

Capital Regional District

Meeting Minutes

Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Friday, April 10, 2026

CRD Boardroom
625 Fisgard Street
Victoria, BC V8W 2S6

PRESENT: F. Baker, B. Desjardins (Chair), M. Hauzer, M. Kurschner (EP), E. Latta, D. Monsour, J. Oakley, R. Pirie, C. Remington, P. Singh, J. Smith (EP), J. Stitt, D. Thran, H. Unger

STAFF: V. Landa (Recorder), A. Berthin (EP), A. Gilmour Ford, N. Roberts, M. Tromp Hoover

REGRETS:, T. Love, M. McCullough, J. Shaw, A. Sibley, M. Smith, S. Young Jr.

EP - Electronic Participation

The meeting was called to order at 12:32 pm.

1. Territorial Acknowledgement

2. Approval of Agenda

Agenda for the April 10, 2026 Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting.

MOVED by D. Monsour, SECONDED by R. Pirie

That the agenda be approved as circulated.

CARRIED

3. Adoption of Minutes

Minutes from the January 9, 2026 Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting.

MOVED by F. Baker, SECONDED by M. Hauzer

That the meeting minutes be approved as circulated.

CARRIED

4. Chair's Remarks

- The chair noted that thanks to strong community participation, the CRD received a 2025 Leader in Sustainability Award for recycling 30,816 kilograms of batteries. This national award from Call2Recycle recognizes outstanding environmental leadership through the responsible management of end-of-life batteries and contributions to Canada's circular economy.

5. Presentations/Delegations

There were none.

6. Committee Business

a. Staff Reports (for information)

- M. Tromp Hoover presented an overview of the Beyond Hartland 2050-Landfill Design Plan and Alternative Options staff report ([CRD Board, March 11, 2026](#)). The staff report and presentation are attached as Appendix A.
- N. Roberts presented an overview of the Model Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw ([CRD Board, March 11, 2026](#)). The staff report and presentation are attached as Appendix B. Discussion centered around the proportion of construction demolition waste vs household waste that would be diverted from landfilling.
- M. Tromp Hoover provided a verbal update on the Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities - Committee Solid Waste & Circular Economy Update ([February 11, 2026, CRD Board](#)). The staff report is attached as Appendix C.

b. Actual and Projected Monthly Refuse Tonnages at Hartland Landfill (standing item)

The tonnage graphs are posted via this link: <https://www.crd.bc.ca/about/data/hartland-landfill-tonnage>.

7. New Business

There was no new business.

8. Next Meeting

The next Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting will be June 5, 2026.

9. Closing Comments

- D. Monsour raised the issue of **clear garbage bags** as a potential policy tool to reduce inappropriate disposal. Staff confirmed this is an identified action in the current Solid Waste Management Plan and is under investigation.

10. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 13:20pm.

MOVED by D. Monsour, SECONDED by D. Thran
That the Solid Waste Advisory Committee be adjourned.
CARRIED

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2026**

SUBJECT **Beyond Hartland 2050 – Landfill Design Plan and Alternative Options**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To seek Board endorsement of short-term research and planning initiatives that will inform the development of the Capital Regional District's 2030 Solid Waste Management Plan and enable the CRD to responsibly manage the region's solid waste beyond 2050.

BACKGROUND

BC's *Environmental Management Act* requires the Capital Regional District (CRD) to provide a safe, secure and sustainable disposal option for regional solid waste in perpetuity. With the opening of Cell 4 in January 2025, Hartland Landfill secured approximately 25 more years of landfilling capacity to meet the region's waste disposal needs.

By 2050, either the final build-out of the landfill will need to be largely underway or the CRD must have implemented a viable alternative solution for managing the region's solid waste. Given the complexity and planning horizon required for either option, investigative work should begin in 2026 to ensure regional options for waste management are sustained beyond 2050.

Solid Waste Management Plan Direction

All regional districts in BC are required by the Province to create and maintain a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) that guides their waste reduction, recycling and disposal initiatives. Commissioning a final (Phase 3) design plan for the landfill aligns with strategy 15C of the CRD's 2021 SWMP, which requires the CRD to "develop design options that maximize the disposal capacity of Hartland Landfill to 2100 and beyond". At the same time, strategy 15D of the SWMP directs the CRD to "conduct research, investigate and report out on emerging waste management technologies (including alternatives to landfilling such as integrated resource management and gasification)".

Given the scale of any future capital project and the regulatory requirements involved, the region's preferred option for waste disposal beyond 2050 must be included with substantial detail in the CRD's next SWMP, scheduled to be updated by 2030. Ministerial approval of the 2030 SWMP will give staff necessary direction and adequate time to pursue the subsequent regulatory steps that will be needed to implement any future waste disposal option.

Expansion of Hartland Landfill

As outlined in the CRD's 2021 SWMP, an additional 24 hectares of landfill property adjacent to the current Phase 2 footprint could be developed as Phase 3, extending the life of Hartland Landfill to approximately 2100. Drilling and blasting activities in this potential new landfilling area would need to begin in approximately 2037 unless significantly more waste is diverted or a viable alternative to landfilling is implemented. Although the estimated Phase 3 footprint resides within Hartland Landfill's property boundary, additional regulatory documents related to the inclusion of this Phase 3 footprint within the site's operating area will need to be updated pending Board direction on future landfilling.

Additional Options

In addition to commissioning a conceptual design plan that extends the lifespan of Hartland Landfill to 2100, staff will develop a comprehensive options analysis that considers a broader range of future waste disposal options available to the region, including but not limited to:

- Siting a new sanitary landfill elsewhere in the region
- Building a thermal processing facility for solid waste, either at Hartland Landfill or offsite
- Pursuing emerging waste technology options
- Exporting waste to out-of-region landfills

This work will include a robust analysis of these residuals management options using criteria that include, but are not limited to:

- Environmental impact
- Technology readiness
- Economic feasibility, including development and operational costs
- Regulatory requirements and considerations
- Timeline to implement
- Region-specific considerations (e.g., material bans and other bylaws)

NEXT STEPS

The results of this essential technical work will provide a shortlist of future waste disposal options for Board consideration and endorsement in 2027. These options will then be included in the wide-ranging consultation activities required to develop the CRD's 2030 SWMP, beginning as early as 2028. Staff anticipate that the extensive nature of SWMP engagement will satisfy the consultation requirements associated with subsequent regulatory components of this project.

Planning Approach

The timeline to develop the CRD's 2030 SWMP is anticipated as follows:

Milestone		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1.	Hartland 2100 Design Plan and options analysis	Q2-Q4	Q1			
2.	2021 SWMP assessment and 2030 SWMP pre-planning	Q4	Q1			
3.	<u>Report back to Board on Design Plan and options analysis</u>		<u>Q2</u>			
4.	SWMP 2030 goals and target development and report back		Q3-Q4			
5.	SWMP 2030 Phase I engagement: goals and targets			Q1		
6.	Report back to Board on Phase I engagement results; draft plan			Q3		
7.	SWMP 2030 Phase II engagement: strategies and actions			Q4	Q1	
8.	CRD Board approval of 2030 SWMP; submission to Province for approval				Q3	
9.	Begin regulatory updates and amendments, if required					Q2

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

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

- 1) That staff commission a conceptual design plan to build out Phase 3 of Hartland Landfill in alignment with Strategy 15 of the 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan;
- 2) That staff develop a comprehensive options analysis that outlines and evaluates a broad set of future waste disposal alternatives to landfilling at the Hartland site;
- 3) That staff include timely information on these planning activities in the scope of ongoing government-to-government conversations with First Nations who have identified solid waste management as a topic of interest; and
- 4) That staff present the results of the above activities to the Board in 2027, including a shortlist of options to inform early development of the CRD's 2030 Solid Waste Management Plan.

Alternative 2

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

IMPLICATIONS

Alignment with Existing Plans & Strategies

Initiating planning activities related to both the final build-out of Hartland Landfill and the evaluation of emergent waste management technologies aligns with Strategy 15 of the CRD's 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan to "Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity."

Financial Implications

The funding required for this technical work has been included in the Environmental Resource Management division's 2026 operating budget that was provisionally approved in October 2025. The results of these planning projects will support 10-year budget forecasting activities for capital expenditures related to Hartland Landfill and for resources to support the subsequent regulatory activities required for any future disposal option. This work will also support ongoing analysis of potential revenue sources for this service beyond tipping fees.

First Nations Implications

Solid waste management planning has been identified as a topic of key interest for several First Nations that the CRD has formalized Memorandums of Understanding and Protocol Agreements with. Sharing information related to these research and planning activities over the next five years will provide opportunities to collaborate and to receive ongoing input throughout the development process for the CRD's next SWMP.

Intergovernmental Implications

Provincial legislation requires the CRD to provide a safe and sustainable disposal option for regional solid waste in perpetuity. This obligation was reiterated as a component of the Minister's 2021 SWMP approval letter in July 2023. Initiating planning and technology evaluation activities now creates an opportunity for potential collaboration with neighboring regional districts that are facing similar timelines to determine future waste disposal plans.

Service Delivery Implications

The CRD endeavors to operate and develop Hartland Landfill in a manner that recognizes the interests of the community while continuing to provide an essential regional service. Developing a formal Phase 3/Hartland 2100 design plan in 2026 ensures that staff will have adequate time to complete the regulatory requirements and amendments to enable service delivery ahead of potential Phase 3 construction work that would be designed by 2038 and commence no later than 2039, pending Board direction on future landfilling activities.

CONCLUSION

With the opening of Cell 4 in January 2025, Hartland Landfill has secured approximately 25 more years of landfilling capacity to meet the region's current waste disposal needs. By 2050, either the final (Phase 3) build-out of Hartland Landfill will need to be substantially underway or the Capital Regional District (CRD) must have implemented an alternative solution for managing the region's solid waste in perpetuity. Given the scale of any future capital project and the regulatory requirements involved in either building out the final footprint of the current landfill or pursuing a new processing technology, investigative work should begin in 2026 to inform the upcoming 2030 update of the CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

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

- 1) That staff commission a conceptual design plan to build out Phase 3 of Hartland Landfill in alignment with Strategy 15 of the 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan;
- 2) That staff develop a comprehensive options analysis that outlines and evaluates a broad set of future waste disposal alternatives to landfilling at the Hartland site;
- 3) That staff include timely information on these planning activities in the scope of ongoing government-to-government conversations with First Nations who have identified solid waste management as a topic of interest; and
- 4) That staff present the results of the above activities to the Board in 2027, including a shortlist of options to inform early development of the CRD's 2030 Solid Waste Management Plan.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Stephen May, P.Eng., Senior Manager, Corporate Capital Project Delivery Services
Concurrence:	Luisa Jones, MBA, General Manager, Parks, Recreation & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan (July 2023)

Appendix B: 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan Approval Letter (July 13, 2023)

Presentation: Beyond Hartland 2050 - Landfill Design Plan and Alternative Options



Capital Regional District

2021 Solid Waste Management Plan

Approved by Ministry of Environment: July 2023

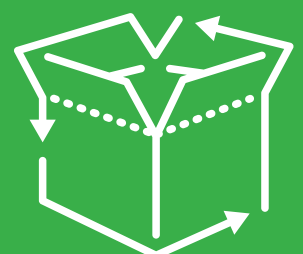
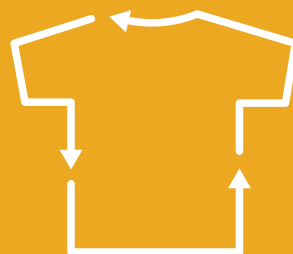


Table of Contents

Glossary.....	iii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Guiding Principles	1
1.2 Plan Goals	1
1.3 Pollution Prevention Hierarchy	2
1.4 Climate Change and the Solid Waste Management Plan	3
1.5 Alignment with Other CRD Strategies and Plans.....	3
1.6 Alignment with Provincial Targets	4
2 Plan History and Development	5
2.1 Process to Update the Plan.....	5
3 Plan Area	7
3.1 Population.....	10
3.2 Housing	11
3.3 Economic Data	11
4 Existing System Overview	12
4.1 Disposal Data and Trends.....	12
4.2 Existing System Description.....	14
4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Facilities	14
4.2.2.1 Hartland Landfill.....	16
4.2.2.2 Highest Landfill	20
4.2.3 Transfer Stations	20
4.2.4 Solid Waste Collection.....	21
4.2.5 Streetscape Waste Management.....	21
4.2.6 Reduce and Reuse.....	21
4.2.7 Communications, Outreach and Education Programs.....	21
4.2.8 Recycling Depots	22
4.2.9 Extended Producer Responsibility	23
4.2.10 Household Hazardous Waste Management.....	23
4.2.11 Organics Management	23
4.2.12 Illegal Dumping Mitigation.....	24
4.2.13 Participants in the Solid Waste Management System	24
4.2.14 Bylaws	25
5 Strategies and Actions	27
5.1 Reduction and Reuse.....	28
5.2 Recycling	29
5.3 Recovery and Residuals Management.....	31
6 Organic Processing Facility Decision Process	32
7 Implementation Schedule	32
8 Plan Targets.....	32
9 Financing	33
10 Plan Flexibility	34

11	Plan Monitoring and Measurement.....	34
12	Inter-Regional District Cooperation.....	35
13	Plan Amendments.....	36
14	Dispute Resolution	36
	Schedule A: Solid Waste Advisory Committee Terms of Reference	37
	Schedule B: Plan Dispute Resolution Procedures	39
	Schedule C: Implementation Schedule	41
	Schedule D: Estimated Financial Impact	46

List of Figures

Figure 1-1:	5R Pollution Prevention Hierarchy	2
Figure 1-2	Alignment with CRD Strategies and Plans	4
Figure 3-1:	Map of Capital Regional District.....	8
Figure 3-2:	First Nations Reserves in the Region.....	9
Figure 4-1:	CRD Disposal (1989 – 2018).....	12
Figure 4-2:	Estimated Composition of All Waste Landfilled at Hartland (By Weight), 2016	13
Figure 4-3:	Sectors Contributing to Waste Disposed at Hartland (2019)	13
Figure 4-4:	Hartland Landfill Boundaries	15
Figure 5-1:	Plan Goals and Strategies	27

List of Tables

Table 2-1:	Plan Amendments	5
Table 2-2:	Composition of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.....	6
Table 3-1:	Population, By Area (2019 estimate).....	10
Table 3-2:	Capital Region Population Projections	11
Table 3-3:	Housing in the Capital Region	11
Table 4-1:	Participants in the Solid Waste Management System	24
Table 8-1:	Plan Targets	33
Table 9-1:	New Costs Associated with SWMP Strategies and Actions.....	33

Glossary

Advisory Committee	The Solid Waste Advisory Committee (see description below)
Disposal	Landfilling
Diversion	Activities that divert waste materials away from disposal as garbage to alternatives such as recycling or composting. Does not include combustion of garbage to produce energy.
Circular Economy	An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources. Circular systems employ reuse, sharing, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling to create a closed-loop system, minimizing the use of resource inputs and the creation of waste, pollution and carbon emissions
Controlled Waste	Selected waste materials that are not suitable for disposal on the active face of the landfill because of specific health and safety or environmental concerns associated with the physical or chemical properties of the waste. Items that are considered controlled waste include animal feces, sewage contaminated grit, catch basin waste and dead animals.
CRD	Capital Regional District
CR&D	Construction, renovation and demolition
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
(Waste) Generation	The sum of all materials discarded that require management as solid waste, including garbage, recycling and composting. Does not include organic waste composted at home.
ICI	Industrial, commercial and institutional (does not include heavy industry)
Ministry of Environment	BC Ministry of Environment & Climate Change Strategy
MSW	Based on BC's Environmental Management Act, municipal solid waste (MSW) is refuse that originates from residential, commercial, institutional, demolition, land clearing or construction sources, or refuse specified by a Ministry of Environment director to be included in a waste management plan
Organic Waste / Organics	Generally refers to kitchen scraps, food waste, yard and garden waste.
Plan	CRD's Solid Waste Management Plan
Producer Responsibility Organization	A "producer responsibility organization" (PRO), is usually a not-for-profit organization or an industry association, that is designated by a producer or producers to act on their behalf to administer an extended producer responsibility or product stewardship program (e.g., Encorp Pacific, Product Care Association, Recycle BC)
Recycle BC	Formerly MMBC (Multi-Material BC), the producer responsibility organization established to manage the residential packaging and paper products EPR program

Residuals / Residual Waste	Residual waste refers to discarded materials that are not diverted to reuse, recycling or composting and therefore require disposal
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
Solid Waste Advisory Committee	A multi-stakeholder committee established to advise the CRD, and to provide input on matters related to solid waste management upon request by the CRD, including the development and implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan.
Transfer Station	A site at which municipal solid waste or recyclable material is received from the general public and is sorted, compacted, consolidated or rearranged and stored for subsequent transfer off-site for further processing or final disposal.
Zero Waste	Zero waste is a philosophy and aspirational goal that envisions a point where nothing is wasted. It eliminates traditional concepts of managing waste materials and instead focuses on design for environment. It is intended as an approach to pursuing sustainability through circular economy and is aligned with the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy, seeking to move materials up the hierarchy from residual management through recovery, recycling, reuse and ultimately reduction.

1 Introduction

In British Columbia, regional districts develop solid waste management plans under the provincial Environmental Management Act that are high-level long term visions of how the regional district would like to manage its solid waste in accordance with the Pollution Prevention Hierarchy. This Plan should ideally be renewed approximately every ten years to ensure that it reflects the current needs of the regional district, as well as current market conditions, technologies and regulations.

The Capital Regional District (CRD) initiated a process to update its 1995 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP) to identify goals and strategies for the next ten years. The SWMP update process considered existing solid waste management policies and programs; identified and evaluated options for reduction, diversion and residual management; and addressed system financing.

