



# **Public Works and Infrastructure Committee**

**Tuesday, May 19, 2020  
9:00 AM**

**Henry Baker Hall, Main Floor, City Hall**



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**OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK**

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**Public Agenda  
Public Works and Infrastructure Committee  
Tuesday, May 19, 2020**

**Appointment of Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson****Approval of Public Agenda****Adoption of Minutes**

Minutes of the meeting held on December 12, 2019.

**Tabled Reports**

PWI20-1      Amendments to the Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997, No.9900

**Recommendation**

Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the following amendments to *The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997, No. 9900* (Traffic Bylaw) as detailed in Appendix A.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to amend the Traffic Bylaw to reflect the changes proposed in Appendix A.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

PWI20-2      Waste Plan Regina - 2019 Update

**Recommendation**

That the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee receive and file this report.

PWI20-3      Single-Use Plastics

**Recommendation**

Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve Option 1, which continues to implement the Council-approved waste reduction and diversion initiatives outlined in Waste Plan Regina.



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**OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK**

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2. Approve this recommendation at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

**Administration Report**

PWI20-4      Water Meter and AMR Replacement Project- Issue Request for Award Consulting Services Contract

**Recommendation**

The Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Delegate the authority to the Executive Director of Financial Strategy and Sustainability, or designate, to negotiate, award, and enter into a contract (including any later amendments to the contract) with the highest-ranked proponent from the Water Meter and AMR Replacement-AMI Consultant Negotiated Request for Proposal (NRFP)
2. Direct the City Clerk to execute a contract with the highest-ranked proponent upon review and approval of the City Solicitor.

**Adjournment**

AT REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 2019

AT A MEETING OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE  
COMMITTEE  
HELD IN PUBLIC SESSION

AT 4:00 PM

**These are considered a draft rendering of the official minutes. Official minutes can be obtained through the Office of the City Clerk once approved.**

Present: Councillor John Findura, in the Chair  
Councillor Lori Bresciani  
Councillor Jason Mancinelli  
Councillor Andrew Stevens  
Councillor Barbara Young

Also in Attendance: Council Officer, Elaine Gohlke  
City Solicitor, Byron Werry  
Executive Director, Citizen Services, Kim Onrait  
Director, Roadways & Transportation, Chris Warren  
Manager, Asphalt Services, Evan Guenther  
Manager, Roadways Preservation, Nigora Yulyakshieva

APPROVAL OF PUBLIC AGENDA

**Councillor Young moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the agenda for this meeting be approved, as submitted.**

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

**Councillor Stevens moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the minutes for the meeting held on November 14, 2019 be adopted, as circulated.**

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

PWI19-18 Safe Sidewalks

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**Recommendation**

1. That MN19-9 be removed from the List of Outstanding Items for the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee.
2. That this report be received and filed.



**Councillor Andrew Stevens moved that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.**

**Councillor Andrew Stevens moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this item be referred to Administration for a report in Q2 of 2020 that includes an update on a sidewalk priority system and recommendations for improving sidewalk accessibility for consideration during the 2021 budget process.**

PWI19-19 Clean Streets

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**Recommendation**

1. That MN19-8 be removed from the List of Outstanding Items for the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee.
2. That this report be received and filed.

**Councillor Mancinelli moved that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.**

**Councillor Mancinelli withdrew his motion of concurrence.**

**Councillor Stevens moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that this item be referred to Administration for a report in Q2 of 2020 outlining:**

- an improved communication strategy;
- the cost of an additional street sweep;
- making the cost of towing and ticketing full cost recovery; and
- the implications of summer maintenance street sweeping.

PWI19-20 Residential Road Renewal Program 2019 Annual Report

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**Recommendation**

1. That City Council endorse the continuation of additional surface treatments on roads in poor condition as part of the Residential Road Renewal Program.
2. That CR18-120 be removed from the List of Outstanding Items for the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee.
3. That this report be forwarded to the December 16, 2019 meeting of City Council for approval.

**Councillor Young moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.**

CITY CLERK'S REPORTPWI19-21 2019 Review of Outstanding Items

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**Recommendation**

1. That the following items be deleted from the List of Outstanding Items for the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee:

<b><u>Item</u></b>	<b><u>Committee</u></b>	<b><u>Subject</u></b>
EX16-27	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee	Councillor John Findura – Noise Attenuation
EX18-16	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee	Safety in School Zones

2. That the updated List of Outstanding Items be forwarded to Executive Committee for information.

**Councillor Bresciani moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the recommendation contained in the report be concurred in.**

ADJOURNMENT

**Councillor Mancinelli moved, AND IT WAS RESOLVED, that the meeting adjourn.**

The meeting adjourned at 5:56 p.m.

