS:

- A. The Regional District of Nanaimo and the Province of British Columbia are jointly committed to the regulation and management of municipal solid waste and recyclable material within the district so as to encourage waste reduction and recycling and ensure that residual materials are disposed of in a manner consistent with the Solid Waste Management Plan approved by the Minister of Water, Land and Air Protection;
- B. The Regional District of Nanaimo is authorized pursuant to the *Environmental Management Act* to regulate with respect to municipal solid waste and recyclable material;
- C. The Regional District of Nanaimo is operating under a Solid Waste Management Plan which defines a regulatory system for the management of all privately operated municipal solid waste and recyclable material operations. The goal of the regulatory system is to ensure proper management of privately operated facilities by specifying operating requirements so as to protect the environment, to ensure that regional and municipal facilities and private facilities operate to equivalent standards, and to achieve the objectives of the Solid Waste Management Plan.

NOW THEREFORE the board of the Regional District of Nanaimo in open meeting duly assembled enacts as follows:

ARTICLE 1

1 INTERPRETATION

- 1.1 Definitions.** In this bylaw, terms defined in the *Environmental Management Act* shall have the meaning set out therein for the purpose of this bylaw unless otherwise defined in this bylaw. In this bylaw:

“biosolids” means stabilized municipal sewage sludge resulting from a municipal waste water treatment process or septage treatment process which has been sufficiently treated to reduce pathogen densities and vector attraction to allow the sludge to be beneficially recycled in accordance with the requirements of the Province of BC Organic Matter Recycling Regulation.

Schedule C: Bylaws

“board” means the Regional board of the Regional District of Nanaimo.

“charitable organization” is an organization as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) as a registered charity.

“composting facility” means a facility that processes organic matter that may include biosolids to produce compost.

“depot” means an operation, facility or retail premises, or an association of operations, facilities or retail premises, identified by or operating under or in fulfillment of a *Environmental Management Act* Stewardship Program.

“district” means the Regional District of Nanaimo.

“Environmental Management Act” means the Province of BC *Environmental Management Act*, SBC 2004 c.30, as amended or replaced and any successor legislation and any regulations thereunder.

“facility license” means a waste stream management license or a recycler license issued by the district.

“General Manager” means a person appointed to the position of General Manager of the Regional District of Nanaimo.

“leachate” means:

- a) effluent originating from municipal solid waste and/or recyclable material being received, processed, composted, cured or stored at a facility,
- b) effluent originating from municipal solid waste and/or recyclable material being stored, or
- c) precipitation, storm water, equipment wash water or other water which has come into contact with, or mixed with, municipal solid waste and/or recyclable material being received, processed, composted, cured or stored.

“licensee” means the owner or operator to whom a valid and subsisting facility license has been issued.

“litter” means loose refuse deposited, discarded or stored in an open place other than in a container.

“non-profit organization” is an organization as defined in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) as a non-profit organization.

Schedule C: Bylaws

“odour” means smells which are ill-smelling, unpleasant, disgusting, offensive, nauseous or obnoxious as reported to and considered as such by the General Manager.

“process” or **“processing”** means sorting, baling, repackaging, grinding, crushing or any other management activity that requires hauled recyclable material or municipal solid waste to be unloaded from the delivery vehicle.

“qualified professional” means a person who:

- a) is registered in British Columbia with his or her appropriate professional association, acts under that professional association's code of ethics, and is subject to disciplinary action by that professional association, and
- b) through suitable education, experience, accreditation and knowledge may be reasonably relied on to provide advice within his or her area of expertise as it relates to this bylaw.

“recycle” or any variation thereof, means any process by which municipal solid waste or recyclable material is transformed into new products or a feedstock to manufacture or process products that meet internationally or other approved specifications and standards using current available technology.

“reprocessing” means conversion of recyclable materials or municipal solid waste into a form suitable for transportation or manufacture into new products.

“resale” refers to selling of a material that has been purchased but not processed.

“residue” or **“residual”** means the portion of municipal solid waste or recyclable material that remains unusable after the manager of the municipal solid waste or recyclable material has no further use for it.

“runoff” means any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid which drains over land from any part of a facility.

“sludge” means an unstabilized, semi-solid by product of wastewater treatment.

“Solid Waste Management Plan” means the district’s Solid Waste Management Plan, as amended from time to time.

“store” and **“storage”** means to keep on land or water, whether or not open to the air, covered, in a structure or container.

“transfer station” means any land and related improvements or buildings and related improvements at which municipal solid waste from collection vehicles is received, compacted, or rearranged for subsequent transport.

Schedule C: Bylaws

“**vector**” means a carrier organism that is capable of transmitting a pathogen from one facility, waste source, product or organism to another facility, waste source, product or organism.

1.2 Schedules. The schedules listed below and annexed hereto, shall be deemed to be an integral part of this bylaw,

Schedule “A” - Exemptions from Licensing Requirements

Schedule “B” - Plan Facilities (Public)

Schedule “C” - Fees – Facilities

Schedule “D” - Publishing and Billboard Posting Requirements

1.3 No Conflict with Municipal Requirements. The requirements under this bylaw are distinct and separate from the requirements of a municipality. For greater clarity, municipalities may impose further restrictions or require further conditions than those imposed under this bylaw by the district.

1.4 Compliance with Other Laws. Nothing in this bylaw, including, *inter alia*, a license, excuses any person from complying with all other applicable enactments.

1.6 Purpose of Bylaw. This bylaw is enacted for the purposes of regulating waste management facilities within the regional district in the general public interest. It is not contemplated nor intended, nor does the purpose of this bylaw extend:

(1) to the protection of any person from economic loss;

(2) to the assumption by the regional district or any employee of any responsibility for ensuring the compliance by a facility operator, his or her representatives or any employees, retained by him or her, with the requirements of this bylaw or any other applicable codes, enactments or standards;

(3) to providing to any person a warranty with respect to any facility for which a License is issued under this bylaw;

(4) to providing to any person a warranty that a facility operation is in compliance with this bylaw or any other applicable enactment.

1.7 Licensees to Comply. Neither the issuance of a license under this bylaw nor the acceptance or review of plans or specifications or supporting documents, nor any inspections made by or on behalf of the district shall in any way relieve the owner, operator or licensee from full and sole responsibility to operate in accordance with this bylaw and all other applicable enactments, codes and standards.

ARTICLE 2

2 FACILITIES REQUIRING FACILITY LICENSES

Schedule C: Bylaws

- 2.1 Prohibition.** Subject to Section 2.2, no person or organization shall own or operate within the area of the Regional District of Nanaimo a site, facility or premises where municipal solid waste or recyclable material is managed unless that person holds with respect thereto and strictly complies with a valid and subsisting facility license.
- 2.2 Exclusions.** Notwithstanding Section 2.1, no facility license is required for:
- a) facilities owned and operated by the district or its member municipalities,
 - b) those facilities set out in Schedules “A” and “B” to this bylaw,
 - c) a facility or operation that is registered under and that is fully in compliance with a code of practice under Article 5,
 - d) those facilities otherwise exempted under this bylaw.
- 2.3 Type of Facility License.** Type I facility licenses are required for all facilities except any facility which is owned or operated by a charitable organization or non-profit organization which requires a Type II facility license.