This draft document represents an update of the CRD's 1995 SWMP, and once approved by the Province (along with any approval conditions), becomes a regulatory document for solid waste management in the CRD, and serves to guide solid waste management related activities and policy development. In conjunction with regulations and operational certificates that may apply, this Plan regulates the operation of sites and facilities that make up the region's waste management system.

1.1 Guiding Principles

The principles guiding the development and implementation of this Plan are a slightly modified version of those recommended in the BC Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning, and were prepared by the CRD's Solid Waste Advisory Committee in June 2018 to enhance their clarity, and were subsequently approved by the CRD Board in October 2018. The guiding principles are:

1. Promote zero waste approaches and influence others in support of a circular economy;
2. Promote the first 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle);
3. Maximize beneficial use of waste materials and manage residuals appropriately;
4. Support polluter-pay and user-pay approaches and manage incentives to maximize positive behaviour outcomes;
5. Prevent organics, recyclables and household hazardous waste from going into the garbage wherever practical;
6. Collaborate with other jurisdictions wherever practical;
7. Develop collaborative partnerships with interested parties, both within and outside of the CRD, to achieve regional targets set in plans; and
8. Level the playing field within regions for private and public solid waste management facilities.

1.2 Plan Goals

The Province's guidelines for solid waste management planning require solid waste management plans to have goals and targets. Goals are the long-term aims to be achieved as an outcome of the plan. A goal may be achieved within the timeframe of this Plan, but a goal may also be aspirational; something for the CRD to strive for beyond the timeframe of this Plan. Targets (see section 1.3), on the other hand, are a way of measuring the plan's progress and have clear timelines.

The goals for this Plan are:

1. To surpass the provincial per capita waste disposal target and aspire to achieve a disposal rate of 125 kg/capita/year;
2. To extend the life of Hartland Landfill to the year 2100 and beyond;
3. To have informed citizens that participate effectively in proper waste management practices; and
4. To ensure that the CRD's solid waste services are financially sustainable.

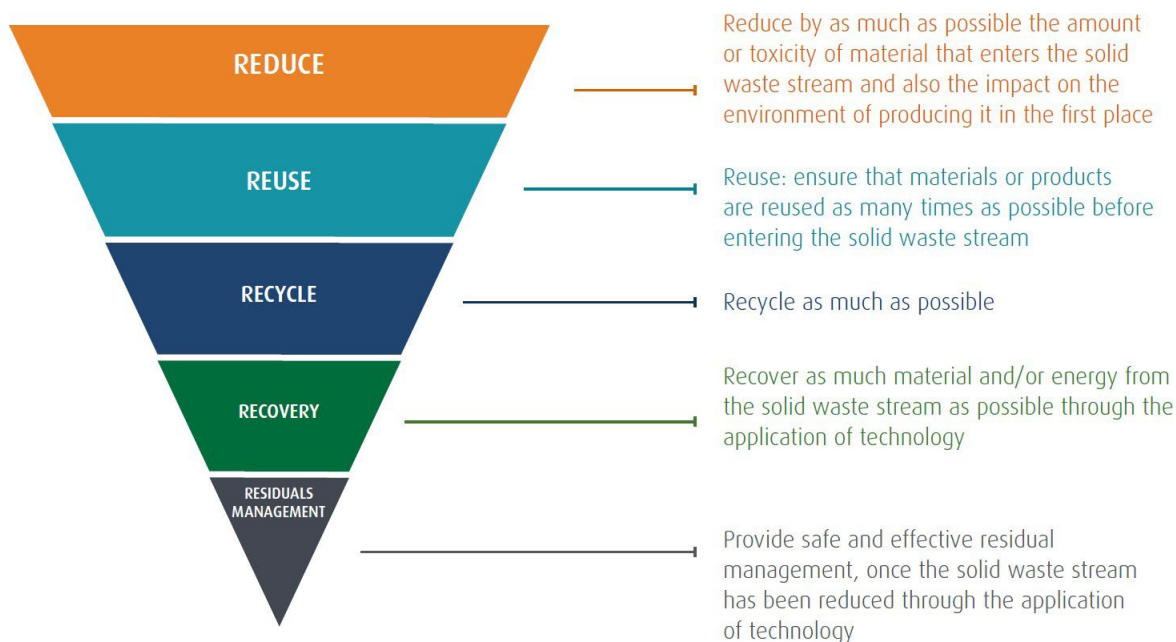
These goals were established by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee in 2018 based on a review of the Existing System Report, and a discussion of the challenges and opportunities presented by the current system. The first goal associated with reducing the amount of waste disposed was refined in 2020 based on further input from the Solid Waste Advisory Committee to include an aspirational disposal target of 125 kg per capita.

1.3 Pollution Prevention Hierarchy

This Plan adopts the 5R Pollution Prevention Hierarchy (see Figure 1-1). Strategies to address each tier in the hierarchy are laid out in Section 5. Implementation of these strategies over the Plan's 10-year timeframe is expected to contribute to the provincial disposal rate target of 350 kg per person (per capita), and result in achievement of the following regional targets. These targets are discussed further in Section 8.

1. By the end of the 3rd year of this Plan, the CRD's per capita disposal rate will be 340 kg or less.
2. By the end of the 5th year of this Plan, the CRD's per capita disposal rate will be 285 kg or less.
3. By the end of the 10th + year of this Plan, the CRD's per capita disposal rate will be 250 kg or less.

Figure 1-1: 5R Pollution Prevention Hierarchy



1.4 Climate Change and the Solid Waste Management Plan

What we consume and how we dispose of it contributes to climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions are generated from the management of waste in the region—primarily from decomposing garbage, especially organic waste like food scraps and wood, but also from transportation and management.

We can reduce our collective emissions by decreasing the amount of waste we produce, and by managing Hartland Landfill in a sustainable manner. By finding beneficial ways to use our waste materials, we can also displace other sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.

In 2019, the CRD Board identified Climate Action & Environmental Stewardship as a priority for the region and approved a motion to declare a climate emergency. The goals and guiding principles of this Plan build upon the 5R Pollution Prevention Hierarchy, focusing first on strategies that promote zero waste and support a circular economy to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with producing materials that eventually become waste. This Plan also considers strategies to beneficially use waste as a resource and to manage the residual waste stream to minimize fugitive emissions.

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the 5th R – residuals management, are generated from the disposal of residual waste in the region—primarily from decomposing garbage, especially organic waste like food scraps and wood, but also from transportation and management.

What we consume, the production of new products and extraction of raw materials and how we manage items at end-of-life all contribute to climate change. We can reduce our collective emissions by decreasing the amount of waste we produce, and managing Hartland Landfill in a sustainable manner. By finding beneficial ways to use our waste materials, we can also displace other sources of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.

1.4.1 Hartland Landfill's Contribution to Greenhouse Gas Emissions

When organic matter decomposes within the landfill, it produces gas which is mainly made up of carbon dioxide and methane, a very potent greenhouse gas. Landfills are typically one of the largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions in the community. In 2020, the CRD completed a regional greenhouse gas emissions inventory based on a recognized global standard (called the GPC Basic+) to measure emissions generated locally from buildings, transportation and waste. Total regional emissions are approximately 1.7 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. Waste contributes approximately 5% of the region's greenhouse gas emissions, with Hartland Landfill accounting for the majority¹.

The CRD is actively working to improve landfill gas collection efficiency and produce renewable natural gas using captured methane from the historical waste decomposing in the landfill in addition to minimizing any fugitive emissions. Strategy 14, 'Optimize Landfill Gas Management', will support and accelerate this work.

1.5 Alignment with Other CRD Strategies and Plans

The SWMP is aligned with several other CRD strategies and plans. Figure 1-2 shows each of these strategies and plans and how they are linked with this Plan.

¹ Source: Capital Regional District 2018, GPC BASIC+ Community Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory Report (Stantec, August 2020).

1.6 Alignment with Provincial Targets

The Province has two solid waste performance targets:

1. Lower the provincial municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal rate to 350 kg per capita; and
2. 75% of BC's population covered by organic waste disposal restrictions.

The CRD supports these two provincial goals through its current solid waste management system, which prohibits the disposal of both kitchen scraps and yard waste at Hartland Landfill, and through this SWMP which presents strategies that aim to reduce the per capita disposal rate to even less than 350 kg per capita.

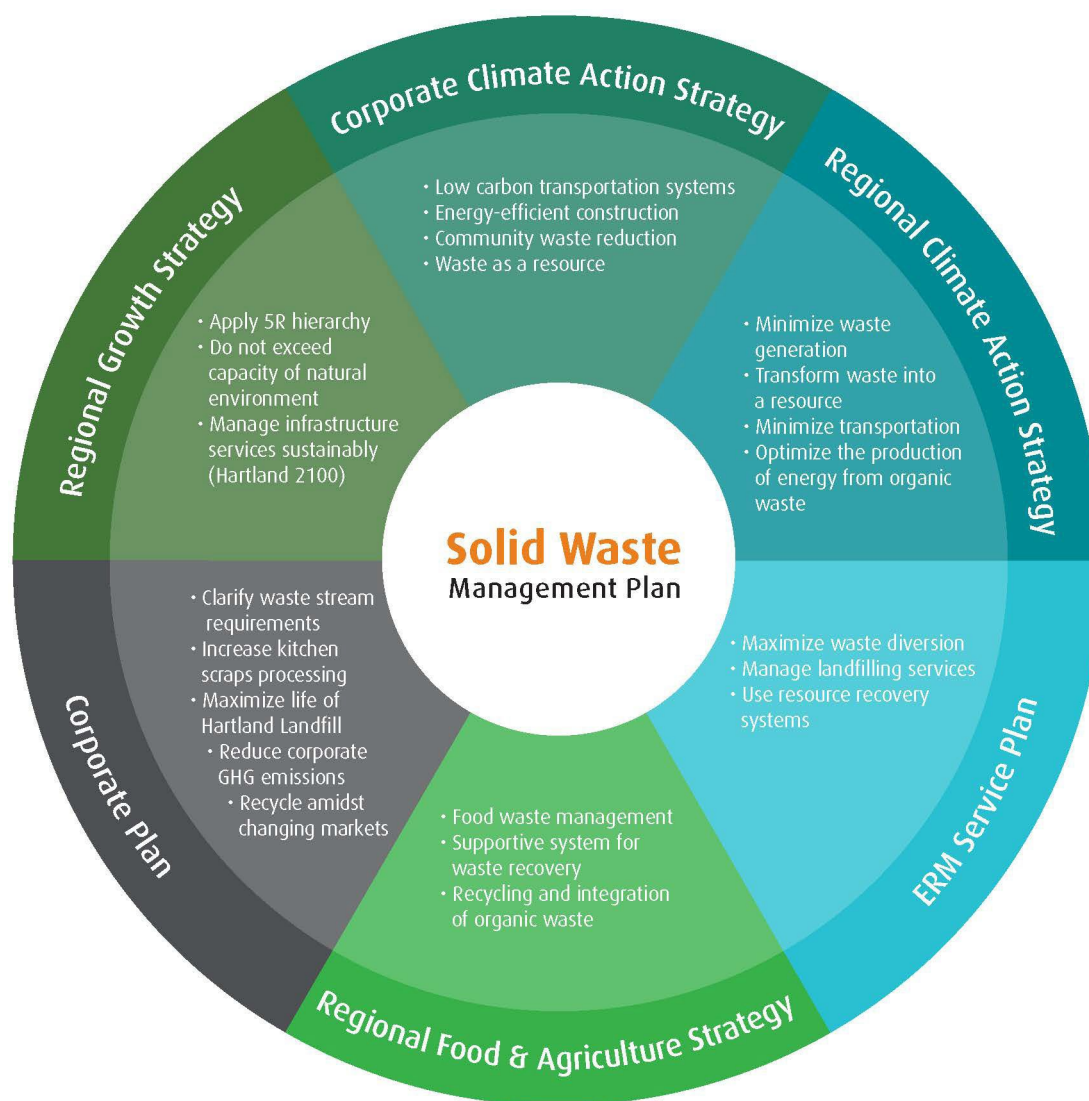


Figure 1-2 Alignment with CRD Strategies and Plans

2 Plan History and Development

The CRD's first SWMP was approved by the Province in 1989. It was updated in 1991, and again in 1995. Since 1995, eight amendments have been added to the Plan and most of the original goals have been achieved. The eight amendments are listed in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1: Plan Amendments

Amendment 1 (2005)
To allow the Capital Regional District (CRD) to regulate composting in the CRD through the adoption of a regulatory bylaw under Section 25 (3) of the <i>Environmental Management Act</i> .
Amendment 2 (2001)
To allow the Capital Regional District (CRD) to regulate transfer stations on Salt Spring Island through the adoption of a regulatory bylaw.
Amendment 3 (2004)
To modify the legal description of Hartland Landfill to include additional land that was acquired as a buffer strip.
Amendment 4 (2004)
Add a new Section 16.0 that outlines the CRD's public review process for solid waste related matters.
Amendment 5 (2004)
Establishes procedures for resolving conflicts associated with the Hartland Landfill.
Amendment 6 (2007)
Include the Highwest Waste Management Facility in the Solid Waste Management Plan and set operating requirements (replaces Section 10.1.28 in the Plan). This section includes cessation of burning at the site by the end of 2009.
Amendment 7 (2007)
Replace Section 15.1 of the Plan with "Funding for all Hartland Capital Works will be borrowed through loan authorization bylaws or cash flow generated from solid waste operations in accordance with the CRD <i>Solid Waste Disposal Local Services Establishment Bylaws</i> ."
Amendment 8 (2013)
To allow the siting, construction and operation of a biosolids treatment and resource recovery facility at Hartland Landfill for treatment, processing, storage and beneficial utilization of screenings and waste sludge.

2.1 Process to Update the Plan

In March 2011, the CRD Board passed a motion to undertake a process to update the CRD's 1995 SWMP. In 2012, the CRD embarked on the process to create a new plan that would reflect the changes that have been made since 1995, including the eight plan amendments and changes to the solid waste management system, such as the significant expansion of Extended Producer Responsibility as a means of managing solid waste. Updating the Plan would also allow for consideration of future options for solid waste management in the CRD within the current context and to create an updated vision.

In 2012, a Public and Technical Advisory Committee was formed to provide input into the development of an updated plan. This committee reviewed several reports prepared by consultants, including a 2012 Existing System Report and technical memorandum outlining options for consideration in the new plan.

The planning process, however, was put on hold in 2015 to investigate integrated resource management opportunities. In November 2017, the Board approved restarting the process to update the SWMP.

The process to update the SWMP was restarted in 2018, with the preparation of an updated Existing System Report and the establishment of new multi-stakeholder committee, with a mandate of being an advisory committee to the CRD's Environmental Services Committee for the SWMP update process. This new committee is called the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, and it also serves as an advisory body on current solid waste management initiatives in the CRD referred to it by the Environmental Services Committee. This committee will also be the Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee upon completion of the SWMP update process. Terms of Reference for the Solid Waste Advisory Committee are included as Schedule A.

The members of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee represent a diversity of backgrounds, interests and geographical locations and includes technical and non-technical members.

Table 2-2: Composition of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Representation	Number of Members
Regional district director (member of Environmental Services Committee)	1
Municipal engineering staff who are involved in solid waste collection	2
Electoral Area representative	1
First Nations	2
Environmental organizations	1
Business groups	1
Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste (e.g., reuse organization)	1
Large waste generators (industrial, commercial, institutional)	2
Owners/operators of private waste management facilities	2
Private sector industry collection service providers	2
Composting industry representative	1
Product stewardship agency	1
Community representative (representing Prospect Lake/Hartland area)	1
Public representatives, at large	3
Willis Point community representative	1
District of Highlands representative	1
Solid Waste Technology representative	1

In October 2018, the Board approved the guiding principles, objectives and goals developed by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee for the new plan. In September 2019, the Board reviewed the Solid Waste Advisory Committee's proposed strategies, actions and targets for the updated SWMP, and directed that these be taken out for public consultation.

The first phase of public consultation took place between October 18, 2019 and December 1, 2019, and included a media launch event, public open houses, stakeholder meetings and extensive social media outreach. A dedicated web page was created where people could sign up for project updates, review background information and submit their feedback through a survey. Overall, there was a high level of support for all plan elements. Some actions—particularly those associated with ensuring Hartland Landfill is used as effectively and efficiently as possible—generated important questions from the community.

The results of the consultation and an initial draft Plan were presented to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee in the summer of 2020. As a result of consultation, and the Solid Waste Advisory Committee's input, the draft Plan was modified to improve clarity and the waste minimization goal was strengthened, however no changes were made to the draft Plan's strategies and actions.

3 Plan Area

The CRD is the regional government for 13 municipalities and three electoral areas, covering an area of 2,341 sq. km on the southern tip of Vancouver Island. A map showing the administrative boundaries of the CRD is provided in Figure 3-1.

Member municipalities include:

- District of Central Saanich
- City of Colwood
- Town of Esquimalt
- District of Highlands
- City of Langford
- District of Metchosin
- District of North Saanich
- District of Oak Bay
- District of Saanich
- Town of Sidney
- District of Sooke
- City of Victoria
- Town of View Royal

Unincorporated areas are organized into electoral areas. The three electoral areas in the CRD are:

- Salt Spring Island Electoral Area;
- Southern Gulf Islands Electoral Area, which includes Galiano Island, North Pender Island, South Pender Island, Saturna Island, Mayne Island, and smaller islands in the vicinity; and
- Juan de Fuca Electoral Area, which includes the areas of East Sooke, Jordan River, Malahat, Otter Point, Port Renfrew, Shirley, Willis Point, and inland rural areas.

First Nations communities located within the region include: Beecher Bay, Esquimalt, Malahat, Pacheedaht, Pauquachin, Penelakut, Songhees, Tsartlip, Tsawout, Tseycum and T'Sou-ke Bands. Each of these Bands has reserve lands within the boundaries of the CRD as shown in Figure 3-2.