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Chairperson

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Secretary

## Amendments to the Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997, No.9900

<b>Date</b>	May 19, 2020
<b>To</b>	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee
<b>From</b>	Citizen Services
<b>Service Area</b>	Roadways & Transportation
<b>Item No.</b>	PWI20-1

### RECOMMENDATION

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Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve the following amendments to *The Regina Traffic Bylaw, 1997, No. 9900* (Traffic Bylaw) as detailed in Appendix A.
2. Direct the City Solicitor to amend the Traffic Bylaw to reflect the changes proposed in Appendix A.
3. Approve these recommendations at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

### ISSUE

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In 2019, the Traffic Bylaw Working Group (the Working Group) was reinstated as an expert panel for vetting amendments to the *Traffic Bylaw*. This group consists of representatives from Administration and Regina Police Service.

This report recommends amendments to the *Traffic Bylaw*.

### IMPACTS

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#### Financial Impacts

The cost implications with respect to the amendments proposed will include the installation, moving or removing of signage, which will be a one-time cost. This cost will be charged to the 2020 Operating budget and is estimated to be approximately \$4,500.

There are no environmental, accessibility, policy/strategic, legal or other implications with respect to this report.

## OTHER OPTIONS

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Another option investigated for push carts was to not include any fees for a permit. However, the road usage cost would then be borne by the taxpayers and not the commercial entity benefiting from the commercial operation. The other option would be changing the permit cost to \$1300 per year, consistent with Mobile Food Vending. This could be concern for the permit holders as the area of the cart is significantly smaller.

## COMMUNICATIONS

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If the speed limit changes are approved, updated speed limit signage will be placed as needed. If the recommendation for the push-type Food & Beverage and Merchandise Sidewalk Vending is approved, Street Use Permit information and applications will be updated on Regina.ca. In addition, letters will be sent to the stakeholders advising of this change.

## DISCUSSION

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The following amendments to the *Traffic Bylaw* were reviewed by the Working Group:

### Speed Limit Changes on Transition Roads

The *Traffic Bylaw* sets the speed limit within Regina city limits at 50 kilometres per hour, unless otherwise posted. Administration and Regina Police Service have observed traffic safety concerns on roadways that transition from 50 kilometres per hour to higher speeds.

Cost implementation for sign relocation, installation and removal is approximately \$3000. Further details can be found in Appendix B.

The Working Group is recommending that the speed limits below be increased from 50 kilometres per hour.

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Armour Road	Diefenbaker Drive	West City Limit	60
Diefenbaker Drive	Pasqua Street	McCarthy Boulevard	60
Lewvan Drive	150 m. South of 13th Avenue	150 m. South of Sherwood Drive	70
McCarthy Boulevard	Diefenbaker Drive	North City Limit	60
Prince of Wales Drive	250 m. North of Jenkins Drive	McDonald Street	70

Advantages Include:

- ensures speed limits are consistent prior to the city limit expansion

Disadvantages Include:

- none

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### **Speed Limit Change - Campbell Street**

Campbell Street from Hill Avenue to 25th Avenue is signed at 70 kilometres per hour, along with Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to Campbell Street. Campbell Street from 25th Avenue to Highway #1 is 50 kilometres per hour. The proposed amendment shall remove the speed limit of 70 kilometres per hour on Campbell Street from Hill Avenue to 25th Avenue. The boundaries on Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to Campbell Street shall be changed to Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to 200 metres west of Campbell Street.

The cost to implement this change is approximately \$500 for sign relocation, removal and installation. Further details, along with a diagram can be found in Appendix C.

Proposed Amendment:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Campbell Street	Hill Avenue	25 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	Campbell Street	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	200 m. West of Campbell Street	70

Advantages Include:

- reduces safety risks at the sharp 90-degree angle curve at 70 kilometres per hour when turning from Hill Avenue onto Campbell Street
- the speed limit will be 70 kilometres per hour 200 metres west of Campbell Street, giving enough space for motorists to slow down and safely make the turn

Disadvantages Include:

- none

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### **Speed Limit Change - Albert Street**

Albert Street has a northbound speed limit of 70 kilometres per hour starting 400 metres north of Ring Road. This speed is inconsistent with the speed of northbound Ring Road off-ramp, which is 70 kilometres per hour. The Working Group is recommending the speed limit boundary 150 metres north of the Ring Road be amended.

The cost of this implementation will be approximately \$250. Further details, along with a diagram can be found in Appendix D.