ARTICLE 3

3 FACILITY LICENSE APPLICATION

- 3.1 Form of Application.** A facility license application under this bylaw shall be filed at the district’s office in the form prescribed by the district. Applications must be accompanied by:
- a) the application fee specified in Schedule “C”,
 - b) a written statement from the owner (if other than the applicant) of the property on which the facility is located or is to be located acknowledging and approving of the proposed use of the property,
 - c) a written statement from the senior manager of the land use planning department of the municipality or electoral area in which the facility is located or is to be located stating that the applied for use is a permitted use under the municipality’s or district’s zoning bylaws or under Section 911 of the *Local Government Act*, and
 - d) a proposed operating plan for the facility as provided in Section 9.1.
- 3.2 Procedure on Application for all Facilities.** The following application requirements must be met by all operations requiring a facility license:

Schedule C: Bylaws

- a) The applicant must publish, not more than 30 days from the date of submission of the application, at the applicant's expense, a notice that has been reviewed and approved by the General Manager, in a local newspaper that is distributed at least weekly in the area where the facility is located or proposed to be located, in accordance with Section 1 of Schedule "D", and within 30 days after the date of publication provide to the General Manager a copy of the full page tear sheet as proof of publication.
- b) The applicant must post a clearly legible copy of the details of application as described in Schedule "D", protected from the weather, to the satisfaction of the General Manager, in a conspicuous place at all entrances to the land fronting on a public road on which the facility is located or proposed to be located within 15 days after the date of the application and keep the copy posted for a period of not less than 30 days.
- c) The General Manager may give written notice of an application to any person that the General Manager considers may be affected by the application or full details of the application to any authority the General Manager deems necessary to assist with regulatory requirements.
- d) Persons who consider themselves adversely affected by the granting of a facility license, may within 45 days of the date of the first posting, publishing, service or display required by this bylaw, notify the General Manager in writing setting out the reasons why they consider themselves adversely affected, and the General Manager will provide a copy of the written reasons submitted by the persons who consider themselves adversely affected to the applicant and allow the applicant to respond.
- e) The General Manager may take into consideration any information received after the 45-day period prescribed by Subsection 3.2(d) if the General Manager has not made a decision on the facility license within that time period.

3.3 Adequate Notice. Despite Subsection 3.2, if, in the opinion of the General Manager, any method of giving notice set out in Subsection 3.2 is not adequate or practical, the General Manager may, within 30 days of receipt of the application, require an applicant to give notice of the application by another method that is, in the opinion of the General Manager, more effective.

3.4 Evaluation of a Facility License Application. The General Manager will consider the following matters with respect to the facility proposed in the application:

- a) the potential risk posed to the environment and/or public health,
- b) the protection of the environment,
- c) comments from the host municipality relating to compliance with the local zoning or other bylaws that may affect a facility design and/or operating plan,
- d) comments from persons who consider themselves adversely affected,
- e) information received as a result of the fulfillment of the requirements set out in Sections 3.2 and 3.3,

Schedule C: Bylaws

- f) compliance with the Solid Waste Management Plan,
- g) any operating plan submitted to the General Manager under Article 9, and
- h) compliance by the applicant with the requirements to pay fees and report as required under this bylaw.

3.5 Issuance of a Facility License. After receipt of a facility license application and completion of requirements in this Article 3 to the satisfaction of the General Manager, the General Manager may issue a facility license on such terms and conditions set out in Section 4.1 and 4.2 as the General Manager considers necessary to protect the environment and to achieve the objectives of this bylaw and the Solid Waste Management Plan.

ARTICLE 4

4 FACILITY OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Operating Conditions for Facilities. All owners and operators of facilities that are required under this bylaw to obtain a facility license must comply with the following operating conditions:

- a) install and maintain locking gates on all access roads into the facility to prevent unauthorized access and ensure that the gates are locked at all times when the facility is unattended,
- b) construct access roads to and through the facility from suitable material satisfactory to the General Manager and capable of providing all weather access for all emergency vehicles,
- c) install and maintain, as required by the General Manager, barriers to limit access to the facility except by the access roads (in the form of fencing, trees, shrubbery, natural features or other barriers),
- d) ensure that at all times the facility has telephone service or other functioning communication equipment with which to immediately summon fire, police or other emergency service personnel in the event of an emergency,
- e) prevent the escape of litter, mud or debris from the facility site to adjoining roads or adjacent lands,
- f) prevent the escape of any leachate from the facility to a surface not covered by an impermeable barrier and not equipped with a leachate containment system,
- g) ensure that an employee is present at all times that the facility is open for business or accepting municipal solid waste or recyclable material,
- h) inspect every load received before mixing with any other loads,
- i) maintain a record of all rejected loads including date, time, type of material, hauler's name,

Schedule C: Bylaws

- generator's name and vehicle license number,
- j) ensure that any municipal solid waste or recyclable material that is removed from the facility is taken to a site or facility that complies with all applicable provincial, state or federal regulations and with zoning and any other applicable enactments and hold any license, permit or approval required by the local government(s) of the jurisdiction in which the facility is located and be able to produce documentary evidence confirming the above,
 - k) ensure that there is no burning of municipal solid waste or recyclable material at the facility, and take all precautionary measures possible required by the General Manager to reduce the potential risk of ignition of such materials,
 - l) produce and comply with an operating plan acceptable to the General Manager under Article 9,
 - m) require the licensee to provide and maintain security in such amount and in a form satisfactory to the General Manager under Section 8.1,
 - n) ensure access to, and provide and maintain necessary related works associated with an adequate water supply or other suitable fire suppressant on site for extinguishing fires on site, and
 - o) if there is a fire, immediately notify the local fire department and the General Manager and take all measures necessary to extinguish the fire.

4.2 Terms and Conditions for Facility Licenses. In addition to and without limiting the requirements set out in Section 4.1 or otherwise, where sufficient cause exists, as determined by the General Manager, the General Manager may do the following in a facility license:

- a) specify, prohibit, or restrict the type, quality, or quantity of municipal solid waste or recyclable material that may be brought onto or removed from a facility,
- b) require the licensee to contain the municipal solid waste or recyclable material within a height or heights and spatial area or areas specified by the General Manager,
- c) require the licensee, at its sole cost, to submit to the General Manager a quantity survey or a land survey of the municipal solid waste or recyclable material at the facility, prepared by a British Columbia Land Surveyor,
- d) require the licensee to recover, for the purpose of recycling, any recyclable materials which are subject to material bans imposed by bylaw or by resolution of the district,
- e) require the licensee to construct, install, repair, alter, remove, or maintain works, and provide plans and specifications prepared by a registered professional engineer (or any other qualified professional as appropriate and recognized as such by the General Manager) prior to the commencement of any construction, installation, repair, alteration, removal or maintenance of such works,

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- f) require the licensee to submit plans, procedures, and specifications prepared by a registered professional engineer (or any other qualified professional as appropriate and recognized as such by the General Manager), for or relating to the handling of spills, fires, floods, earthquakes, and other emergencies at the facility,
- g) require the licensee to provide and maintain risk insurance in such amount and in a form satisfactory to the General Manager under Section 8.12,
- h) require the licensee, at such times and in such manner as is acceptable to the General Manager, to measure, record, and submit information to the General Manager relating to:
 - (i) the type, quality, and quantity of municipal solid waste and recyclable material brought onto and removed from the facility,
 - (ii) the handling of municipal solid waste and recyclable material at the facility,
 - (iii) the quantity and characteristics of leachate, runoff, and odour generated by the facility,
 - (iv) the characteristics of the surface water, groundwater and soil at the facility to assess for existing degradation or contamination,
 - (v) the characteristics of surface water and groundwater in the surrounding area which may be affected by leachate or other runoff from the facility,
 - (vi) the condition of roads and public utilities located at or adjacent to the facility insofar as the condition of the roads and public utilities affects or are affected by the operation of the facility,
 - (vii) slope stability, settlement, and erosion at the facility, and
 - (viii) the operation and maintenance of equipment and works at the facility, including leachate collection and treatment systems, runoff, water management systems, and air quality and air quality control systems,
- i) require that any or all of the information required in Subsection 4.2 (h) be prepared by a registered professional engineer (or any other qualified professional as appropriate and recognized as such by the General Manager), and
- j) provide for implementing terms and conditions of a facility license in phases or provide for varying dates for compliance with the terms and conditions of a facility license.