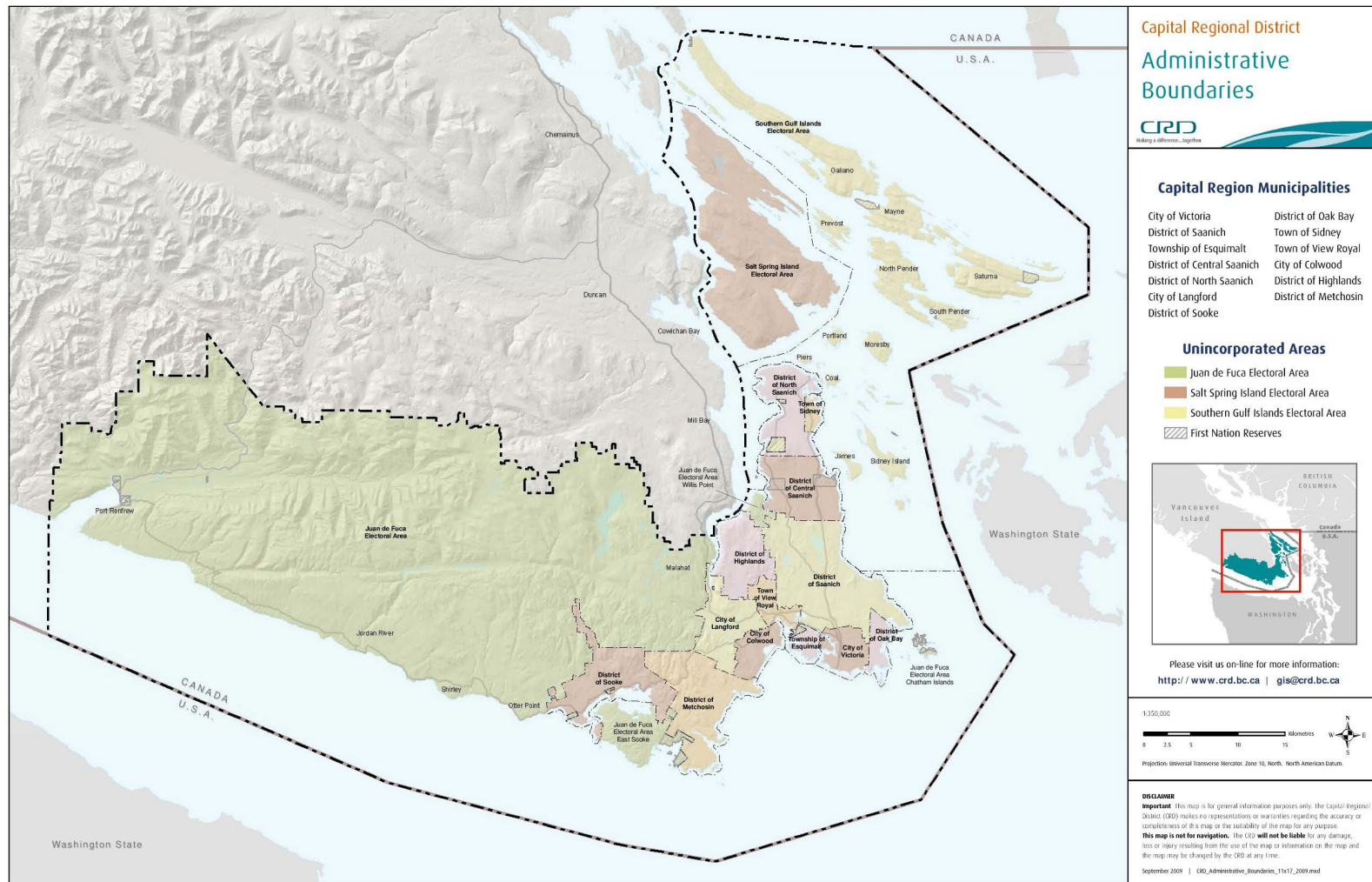


Figure 3-1: Map of Capital Regional District

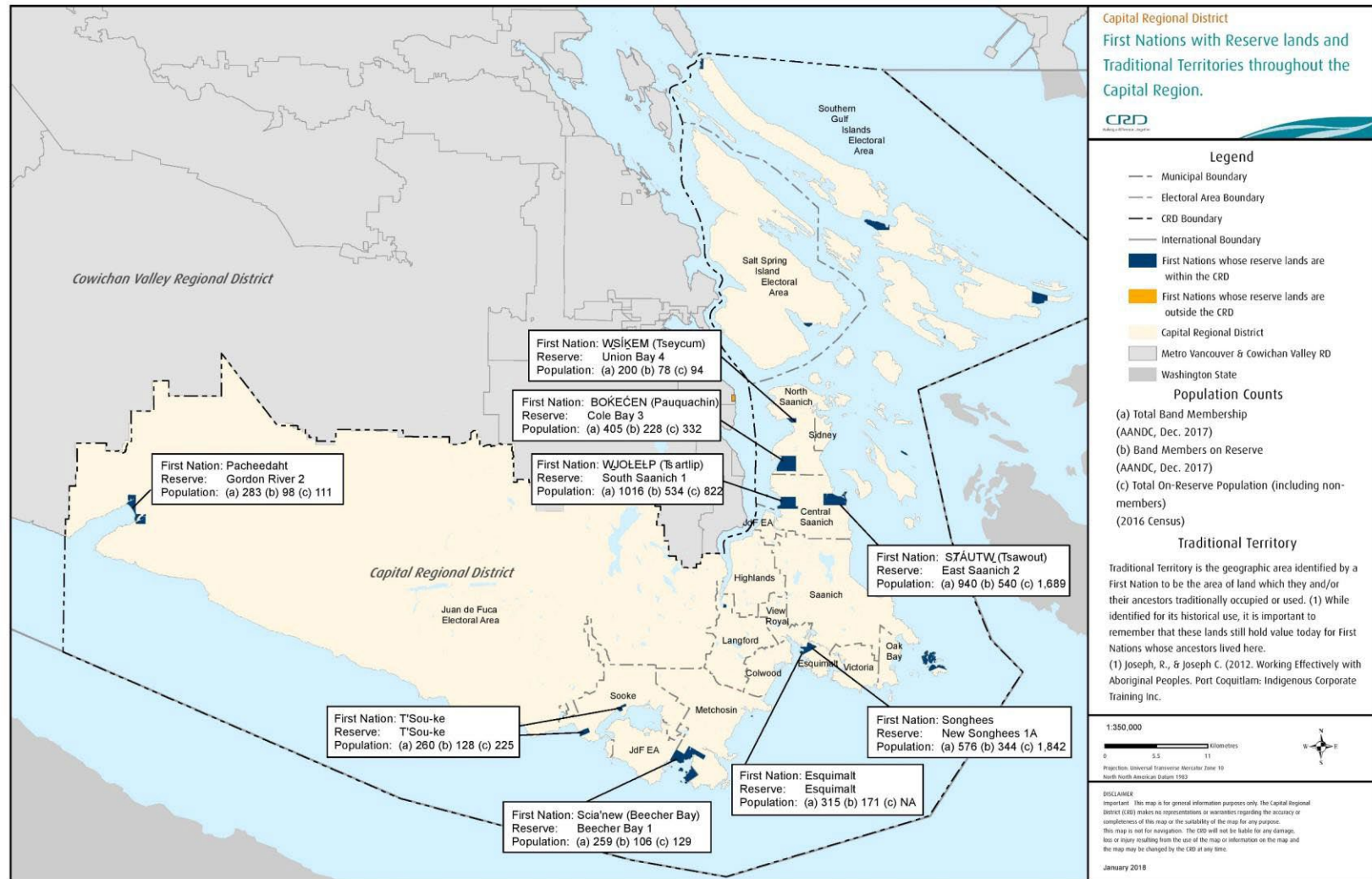


Figure 3-2: First Nations Reserves in the Region

3.1 Population

As shown in Table 3-1, the population of the CRD in 2019 was estimated at 418,414, including persons living on First Nations Reserves. Table 3-2 provides population projections to 2030, as supplied by BC Stats. Based on these estimates, the population of the region is expected to grow by 10% over the next decade

Table 3-1: Population, By Area (2019 estimate)²

Area	2019 Population	% of CRD total
CAPITAL REGION	418,414	
Central Saanich	18,089	4%
Colwood	18,867	5%
Esquimalt	18,716	5%
Highlands	2,481	1%
Langford	42,653	10%
Metchosin	5,168	1%
North Saanich	11,876	3%
Oak Bay	18,568	4%
Saanich	122,173	29%
Sidney	12,235	3%
Sooke	14,657	4%
Victoria	94,005	22%
View Royal	11,567	3%
Unincorporated Areas		
Juan De Fuca Electoral Area	5,427	1%
Salt Spring Island Electoral Area	11,247	3%
Southern Gulf Islands Electoral Area	5,072	1%
First Nation Reserves	5,613	1%

² CRD website: https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/regional-planning-pdf/population/population-pdfs/2019_populationestimate.pdf?674c4fcc_2

Table 3-2: Capital Region Population Projections³

Year	Population Projection
2020	421,613
2021	426,029
2022	430,530
2023	435,114
2024	439,761
2025	444,330
2026	448,825
2027	453,249
2028	457,563
2029	461,765
2030	465,850

3.2 Housing

Table 3-3 provides a breakdown of the housing types in the region, based on 2016 Census data and building permits for residential structures.

Table 3-3: Housing in the Capital Region⁴

	#	%
Single Detached Houses	70,630	41.5%
Semi Detached Houses (includes flats, duplexes)	32,375	19.0%
Row Houses	10,380	6.1%
Apartments (all types)	54,775	32.2%
Mobile Homes	1,990	1.2%
Total	170,150	100%

3.3 Economic Data

The CRD has a well-diversified economy. A large public sector comprised of the provincial government offices and military installations, as well as universities and colleges are the key drivers of this area's economy.

The area also has a growing technology and health services sector, along with a vibrant tourism industry. Retirement living and residential expansion continue to shape the demographics of this community.

³ Source: <https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/data/statistics/people-population-community/population/population-estimates>

⁴ Data provided by the CRD. Does not include housing on First Nation Reserves.

Based on the 2016 census, the main employment sectors in the region are health care (13% of employment), public administration (12%), retail (11%), accommodation and food services (9%), and professional, scientific and technical services (8%).⁵

4 Existing System Overview

The following is a high-level overview of the current system for solid waste management in the region. A more detailed description is provided in the report *Existing Solid Waste Management System (2018)* which can be found on the CRD's website (<https://www.crd.bc.ca/docs/default-source/recycling-waste-pdf/2018existingreport.pdf>).

4.1 Disposal Data and Trends

Figure 4-1 shows how per capita disposal in the capital region has changed over the past two decades, incorporating the quantities of waste disposed at Hartland Landfill and the privately owned Highest Landfill. In 2019, the per capita disposal rate was 382 kg per capita, a reduction of 43% since 1989.

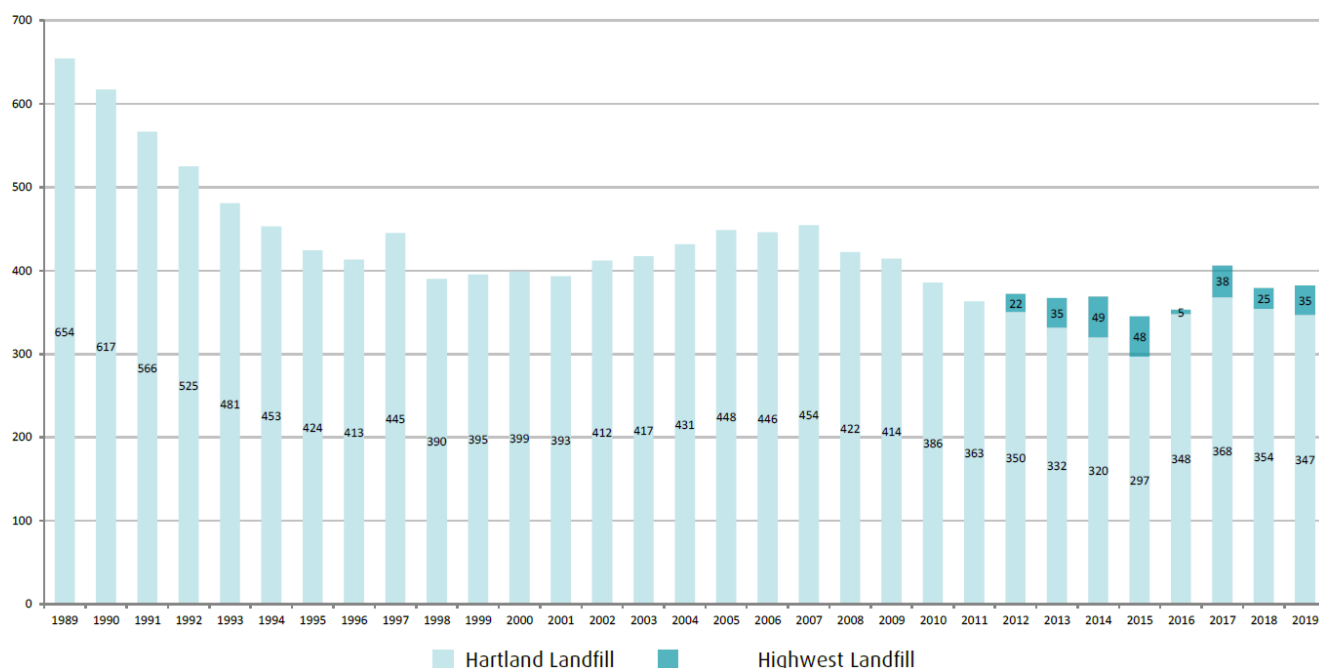


Figure 4-1: CRD Disposal (1989 – 2018)

⁵ Source: 2016 Census Profile Statistics Canada

Figure 4-2 shows the estimated composition, by weight, of the waste landfilled at Hartland in 2016 (the last time a waste composition study was conducted at the site). The largest component of the garbage arriving at Hartland Landfill was compostable organics (21.1%), followed by wood and wood products (17.0%), paper (15.4%), and plastic (14.3%).

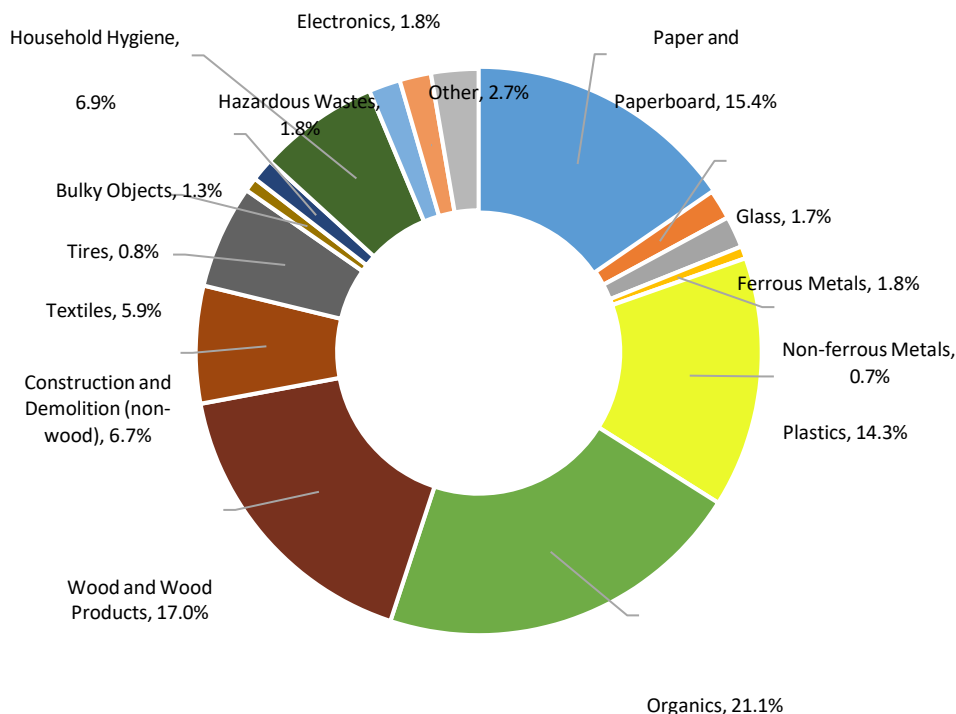


Figure 4-2: Estimated Composition of All Waste Landfilled at Hartland (By Weight), 2016

Figure 4-3 shows the proportion of waste sent to Hartland Landfill in 2019 from each sector. As shown, 41% comes from Industrial/Commercial/Institutional (ICI) activities, while 38% comes from residences (curbside residential plus multi-family).

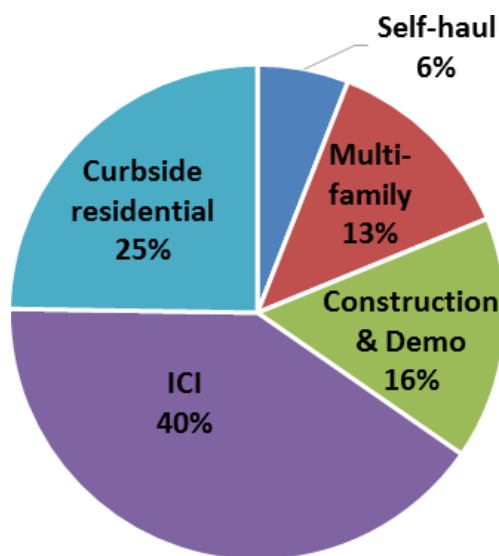


Figure 4-3: Sectors Contributing to Waste Disposed at Hartland (2019)

4.2 Existing System Description

This section provides an overview of the components that currently make up the system for managing solid waste in the region.