Proposed Amendment:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
<del>Albert Street</del>	<del>400 m. North of Ring road</del>	<del>North City Limits</del>	<del>70</del>
Albert Street	150 m. North of Ring Road	North City Limits	70

Advantages Include:

- increases safety for vehicles merging from northbound Albert Street to the off-ramp from Ring Road at an equivalent speed of 70 kilometres per hour
- benefits southbound traffic on Albert Street from city limits to the Ring Road as it will maintain the 70 kilometres per hour speed for the on-ramp to the Ring Road and will not affect the southbound off-ramp from the Ring Road to Albert Street

Disadvantages Include:

- not implementing this amendment could cause traffic safety issues for vehicles merging onto the northbound Ring Road off-ramp

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### Speed Limit Change - Wascana Parkway (City Limits)

Wascana Parkway is not consistent with the current *Traffic Bylaw*. The 70 kilometres per hour speed limit is currently 150 metres north of Grant Road to 23rd Avenue in the Traffic Bylaw. However, this does not cover the remaining section of Wascana Parkway from Grant Road to Park Street/city limits, therefore this road has a legal speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour. This portion of road is currently signed at 70 kilometres per hour which contradicts the *Traffic Bylaw*. The Working Group is recommending this section of the roadway be amended.

The sign relocation and installation are approximately \$250. Further details, along with a diagram can be found in Appendix E.

Proposed Amendment:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
<del>Wascana Parkway</del>	<del>150 m. North of Grant Road</del>	<del>23rd Avenue</del>	<del>70</del>
Wascana Parkway	23rd Avenue	City Limits	70

Advantages Include:

- ensures the speed limit is consistent with the *Traffic Bylaw*

Disadvantage Include:

- not implementing this change can cause enforcement issues for Regina Police Services as any speeding tickets issued can be challenged in court

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### **Speed Limit Change – Broad Street/Wascana Parkway (Pedestrian Corridor)**

A pedestrian corridor is warranted on Wascana Parkway and 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. In order to complete this work, following the criteria from the Transportation Association Canada's Pedestrian Crossing Control Guidelines (TAC), speed limits approaching this intersection need to be 50 kilometres per hour. The Working Group recommends Broad Street from 150 metres south of Hillsdale Street to 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue to be removed as a 70 kilometres per hour limit.

This project is also being partially funded through Saskatchewan Government Insurance's (SGI) Provincial Traffic Safety Fund Grant Program with an estimated cost of \$37,000. Further details can be found in Appendix F.

Proposed Amendment:

<b>Description</b>	<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>	<b>Limit (km/hr)</b>
Broad Street	150 m. South of Hillsdale Street	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	70
Wascana Parkway	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limits	70
Wascana Parkway	150 m. South of 23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limit	70

Advantages Include:

- improves pedestrian safety and traffic turning from 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue

Disadvantages Include:

- retains the same risks to pedestrians and vehicles
- could impact traffic flow and cause congestion due to lower speeds and frequency of usage of the pedestrian corridor
- the pedestrian corridor cannot be installed

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### **Speed Limit Change - Dewdney Avenue**

Dewdney Avenue from Pinkie Road to Courtney Street is currently a single lane arterial road that is adjacent to the Westerra subdivision near west city limits. There are two main entrances into Westerra, which can be accessed from Horizons Way and Westmarket Street. Originally the speed limit was to be reduced to 60 kilometres per hour. However, this location is scheduled to be twinned in 2020 with a design speed of 70 kilometres per hour.

The Working Group recommends the speed limit of Dewdney Avenue from Pinkie Road to Courtney Street to be amended to 70 kilometres per hour.

The estimated cost for implementing sign removal and relocation is approximately \$500. Further details can be found in Appendix G.

Proposed Amendment:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Courtney Street	80
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Pinkie Road	80
Dewdney Avenue	Pinkie Road	Courtney Street	70

Advantages Include:

- increases safety for vehicles turning into Westerra from Dewdney Avenue, as approaching motorists will have increase reaction time to slow down and stop
- it will be consistent with the design speed for the Dewdney Avenue twinning project this year

Disadvantages Include:

- retains the current unsafe nature of this street and risks associated with no speed reduction

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*.

### **Temporary Street Use Permits - Push-type Food & Beverage and Merchandise Sidewalk Vending Units**

*Schedule "J"* in the *Traffic Bylaw* lists all fees and charges that are payable under the *Traffic Bylaw*. Currently there is no explicit fee designation for push-type food carts Temporary Street Use Permits. Administration has several inter-departmental reviewal aspects to these types of permits to verify the information presented in the application, as per *Bylaw #9881 Schedule E*. As such, Administration is recommending a fee of \$400 to recover the incurred costs for review of applications and inspections of the units. Further details as well as calculations for the fees can be found in Appendix H.