ARTICLE 5

5 CODES OF PRACTICE

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- 5.1 Establishment of Codes of Practice.** The board may, from time to time, establish codes of practice setting out different prohibitions, regulations, conditions, requirements, exemptions, and rates or levels of fees for different classes of persons, facilities, operations, activities, trades, businesses, municipal solid waste, or recyclable material for the purpose of prohibiting, regulating, or controlling the handling of municipal solid waste and recyclable material. Codes of practice will be established by way of adoption of a code of practice as an amendment to this bylaw.
- 5.2 Conditions of a Code of Practice.** A code of practice may set such terms and conditions and specify such requirements as the district considers advisable and, without limiting in any way the generality of the foregoing, the district may in a code of practice:
- a) require that facilities or operations, to be as specified by the district, register with the district in order to qualify under a code of practice,
 - b) include any of the requirements set out in Article 4, and
 - c) require security in an amount and form and subject to conditions set out in Article 8, or as defined in the code of practice itself.
- 5.3 Registration Fee.** An application to register under a code of practice under this bylaw must be filed at the district's office in the prescribed form accompanied by the applicable registration fee set out in column 2 of Schedule "C" to this bylaw.

ARTICLE 6

6 ILLEGAL DUMPING

6.1 Definitions. In this article:

"responsible person" means one or more of the following:

- a) a person who generated municipal solid waste or recyclable material that has been delivered, deposited, stored, or abandoned, and/or
 - b) a person who hauled municipal solid waste or recyclable material that has been delivered, deposited, stored, or abandoned, and/or
 - c) a person who had or has charge or control of the land or buildings on which municipal solid waste or recyclable material has been deposited, stored, or abandoned or to which municipal solid waste or recyclable material has been delivered.
- 6.2 Prohibition.** No responsible person shall deliver, deposit, store, or abandon, cause or allow to be delivered, deposited, stored or abandoned, municipal solid waste or recyclable material on or within any lands or improvements except a facility that holds a valid and subsisting facility license

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within the area of the Regional District of Nanaimo unless the municipal solid waste or recyclable material:

- a) is placed in a receptacle for scheduled curbside collection by a hauler or a local government, or
- b) is taken to a facility outside the boundaries of the Regional District of Nanaimo that complies with all applicable enactments, including without limitation, land use bylaws.

6.3 Liability for Illegal Dumping. In addition to any other penalty imposed under this bylaw, the General Manager may require, by written notice, a responsible person to remove to a licensed facility any municipal solid waste or recyclable material that has been deposited in contravention of Section 6.2. Such removal shall be at the responsible person's cost. If a responsible person fails to remove the municipal solid waste or recyclable material within the time period specified in the notice, the General Manager may cause the municipal solid waste or recyclable material to be disposed at a licensed facility, and the responsible person shall pay all of the costs associated with the disposal.

8.1.1.1.1 6.4 Proof of Compliance The General Manager may require a responsible person who wishes to manage municipal solid waste or recyclable material in accordance with paragraph 6.2 b) to provide to the district documents evidencing that the facility complies with the enactments referred to in that paragraph.

ARTICLE 7

7 AMENDMENTS

7.1 Amendment of a Facility License. The General Manager may amend the terms and conditions of a facility license either in whole or in part:

- a) on its own initiative where it considers necessary due to changes in the facility's practices, or
- b) on application in writing by a licensee,
- c) on its own initiative where it considers necessary due to changes external to the operations of the facility

7.2 Major and Minor Amendment. For the purposes of this article:

- a) **"major amendment"** to a facility license means any amendment which is not a minor amendment, and
- b) **"minor amendment"** to a facility license means:
 - (i) a change of ownership, control, or name,

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- (ii) a change of legal address or mailing address,
- (iii) a change to the hours of operation,
- (iv) a decrease in the authorized quantity of municipal solid waste or recyclable material, accepted or stored,
- (v) an increase in the authorized quantity of municipal solid waste or recyclable material accepted or stored that does not exceed 10% of the authorized quantity specified in the license first received by the facility,
- (vi) a change in the authorized quantity of municipal solid waste or recyclable material accepted or stored such that, in the opinion of the General Manager, the change has or will have less impact on the environment,
- (vii) a change in a requirement to record and submit information, or
- (viii) a change to the works, method of treatment, or any other condition in a facility license such that, in the opinion of the General Manager, the change has or will have less impact on the environment.

7.3 Procedure on Amendment Application.

- a) For all applications for major amendments, the provisions set out in Sections 3.1 to 3.5 shall apply subject to necessary modification as deemed appropriate by the General Manager.
- b) For all applications for minor amendments, the General Manager may, at his discretion, require that any of the provisions set out in Sections 3.1 to 3.5 also apply, subject to necessary modification as considered appropriate by the General Manager.

ARTICLE 8

8 SECURITY AND RISK INSURANCE

8.1 Requirement for Security. The General Manager, as a precondition to issuing a facility license, or as a term or condition of a facility license or by written notice at any time prior to or after the issuance of the facility license, requires an owner, operator or licensee of a facility to provide and maintain security in an amount and form satisfactory to the General Manager and for such period as may be required, to ensure:

- a) compliance with this bylaw or a facility license, and

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- b) that sufficient funding is available for facility operations and maintenance, remediation of the facility, facility closure, and post-closure monitoring of the facility, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the license.

8.2 Form of Security. The security held by the district under Section 8.1 may be in the following form, provided that the particular form of security is satisfactory to the district, acting reasonably:

- a) cash,
- b) certified cheque,
- c) an irrevocable standby letter of credit issued by a Canadian Schedule I chartered bank.

8.3 Amount of Security. The security held by the district under Section 8.1 in respect of a facility shall be in such amounts as may be reasonably satisfactory to the General Manager and be based primarily on the maximum tonnage of pre-processed material allowed at the facility at one time, multiplied by the current per tonne cost to haul and dispose of the material. This shall be done for each material type allowed at the facility. Calculations for material types that may result in a positive value shall also be shown when determining the amount of security required, but these values cannot be used to offset the total security required. In addition, the security may, without limitation, vary depending on any or all of the following:

- a) the type of facility,
- b) the type of operations and maintenance activities performed or to be performed at the facility,
- c) the anticipated or actual activities required for closure and post-closure monitoring of the facility,
- d) the types of discharges that could have the potential to result from the operation, remediation, closure, and post-closure monitoring of the facility, including, without limitation, leachate, storm water, odours, dust, litter, and erosion, and the cost of installing, operating, repairing, and maintaining works that may be required to control such discharges at the facility,
- e) the geotechnical and other physical characteristics of the facility site,
- f) possible administrative or contingency fees for site clean-up activities coordinated by the General Manager, and
- g) such other factors as the General Manager may reasonably determine.

Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the General Manager may, in an amendment to a facility license under Section 7.1, amend the amount of security required under Section 8.1 for the facility.

8.4 Conditions for Drawing on Security. Where a licensee, owner or operator defaults under this bylaw or a facility license, the General Manager may, by written notice to the licensee, require the default to be remedied within a period specified by the district and if the default is not

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remedied within the specified time, the district may draw down in whole or in part on the security for purposes as described in Section 8.5.