4.2.1 Solid Waste Management Facilities

Figure 4-4 is a map showing the location of solid waste management facilities operating in the region as of 2020; including CRD-operated sites (shown in yellow), private waste management operations such as recyclers, recycling depots and transfer stations (in red), non-profit second-hand stores (in green), municipal recycling and yard waste depots (in blue), and Gulf Island recycling depots (in purple).

The region is home to two landfills authorized by the Province of BC: Hartland and Highwest. Both landfills have Operating Certificates issued by the Ministry of Environment that define the activities permitted at these sites. The Highwest Landfill is expected to permanently close in 2021 (see next section for additional details). Additional information on these two facilities can be found in Section 4.3.1.

Future Facilities

This Plan anticipates the potential addition of an organic waste processing facility located at the Hartland site. Additional information on this potential facility can be found in Sections 5.2 and 6.



Figure 4-4: Map of Solid Waste Facilities

4.2.2 Solid Waste Disposal

4.2.2.1 Hartland Landfill

The CRD became responsible for solid waste disposal for the region in 1973 when, at the request of the CRD Board, the Province of BC established solid waste disposal as a regional function of the CRD.

In 1975, the CRD acquired the Hartland Landfill site, which had been operating as a private facility since the 1950s. The facility continued to be managed by a private operator under contract to the CRD until 1985, when the CRD assumed direct operation of the site.

Lands surplus to the needs of the landfill operation were subsequently transferred to CRD Parks for public use. This included 210 hectares in 1994, and another 40 hectares in 2003. These areas formed a large portion of the land conserved within Mount Work Regional Park. An additional 29 hectares of land adjacent to the current landfill footprint was temporarily leased to CRD Parks until 2019.

Hartland Landfill is located 14 km northwest of Victoria and is the only sanitary landfill in the capital region. The 125-hectare site is owned by the CRD and operated by a combination of CRD staff and contractors. The landfill is operated under Operational Certificate # PR12659 issued under the Environmental Management Act and follows a detailed Operating Plan based on the Operational Certificate. Figure 4-5 shows the current property boundary of Hartland Landfill. In 2013, the CRD acquired additional land to the east of the site to increase the buffer around the landfill. Additional land acquisitions to further increase the buffer are under consideration, and may be acquired during the lifespan of this SWMP. Additional buffer land acquisitions would be consolidated into a single parcel of land. The acquisition of any additional lands are to increase the buffer lands and operational flexibility at Hartland and not to expand the area for landfilling.

In 2013, the Minister of Environment approved Amendment No. 8 of the current SWMP that allows the siting of a biosolids treatment facility at Hartland. A Residuals Treatment Facility has been constructed at Hartland North.

The Hartland Landfill site is a multi-purpose facility that currently includes the following waste management functions:

- Disposal and landfill service for residential and non-residential customers;
- Disposal facility for controlled waste;
- Public drop-off depot for:
 - Recyclable materials;
 - Extended producer responsibility materials
 - Household hazardous waste materials;
 - Reusable goods;
 - Yard and garden material;
- Kitchen scraps transfer station;
- Leachate collection, treatment and disposal;
- Landfill gas collection, processing, conversion utilization and sale;
- Administration and weigh scale facilities; and
- Other solid waste disposal and diversion initiatives as approved by the CRD Board.

Over the years, the CRD has sought to ensure the conservation of landfill space. The practice of banning the disposal of specific wastes at Hartland Landfill, when viable recycling alternatives are in place, has been used by the CRD since 1991. Current landfill bans include drywall (implemented in 1991), cardboard, directories, large appliances, tires (1993), scrap metal, fill, aggregate, concrete, asphalt, rubble and clean soil (1995), paper fibres (1998), yard and garden waste (2006), EPR materials (current and future) designated under BC's Recycling Regulation (2011), and kitchen scraps (2015).

The waste diversion and disposal services and policies at Hartland will continue to evolve as needed based on available recycling markets, changes to provincial regulations like BC's Recycling Regulation, and community need.

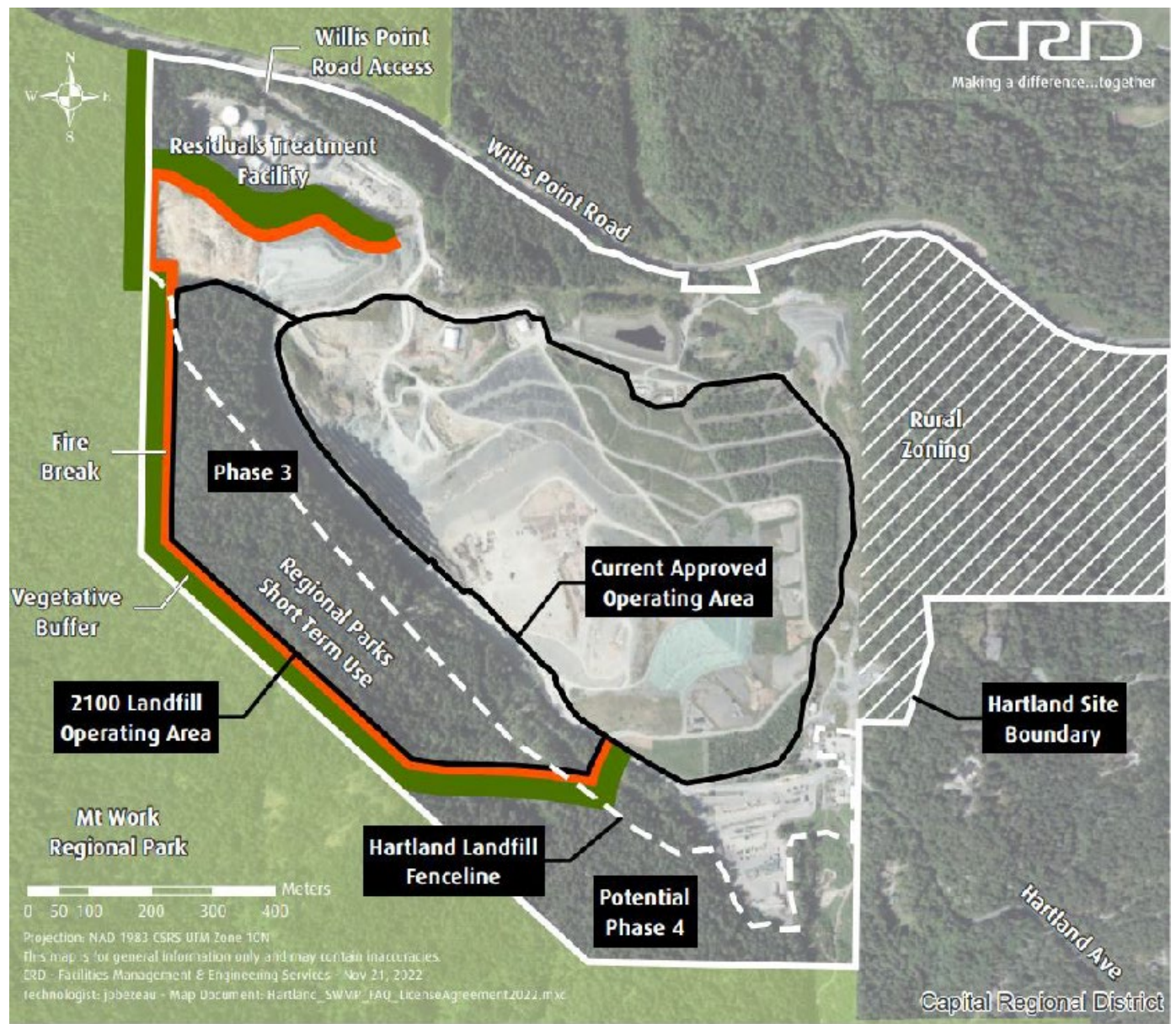


Figure 4-5: Hartland Landfill Boundaries

4.2.2.1.1 Phase 1 and Phase 2 History

Phase 1 is the original part of Hartland Landfill that was completely closed by 1998. This area was filled with approximately 4.5 million cubic metres of garbage. It is permanently covered with a specially designed durable plastic liner and soil cap.

The Final Closure design for Phase 1 was completed in 2010, which included a final cover complete with a new wetland sedimentation pond in addition to gas, leachate and road upgrades. More than 22,000 native trees and bushes have been planted over the Phase 1 area.

Phase 2 refers to the current active filling area which was officially opened on April 30, 1997. It consists of a system of liners, drains and collection pipes to provide for long-term engineered, environmentally secure waste disposal.

Phase 2 is designed to accept approximately 10.3 million cubic metres of solid waste. The most recent final closure was of the north face of Phase 2, Cell 1 in 2011. In 2016, progressive closure of the East and South Faces of Phase 2, Cell 2 was put in place and construction and initial filling of a new landfill cell (Phase 2, Cell 3) began.

4.2.2.1.2 Hartland Landfill Infrastructure

In addition to the landfill itself, the site has other infrastructure that supports its operation. This includes a staffed scale house that weighs all incoming and outgoing vehicles, and an automatic scale for account holders. Weighing of vehicles allows the CRD to track the quantity of the waste received at the facility and to charge fees based on the weight of waste deposited at the site. Material collected at the depot and transfer station for subsequent transportation off site is also tracked using the scale system.

Other infrastructure is associated with pollution control and includes leachate and landfill gas management infrastructure, which are described below.

4.2.2.1.3 Gas Management

As garbage decomposes in the landfill, landfill gas is generated. Landfill gas is primarily methane but also includes other organic compounds. Methane is a powerful greenhouse gas – 20 to 30 times more potent than carbon dioxide. To minimize greenhouse gas impacts, reduce odours associated with landfill gas and reduce risk of fires associated with the buildup of methane, active collection and management of the landfill gas is a critical part of managing Hartland Landfill.

Landfill gas has been collected at Hartland for about 20 years. Prior to 2004, the collected gas was flared off and thermally destroyed. Since 2004, the gas is used for generation of electricity and only the excess gas above the generator's capacity is flared. The generator typically produces enough energy to power 1,600 homes annually. In 2013, the CRD purchased their private sector partner's portion of the power project which gives the CRD full control over the landfill gas.

A site specific Landfill Gas Management Plan was approved in 2012, which detailed a strategy for capturing landfill gas and meeting BC Ministry of Environment collection targets. The Plan includes installation, operation and maintenance of collection infrastructure and routine reporting. This has resulted in landfill gas collection increasing by nearly 40% since 2000, and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 50% since 2010. Collection infrastructure continues to be installed in accordance with the Landfill Gas Management Plan. Strategy 14 of this Plan seeks to optimize and maximize landfill gas collection for beneficial use.

4.2.2.1.4 *Leachate Management*

Water that has filtered through garbage is called leachate. To minimize the leachate generation area, impermeable covers are installed as cover on the landfill and perimeter ditches are lined to divert more clean surface water away from the landfill. The leachate generated in the landfill is collected, contained and conveyed via a micro-tunnel to two leachate storage lagoons. The leachate is tested on a once-a-month basis and managed through the sanitary sewer system.

4.2.2.1.5 *Monitoring*

An environmental monitoring, assessment and management program to identify potential impacts of landfill operations on groundwater, surface water and air, is in place in accordance with BC Ministry of requirements. With over 40 years of engineered controls and continuous improvement, groundwater and surface water quality at Hartland Landfill has improved. Monitoring stations include a series of test wells both on and off the landfill site.

The 2016 landfill gas collection efficiencies were within estimated ranges in the Landfill Gas Management Plan, working effectively and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from closed areas of the landfill. New gas wells installed in Phase 2 as part of the long-term gas management plan resulted in gas infrastructure improvements.

The progressive closure of the East and South Faces of Phase 2, Cell 2 that occurred in 2016 significantly reduced the total leachate generation area of the landfill.

The newly constructed Phase 2 Cell 3 area included installation of new leachate containment with gravity flow conveyance piping that discharges into the upper leachate lagoon. Groundwater quality monitoring data obtained in 2016 indicated that landfill leachate is effectively contained and controlled on site.

Leachate quality monitoring, done at the point that it is discharged to the sewer system, confirms that leachate discharged from the site is in compliance with the CRD's Sewer Use Bylaw which regulates discharges to the sanitary sewer. Surface water monitoring in 2016 indicated that nearby surface water bodies are not impacted by leachate.

4.2.2.1.6 *Estimated Lifespan*

Based on current estimates and assuming no major changes to the volume of waste being disposed of in the near-term, Phase 2 of Hartland Landfill is expected to reach capacity around 2045.

Provincial legislation requires the CRD to provide a safe, secure and sustainable disposal option for regional solid waste in perpetuity. With this responsibility in mind, an additional 24 hectares of landfill property adjacent to the current Phase 2 footprint could be developed (Phase 3) to extend the life of Hartland Landfill to 2100 and beyond. The Phase 3 footprint resides entirely within the current Hartland operating area boundary.

Some of this undeveloped landfill property was temporarily leased to CRD Parks until 2019, and is currently used for recreation by visitors to the adjacent Mount Work Regional Park, including hikers and mountain bikers. When regional demand requires the landfill to develop further, the recreational users of this portion of landfill property will be impacted by the loss of these temporary trails (see section 4.2.2.1.7 for details). This area comprises approximately 18 hectares.

The vision for Hartland 2100 is to keep the landfill's footprint as small as possible. This property will need to be developed for future landfilling starting in approximately 2030, unless significantly more waste is diverted, or a new technology for managing waste becomes available and economically feasible for the

CRD. With this planning horizon in mind, development of a Hartland 2100 design concept has been included in this Solid Waste Management Plan in Section 5.3, but its implementation will be phased in over the next 10 years in alignment with evolving regional demand and the landfill's Operational Certificate requirements. CRD staff will review and report out on regional demand as it relates to Hartland Landfill capacity as part of its annual progress report on this Solid Waste Management Plan.

Future development of landfill property, including the removal of second-growth trees, would be offset by the reforestation program already in place for all closed areas of the landfill, including 20 acres of reforested land now that will have grown to 50 acres by 2040. The Hartland 2100 design concept will also include a progressive reforestation plan that will reduce the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the landfill through carbon sequestration.

4.2.2.1.7 Community Benefits and Engagement

Based on current population growth and waste trends, the CRD anticipates needing to permanently close the existing biking trails on undeveloped Hartland Landfill property before the landfill reaches capacity in 2045. As CRD staff review and report out on regional demand as it relates to Hartland Landfill capacity and work towards phasing-in implementation of the Hartland 2100 design concept, staff will collaborate with the mountain biking community on alternative options.

There are also residents who live near Hartland Landfill, share the use of transportation routes in the area with landfill-bound traffic and feel impacted by the landfill's location. The CRD endeavours to operate and develop the landfill in a manner that recognizes the interests of the community (recreational and residential), while continuing to provide an essential regional service. The CRD has engaged and will continue to engage with these communities to ensure that their perspectives continue to be understood and that the ongoing development the Hartland site is done with these interests in mind.

4.2.2.2 Highest Landfill

In addition to the Hartland Landfill, there is the privately owned and operated Highest Landfill located at 1943 Millstream Road in the District of Highlands. This landfill receives construction and demolition waste and non-hazardous/non-putrescible ICI waste for disposal. This facility is expected to permanently close in 2021 once it reaches capacity. Highest operates under an Operational Certificate #100193 issued by the Province of BC.

4.2.3 Transfer Stations

The CRD owns and operates a transfer station in Port Renfrew where garbage is received from local residents and transferred to Hartland Landfill. Source separated recyclables and kitchen scraps are also accepted at the site for recycling.

Additionally, there are several private transfer stations in operation in the CRD. Many of these sites offer recycling services as well.

Transfer stations on Salt Spring Island are subject to *Capital Regional District Bylaw 2810, a Bylaw to Regulate the Operation of Transfer Stations on Salt Spring Island* which requires all transfer stations to hold a license. This bylaw was put in place to ensure that all transfer stations on Salt Spring Island are operated at a standard that ensures the protection of environmental and community health.

4.2.4 Solid Waste Collection

Collection of residential and commercial garbage and kitchen scraps is conducted by the private sector, with the exception of single-family dwelling collection service offered by six of the region's municipalities.

The private sector also collects recycling from multi-family buildings, commercial buildings and institutions, and garbage and recycling from construction / demolition sites.

The CRD provides region-wide residential recycling service through a combination of single-family dwelling curbside collection and depot collection programs under contract to Recycle BC.

4.2.5 Streetscape Waste Management

Litter and recycling collection in public spaces such as urban streetscapes is a municipal service, as well as a responsibility of Recycle BC. Streetscape recycling is part of the Recycle BC's EPR program for packaging and printed paper. Encorp also provides streetscape recycling containers for beverage containers.

4.2.6 Reduce and Reuse

There are a broad range of rental and repair services throughout the region plus many opportunities for reuse of goods through private and non-profit retailers, online platforms (e.g., Used Victoria, Kijiji) and informal activities (e.g., garage sales, rummage sales). The CRD supports reuse through two main mechanisms:

- **Diversion Funding for Non-Profit Organizations:** Since 1992, the CRD has provided funding to non-profit organizations involved in recycling clothing and used household goods. The funding assists with their garbage disposal costs at Hartland, in recognition that some donated used goods are unusable and destined for the landfill. Ten organizations participated in the program in 2019.
- **Hartland Reusable Materials Program:** The CRD partners with five organizations for the management of donated items received in the Hartland depot. Goods such as textiles, household items, some building materials and bicycles are redistributed through a variety of networks operated by these non-profit associations.

4.2.7 Communications, Outreach and Education Programs

Environmental education is of paramount importance to the CRD's waste reduction strategies. The CRD provides a number of communications, education and outreach programs to support the 5R hierarchy and promote resident awareness and participation in waste reduction and disposal services, including:

- **School Outreach Programs:** Curriculum-linked educational workshops and tours for students from Kindergarten to Grade 12.
- **Hartland Learning Centre:** Located at Hartland Landfill, this recycled building is the venue for school and community workshops, as well as the starting point for tours. Tours are provided to school groups, community groups, members of the public and technical groups.
- **Community Outreach and Events:** Displays are set up at fairs, festivals, community gatherings and other community events or locations. The displays often focus on ways to reduce and divert waste,

proper sorting techniques for recyclable materials or more specific topics such as how to prepare demolition waste and dispose of asbestos.