8.5 Use of Security. The security drawn down by the district, under Section 8.4, may be used to ensure compliance with the provisions of this bylaw and the facility license, including without limitation funding for the following:

- a) the handling of municipal solid waste, recyclable material, or any other materials at the facility,
- b) the carrying out of operations and maintenance activities at the facility in compliance with an operating plan accepted by the General Manager under Section 9.3,
- c) the control, abatement or prevention of leachate or contaminants escaping from the facility,
- d) the expenses incurred by the district, including legal expenses, in
 - (i) carrying out or causing to be carried out any of the activities described in this section, and
 - (ii) complying with any laws or enactments of the federal, provincial or any local government, including the district.

8.6 Additional Conditions for Drawing on Security. Notwithstanding Section 8.4, the district shall be entitled to draw down, in whole or in part, on any security it holds under Section 8.1, where:

- a) such security is not renewed, replaced, or extended at least 30 days in advance of its scheduled expiry date, or
- b) the General Manager is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the value and utility of the security may otherwise be compromised.

In this event, the district shall hold and deal with the proceeds thereof as security in the same manner as the district is entitled to hold and deal with the original security.

8.7 Replenishment of Security. If the district draws down in whole or in part on the security under this article, the owner, operator or licensee of a facility must replenish the security drawn down within 30 days if required to do so in writing by the General Manager and the provisions of this article, with the necessary changes, shall apply to such replenished security.

8.8 Survival. Notwithstanding any suspension, cancellation, expiration, or other termination of a facility license, all owners, operators, or licensees of a facility shall continue to be bound by the requirements in a facility license to provide and maintain security, which requirements shall survive any such suspension, cancellation, expiration, or other termination until otherwise notified by the General Manager.

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- 8.9 Return of Security.** Provided the owner, operator or licensee of a facility is in full compliance with this bylaw and a facility license, the district may return to the owner, operator or licensee of a facility the security held by it:
- (a) upon completion, to the reasonable satisfaction of the General Manager, of all activities required for the closure or post-closure of the facility,
 - (b) upon receipt by the district of substitute or replacement security satisfactory to the General Manager, or
 - (c) where the General Manager otherwise deems expedient.
- 8.10 Unclaimed Security.** If after making reasonable efforts the district is unable to effect return of the security under Section 8.9, title of the security shall vest absolutely in the district after the fifth anniversary of the initial attempt to return the security.
- 8.11 Interest on Cash Security.** If the security or any portion thereof provided under Section 8.1 is in the form of cash, the interest earned thereon at the rate referred to below will be added to and form part of the principle amount of the security, and may be used under Section 8.4. Any portion of the principle amount of the security and accrued interest not utilized will be returned pursuant to Section 8.9. The interest rate for the security will be the prime rate charged by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce for Canadian dollar loans, from time to time, less two percentage points.
- 8.12 Security in the Form of Insurance.** Notwithstanding Section 8.2, the General Manager may require that an owner, operator, or licensee obtain environmental risk insurance from an insurance broker approved by the General Manager, that covers risks associated with such events as floods, earthquakes, toxic spills, fires, leachate breakouts, and water, sewer, and gas pipe breaks.

ARTICLE 9

9 OPERATING PLANS

- 9.1 Operating Plan Requirements.** Every person who submits an application for a facility license under Section 3.1 must include with the application a proposed operating plan for the facility described in the application. Proposed operating plans must provide full and complete details on all of the following:
- a) the site and location of all works within the facility,
 - b) the types, quantity, and quality of municipal solid waste and recyclable material that will be

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- managed within the facility,
- c) the methods for handling municipal solid waste and recyclable material within the facility,
 - d) the measures that will be taken to protect the environment, the site, and the lands adjacent to the facility,
 - e) a monitoring program to assess the measures in paragraph (d) above,
 - f) the methods for complying with regional disposal bans and recycling requirements,
 - g) the methods for dust, odour, vector, mud, and litter control and prevention,
 - h) the methods for handling any waste delivered to the facility which is not authorized by the license,
 - i) the procedures for weigh scale operation at the facility, or other site where municipal solid waste and recyclable material is weighed for acceptance at the facility or removal from the facility,
 - j) the frequency and method of facility inspection to be carried out by facility staff,
 - k) measures to protect the site and adjacent lands in case of fire, seismic disturbance, or flood,
 - l) the methods for containment and treatment of runoff at the facility and the prevention of runoff from the facility to adjacent lands,
 - m) the actions that will be taken if ground or surface water becomes contaminated as a result of operations at the facility, and
 - n) any other matter specified by the General Manager regarding the management of municipal solid waste and recyclable material at the facility.

9.2 Professional Engineering Involvement. The General Manager, at his sole discretion may require any or all of the information required in Subsections 9.1 (a) through (n) inclusive to be prepared by a registered professional engineer (or any other qualified professional as appropriate and recognized as such by the district).

9.3 Review and Acceptance of Operating Plans. The General Manager will review all proposed operating plans submitted under Section 9.1, and may require amendments.

9.4 Further Amendments to Operating Plans. Following the acceptance of an operating plan under Section 9.3, the General Manager may require the terms, conditions or other aspects of the operating plan to be amended:

- a) on the General Manager's own initiative where the General Manager considers it necessary and after consultation with the licensee, or

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b) on request in writing by the licensee, subject to approval by the General Manager.

ARTICLE 10

10 FEES AND MONTHLY STATEMENTS

- 10.1 Application Fees.** Every person who requires an amendment as described in Section 7.1 (a) or applies for a facility license or any amendment as described in Section 7.1 (b) shall pay to the district, on application or commencement of amendment process, for a facility set out in column 1 of Schedule "C" to this bylaw, the corresponding license application fee or amendment application fee as set out in columns 2, 3 or 4, respectively, as applicable. An application fee will not be refunded if a license is not issued or amended.
- 10.2 Payment of Security.** Applications for a facility license for facilities not established prior to enactment of the bylaw must provide the amount of security required under Section 8.2 with the submission of the application. For a facility license for facilities existing at the time of enactment of the bylaw, up to 50% of the amount of security may be deferred for a period of one year from the date of submission of the application.
- 10.3 Annual Administration Fee.** Every licensee shall pay to the district upon the date of issuance of a facility license and thereafter annually on the anniversary date of the issuance of the license, the annual administration fee set out in column 5 of Schedule "C". The district will provide to all licensees annual invoices setting out the annual administration fee due and payable in accordance with Schedule "C".
- 10.4 Monthly Statement.** Unless requested at greater frequency by the General Manager, every licensee shall deliver to the district, a monthly (twelve times per year) written statement signed by an officer or a principal of the owner or operator of the facility setting out either the amount or quantity in metric tonnes of all municipal solid waste and recyclable materials received, shipped from, and the maximum net tonnage on site at any one time during the month at the facility as measured in the delivery vehicle. The statement shall be delivered monthly to the district within 21 days after the last day of the previous month.
- 10.5 District Invoices.** All invoices rendered by the district shall be due and payable 30 days from the date of the invoice. Late payments will accrue interest computed at the rate of one and one quarter percent (1.25%) per month on the outstanding balance, calculated and compounded monthly, from the date such amounts become due and payable until the date they are paid in full.
- 10.6 Records.** Every licensee must make and maintain for a period of seven years from the date when they were made, accurate records, books of account, copies of the monthly statements referred to in Section 10.4, and copies of all electronic and hard copy information and data upon which those

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statements were prepared (for the purposes of this article called "records"). The records must identify either:

- a) the amount or quantity in metric tonnes (or cubic metres) of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials received, shipped from, and the maximum net tonnage on site at any one time during the month at the facility, or
- b) the number of container and vehicle loads and the size or capacity of the containers and vehicles carrying municipal solid waste received, shipped from, and the maximum net tonnage on site at any one time during the month at the facility.

10.7 Inspection and Copying of Records. The General Manager may inspect, make copies and take away such copies of any records referred to in Section 10.6 maintained by and for any person who is required to provide a monthly statement under Section 10.4 during normal hours of business, at any business premises where the records are maintained. The General Manager may take with them to the business premises such other persons and equipment as may be necessary.

10.8 Proof of Identity. An employee or agent of the district inspecting records under Section 10.7 must, when requested, provide proof of identity to any person present at the location where the records are maintained.

10.9 Audit. A person who is required to provide a monthly statement under Section 10.4, if requested in writing by the General Manager, shall at that person's expense provide to the General Manager within 45 days of such request, an audited statement of the total amount of fees payable under Sections 10.1, 10.2, and 10.3, for a specified period of time. This statement must be prepared by a Chartered Accountant or Certified General Accountant in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Principles.

ARTICLE 11

11 DUTY TO REPORT

11.1 Discharge of Waste at Facility. Where, out of the normal course of events, there occurs at a facility a discharge of waste to the environment or a serious and imminent danger thereof by reason of any condition, and where any damage or danger to land, water or air may reasonably be expected to result therefrom, any person who at any material time:

(a) owns the waste or has the charge, management or control of the waste, or

(b) causes or contributes to the discharge or danger of discharge

shall verbally report such occurrence to the General Manager as soon as practicably possible and shall report such occurrence to the General Manager in writing within 48 hours.

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- 11.2 Deviation from Normal Operating Practices.** Where, during the normal course of operations, there occurs at a facility a situation or combination of events that is a deviation from the approved operating practices as set out by the terms and conditions set out in the license, operating plan, code of practice, or this bylaw, the facility operator shall verbally report such occurrence to the General Manager as soon as practicably possible and shall report such occurrence to the General Manager in writing within 48 hours.
- 11.3 Duty to take all Reasonable Measures.** A person who is referred to in Section 11.1 shall, as soon as possible in the circumstances, take all reasonable measures consistent with safety, protection of the environment, and compliance with the terms and conditions of the license, operating plan, code of practice, or this bylaw, and thereby counteract, mitigate or remedy any adverse effects that result or may reasonably be expected to result from the occurrences referred to in Section 11.1 or 11.2.
- 11.4 Compliance.** Compliance with Article 11 and Article 12 of this bylaw does not signify compliance with any other requirements found within the bylaw. The district retains the right to pursue any actions available to remedy non-compliance with any other section of this bylaw, notwithstanding compliance with Article 11 and Article 12.

ARTICLE 12

12 INVESTIGATION, INSPECTION AND RECORDS

- 12.1 Powers of the District.** The powers of the district under this article may be exercised in relation to any site, facility, or premises which is, or which the General Manager upon reasonable grounds believes to be, among those described in Article 2.1 of this bylaw, and any site, facility, or premises associated therewith.
- 12.2 Residential Structures.** Nothing in this section authorizes the entry of any structure used primarily as a residence, or any residential accommodation in any other structure.
- 12.3 Investigation.** A bylaw enforcement officer or other employee or agent of the regional district may at any reasonable time enter any facility, site or premises and investigate any works, process or activity that is related to, used for or capable of being used for the production or handling of municipal solid waste or recyclable material.
- 12.4 Additional Powers.** The powers of a district under Section 12.3 include the following powers:
- a) to examine, take away and make copies of records relating to:
 - (i) the causing or the potential to cause pollution by municipal solid waste or recyclable material,
 - (ii) the production and managing of municipal solid waste or recyclable material,

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- (iii) the characteristics of the municipal solid waste or recyclable material produced or managed, and
 - (iv) a potential contravention,
 - b) to carry out inspections, observations, measurements, tests and sampling and to otherwise ascertain whether the terms of this bylaw or a facility license have been or are being complied with and take away samples of leachate, runoff, groundwater, soil, articles, substances, municipal solid waste or recyclable material as they consider appropriate.
- 12.5 Return of Documents.** Where the district has taken away original records from a facility, site or premises under Subsection 12.4(a), the district, upon written request from the owner or operator of the facility, will return copies of the records to the owner or operator within 24 hours of the inspection or if that is not possible, as soon thereafter as is practicable.
- 12.6 Assistance.** The employee or representative of the district may take with him or her onto any facility, site, or premises such other persons and equipment as may be necessary to carry out the actions authorized in Section 12.4.
- 12.7 Identification.** The employee or representative of the district shall, forthwith upon arrival at a facility, site, or premises, provide proof of identity to a person present at the facility, site, or premises.
- 12.8 Records.** Notwithstanding Sections 2.2, 4.1, and 10.4, the General Manager may require the owner or operator of a facility, site, or premises at which municipal solid waste or recyclable material is managed to keep records of volumes, weights, types, amounts, quantities, and composition of municipal solid waste or recyclable material originating from within the Regional District of Nanaimo that is brought onto or removed from the facility, site, or premises and to submit, on request annually, the records to the district.

ARTICLE 13

13 SUSPENSION AND CANCELLATION

- 13.1 Suspension and Cancellation of Facility Licenses.** Without limiting any other provision of this bylaw, the General Manager, after giving notice to a licensee, may suspend for any period or cancel a facility license in whole or in part where the following has occurred or is occurring:
 - a) the licensee fails to comply with any term, condition, or requirement of the facility license or any provision of this bylaw,
 - b) the licensee has made a material misstatement or material misrepresentation in the application for the facility license,

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- c) the licensee has failed to:
 - (i) provide the monthly statement of quantities in accordance with Section 10.4, or
 - (ii) make payment of fees in accordance with Article 10,
- d) the licensee does not exercise any rights under the facility license for a period of 3 years,
- e) the facility license is no longer necessary by reason of a code of practice under this bylaw,
- f) the licensee is an individual who has died,
- g) the licensee is a corporation that is struck off the register or is dissolved under its incorporating enactment,
- h) the licensee is a partnership that is dissolved,
- i) the licensee requests that the facility license be cancelled, or
- j) the land and related improvements or buildings and related improvements licensed under this bylaw are no longer a facility.

13.2 Notice. A notice served under Section 13.1 must state the time at and the date on which the suspension or cancellation is to take effect.

13.3 Suspended or Cancelled License Not Valid. A facility license that is suspended or cancelled is not a valid and subsisting license. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the provisions in a facility license relating to security continue to survive as set out in Section 8.5.

ARTICLE 14

14 OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

14.1 Offence. Any person who contravenes a provision of this bylaw, a facility license, an order, a code of practice, or a requirement made or imposed under this bylaw commits an offence and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$200,000.

14.2 Separate Offences. Where there is contravention that continues for more than one day, each day or part of a day on which the contravention occurs is a separate offence.

14.3 Offences by Employees, Officers, Directors or Agents. If a corporation commits an offence under this bylaw, an employee, officer, director, or agent of the corporation who authorized, permitted or acquiesces in the offence commits the offence even though the corporation is convicted.

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- 14.4 Remedies Cumulative.** The rights and remedies available to the district under this bylaw shall be cumulative and not alternative and shall be in addition to and not a limitation of any other rights and remedies that would otherwise be available to the district at law.