- **MyRecyclopedia.ca:** A comprehensive online listing of items including local recycling listings and tips on how to reduce and reuse.
- **Infoline:** This dedicated phone line and email address allows the CRD to respond to inquiries about waste reduction, waste management, recycling and Hartland Landfill.
- **Ready, Set, Sort!:** An online waste sorting game where residents can test their knowledge about local recycling opportunities.
- **CRD website:** The CRD's website has a range of information associated with the 5Rs and CRD's solid waste services.
- **Compost Education Centre:** Through a contract with the CRD, the centre offers organic waste diversion presentations, workshops, and educational demonstrations at on-site gardens and throughout the community.
- **Public Education Campaigns:** The CRD develops and implements a number of seasonal, multi-media public education campaigns to promote and provide information on a range of waste management subjects. In 2019, those subjects included:
 - ♦ end markets for recyclable materials
 - ♦ household hazardous waste
 - ♦ safe renovation waste disposal
 - ♦ avoidable food waste reduction
 - ♦ illegal dumping prevention
 - ♦ holiday season waste reduction
 - ♦ abandoned boat reporting and prevention

In addition to the above activities undertaken by the CRD, municipalities with waste management services, waste management companies, EPR organizations and many environment-oriented non-profit organizations provide their own communication and education services.

4.2.8 Recycling Depots

There are public and privately operated depots located throughout the region accepting recyclables of many types, kitchen scraps, yard waste, EPR products, and household hazardous waste. Some of these depots also receive garbage.

The public drop-off depot at Hartland receives garbage, reusable goods, recyclables and household hazardous waste. This area is intended for residential quantities and limits vehicle size to 5,500 kg gross vehicle weight.

Residents on Salt Spring Island and the Southern Gulf Islands are provided recycling services through drop-off programs set up at depots in their communities. The CRD, under agreement with Recycle BC, partners with local on-island non-profit associations for recycling services for residential packaging and paper products at these depots. In addition to receiving packaging and paper products, most depots offer additional services such as scrap metal, electronics recycling and other recycling.

4.2.9 Extended Producer Responsibility

British Columbia's industry-led product stewardship programs require producers of designated products to take extended producer responsibility for the life-cycle management of their products, including collection and recycling.

The BC Recycling Regulation, under authority of the Environmental Management Act, sets out the requirements for product stewardship in BC. The region is served by all of BC's EPR programs through a broad range of take-back programs and service providers, including depots and retailers. The CRD participates directly in EPR by acting as a collector for the following EPR programs at Hartland depot:

- Beverage Containers
- Electronics, Electrical Products, Batteries, Smoke Detectors and Lighting Products
- Lead-Acid Batteries
- Paints, Solvents, Flammable Liquids, Gasoline and Pesticides
- Residential Packaging and Paper Products
- Tires
- Used Lubricating Oil, Filters and Containers and Antifreeze

4.2.10 Household Hazardous Waste Management

Most household hazardous waste (HHW) in the CRD is collected through EPR programs, including those provided at the Hartland depot.

Since not all HHW is currently covered by EPR programs, the CRD accepts both EPR and non-EPR household hazardous waste materials at the Hartland depot. This program will remain available as long as there is a need for the service.

The CRD will continue to encourage the province to expand the list of household hazardous waste products covered by EPR so that the cost of managing all household hazardous waste is ultimately borne by the producers and consumers of these products.

4.2.11 Organics Management

Regional Kitchen Scraps Strategy

In January 2015, a landfill ban on kitchen scraps was implemented, saving a valuable resource, conserving landfill space and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from Hartland Landfill. Collected kitchen scraps are currently processed at composting facilities in outside of the capital region.

Compost Facilities Bylaw

The CRD Board adopted the regional composting bylaw in December 2005. The bylaw regulates the operation of composting facilities in the region to protect public health and the environment. In 2019, there were no facilities licensed under the bylaw in the region.

Yard and Garden Material Landfill Restriction

In 2006, a yard and garden material landfill ban came into effect. A number of private facilities in the area accept the region's yard and garden material.

In 2019, 1,142 tonnes of source-separated yard and garden material was received at Hartland where it was ground and beneficially used on-site. The landfill ban excludes invasive, infectious and noxious plants

which are received at Hartland as garbage or controlled waste at a discounted tipping fee in an effort to reduce their proliferation.

4.2.12 Illegal Dumping Mitigation

The CRD's aims to mitigate illegal dumping through the following on-going measures:

- Communication campaigns that target specific illegal dumping behaviours;
- Funding to non-profit associations to conduct clean-up events in public places;
- Funding for the removal of abandoned boats and marine debris;
- Support of non-profit organizations involved in recycling clothing and used household goods;
- Funding towards the disposal and recycling of unusable materials received as donations;
- Provision of safe disposal of abandoned hazardous materials; and
- A web page on illegal dumping on the CRD website that provides information on how to reduce illegal dumping and abandonment.

4.2.13 Participants in the Solid Waste Management System

There are many participants in the solid waste management system, as described in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Participants in the Solid Waste Management System

Who	Roles in Solid Waste Management
BC Ministry of Environment	• Regulates municipal solid waste management through the Environmental Management Act • Establishes provincial targets for management of solid waste in BC • Approves regional solid waste management plans • Authorizes discharges to the environment through permits and operational certificates • Enforces provincial regulations and the conditions set out in discharge permits and operational certificates • Mandates EPR in BC through the Recycling Regulation
Capital Regional District	• Operates the Hartland Landfill site and the Port Renfrew transfer station • Provides residential recycling services through a combination of curbside and depot collection (through a contract with Recycle BC) • Prepares the regional solid waste management plan (SWMP) • Works with municipalities and First Nations to implement the SWMP • Regulates the operation of composting facilities through the Compost Facility Bylaw • Regulates the operation of transfer stations on Salt Spring Island through the Salt Spring Island Transfer Station Bylaw • Reports annual municipal solid waste disposal rate to ministry • Provides education and outreach • Monitors the implementation of the SWMP through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee
Municipalities	• May provide various curbside collection or drop-off services to residents • Litter collection, streetscape sanitation and waste collection services for public spaces • Provides education and outreach associated with local solid waste services • Municipal waste management planning, which may include zero waste planning • Liaises with the regional district with regards to solid waste services and issues • Participates in the development and implementation of the SWMP • May undertake local zero waste initiatives • Provides land use zoning approval for a variety of solid waste and recycling facilities in their municipality

Who	Roles in Solid Waste Management
First Nations	• May provide curbside collection of garbage and kitchen scraps to residents • Provides education and outreach associated with the local solid waste services • Liaises with the regional district on items of mutual interest • May participate in the development and implementation of the SWMP
Producer Responsibility Organizations	• Provides collection services for stewarded products • Provides education/promotion to increase product recovery • Provides deposit refunds to consumers (where applicable) • Monitors and reports on diversion/recovery rates to the Province • Participates in the development and implementation of the SWMP
Private sector involved in waste management (e.g., haulers, facility operators)	• Provides garbage and recycling collection services to municipalities, businesses, residents, institutions, and construction/ demolition projects • May operate private facilities such as bottle depots, recycling depots, transfer stations and composting facilities • May be regulated by Provincial government • Liaises with waste generators (customers) to minimize contamination of waste streams • Complies with CRD requirements for source separation of controlled waste • Participates in the development and implementation of the SWMP
Waste generators (residents and businesses)	• Participates in municipal and regional solid waste management programs and services • Is informed regarding source separation requirements, disposal restrictions and options to minimize waste sent to disposal
Non-profit organizations	• Provide recycling depot services on Salt Spring and the Southern Gulf Islands • Receive reusable goods for sale in thrift stores and distribution in social support programs

4.2.14 Bylaws

The CRD has the following bylaws in place for the purposes of managing solid waste:

Bylaw 1903, Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1, 1991 establishes a local service to allow the CRD to acquire, construct, establish, maintain, operate and regulate:

- transfer depots and facilities for receiving collected waste for packing, processing, loading and transporting the waste to disposal grounds;
- facilities for collecting, processing, storing, marketing and disposing of recyclable waste;
- facilities for composting waste;
- facilities for collection, storage and disposal of hazardous, biomedical or special waste;
- facilities for carrying out resource recovery from waste; and
- waste disposal grounds and facilities.

The above bylaw has been amended twice since 1991:

- **Bylaw 2564 To Amend Bylaw No. 1903 “Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1, 1991”** to establish the service of the regulation, storage and management of municipal solid waste and recyclable material, including the regulation of facilities and commercial vehicles used in relation to these matters
- **Bylaw 3900 To Amend Bylaw 1903 "Solid Waste Disposal Local Service Establishment Bylaw No. 1, 1991"** to include facilities for carrying out resource recovery from recyclable material, and the generation of energy from landfill gas.

Bylaw 3881, The Hartland Landfill Tipping Fee and Regulation Bylaw lists items that are banned from disposal at Hartland Landfill and established tipping fees for garbage and recyclables.

Bylaw 2810, a Bylaw to Regulate the Operation of Transfer Stations on Salt Spring Island requires all transfer stations on Salt Spring Island to hold a license. This bylaw was put in place to ensure that all transfer stations on the island are operated at a level that ensures the protection of environmental and community health.

Bylaw 2736, a Bylaw to Regulate the Operation of Composting Facilities ensures that composting operations do not contaminate ground or surface water, or generate unacceptable levels of nuisance odour, vectors, litter or dust, and to protect the public from composting operations which violate the requirements of the bylaw. The CRD bylaw supplements existing provincial regulations under the Organic Matter Recycling Regulation.

The bylaw sets out four classes of licenses, as follows:

- Class 1: composting general organic matter on an impermeable surface or in-vessel (this type of facility is exempt from licensing unless the facility generates leachate or creates nuisance odours, vectors, litter or dust).
- Class 2: composting biosolids with general organic matter on an impermeable surface or in-vessel.
- Class 3: composting restricted organic matter.
- Provisional: operations not using proven technology to compost restricted organic matter.

Bylaw 2290, a Bylaw for the purpose of establishing regulations for the use of recycling containers and the collection of recyclable material within the Capital Regional District.

In addition to the above, municipalities may have bylaw provisions associated with the waste management services they provide, in addition to littering, open burning, zero waste and the location of waste management facilities.

5 Strategies and Actions

This section outlines the strategies to be implemented to achieve the Plan's goals and the specific actions to be undertaken as part of each strategy. Figure 5-1 provides a graphical summary of the four goals of this Plan and the associated strategies.

Goals			
Have informed citizens who participate effectively in proper waste management practices	Surpass the provincial per capita waste disposal target	Extend the life of Hartland Landfill to 2100 plus	Ensure that the CRD's solid waste services are financially sustainable

Strategies		
REDUCTION & REUSE	RECYCLING	RECOVERY & RESIDUALS MANAGEMENT
1. Continue and Enhance Education Programs 2. Encourage Waste Prevention 3. Support Reduction of Avoidable Food Waste 4. Support Reuse Activities in the Region 5. Support Local Governments in Working Towards Zero Waste and a Circular Economy 6. Continue and Enhance Policy Development	7. Increase Residential Diversion 8. Increase Multi-Family Diversion 9. Increase Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Diversion 10. Support Existing and New Extended Producer Responsibility Programs 11. Increase Organics Diversion and Processing Capacity 12. Increase Construction, Renovation, and Demolition Material Diversion 13. Encourage Proper Public Space Waste Management Activities	14. Optimize Landfill Gas Management 15. Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity

Figure 5-1: Plan Goals and Strategies

The selection of the Plan's strategies and actions were based on feedback from the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and an evaluation of each strategy for:

- Technical Feasibility and Effectiveness;
- Environmental Impact and Benefits;
- Social Impact;
- Effect on Waste Disposal; and
- Cost Considerations.

These actions are deliberately broad in scope to enable a wide range of current, emerging and future activities related to each program area. This Plan is intended as a guiding document and does not encompass operational details or articulate every ongoing program or activity undertaken by the CRD. The guiding principles, goals, targets and strategies outlined in this Plan provide the policy framework to guide CRD's programming around solid waste. Activity progress will be reported annually through a detailed plan monitoring report.

Implementation of the actions outlined in this Plan will require collaboration with many participants in the solid waste system.

This Plan does not preclude municipalities, First Nations, local businesses, institutions or non-profit organizations of undertaking their own initiatives, except for where those initiatives require inclusion in the regional Plan

5.1 Reduction and Reuse

Strategy #1: Continue and Enhance Education Programs

Actions:

- A. Ensure ongoing, up-to-date promotion and education resources to enable effective participation in CRD programs and initiatives.
- B. Incorporate behaviour change components wherever possible; using a variety of education and communication strategies and tools.
- C. Expand and prioritize education programs for the multi-family and ICI sectors.
- D. Enhance K-12 school program to include concepts of zero waste and the circular economy.
- E. Collaborate with stakeholders on education campaigns (in partnership with First Nations communities, municipalities and product stewards).
- F. Continue supporting environmental stewardship recognition.
- G. Continue to engage residents on solid waste matters using the appropriate level of consultation.

Strategy #2: Encourage Waste Prevention

Actions:

- A. Promote less consumption and advocate for consumer responsibility.
- B. Establish a community-based waste reduction grant program.
- C. Support municipal, provincial and federal single-use item reduction efforts.
- D. Promote sustainable and/or packaging-free purchasing options.
- E. Advocate provincially and federally to limit or eliminate the manufacturing, distribution and/or sale of single use items and non-recyclable materials.
- F. Advocate provincially and federally for sustainable product and packaging design.

Strategy #3: Support Reduction of Avoidable Food Waste

Actions:

- A. Continue to support residential food waste reduction through education campaigns and composting promotion.
- B. Continue to encourage the donation of edible food and support food recovery organizations.
- C. Advocate for regulations that support avoiding food waste.

Strategy #4: Support Reuse Activities in the Region

Actions:

- A. Continue to provide funding for non-profit reuse organizations to help offset costs for managing unusable donated items.
- B. Continue to support and promote donations to reuse establishments.
- C. Support reuse, renting and sharing programs (e.g., tool libraries, repair cafes and centres, sewing hubs, etc.) and other materials exchange activities.
- D. Investigate the possibility of a free store at Hartland or other facilities.

Strategy #5: Support Local Governments in Working towards Zero Waste and a Circular Economy

Actions:

- A. Develop model language for bylaws, best practices, official community plans, and economic development strategies for use by local governments using research and collaboration to guide this process (in partnership with municipalities and potentially other regional districts).
- B. Work with local governments to identify the need for solid waste facilities and zoning for waste management activities. To be done in partnership with member municipalities.
- C. Use policy tools to enable local recycling infrastructure.
- D. Investigate 'pay-as-you-throw' principles to use as tools to incent less waste disposal.
- E. Investigate use of clear bags for garbage or recyclables collection to encourage proper recycling of materials, where practicable and enforceable (e.g., at events).

Strategy #6: Continue and Enhance Policy Development

Actions:

- A. Develop model procurement policies for use by local governments, non-profits, etc. To be done in partnership with member municipalities and other interested organizations.
- B. Continue to expand material bans when viable alternatives exist.
- C. Investigate licensing waste management facilities in the region to encourage transparency, consistency, and a requirement that all facilities protect public health and the environment.
- D. Investigate regulatory mechanisms to manage municipal solid waste and recyclable materials in the region.
- E. Investigate options for managing debris from extreme weather (e.g., community chipping days, special burning allowances in electoral areas).

5.2 Recycling

Strategy # 7: Increase Residential Diversion

Actions:

- A. Continue to promote residential diversion of recyclable materials (including organics), ensuring that education campaigns strive to minimize contamination in these streams.
- B. Collaborate with municipal and private sector service providers to support depot diversion efforts in the region for non-curbside materials.
- C. Encourage local processing and markets for residential recyclables.
- D. Develop tools, such as a guide, to support event recycling.

Strategy # 8: Increase Multi-Family Diversion

Actions:

- A. Allocate resources to support multi-family recycling, for example, by developing standardized education materials.
- B. Work with local governments and private sector service providers to develop multi-family waste source separation requirements.
- C. Develop policy guide and recommendations for recycling, composting and garbage space and access in multi-family developments.
- D. Collaborate with stakeholders (e.g., private haulers who service multi-family buildings or multi-family property managers) to implement support for multi-family recycling.

Strategy # 9: Increase Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Diversion

Actions:

- A. Allocate resources to increase ICI diversion, for example, a business waste reduction liaison.
- B. Advocate to expand the packaging and paper product EPR program to the ICI sector.
- C. Create a business waste reduction toolkit, including education about how to apply circular economy principles.
- D. Encourage municipalities to require waste management plans with business licenses.
- E. Develop policy guide for ICI waste management space and access requirements.
- F. Work with local governments and private sector service providers to develop ICI waste source separation requirements.
- G. Investigate shifting disposal ban enforcement to the ICI generator, rather than hauler.

Strategy #10: Support Existing and New Extended Producer Responsibility Programs

Actions:

- A. Advocate to the province to expand EPR programs.
- B. Collaborate with stewards to increase consumer awareness about EPR programs.
- C. Advocate for increased return-to-retailer opportunities.
- D. Advocate federally to standardize EPR programs across Canada.

Strategy #11: Increase Organics Diversion and Processing Capacity

Actions:

- A. Continue to promote organics waste material diversion.
- B. Continue to utilize and monitor existing private sector organics processing capacity and seek to develop a facility at the Hartland Landfill site in the future should needed processing capacity not be found to be sufficiently available to meet the region's requirements. (Additional information on the process to develop this facility is in Section 6).
- C. Support compost markets by purchasing back materials.
- D. Collaborate with service providers and users (e.g., local businesses) to develop guidelines for use of compostable products and packaging.