ARTICLE 15

15 APPEALS

- 15.1 Appeals to Board.** An applicant or licensee affected by a decision of the General Manager under Section 3.5, 4.2, 7.1, 8.1, 8.3 or 8.12 to this bylaw may appeal the decision to the board by advising the board in writing of the order or requirement being appealed from and setting out the reason for the appeal and attaching any relevant documents.
- 15.2 Time Limit for Commencing Appeal.** The written notice of appeal under Section 15.1 must be delivered to the board within 30 days of the decision from which the appeal is made.
- 15.3 Review by the Board.** The matter will be reviewed by the board pursuant to Section 15.4.
- 15.4 Power of the Board.** Upon considering the matter under appeal, the board may:
- a) confirm, reverse or vary the decision under appeal, and
 - b) make any decision that the board considers appropriate.
- 15.5 Appeal Does Not Operate as Stay.** An appeal under this section does not operate as a stay or suspend the operation of the decision being reviewed unless the board orders otherwise.

ARTICLE 16

16 GENERAL

- 16.1 Notification of Change in Control.** A licensee shall notify the district in writing of a change in ownership or control of the license within 10 days after such a change.
- 16.2 Delivery of Notices.** Any notice required to be given to an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee shall be deemed to have been delivered if such notice is delivered personally to an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee or is mailed by double registered mail to the registered or records office of an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee or to the address for service set out in a license. If delivery of a notice is unable to be effected by double registered mail then delivery may be affected by any of the following:

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- a) personal delivery to the registered or records office of an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee,
- b) personal delivery to a director, officer, liquidator, trustee in bankruptcy or receiver manager of an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee,
- c) personal delivery to an adult individual at the facility who appears to be an employee of an owner or operator of a facility or a licensee or appears to be in control of the facility, and
- d) posting on the door or gate of the facility, when no one is present at the facility or the facility appears to be abandoned.

16.3 No Transfer or Assignment. A transfer or assignment of a facility license is without effect without the prior written approval of the General Manager. Approval will be given if all license requirements are being fulfilled and no license or license amendment fees are owed to the district.

16.4 Headings. The headings in this bylaw are for convenience only and shall not limit, enlarge or affect the scope of any of the provisions in this bylaw.

16.5 Severability. If any portion of this bylaw is deemed *ultra vires*, illegal, invalid or unenforceable in any way in whole or in part by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not invalidate or void the remainder of this bylaw. The parts so held to be *ultra vires*, illegal, invalid or unenforceable shall be deemed to have been stricken from this bylaw with the same force and effect as if such parts had never been included in this bylaw or revised and reduced in scope so as to be valid and enforceable.

ARTICLE 17

17 TITLE

This bylaw may be cited for all purposes as the “Regional District of Nanaimo Waste Stream Management Licensing Bylaw No. 1386, 2004”.

Read three times the 10th day of August, 2004.

Received approval from the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection this 6th day of April, 2005.

Adopted this 26th day of April, 2005.

Chairperson

Deputy Administrator

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SCHEDULE "A"

EXEMPTIONS FROM LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

For greater certainty and without limiting the generality of Section 2.1 of the bylaw, the following facilities, or any portion of a facility managing recyclable material or municipal solid waste in accordance with the following specifications, shall be exempt from the licensing requirements under Section 2.1:

1. any facility which accepts exclusively asphalt and concrete for the purposes of reprocessing, resale and reuse;
2. any retail food, grocery, beverage or drug establishment that accepts recyclable products on a return-to-retail basis;
3. any depot operating under or in fulfillment of the *Environmental Management Act* Beverage Container Stewardship Program Regulation, 1997; and
4. any facility operating under or in fulfillment of a *Environmental Management Act* Stewardship Program.

A facility that manages recyclable material or municipal solid waste in accordance with the above and also manages recyclable material or municipal solid waste in a manner not specified above will be required to be licensed within the provisions of this bylaw for the portion(s) of the operation not specified as exemptions in this Schedule A.

SCHEDULE "B"

PLAN FACILITIES (PUBLIC)

FACILITY	LOCATION
Regional District of Nanaimo Landfill	1105 Cedar Rd, Nanaimo
RDN Church Road Transfer Station	860 Church Rd, Parksville

SCHEDULE "C"

FEES - FACILITIES

The fees payable to the district by owners or operators of facilities under this bylaw shall be as follows:

1. Application, Amendment, Annual Administration and Other Fees

	License Application Fee	Major Amendment Application Fee	Minor Amendment Application Fee	Annual Administration Fee
Facility license Type I	\$1,000	\$500	\$100	\$500
Facility license Type II	\$100	\$100	\$50	\$100
Code of Practice Registration	\$100	-	-	\$100

SCHEDULE "D"

PUBLISHING AND BILLBOARD POSTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Publishing Notice Details for all Applications

A published notice in a newspaper must:

- (i) be at least 8 centimetres in width,
- (ii) be at least 100 square centimetres in area,
- (iii) be entitled "FACILITY LICENSE APPLICATION NOTICE" in a minimum type size of 12 points,
- (iv) have the text of the license application in a minimum type size of 8 points,
- (v) include the civic address of the proposed facility,
- (vi) include the name of the owner of the land on which the facility is proposed to be located,
- (vii) include the full name and address of the operator of the proposed facility,

Schedule C: Bylaws

- (viii) include a complete description of the activity to be carried out and the types and quantities of municipal solid waste or recyclable material to be managed at the facility, and
- (ix) include such other information as the General Manager considers necessary.

Schedule D: Regional Solid Waste Monitoring Committee Terms of Reference

REGIONAL DISTRICT OF NANAIMO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN MONITORING COMMITTEE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of the committee is to provide input, from a variety of perspectives, on the development and updating of the solid waste management plan (Plan). In accordance with the Ministry of Environment's *Guide to the Preparation of Regional Solid Waste Management Plans* a single public and technical advisory committee will act as a "sounding board" of community interests and will provide advice to the Regional Board through the Solid Waste Management Select Committee.

2. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The role of the SWMP Monitoring Committee is to advise the RDN Board and staff on the implementation of the plan:

- Monitor the Plan implementation in consideration with the Plan Strategies and Guiding Principles;
- Provide advice on the delivery of programs under the Plan;
- Review information related to implementation of the plan, including waste quantities, populations, and diversion rates for each plan component;
- Advise on each major plan review which will occur every five years;
- Provide recommendations, as directed by the Board, regarding disputes arising during implementation of the plan; and
- Advise on the adequacy of public consultation in matters affecting the public related to plan implementation.

Recommendations of the SWMP Monitoring Committee are directed to the Solid Waste Management Select Committee for consideration before being directed to the Board.

3. COMPOSITION AND CHAIR

Chair and Vice Chair to be appointed by the Chairperson of the Board.

Voting Members:

- One representative from the Select Committee (or alternate);
- Up to 15 members representing a diversity of community interests such as from the following groups:
 - Private sector waste management industry service providers
 - Private sector solid waste facility representatives

Schedule D: Regional Solid Waste Monitoring Committee Terms of Reference

- Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste management (e.g. reuse organization)
- Large institutional solid waste generator
- Business representatives, including one focused on the 3Rs
- Members at large for the community (community association, youth, senior)
- Regional Landfill area representative
- Urban/rural geographic mix

Non-Voting Technical Advisors:

- Up to 12 members representing agencies including:
 - Regional District Staff – 3 members
 - Municipal Staff – 4 members
 - First Nations – 3 members
 - Provincial Agencies – 1 member
 - Federal Agencies – 1 member

4. RULES OF PROCEDURE

The Committee will act in accordance with the RDN Board Procedure Bylaw.

5. ADMINISTRATION

Administrative matters related to the SWMP Monitoring Committee will be conducted by RDN staff acting through the Chair.

6. TERM

The term of appointment is five years or until new members are appointed. Lack of attendance may result in members having their membership revoked at the discretion of the committee. If a member resigns from the committee, their position will be filled through the application process or by appointment, as appropriate.

7. MEETINGS

The SWMP Monitoring Committee will meet at least two times per year with a provision for workshops or other presentations at the SWMP Monitoring Committee's discretion. Meetings will generally be held in the evenings but may be adjusted at the discretion of the Chair. Meals will be provided when committee activities coincide with meal times.

There is no remuneration for participation on the committee but the RDN will reimburse mileage expenses according to Volunteer Mileage Reimbursement Policy A2.19.

Schedule E: Plan Dispute Resolution Procedures

Schedule E: Plan Dispute Resolution Procedures

The Regional Solid Waste Advisory Committee, Solid Waste Management Select Committee and Regional Board all considered dispute resolution options and passed the same motion on April 20th, May 30th and June 27th 2017 respectively with both committees passing the following motion:

Solid Waste Management Plan disputes be directed to the Board for decision; and that the Board consider mediation for non-regulatory or legislative decisions.

Procedure:

Disputes that might arise in regards to the Solid Waste Management Plan that are not suitably resolved by RDN staff, shall be directed to the RDN Regional Board for resolution. Disputes could include administrative decisions related to licensing, interpretation to a statement or provision in the plan, or any other matter not related to a proposed change to the actual wording of the plan or an operational certificate.

The initiating party shall address their dispute in writing to the Chair of the Regional Board and shall state the details of the dispute and the remedy requested. The Regional Board shall consider the dispute and may undertake one or a combination of the following:

1. Grant the remedy requested by the initiating party;
2. Deny the remedy being requested by the initiating party;
3. Confirm, reverse or vary an RDN policy or decision;
4. Direct staff or seek additional information or recommendation from staff;
5. Seek a recommendation from the Plan Monitoring Committee;
6. Seek additional information or recommendation from a consultant; or,
7. Direct mediation for not for non-regulatory or legislative decisions.

Parties aggrieved by a Regional Board directed or concluded dispute resolution may apply for judicial review by the Supreme Court of BC.

Schedule F: Plan Alignment

Schedule F: Plan Alignment

The following key initiatives are supported by the plan. This list will be updated when the RDN is made aware of changes to these initiatives and the RDN will update the RSWMC and the Board:

- Climate Leadership Plan
- BC Energy Plan
- BC Bioenergy Strategy
- BC air quality objectives
- EPR programs under the Recycling Regulation (EMA)
- Organic Matter Recycling Regulation (EMA)
- Reviewable Projects Regulations (Environmental Assessment Act)
- Landfill Gas Management Regulation (EMA)
- Landfill Criteria
- Integrated Resource Recovery
- Develop with Care
- A Guide to Green Choices – Ideas and Practical Advice for Land Use Decisions in BC Communities

Federal Alignment

- Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment Canada-wide Action Plan for EPR

Regional Plans

- Regional Growth Strategy – Regional District of Nanaimo
- Regional District of Nanaimo Strategic Plan 2016-2020

Schedule G: Financial Information

Schedule G: Financial Information

The current tipping fees at Church Road and the Regional Landfill sites authorized under this plan are contained in Schedule A and Schedule D of RDN Bylaw No. 1531 Regulation of Solid Waste Management Facilities.

Any changes to the tipping fee rates will follow the requirement for a bylaw amendment approved by the RDN Board.

Schedule 'A'

Charges and Procedures for use of Solid Waste Management Facilities effective April 1, 2016.

1.	Solid Waste, excluding Controlled Waste	Flat Rate	51 kg or greater
a.	Municipal solid waste, construction/demolition waste, roofing waste (asphalt/tar/gravel), medical facility waste, or material recovery facility waste	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$125.00/tonne
b.	Municipal solid waste (containing recyclables) with offence	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$250.00/tonne
c.	Construction/Demolition waste (containing recyclables) with offence	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$360.00
d.	Weighing service	\$20.00 flat rate	
e.	Surcharge for improperly covered or secured loads	\$20.00 flat rate	
f.	Surcharge for mattresses and hide-a-beds	\$10.00 flat rate	

2.	Recyclables	Flat Rate	51 kg or greater
a.	Organic waste	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$110.00/tonne
b.	Organic waste (containing mixed solid waste or recyclables) with offence	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$250.00/tonne
c.	Garden waste	\$6.00/0-100kg	\$55.00/tonne
d.	Wood waste including wood roofing	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$250.00/tonne
e.	Gypsum (Church Road Transfer Station only)	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$250.00/tonne
f.	Metal recycling, metal appliances with ODS (ozone depleting substance)	\$6.00/0-500kg	\$55.00/tonne
g.	Corrugated cardboard	\$6.00/0-50kg	\$55.00/tonne
h.	Miscellaneous recyclables including: household plastics, metal food and beverage containers, vehicle batteries and oil filters	\$6.00 flat rate	
i.	Surcharge for ODS containing appliances	\$15.00 flat rate	

3.	Controlled Waste	Flat Rate	51 kg or greater
a.	Contaminated soil, grit and screenings and bio-solids	\$6.00/0-50 kg	\$125.00/tonne
b.	Controlled waste (misc.) including large dead animals	\$6.00/0-50 kg	\$250.00/tonne
c.	Food processing waste and treatment works		\$250.00/tonne
d.	Steel cable		\$500.00/tonne
e.	Asbestos waste	\$30.00/0-50 kg	\$500.00/tonne

Schedule G: Financial Information

4. Any load containing Prohibited Waste will be charged all costs associated with any special handling or removal of the Prohibited Waste in addition to the volume rates above.
5. Where the charge is based on weight, it shall be based on the difference in weight between loaded weight and the empty weight of the vehicle.
6. In the event that the scales provided are not operational, weight shall be estimated by the Scale Clerk employed by the Regional District of Nanaimo.
7. All charges payable under this bylaw shall be paid prior to leaving the site.
8. Surcharges are in addition to the per tonne rate posted for the material type.

Schedule 'B'

Charges and procedures for use of Regional Landfill for disposing of Controlled Waste and Municipal Solid Waste which originates from the Cowichan Valley Regional District, effective April 1, 2017, are:

1.	Controlled waste originating Cowichan Valley RD	Flat rate	51 kg or greater
a.	Waste asbestos	\$30.00/0-50 kg	\$600.00/tonne
b.	Large dead animals	\$20.00/0-50 kg	\$300.00/tonne
c.	Invasive plant species	\$20.00/0-50 kg	\$300.00/tonne

2.	Solid waste under the direct control of the Cowichan Valley Regional District *	Tonne Rate
a.	Municipal solid waste	Tonne rate includes a 20% premium over the current Schedule 'A' rates

*Solid waste acceptance is contingent upon:

- 1) Prior written notice from Cowichan Valley Regional District to the General Manager explaining the reasons for, and the anticipated duration, of contingency landfilling;
- 2) The General Manager's acknowledgement of acceptance; and,
- 3) Any conditions the General Manager may specify with respect to the duration, requirements regarding acceptance or reporting.