Strategy #12: Increase Construction, Renovation and Demolition (CR&D) Material Diversion

Actions:

- A. Develop a comprehensive CR&D strategy, including characterization of materials, best practices, and pilot projects.
- B. Develop educational tools to support CR&D material diversion (e.g., create an industry toolkit, a deconstruction guide, and/or guidelines for diverting and utilizing reused materials).
- C. Promote green building standards.
- D. Continue collaboration with local governments to develop and use policy tools (e.g., construction permits, building codes) to maximize diversion and to align management plans.
- E. Investigate beneficial uses of CR&D waste, including a clean wood waste landfill ban.
- F. Investigate banning or surcharging mixed CR&D loads at the landfill to encourage source separation.
- G. Further develop programs for managing hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos).

Strategy #13: Encourage Proper Public Space Waste Management Activities

Actions:

- A. Develop educational materials to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials in our neighbourhoods and public spaces.
- B. Continue promoting alternatives to abandoned materials and illegal dumping by educating about proper management and disposal
- C. Collaborate with stakeholders, including local governments and private sector facilities, to develop a regional approach to prevention of illegal dumping.
- D. Investigate developing regionally-aligned litter bylaws. To be done in partnership with member municipalities.
- E. Develop and pilot methodologies to 'observe, record, and report' on abandoned materials and illegal dumping incidents throughout the region.
- F. Investigate options for large bulky item disposal, e.g., free drop-off days or large item pick-up days

5.3 Recovery and Residuals Management

Strategy #14: Optimize Landfill Gas Management

Actions:

- A. Continue to maximize and optimize the capture of landfill gas for beneficial use.⁶
- B. Investigate collaboration opportunities with educational institutions to research new beneficial uses and technologies.

Strategy #15: Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity

Actions:

- A. Review Hartland tipping fee structure and ban enforcement levels, subject to recycling market conditions
- B. Continue to operate Hartland Landfill using best practices.
- C. Develop design options that maximize the disposal capacity of Hartland Landfill to 2100 and beyond. (Note: See section 4.2.2.1.6 for details. Design and aggregate management options could extend landfill life significantly.)
- D. Continue to conduct research, investigate and report out on emerging waste management technologies (including alternatives to landfilling such as integrated resource management and gasification).

⁶ On April 22, 2020, the CRD announced approval in principle of an agreement where FortisBC will purchase renewable natural gas (RNG) generated from Hartland Landfill for beneficial use in its natural gas distribution system. The CRD and FortisBC are currently working together on a supply contract that will be submitted to the British Columbia Utilities Commission for approval. If approved by the commission, the CRD will continue to be responsible for the ownership and operation of the Hartland Landfill, the landfill gas collection system and the upgrade facility. The project is expected to reduce the region's greenhouse gas emissions by approximately 264,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the 25-year project life.

6 Organic Processing Facility Decision Process

Strategy #11 includes an action to continue to utilize and monitor existing private sector organics processing capacity, and seek to develop a facility at the Hartland site in the future should needed processing capacity not be found to be sufficiently available to meet the region's needs. This section provides additional detail on the history of organic material management and potential future management options.

The CRD implemented a kitchen scraps disposal ban at Hartland Landfill in 2015. In recognition of a lack of sufficient local processing capacity, the CRD expanded the kitchen scraps transfer area at Hartland to receive additional volumes of kitchen scraps collected within the region. Kitchen scraps are received from municipal and private sector split packer and single stream collection vehicles, loaded for efficient transport and hauled for processing at facilities on southern Vancouver Island.

The CRD intends to continue to provide the community with receiving and transport services for kitchen scraps through the transfer facility at Hartland while monitoring in-region and on-island processing capacity.

In response to a need to secure additional processing capacity for the community, a facility at Hartland may also be pursued in an effort to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions associated with the current transportation and processing model.

7 Implementation Schedule

In the short-term (the first 3 years of the plan's implementation), the focus will be on the actions that target the reduction and diversion of CR&D waste and organic materials. Also in the short-term, the actions associated single-family, multi-family, and ICI diversion will be implemented.

In the medium-term (4-5 years), the focus will be on continuing and improving the single-family, multi-family, and ICI programs.

In the long-term (full plan implementation), all programs will be refined to maintain and/or improve diversion levels. Additionally, new EPR programs are anticipated to be implemented within the timeframe of this Plan; in particular, the Plan anticipates the introduction of EPR for ICI-generated paper and packaging and textiles.

Schedule C provides a detailed planned implementation schedule for the Solid Waste Management Plan from 2021 to 2030.

8 Plan Targets

The targets established for this Plan are focused on reducing the amount of waste landfilled on a per capita basis. The CRD has set a goal of exceeding the provincial target for per capita waste disposal. At the time of preparing this Plan, the provincial target is 350 kg per capita. The per capita disposal targets proposed for the CRD are based on the strategies and actions described in Section 5 and are presented below in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Plan Targets

	Short-Term Goal (3 years)	Medium-Term Goal (5 years)	Long-Term Goal (10+ years)
Targeted Sectors/ Materials	- Construction, Renovation, and Demolition waste - Organic waste from: - Single-family - Multi-family - Industrial, Commercial and Institutional	- Recyclables and organic waste from: - Single-family - Multi-family - Industrial, Commercial and Institutional	- Extended producer responsibility for Industrial, commercial and institutional - generated paper and packaging and textiles - Refine programs to increase performance for all sectors
Disposal Target (kg per capita)	340¹	285	250²

1. This target is aggressive and assumes that disposal bans for CR&D materials would be implemented.

2. This target is aggressive and assumes that new EPR programs will be implemented by the Ministry in the long-term timeframe.

9 Financing

The strategies and actions outlined in this Solid Waste Management Plan are intended to decrease community waste generation from 380kg per capita down to 250kg per capita over the 10-year planning horizon.

In 2019, all costs associated with solid waste disposal and diversion programs in the CRD were funded through tipping and user fee revenues at Hartland Landfill, collection contract revenues, sale of electricity and sale of recyclables. The costs of the CRD's solid waste services, including the funding of reserves, was \$27,646,550.

The annual incremental cost to deliver the strategies and actions identified in the Solid Waste Management Plan is \$320,000 to \$345,000 per year as shown in Table 9-1. This is an increase of approximately 1% per year.

Table 9-1: New Costs Associated with Solid Waste Management Plan Strategies and Actions

Strategy		Annual Cost
1	Continue and Enhance Education Programs	\$100,000
2	Encourage Waste Prevention	\$50,000
7	Increase Residential Diversion	\$25,000 (for 2 years)
8	Increase Multi-Family Diversion	\$50,000
9	Increase Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Diversion	\$50,000
12	Increase Construction, Renovation and Demolition Material Diversion	\$50,000
13	Enhance Public Space Waste Management	\$20,000
Total		\$320,000 - \$345,000

The 10-year operating and capital projections for the CRD's solid waste services, including the proposed SWMP investments and resulting tonnage reductions, can be funded by tipping fees, program revenues, reserve balances and other projected revenues (including renewable natural gas), without the need for tax requisition or external debt. Schedule D shows the estimated financial impact of the projected expenditures and decreasing per capita disposal.

10 Plan Flexibility

Due to changing circumstances and priorities that may evolve over time, and with the input of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee 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 member municipalities and other partners, the availability of funding to undertake actions listed in this Plan, and the availability of contractors and service providers.

The Plan is a "living document" that may be amended to reflect new considerations, technologies and issues as they arise.

An amendment of this Plan would be required if there were major changes to the solid waste management system of the following nature:

- a. The opening (or changes to the location or status) of a site or facility that is *not* already identified in this *Plan* and requires an authorization under BC's Environmental Management Act; or any other facility that could have an adverse impact to human health or the environment, as determined by the BC Environmental Management Act;
- b. Waste import / export options which would significantly impact the CRD's or neighbouring regional district's solid waste systems, or not conform to provincial legislation, goals and/or waste reduction targets;
- c. Significant changes to the *Plan's* disposal targets or reductions in programs supporting the first 3Rs;
- d. 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;
- e. The addition, deletion or revision of policies or strategies related to the conditions outlined in the Minister's approval letter; and
- f. Major financial changes that warrant seeking elector assent.

If a Plan amendment becomes necessary, the CRD would need to undergo a public consultation process and submit an amended plan to the Minister of Environment for approval, along with a detailed consultation report.

11 Plan Monitoring and Measurement

The implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan will be monitored to determine its on-going effectiveness. As part of this monitoring, CRD staff will review and report out on regional demand as it relates to Hartland Landfill capacity. Annual measurement and monitoring allows for course corrections to be made in a timely manner, and to consider strengthening plan targets.

The following monitoring and measurement actions will be undertaken.

1. **Plan Monitoring:** Monitoring progress on the Plan's implementation will be undertaken by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee on an annual basis. This will maintain the linkage between the development of the plan and its implementation. The terms of reference for the Solid Waste Advisory Committee are included in this Plan as Schedule A.
2. **Annual Reporting:** On an annual basis, CRD staff will continue to prepare and publicize an Environmental Resource Management Progress Report that describes the CRD's current solid waste management activities and provides several metrics including the amount of waste landfilled per capita. This report will include the status of the Plan's implementation and progress toward the Plan's targets. Additionally, the report will identify any challenges or opportunities that are affecting (or have the potential to affect) the Plan's implementation. This report will be provided to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the Board. It will also be promoted publicly through a range of CRD communications channels.
3. **BC Disposal Calculator:** the CRD will continue to compile data annually on all of the municipal solid waste disposal activities in the regional district for reporting to the BC Ministry of Environment's on-line disposal calculator.
4. **Interim Assessment / Plan Update:** As per the BC Guidelines for Solid Waste Management Planning, five years into the implementation of the Plan, the CRD intends to carry out a review of the plan's implementation and effectiveness. The CRD also intends to undertake a Plan renewal after ten years.
5. **Waste Composition Study:** The CRD has been undertaking waste composition studies approximately every 5 years since 1990. The CRD will continue to undertake these studies to provide valuable insight into how the Plan's implementation is affecting what is landfilled. This information will also help to inform the preparation of the Interim Assessment and next Plan renewal.

12 Inter-Regional District Cooperation

The CRD recognizes the value of collaborating with other regional districts with an aim to improve cost-efficiencies of providing solid waste services, and also to learn from each other through sharing ideas and experiences. To this end, the CRD are members of the following organizations:

- Coast Waste Management Association
- Recycling Council of BC
- Association of Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities Solid Waste Management Committee
- BC Product Stewardship Council
- Solid Waste Association of North America

Additionally, the CRD has partnered with the Cowichan Valley Regional District and the Regional District of Nanaimo to undertake solid waste technical studies of mutual interest.

During the implementation of this Plan, the CRD will continue to participate in the above organizations as a means of collaborating with other BC regional districts, and particularly to work on solid waste solutions for Vancouver Island.

13 Plan Amendments

This Plan represents the current understanding and approach to the solid waste management challenges being faced by the CRD. The Plan is a “living document” that may be amended to reflect new considerations, technologies and issues as they arise.

The need for a plan amendment will be triggered by major changes to the solid waste management system which would include:

- a. The opening of a site or facility that requires an authorization under the Environmental Management Act that is not currently recognized in this Plan;
- b. Any other facility that could have an adverse impact to human health or the environment, as determined by the BC Environmental Management Act;
- c. Waste import / export options which would significantly impact the regional district's or neighbouring solid waste systems, or not conform to provincial legislation, goals and / or targets; and
- d. Major financial changes that warrant seeking elector assent.

When a plan amendment becomes necessary, the CRD will undergo a public consultation process and submit an amended plan to the Minister of Environment for approval, along with a detailed consultation report.

14 Dispute Resolution

Although consultation efforts may prevent or minimize conflicts, at times, disputes may arise during development or implementation of the Plan. To this end, a dispute resolution procedure has been included to address complaints or concerns that occur during plan development or implementation.

This dispute resolution procedure, included as Schedule B, may apply to the following types of conflicts that could arise during plan implementation:

- Administrative decisions made by the regional district such as:
 - The issuance of a license
 - Interpretation of a statement, bylaw, policy or provision in the Plan
- Any other matter not related to a proposed change to the wording of the Plan or an operating certificate

Schedule A: Solid Waste Advisory Committee Terms of Reference

PREAMBLE

The Capital Regional District (CRD) Solid Waste Advisory Committee is an Advisory Committee established by the CRD Environmental Services Committee to provide input on solid waste management matters and meet the requirements of the Ministry of Environment's Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning for an advisory committee on the development and implementation of the Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

The Committee's official name is to be: Solid Waste Advisory Committee

1.0 PURPOSE

The mandate of the Committee includes advising the Environmental Services Committee regarding the following:

- a. providing input on major solid waste management matters
- b. serving as the advisory committee to the Steering Committee (Environmental Services Committee) on the development of Revision 3 of the SWMP
- c. acting as Plan Monitoring Advisory Committee for the new SWMP, once approved

2.0 ESTABLISHMENT AND AUTHORITY

- a. The Environmental Services Committee will:
 - appoint the committee members for up to a three-year term
 - act as the Steering Committee for Revision 3 of the SWMP
 - appoint a member as the liaison between the advisory committee and the Environmental Services/Steering Committee
- b. The Committee will report its input to the Environmental Services Committee for consideration. The CRD Board is the final decision-making authority.

3.0 COMPOSITION

The Committee shall consist of members representing a diversity of background, interests and geographical location, representing a balance between technical and non-technical members and industry and public members, as follows:

Representation	Number of Members
Regional district director (member of Environmental Services Committee)	1
Municipal engineering staff who are involved in solid waste collection	2
Electoral Area representative	1
First Nations	2
Environmental organizations	1
Business groups	1
Non-profit group with an interest in solid waste (e.g., reuse organization)	1
Large waste generators (industrial, commercial, institutional)	2
Owners/operators of private waste management facilities	2
Private sector industry collection service providers	2
Composting industry representative	1
Product stewardship agency	1
Community representative (representing Prospect Lake/Hartland area)	1
Public representatives, at large	3
Willis Point representative	1
District of Highlands representative	1
Solid Waste Technology representative	1

4.0 PROCEDURES

- The CRD Board Procedures Bylaw will apply.
- Member from Environmental Services Committee shall be Chair of Solid Waste Advisory Committee.
- The committee shall meet at the call of the Chair and have special meetings, as required.
- The agenda will be finalized in consultation between staff and the Chair.
- A quorum is a majority of the committee membership and is required to conduct committee business.

5.0 RESOURCES AND SUPPORT

- The Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management, will lead the coordination and allocation of resources to the Committee.
- Minutes and agendas are prepared and distributed by the Environmental Resource Management division.

Schedule B: Plan Dispute Resolution Procedures

Disputes will be settled using the following procedure:

Negotiation	- Parties involved in the dispute shall make every effort to resolve the dispute on their own through non-facilitated communication. If necessary, the parties will provide each other with a written summary of their position and any relevant supporting documentation. - Parties may agree to make use of a facilitator.
<i>If this is unsuccessful, then:</i>	
Environmental Services Committee	- Parties involved in the dispute will have opportunity to speak to the Committee. - Committee will review, consider and provide recommendations to the Board. Committee may refer to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.
<i>Then:</i>	
CRD Board	Board will receive recommendations from the Committee and settle the dispute; or, recommend mediation.
<i>If the board is unable to settle the dispute, then:</i>	
Mediation	- A neutral, impartial third-party facilitator who is acceptable to all the parties to the dispute will be selected. Using appropriate mediation techniques, the facilitator will attempt to develop a solution which satisfies all parties. The facilitator has no decision-making authority. If the parties cannot agree on a mediator, the matter shall be referred to the BC Mediation Roster Society or equivalent roster organization for selection of a mediator. - All efforts will be made to reach an agreement through mediation. - Costs for mediation will be shared by the parties in dispute.
<i>If this is unsuccessful, then:</i>	
Independent Arbitrator	- If the dispute cannot be resolved by a mediator, the matter will be referred to arbitration and the dispute will be arbitrated in accordance with any applicable legislation. A neutral, impartial third-party arbitrator who is acceptable to all the parties to the dispute will be selected. The arbitrator hears each party's evidence and arguments and renders a final, binding decision. - Costs for arbitration shall be apportioned at the discretion of the arbitrator.

Further to the above, the following principles will be followed if and when the dispute resolution process is invoked:

- The parties will make all reasonable efforts to attempt to resolve the dispute in an amicable manner without outside intervention
- Disputes will be attempted to be resolved as early and at the lowest administrative level as possible; every effort will be made to avoid disputes requiring a formal resolution process
- The formal process is not intended to deal with inconsequential or frivolous disputes

- iv. The cost of mediation or adjudication will be shared by the parties to the dispute
- v. Information or data related to the dispute will be shared by the parties
- vi. Rules of confidentiality and freedom of information will apply

Schedule C: Implementation Schedule

	Ongoing
	Planning/Design Phase
	Implementation Phase

Implementation Schedule is subject to revision based on annual review and Board direction.

Actions listed have been condensed in this schedule for readability, full descriptions can be found in Section 5.

Plan Strategies & Actions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Reduction and Reuse										
Strategy #1: Continue and Enhance Education Programs (medium-term, 5 year goal)										
A. Ensure ongoing, up-to-date promotion and education resources										
B. Incorporate behaviour change components wherever possible										
C. Expand and prioritize education programs for the multi-family and industrial, commercial and institutional sectors										
D. Enhance K-12 school program to include concepts of zero waste and the circular economy										
E. Collaborate with stakeholders on education campaigns										
F. Continue supporting environmental stewardship recognition										
G. Continue to engage residents on solid waste matters										
Strategy #2: Encourage Waste Prevention (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Promote less consumption and advocate for consumer responsibility										
B. Establish a community-based waste reduction grant program										
C. Support municipal, provincial and federal single-use item reduction efforts										
D. Promote sustainable and/or packaging-free purchasing options										
E. Advocate to limit or eliminate manufacturing, distribution and/or sale of single use and non-recyclable materials										
F. Advocate provincially and federally for sustainable product design										

Plan Strategies & Actions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Strategy #3: Support Reduction of Avoidable Food Waste (short-term, 3 year goal)										
A. Continue to support residential food waste reduction										
B. Continue to encourage the donation of edible food and support of food recovery organizations										
C. Advocate for regulations that support avoiding food waste										
Strategy #4: Support Reuse Activities in the Region (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Continue to provide funding for non-profit recycling organizations for managing unusable donations										
B. Continue to support and promote donations to reuse establishments										
C. Support reuse, renting and sharing programs										
D. Investigate the possibility of a free store at Hartland or other facilities										
Strategy #5: Support Local Governments in Working towards Zero Waste and a Circular Economy (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Develop model language for use by local governments										
B. Work with local governments to identify need for solid waste facilities/zoning for activities										
C. Use policy tools to enable local recycling infrastructure										
D. Investigate 'pay-as-you-throw' principles										
E. Investigate use of clear bags for garbage/recyclables collection										
Strategy #6: Continue and Enhance Policy Development (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Develop model procurement policies for use by local governments, non-profits, etc.										
B. Continue to expand material bans when viable alternatives exist										
C. Investigate licensing waste management facilities in the region										
D. Investigate regulatory mechanisms to manage municipal solid waste and recyclable materials in the region										
E. Investigate options for managing debris from extreme weather										

Plan Strategies & Actions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Recycling										
Strategy # 7: Increase Residential Diversion (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Continue to promote residential diversion of recyclable and organic materials										
B. Support depot diversion efforts for non-curbside materials										
C. Encourage local processing and markets for residential recyclables										
D. Develop tools to support event recycling										
Strategy #8: Increase Multi-Family Diversion (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Allocate resources to support multi-family recycling										
B. Develop multi-family waste source separation requirements										
C. Develop policy guide and recommendations for waste management in multi-family developments										
D. Implement support for multi-family recycling										
Strategy #9: Increase Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Diversion (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Allocate resources to increase ICI diversion										
B. Advocate to expand the packaging and paper product extended producer responsibility program to the industrial, commercial and institutional sector										
C. Create a business waste reduction toolkit, including education about circular economy principles										
D. Encourage municipalities to require waste management plans with business licenses										
E. Develop policy guide for industrial, commercial and institutional waste management space and access requirements										
F. Develop industrial, commercial and institutional waste source separation requirements										
G. Investigate shifting disposal ban enforcement to industrial, commercial and institutional generator, rather than hauler										

Plan Strategies & Actions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Strategy #10: Support Existing and New Extended Producer Responsibility Programs (medium term, 5 year goal)										
A. Advocate to the province to expand extended producer responsibility programs										
B. Increase consumer awareness about extended producer responsibility programs.										
C. Advocate for increased return-to-retailer opportunities										
D. Advocate federally to standardize extended producer responsibility programs across Canada										
Strategy #11: Increase Organics Diversion and Processing Capacity (short term, 3 year goal)										
A. Continue to promote organic waste material diversion										
B. Continue to utilize and monitor existing processing capacity										
C. Support compost markets by purchasing back materials										
D. Develop guidelines for use of compostable products and packaging										
Strategy #12: Increase Construction, Renovation & Demolition Material Diversion (short term , 3 year goal)										
A. Develop a comprehensive construction, renovation & demolition strategy										
B. Develop educational tools to support construction, renovation & demolition material diversion										
C. Promote green building standards										
D. Develop and use policy tools to maximize diversion and to align management plans										
E. Investigate beneficial uses of construction, renovation & demolition waste, including a clean wood waste landfill ban										
F. Investigate banning or surcharging mixed construction, renovation & demolition loads at the landfill										
G. Further develop programs for managing hazardous materials (like asbestos)										
Strategy #13: Encourage Proper Public Space Waste Management Activities (med term, 5 year)										
A. Develop educational materials to prevent and reduce litter and abandoned materials										

Plan Strategies & Actions	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
B. Continue promoting alternatives to abandoned materials and illegal dumping activity										
C. Develop a regional approach to prevention of illegal dumping										
D. Investigate developing regionally-aligned litter bylaws										
E. Develop and pilot methodologies to 'observe, record and report' abandoned material and illegal dumping incidents										
F. Investigate options for large bulky item disposal										
Recovery and Residuals Management										
Strategy #14: Optimize Landfill Gas Management										
A. Continue to maximize and optimize the capture of landfill gas for beneficial use										
B. Investigate collaboration opportunities with educational institutions										
Strategy #15: Enhance Hartland Disposal Capacity										
A. Review Hartland tipping fee structure and ban enforcement levels										
B. Continue to operate Hartland Landfill using best practices										
C. Develop design options to maximize disposal capacity of Hartland Landfill to until 2100 and beyond										
D. Continue to conduct research and investigate and report out on emerging waste management technologies										

Schedule D: Estimated Financial Impact

ERM Budget Implications Arising From Achieving 250 kg Per Capita Disposal Rate by 2030										
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
Total Revenue ^{1, 2, 4}	\$24,413,500	\$24,472,500	\$24,182,090	\$27,322,276	\$27,163,064	\$27,004,459	\$26,736,469	\$26,469,099	\$26,202,355	\$25,881,243
Total Expenditures ³	\$25,462,000	\$24,453,000	\$24,178,000	\$31,403,000	\$27,403,000	\$27,403,000	\$27,403,000	\$28,087,000	\$28,275,000	\$28,742,000
Net Annual Surplus/Deficit	-\$1,048,500	\$19,500	\$4,090	-\$4,080,724	-\$239,936	-\$398,541	-\$666,531	-\$1,617,901	-\$2,072,645	-\$2,860,757
Combined Reserve Fund Balance ^{3, 4}	\$49,671,000	\$34,824,000	\$19,671,000	\$15,590,276	\$15,350,340	\$14,951,799	\$14,285,268	\$12,667,366	\$10,594,721	\$7,733,964
Per Capita Disposal Rate	316	313	310	302	295	287	278	269	260	250

¹ General refuse tipping fee is \$110 per tonne

² Controlled waste and asbestos tipping fees are \$157 per tonne

³ From CRD Finance and includes Sustainability, Equipment, Capital, Closure and Air Space reserve funds (2021 budget doc - Sept 2020).

⁴ The Hartland renewable natural gas project significantly impacts reserve balances to fund construction (2022-2023) and increases revenues starting in 2024



Reference: 381659

July 13, 2023

Colin Plant, Chair
and Directors
Capital Regional District
625 Fisgard Street, PO Box 1000
Victoria BC V8W 2S6

Sent via email: crdchair@crd.bc.ca

Dear Chair Plant and Directors:

Thank you for the letters of August 10, 2021, and February 10, 2023, regarding the Capital Regional District (CRD) Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP).

Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV) staff have reviewed the CRD SWMP and advise it is consistent with the ENV Guide to Solid Waste Management Planning. ENV staff also advise that a major SWMP target includes reducing the annual per person municipal solid waste disposal rate to 250 kg after 10 years. This would surpass the 350 kg long-term provincial target and could extend the life of Hartland landfill to 2100 and beyond. Reducing waste requiring disposal will help to ensure waste disposal service continuity while keeping the landfill footprint as small as possible.

I am satisfied that there has been adequate public review and consultation with respect to the development, amendment and final content of the SWMP. I also understand that the CRD has committed to continuing engagement with First Nations and stakeholders, particularly recreational users, and communities around Hartland landfill, during SWMP implementation.

...2

Pursuant to Section 24(5) of the *Environmental Management Act*, I hereby approve the Capital Regional District Solid Waste Management Plan that was attached to the letter of February 10, 2023, with the following condition:

1. Any disposal of waste at sites or facilities covered by this waste management plan must be in compliance with a valid and subsisting operational certificate issued under section 28(1) or permit issued under section 14, of the *Environmental Management Act*, and no introduction of waste into the environment is authorized at the site or facility except in accordance with a valid and subsisting operational certificate or permit.

As necessary, please submit applications for new and/or amended operational certificates or permits for sites or facilities covered by this waste management plan. Requirements will be specified by the site-specific operational certificate or permit. For clarity, in accordance with the *Environmental Management Act*, a valid form of authorization also includes an approval, order or a regulation.

In closing, I commend the CRD for developing the SWMP with its strong focus on reducing the annual per person municipal solid waste disposal rate.

Sincerely,



George Heyman
Minister

cc: Cassandra Counce, Director, Regional Operations Branch, Environmental Protection Division, Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy
Glenn Harris, Senior Manager, Environmental Protection, CRD
Larisa Hutcheson, General Manager, Parks & Environmental Services, CRD
Ted Robbins, Chief Administrative Officer, CRD
Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management, CRD

The background image shows a large-scale landfill operation. In the foreground, there are large piles of dark, granular material, likely waste or soil, with some construction equipment visible. The middle ground shows a network of dirt roads and more piles of material. In the background, there are dense evergreen forests covering rolling hills under a cloudy sky. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent teal color.

Beyond Hartland 2050: Landfill Design Plan & Alternative Options

Environmental Services Committee
January 21, 2026

Agenda

1. Background
 - Regulatory
 - Hartland Landfill capacity
 - Solid Waste Management Plan
2. Alternative options and criteria
3. Recommended next steps



Background

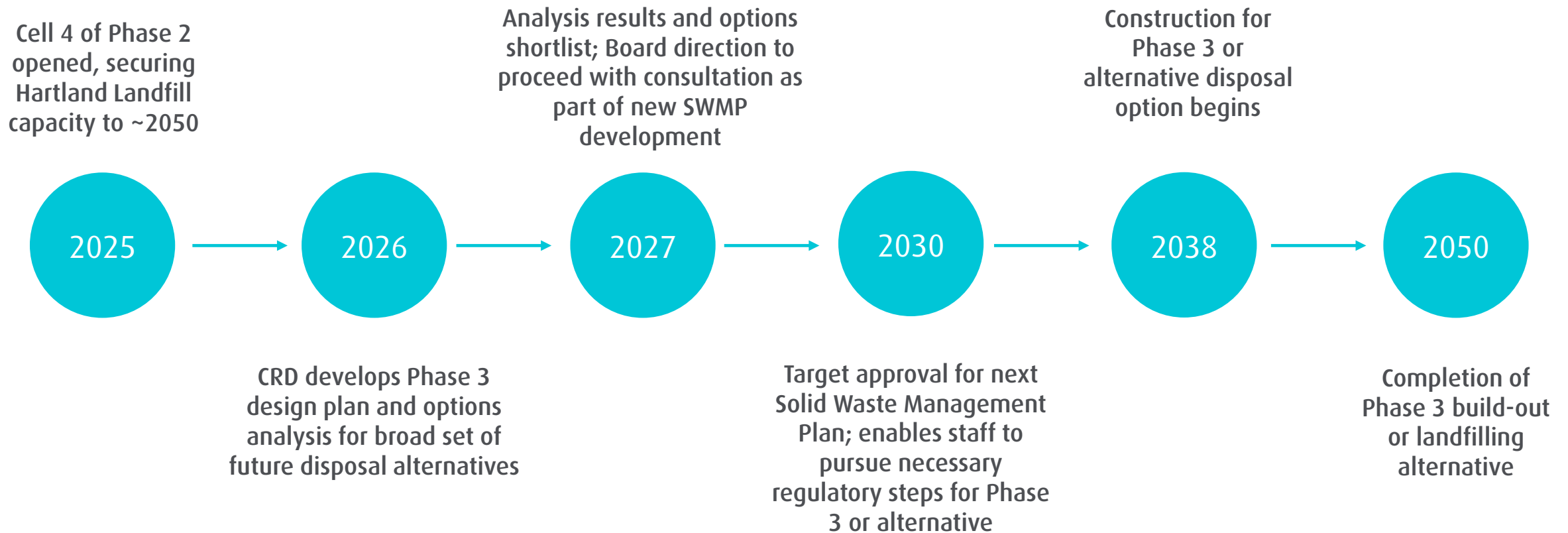
Regulatory

- In BC, regional districts are responsible for managing solid waste residuals
- The CRD must provide a safe, secure and sustainable option for regional solid waste in perpetuity



Background

Hartland Landfill capacity





Recovery and Residuals Management

Once material has been reduced, and technology has been applied to recover as much energy as possible, residuals management provides a safe and effective way to manage materials that don't have a next and best use.



2021 Solid Waste Management Plan direction:

- Strategy 15C: "Develop design options that maximize the disposal capacity of Hartland Landfill to 2100 and beyond"
- Strategy 15D: "Conduct research, investigate and report out on emerging waste management technologies (including alternatives to landfilling such as integrated resource management and gasification)"



Alternatives to Phase 3



- a) Siting a new landfill elsewhere in the region
- b) Building a thermal processing facility (at Hartland or off-site)
- c) Pursuing emerging waste technology options
- d) Exporting waste to out-of-region landfills

Evaluation criteria:

- 1) Environmental impact
- 2) Technology readiness
- 3) Economic feasibility
- 4) Regulatory requirements
- 5) Timeline to implement
- 6) Region-specific considerations

Planning approach



	Milestone	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1.	Hartland 2100 Design Plan and options analysis	Q2-Q4	Q1			
2.	2021 SWMP assessment and 2030 SWMP pre-planning	Q4	Q1			
3.	<u>Report back to Board on Design Plan and options analysis</u>		<u>Q2</u>			
4.	SWMP 2030 goals and target development and report back		Q3-Q4			
5.	SWMP 2030 Phase I engagement: goals and targets			Q1		
6.	Report back to Board on Phase I engagement results; draft plan			Q3		
7.	SWMP 2030 Phase II engagement: strategies and actions			Q4	Q1	
8.	CRD Board approval of 2030 SWMP; submission to Province for approval				Q3	
9.	Begin regulatory updates and amendments, if required					Q2

Recommendations



1. That staff commission a conceptual design plan to build out Phase 3 of Hartland Landfill in alignment with Strategy 15 of the 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan;
2. That staff develop a comprehensive options analysis that outlines and evaluates a broad set of future waste disposal alternatives to landfilling at the Hartland site;
3. That staff include timely information on these planning activities in the scope of ongoing government-to-government conversations who have identified solid waste management as a topic of interest; and
4. That staff present the results of the above activities to the Board in 2027, including a shortlist of options to inform early development of the CRD's 2030 Solid Waste Management Plan.



Thank you

rsmith@crd.bc.ca | 250.360.3080



Capital Regional District



CRDVictoria



crd.ca

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 2026**

SUBJECT **Model Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To present for Capital Regional District (CRD) Board endorsement a model bylaw for deconstruction and demolition waste that will serve as a resource for municipalities in the capital region.

BACKGROUND

At its March 2025 meeting, the CRD Board directed staff to develop a model demolition waste and deconstruction bylaw for municipalities in the region, using the City of Victoria's existing bylaw as a foundation.

Regional Direction and Data

Promoting the reuse of materials that would otherwise be sent for landfill disposal is one of the guiding principles of the region's 2021 Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP). Further, Strategy 5A of the SWMP requires the CRD to "develop model language for bylaws, best practices, official community plans and economic development strategies for use by local governments using research and collaboration to guide this process [of working towards a circular economy]."

The CRD's 2022 Hartland Landfill Waste Composition Study identified construction and demolition material as 13.3% of the overall waste stream, with another 18.9% of landfilled waste identified as wood and wood products. Compared to 2016 data, non-wood construction and demolition materials had increased by 29 kg/capita (6.6%) in 2022, while wood and wood products had increased by 15 kg/capita (1.9%).

Existing Waste Diversion Policies

In September 2022, the City of Victoria implemented its Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw to reduce the large volume of wood waste from house demolitions by establishing minimum wood-salvage targets, encouraging the construction industry to deconstruct or relocate homes rather than demolish them. This bylaw requires any person applying for a demolition permit to remove a structure built prior to 1960 to submit a refundable waste management fee of \$19,500. The permit holder is then given a unique salvage target based on the square footage of the structure and, if the target salvage rate is achieved, their waste management fee is refunded.

Compliance with the City of Victoria bylaw ensures that wood from demolition work is kept intact for reuse. To date, the City of Victoria's bylaw has diverted more than 80 tonnes of wood for reuse and, due to the nature of the deconstruction process, has in many cases also preserved other reusable elements of these buildings, including windows, cabinets and doors.

The CRD Board's direction to ban wood and asphalt shingles from landfill disposal in 2024 further supported the economic case for material salvage and recycling, improving permit holder compliance with the City of Victoria's bylaw.

Proposed Model Bylaw

The CRD's proposed model bylaw (Appendix A) is based on the City of Victoria's existing regulation, with some minor modifications to facilitate implementation by municipalities that may have different ticketing frameworks and operating fees.

If amended and adopted by additional municipalities, the resulting increase in deconstruction and house moving activities (versus traditional demolition) will divert a range of construction and demolition materials from landfill disposal in support of the region's SWMP goal to reduce the region's landfilled waste to 250 kg per capita by 2031.

NEXT STEPS

If endorsed by the Board, staff will present this model bylaw to municipal colleagues at an upcoming Local Government Waste Reduction Working Group meeting. This working group is comprised of solid waste planning and operations staff representatives from municipalities across the region. Following this presentation, staff will distribute this staff report and the accompanying model bylaw to all working group members for review and consideration.

ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board: That this model Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw be distributed to staff at municipalities in the capital region for consideration and independent review.

Alternative 2

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

IMPLICATIONS

Alignment with Existing Plans & Strategies

A guiding principle of the 2021 SWMP is to promote the reuse of materials that would otherwise be landfilled. By incentivizing house moving and deconstruction, materials from house demolitions, including salvageable wood, are kept intact and can be reused.

The development and circulation of this model bylaw aligns with Strategy 5A in the SWMP, which directs staff to support local governments in working towards shared zero waste goals and a circular economy by developing model language for bylaws.