Schedule G: Financial Information

	City of Nanaimo	City of Parksville	Town of Qualicum Beach	District of Lantzville	Electoral Area A	Electoral Area B	Electoral Area C	Electoral Area E	Electoral Area F	Electoral Area G	Electoral Area H	Average RDN Tax Rate
Solid Waste Services Tax Rate per \$100K assessed value												
Zero Waste Education	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.11
Household Hazardous Waste	\$0.30	\$0.28	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.33	\$0.28	\$0.26	\$0.28
ICI Waste Management	\$0.59	\$0.55	\$0.52	\$0.55	\$0.64	\$0.50	\$0.45	\$0.47	\$0.64	\$0.55	\$0.51	\$0.54
CD Waste Management	\$0.12	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.10	\$0.09	\$0.10	\$0.13	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.11
Waste Source Regulation	\$1.08	\$1.01	\$0.96	\$1.00	\$1.16	\$0.91	\$0.82	\$0.86	\$1.17	\$1.00	\$0.93	\$0.99
Waste Haulers As Agents	\$1.36	\$1.27	\$1.20	\$1.26	\$1.46	\$1.14	\$1.04	\$1.09	\$1.47	\$1.26	\$1.17	\$1.25
Zero Waste Recycling	\$0.89	\$0.83	\$0.78	\$0.82	\$0.95	\$0.75	\$0.68	\$0.71	\$0.96	\$0.82	\$0.77	\$0.81
Total New Zero Waste Program	\$4.45	\$4.18	\$3.95	\$4.16	\$4.80	\$3.76	\$3.40	\$3.57	\$4.82	\$4.13	\$3.85	\$4.10
Total Ongoing SW Programs	\$3.31	\$3.11	\$2.93	\$3.08	\$3.56	\$2.79	\$2.53	\$2.65	\$3.59	\$3.07	\$2.86	\$3.04
Total SW Services Tax Rate	\$7.76	\$7.29	\$6.88	\$7.25	\$8.36	\$6.55	\$5.93	\$6.22	\$8.41	\$7.20	\$6.71	\$7.14
Cost per \$100,000	\$7.76	\$7.29	\$6.88	\$7.25	\$8.36	\$6.55	\$5.93	\$6.22	\$8.41	\$7.20	\$6.71	\$7.14
Cost per \$200,000	\$15.53	\$14.57	\$13.76	\$14.49	\$16.72	\$13.11	\$11.86	\$12.44	\$16.82	\$14.39	\$13.42	\$14.28
Cost per \$300,000	\$23.29	\$21.86	\$20.64	\$21.74	\$25.08	\$19.66	\$17.79	\$18.65	\$25.23	\$21.59	\$20.14	\$21.42
Cost per \$400,000	\$31.05	\$29.15	\$27.52	\$28.99	\$33.44	\$26.22	\$23.72	\$24.87	\$33.64	\$28.78	\$26.85	\$28.57
Cost per \$500,000	\$38.82	\$36.44	\$34.40	\$36.24	\$41.80	\$32.77	\$29.65	\$31.09	\$42.06	\$35.98	\$33.56	\$35.71

Based on Full Implementation of the Updated Zero Waste Plan by 2020

Schedule H: Emergency Debris Management

Schedule H: Emergency Debris Management

When natural events, like floods, earthquakes or anthropogenic (human-caused) events hit a community, solid waste management is usually the last thing on anyone's mind. Safe, proper and timely management of debris is an essential but often overlooked component of an emergency response or disaster incident. Debris management is also one of many competing priorities governments must manage during such events. It is important that disaster debris be properly managed so as to protect human health, comply with regulations, conserve disposal capacity, reduce injuries, and minimize or prevent environmental impacts. It involves advance thought, planning and coordination among individuals at various levels of government and the private sector with experience and expertise in waste management. A disaster debris management plan can help a community identify options for collecting, recycling and disposing of debris. Not only does a plan identify management options and sources for help, but it also can save valuable time and resources if it is needed.

Links to current disaster debris management plans will be updated in this schedule as required.

Page Number	Revision Type	Revision Details
Overview of document	Formatting	682 formatting revisions
	Insertions (I)	648 insertion revisions Not detailed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of acronym vs. full term • Syntax changes
	Deletions (D)	551 deletion revisions Not detailed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of acronym vs. full term • Syntax changes
	Moves (M)	42 move revisions Not detailed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor moves within paragraph / section
	Comments	15 comment revisions
Cover	D	Stage 2 Report: Evaluation of Options Report April 2017
Cover	I	Revised March 2018
i-ix	D	Removed summary, using PDF version as active file
i	D	Statement First Nations are under the jurisdiction
vii	DI	Changed “non-profit” to Nanaimo Recycling Exchange; removed description of the bidding process
xiv-xvi	I	Glossary of Terms and Acronyms
1	DI	Dates, from 2018 to 2017
2	DI	Changed Pollution Prevention Hierarchy to Zero Waste Hierarchy; purpose is for continuity with Zero Waste Programs and adoption of Zero Waste goal
3	I	Background to Plan, including revisions and associated programs and facilities
5	I	Updated map of Electoral Areas and municipalities in the RDN
5	DI	Clarified the number of Snuneymuxw First Nation’s reserves
6	DI	Updated Census data
7	I	How waste generation is measured
8	DI	Correction to the RDN Waste Disposal sector chart
11	I	Role of Nanaimo Recycling Exchange in waste management table
13-14	I	Points on education and outreach programs / roles
16	D	Removed list of individual collectors of yard waste
23	I	Tipping fee waiving to non-profits
24	I	Examples for out of region disposal
25	I	Multi-family waste collection service information and diversion strategy
26	I	ICI waste information, including variable tipping fees, landfill bans, and waste composition studies
27	I	Information on HHW
28	I	Advocacy role
28	I	RDN Regional Growth Strategy
29	I	Information on the Zero Waste strategy and how it was developed

Page Number	Revision Type	Revision Details
29	I	Information on how the school education program focuses on and promotes Zero Waste
29	I	Illegal Dumping Program section
30	I	Disposal Bans section
30	I	Zero Waste Promotion section
30	I	Recycling at RDN Facilities section
30	I	WSML Technical Assistance section
30-31	I	Residential Curbside Collection section
31	I	Information on the costs and responsibilities of waste management
31	I	Food Waste / Yard Waste section
31	I	Advocacy section
31	I/M	RDN Purchasing Policy section
32-33	D	Information on the MF Diversion Strategy
33	D	Continual work with regulatory authorities to improve ICI diversion, costs
33	I	Description of authority, other governments that have this regulation
33	D	Waste Haulers as Agents section
33-34	I	Further description of authorities with waste source separation; sequential options for receiving authority, then bylaw
36	D	Information on out-of-region disposal (moved to previous section); deletion of table on facilities that accept source-separated CD materials
36-37	D	Sections: New and Emerging Waste Management Technologies, Solid Waste Emergency/Disaster Response Plan, Collaboration with Social Enterprise
38-39	I	Lifespan of landfill; cooperative strategies with adjacent RDs
39	I	Sections: Disposal, Church Road Transfer Station, Regional Landfill, Long Term Residual Waste Management
39-40	D	Sections: Plan Implementation
40	I	Sections: Residual Waste Management Summary, Bylaws, Plan Implementation
42	I	Section: Curbside Collection Contract
45-46	D	Rows from Table: Disposal operations and curbside collection breakdowns
44-45	I	Funding mechanisms for plan financing
45	I	Information on utility fee finances, considerations for user pay tipping fees vs. taxation
45-46	I	Table for projected budget
47	D	Section: conclusion
47	I	Table: Cost implications to RDN residents
47-48	I	Table: annual net per capital cost of solid waste services
48	I	Asset management in accordance with the regional board's strategic priority
49-50	I	Sections: plan monitoring and evaluation
53-57	D/I	Updated table