CONCLUSION

Construction and demolition materials have been identified as a significant proportion of the waste currently being disposed of at Hartland Landfill. The City of Victoria implemented a bylaw to address the volume of waste generated by house demolitions in 2022 and, following CRD Board direction in 2025, a model bylaw based on the City's regulation has been drafted as a resource for other municipalities in the region. Pending further Board direction, staff will share this model bylaw with local government staff for consideration and potential implementation in their respective municipalities.

RECOMMENDATION

The Environmental Services Committee recommends to the Capital Regional District Board:
That this model Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw be distributed to staff at municipalities in the capital region for consideration and independent review.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Luisa Jones, MBA, General Manager, Parks, Recreation & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Kristen Morley, J.D., Corporate Officer & General Manager, Corporate Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer

ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A: Model Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw

Model DEMOLITION WASTE AND DECONSTRUCTION BYLAW
BYLAW NO. [XX]

This Model Bylaw is for reference purposes only. It is recommended that prior to using the Model Bylaw, or any portions, that legal review and advice is obtained.

Acknowledgment: The template for this Model Bylaw is the City of Victoria Bylaw No. 22-062: Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw.

DEMOLITION WASTE AND DECONSTRUCTION BYLAW

A BYLAW OF [MUNICIPALITY]

The purposes of this Bylaw are to regulate, prohibit, and impose requirements to ensure that waste and reusable materials resulting from demolition work are managed in a manner that enhances and protects the wellbeing of the community and to ensure the efficient use of waste disposal and recycling services.

Contents

1	Title
2	Definitions
3	Waste Management Fee and Fee Refund
4	Signage
5	Prohibition
6	Inspections
7	Offences
8	Penalties
9	Severability
10	Definitions in Relation to this Part
11	Repeal of Transition Provision
12	Commencement

Under its statutory powers, including sections [numbers] of the [municipality's Charter], the [Council of the Corporation or equivalent] of [municipality] in an open meeting assembled enacts the following provisions:

PART 1 - INTERPRETATION

Title

- 1 This Bylaw may be cited as the "Demolition Waste and Deconstruction Bylaw".

Definitions

- 2 In this bylaw:

The following words have the same meaning ascribed to these terms in Division A, section 1.4 of the BC Building Code: basement, first storey, floor area, storey;

"above-ground floor area" means the sum of the floor area of each storey including the first storey and any upper storeys, but excluding the basement;

"Building Bylaw" means the [municipality's Building Regulation Bylaw] No. [XX];

"building official" has the same meaning ascribed to this term in the [municipality's Building Regulation Bylaw];

"Director" means the [municipality's Director of Engineering and Public Works or

equivalent] or their designated representative;

“rate adjustment” means a formula to calculate the reduced salvaging rate under section 3(4), as follows: salvaging rate minus kilograms of damaged or post-1960 wood divided by above-ground floor area, using a conversion of 1.4 kilograms per board foot;

“recycling” means the process of collecting, sorting, cleaning, treating and reconstituting materials that would otherwise be waste, and converting them into material that can be used for new products, and includes storage for such purpose;

“reuse” means further or repeated use of wood originating from work, and includes storage for such purpose but does not include recycling;

“salvaging” or “salvaged” means the removal of wood originating from work such that the materials are protected from damage and kept intact for:

- i. reuse;
- ii. sale or donation to a business or organization that resells or builds products using salvaged wood; or
- iii. donation to a charitable organization that reuses or sells for reuse salvaged wood and is registered under the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) or a non-profit organization to which section 149 of the *Income Tax Act* applies;

“salvaging rate” means the amount of wood required to be salvaged, as specified in Column 1, Table 1, Schedule C, in order to be eligible for a waste management fee refund;

“single family dwelling” or the equivalent term in the municipality] has the same meaning ascribed to this term in the [Zoning Bylaw or equivalent in the municipality];

“two-family dwelling” or the equivalent term in the municipality] has the same meaning ascribed to this term in the [Zoning Bylaw or equivalent in the municipality];

“waste management fee” means the fee amount specified in section 3(1)(b);

“waste management fee refund” means the partial or complete refund of a waste management fee calculated in accordance with Schedules A and C;

“wood” includes dimensional lumber from studs, joists, beams, posts, blocking, headers, sheathing, rafters and flooring with a moisture content of 20% or less and suitable for salvaging, but excludes particle board and medium-density fiberboard material;

“work” means activities that require a building permit under the [municipality’s Building Regulation Bylaw]; that includes the complete or near- complete removal of a structure through demolition, deconstruction, disassembly, or relocation of a:

- i. [single-family dwelling or the equivalent term in the municipality] constructed prior to 1960; or
- ii. [two-family dwelling or the equivalent term in the municipality] constructed prior to 1960;

"Zoning Bylaw" means the [Zoning Bylaw No. XX or equivalent in the municipality].

PART 2 - REGULATIONS

Waste Management Fee and Fee Refund

- 3 (1) A person who carries out or causes to carry out work must submit to the [municipality]:
- (a) a non-refundable administration fee of [\$500, or an amount deemed appropriate based on the administrative costs within your municipality] at the time of submitting an application for a building permit for work;
 - (b) a waste management fee of \$19,500 at the time of submitting an application for a building permit for work;
 - (c) a report within 90 days of completion of the work in the form prescribed in Schedule A; and
 - (d) supporting documentation listed in Schedule B attached with the report in subsection (c).
- (2) Notwithstanding [NTD: Applicable section for permit fee] of the [Building Bylaw or equivalent in the municipality], a person is not required to submit a separate building permit application fee for the work in addition to the fee under subsection (1) of this bylaw.
- (3) The holder of the building permit for work who has fulfilled the requirements under subsection (1) and met the salvaging rates to the satisfaction of the Director, is eligible for a waste management fee refund.
- (4) Where, prior to submitting a building permit application for the work, the amount of wood available for salvaging was damaged by natural disaster, fire, water, insect infestation, or other causes or was added to a structure after 1960, then:
- (a) the person may apply for a reduced salvaging rate by submitting supporting documentation listed in section iii., Schedule B, to the satisfaction of the Director; and
 - (b) the Director shall reduce the salvaging rate by applying the rate adjustment where, in the opinion of the Director, the criteria in this subsection (4) have been met.
- (5) No fee refund shall be issued under this part where the building permit for the work has expired pursuant to the [Building Bylaw or equivalent].

Signage

- 4 A person who carries out or causes to carry out work must post and provide proof of signage on the site of the work in accordance with Schedule D of this bylaw within 10 days of receiving a building permit for the work and maintain such signage on site for the duration of the work.

Prohibition

- 5 No person shall knowingly submit false or misleading information to a building official in relation to any waste management fee refund application or related documentation pursuant to this bylaw.

PART 3 – GENERAL

Inspections

- 6 (1) The Director, a [municipality] employee authorized by the Director, or bylaw officer may enter on or into property in accordance with [section XX, *Community Charter or equivalent in the municipality*], to inspect and determine whether all regulations, prohibitions, and requirements of this bylaw are being met.

(2) A person must not prevent, obstruct, or attempt to prevent or obstruct, an entry authorized under subsection (1).

Offences

[We advise municipalities that have ticketing bylaws or that have opted into the bylaw notice adjudication system to consider whether to make the model bylaw subject to ticketing and to the bylaw notice adjudication system]

- 7 (1) A person commits an offence and is subject to the penalties imposed by this bylaw and the [*Offence Act or equivalent in the municipality*] if that person:
 - (a) contravenes a provision of this bylaw,
 - (b) consents to, allows, or permits an act or thing to be done contrary to this bylaw, or
 - (c) neglects or refrains from doing anything required by a provision of this bylaw.
- (2) Each day that a contravention of a provision of this bylaw continues is a separate offence.

Penalties

- 8 A person found guilty of an offence under this bylaw is subject to a fine of not less than [\$100.00 or as deemed appropriate] and not more than [\$50,000.00 or as deemed appropriate] for every instance that an offence occurs or each day that it continues.

Severability

- 9 If any provision or part of this Bylaw is declared by any court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction to be illegal or inoperative, in whole or in part, or inoperative in particular circumstances, it shall be severed from the bylaw and the balance of the bylaw, or its application in any circumstances, shall not be affected and shall continue to be in full force and effect.

Consequential Amendments to Ticket Bylaw and Bylaw Notice Adjudication Bylaw

- 10 [NTD We advise any municipalities that make the bylaw subject to ticketing under ticketing bylaws or the Bylaw Notice Adjudication System to make consequential amendments to their ticketing bylaws as appropriate.]

PART 4 - TRANSITION, REPEAL, COMMENCEMENT

Definitions in Relation to this Part

- 11 In this Part:

“development permit” means a permit issued under section 490 of the *Local Government Act*;

“multiple dwelling” or the equivalent term in the municipality] has the same meaning ascribed to this term in the [Zoning Regulation Bylaw No. XX or equivalent in the municipality].

Transition Provision

- 12 Section 3(1) does not apply if the person has an approved development permit to construct a [multiple dwelling or the equivalent term in the municipality] on the same site as an existing [single family dwelling or the equivalent term in the municipality] or [two family dwelling or the equivalent term in the municipality].

Repeal of Transition Provision

- 13 Sections 11 and 12 of this bylaw are repealed.

Commencement

- 14 This bylaw comes into force on [Date], except:
- (a) section 3(1)(b), which comes into force on [aforementioned date plus 12 months];
 - (b) section 13, which comes into force on [date in Section 14 (a) plus 21 months].

READ A SECOND TIME the [XX] day of [Month] 202[X]

READ A THIRD TIME the [XX] day of [Month] 202[X]

ADOPTED on the [XX] day of [Month] 202[X]

“First Name Last Name”
[MUNICIPAL CLERK or equivalent]

“First Name Last Name”
[MAYOR or equivalent]

SAMPLE

SCHEDULE A
MATERIAL SALVAGE AND DISPOSAL REPORT

Table 1: Project Information

Project address	
Building permit number	
Person or contractor who carried out the salvage	
Demolition or deconstruction completion date	
House relocated for use at another location (<i>check if applicable</i>): ☐	
Reporting in (<i>please check one</i>): Mass (kg or tonnes) ☐ Volume (board ft.) ☐	

Table 2: Wood Salvaged for Reuse, Sale or Donation—if reporting in mass (kg or tonnes)

Load of wood	Name of entity receiving material or describe how material is being reused*	Date on receipt	Scale	Scale location	Net weight (kg or tonnes)
1					
2					
3					
...					
Total					
Salvage rate achieved <u>Total tonnes salvaged for reuse, sale or donation</u> Above ground square metres x <u>1,000 kg</u> 1 tonne = <u> </u> kg square metres					

[*See definitions of “wood”, “reuse” and “salvaging” for acceptable wood, reuse activities or sale or donation entities]

Table 3: Wood Salvaged for Reuse, Sale or Donation—if reporting in volume (board feet)

Species	Thickness (inches)	Width (inches)	Length (feet)	Quantity	Total linear feet = length x quantity	Board feet = (thickness in inches x width in inches x linear feet) / 12	Name entity receiving material or describe how material is being reused*
					Total board feet:		
Salvage rate achieved							
$\frac{\text{Total board feet salvaged for reuse, sale or donation}}{\text{Above ground square metres}} = \frac{\text{board feet}}{\text{square metre}}$							

[*See definitions of “wood”, “reuse” and “salvaging” for acceptable wood, reuse activities or sale or donation entities]

Table 4: Salvaged Plywood (if applicable)

Quantity	Thickness (inches)	Width (feet)	Height (feet)	Name of entity receiving material

Table 5: Materials Sent for Disposal or Recycling

Load of mixed waste or other material sent to disposal	Material Disposed			
	Date	Material type	Facility	Metric tonnes or kilograms
1				
2				
3				
...				
Total:				

**SCHEDULE B
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

i. Wood salvaged for reuse, sale, or donation:

- Receipts for sale/donation of wood salvaged for reuse indicating contractor, business or organization name, quantity of wood and date*, or
- For wood stored for future reuse: address(es) of storage location(s) and contact information for site manager(s) at storage location(s), and
- Scale receipts for each load of wood sold, donated, or stored, indicating scale location, quantity of wood in kilograms or metric tonnes, and date
- A photo of each load of wood

OR, if the house as constructed was relocated for reuse:

- Documentation to demonstrate the move and the site to which the house was relocated

[See definition of “reuse” and “salvaging” for acceptable reuse activities or sale or donation entities]*

ii. Mixed waste or other material sent for disposal or recycling:

- Disposal or recycling facility tipping receipts indicating facility name, date, material type and quantity by load

iii. Evidence of damage to salvageable wood, or additions or alterations after 1960, if applicable:

- Quantity in board feet of wood that is damaged or was added after 1960
- Written description of the cause of damage (e.g., fire, water, insect infestation), or additions or alterations made after 1960)
- Building plans with dimensions indicating impacted area(s)
- Building permits for alterations and additions made after 1960 if applicable
- Photos clearly showing damaged wood in situ and the impacted area(s) within the structure, or areas that were added or altered after 1960, prior to demolition or deconstruction;
- Other information that in the Director’s opinion, is reasonably necessary for assessing the scope of damage, or additions after 1960.

SCHEDULE C
WASTE MANAGEMENT FEE REFUND

Table 1: Fee Refund

Column 1 – Salvaging rate: Amount of wood salvaged per unit of above-ground floor area	Column 2 - Amount of waste management fee refund
More than or equal to 40 kg or 28.3 board feet per square metre	100%
30 kg or 21.2 board feet to 39 kg or 27.5 board feet per square metre	75%
Less than 30 kg or 21.2 board feet per square metre	0%

SCHEDULE D
Sign Posting Procedures

1. The owner or owner's agent shall post the sign or signs in a prominent location, clearly visible from the street, and on the site that is subject to the work.
2. The owner or owner's agent shall provide proof of the posted signage to the [municipality] within 10 days of receiving a building permit for the work.
3. The [municipality] shall prepare the sign for the owner to use for the duration of the work. The sign must be returned to [municipality] within 10 days of the completion of the work. If the sign is damaged, lost or discarded, the owner is required to pay for the replacement of the sign.

The [municipality] reserves the right to request that the sign be removed from the site at any time during the work or for the period the demolition permit is active.

**REPORT TO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
MEETING OF WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 2026**

SUBJECT **Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities – Committee on Solid Waste and Circular Economy Update**

ISSUE SUMMARY

To provide an update on current and future advocacy activities that will be coordinated by the Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities' Committee on Solid Waste and Circular Economy (VICC-CSWCE).

BACKGROUND

As a member of the VICC-CSWCE, the Capital Regional District (CRD) collaborates with seven other regional districts to share information and data, discuss solutions for common challenges and present cohesive input and advocacy to other levels of government on matters related to responsible waste management.

While staff from the eight participating regional districts meet regularly, the VICC-CSWCE also includes elected officials that meet annually to share progress reports from each region and to discuss shared challenges, opportunities and areas where an expert unified voice could be leveraged to assist other levels of government and non-governmental organizations in developing effective waste management programs and policies.

2025 Progress Summary

Over the past year, the VICC-CSWCE drafted several successful Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) resolutions that were endorsed in September 2025, including:

- the development of a provincial disaster debris response plan
- the development of a provincial circular economy strategy
- actions to conserve BC's remaining landfill capacity
- sustainable funding support to help regional districts and landfill owners comply with landfill gas regulations
- a call to remove the requirement for regional districts to get Provincial approval on policies included in approved Solid Waste Management Plans

The VICC-CSWCE also issued a media release on the Province's unexpected decision to pivot from their previous commitment to create an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for mattresses and their foundations, leading to a coordinated effort that saw the majority of committee members call for the Province to include mattresses in the next update of BC's *Recycling Regulation* via reports to their respective Boards, letters to the Minister of Environment and Parks and associated media activities.

Key Issues

Building on this effective advocacy work, the VICC-CSWCE identified the following priorities as key areas for collaboration throughout 2026:

- managing financial pressures to maintain service affordability
- addressing slow progress and gaps in the Province's *Recycling Regulation* and associated EPR programs
- expanding recycling opportunities and regulations in the industrial, commercial and institutional sector
- providing effective services for remote and rural communities
- increasing overall waste diversion rates across material streams
- reducing contamination in organics collection programs
- addressing the vulnerability of waste export systems and markets

Future Advocacy

The VICC-CSWCE approved these issues as priority areas for its advocacy efforts throughout 2026, directing the committee's executive to take action through direct conversation with the Minister of Environment and Parks and ministry staff, future UBCM resolutions, press releases and coordinated reporting and letter-writing from participating regional districts as appropriate.

Ongoing advocacy support from the CRD aligns with several strategies in the CRD's current Solid Waste Management Plan, including:

- Strategy 2E to "Advocate provincially and federally to limit or eliminate the manufacturing, distribution and/or sale of single use items and non-recyclable materials."
- Strategy 2F to "Advocate provincially and federally for sustainable product and packaging design."
- Strategy 3C to "Advocate for regulations that support avoiding food waste."
- Strategy 10A to "Advocate to the Province to expand EPR programs."
- Strategy 10C to "Advocate for increased return-to-retailer opportunities."

CONCLUSION

As a member of the Vancouver Island and Coastal Communities' Committee on Solid Waste and Circular Economy, the Capital Regional District (CRD) collaborates with seven other regional districts to share information, work together on common challenges and advocate to other levels of government on matters related to responsible waste management. In 2025, this committee took substantial action to advance several solutions for consideration by the Province. This advocacy work will continue in 2026 to address several issues of relevance to the CRD, including reducing contamination, expanding extended producer responsibility programs to non-residential sectors and providing effective services in rural and remote communities.

RECOMMENDATION

There is no recommendation. This report is for information only.

Submitted by:	Russ Smith, Senior Manager, Environmental Resource Management
Concurrence:	Rory Tooke, Acting General Manager, Parks, Recreation & Environmental Services
Concurrence:	Ted Robbins, B. Sc., C. Tech., Chief Administrative Officer