Proposed Amendment:

Section	Description	Fee
65	<i>Temporary Street Use Permit (miscellaneous)</i>	
	Mobile Food Vending – Hotdog Cart	\$400/year/unit

Advantages Include:

- charge the appropriate fee amount in relation to the type of mobile food vending
- significant cost reduction for smaller push-type carts



Disadvantages Include:

- continue charging \$1300 per permit to vendors, risking the vendor complying with the bylaw and maintaining an unreasonable expectation/decreased level of service
- The Clean Property Bylaw Amendment to transfer relevant sections to the traffic Bylaw will be delayed to 2021

If approved, the *Traffic Bylaw* will be amended, specifically *Schedule "J", section 65*.

### U-Turn Fines for School Zones and Playground Zones – Summary Offence Ticket

The *Traffic Bylaw* section 17(3), was recently updated to include restricting u-turns in school zones and playground zones. *Schedule L* needs to be updated to reflect the addition made with a fine of \$180. Further details can be found in Appendix I.

Proposed Amendment:

Section	Amount	Description
<del>17(1)</del>	<del>\$180.00</del>	<del>Making a U-turn where prohibited.</del>
<del>17(2)</del>	<del>\$180.00</del>	<del>Proceeding before safety to do so after a U-turn.</del>
17(1)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn where prohibited.
17(2)	\$180.00	Proceeding before safe to do so after a U-turn.
17(3)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn in a school zone or playground zone.

Implementing this addition to *Schedule L* will allow Regina Police Service to efficiently enforce. Not implementing this could cause issues with prosecution.

### DECISION HISTORY

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This is an application for amendment for a City Bylaw. In accordance with *The Cities Act* amendments to the *Traffic Bylaw* require City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,



Chris Warren, Director, Roadways & Transportation 3/13/2020

Respectfully Submitted



Kim Ohra, Executive Director, Citizen Services 3/11/2020

Prepared by: Ghazi Ashrafi, Engineer-In-Training, Engineer, Traffic Engineering

### ATTACHMENTS

Appendix A - Regina Traffic Bylaw Amendment Summary

Appendix B - 2019-01 Additional Roads

Appendix C - 2019-02 Campbell Street

Appendix D - 2019-03 Albert Street and Highway #1

Appendix E - 2019-04 Wascana Parkway (City Limit)

Appendix F - 2019-05 Broad Street and Wascana Parkway (Pedestrian Corridor)

Appendix G - 2019-08 Westerra Speed Reduction

Appendix H- 2019-09 Food Beverage Sidewalk Vending

Appendix I - 2019-10 U-Turn Fines for School Zones or Playground Zones Update

# Appendix A

## The Regina Traffic Bylaw, No. 9900 Amendments Summary

### Speed Limit Changes – Transition Roads

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Armour Road	Diefenbaker Drive	West City Limit	60
Diefenbaker Drive	Pasqua Street	McCarthy Boulevard	60
Lewvan Drive	150 m. South of 13th Avenue	150 m. South of Sherwood Drive	70
McCarthy Boulevard	Diefenbaker Drive	North City Limit	60
Prince of Wales Drive	250 m. North of Jenkins Drive	McDonald Street	70

### Speed Limit Change – Campbell Street

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Campbell Street	Hill Avenue	25 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	Campbell Street	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	200 m. West of Campbell Street	70

### Speed Limit Change – Albert Street

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Albert Street	400 m. North of Ring road	North City Limits	70
Albert Street	150 m. North of Ring Road	North City Limits	70

### Speed Limit Change – Wascana Parkway (City Limits)

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Wascana Parkway	150 m. North of Grant Road	23rd Avenue	70
Wascana Parkway	23rd Avenue	City Limits	70

## Appendix A

### Speed Limit Change – Broad Street/Wascana Parkway (Pedestrian Corridor)

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Broad Street	150 m. South of Hillsdale Street	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	70
Wascana Parkway	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limits	70
Wascana Parkway	150 m. South of 23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limit	70

### Speed Limit Change – Dewdney Avenue

*Part III, Moving Violations, Speed Limits, section 10(1)(a)*

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Courtney Street	80
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Pinkie Road	80
Dewdney Avenue	Pinkie Road	Courtney Street	70

### Temporary Street Use Permits - Push-type Food & Beverage and Merchandise Sidewalk Vending Units

Administration is recommending a fee of \$400 to recover the incurred costs for review of applications and inspections of the units.

Section	Description	Fee
65	<i>Temporary Street Use Permit (miscellaneous)</i>	
	Mobile Food Vending – Hotdog Cart	\$400/year/unit

### U-Turn Fines for School Zones and Playground Zones – Summary Offence Ticket

The *Traffic Bylaw section 17(3)*, was recently updated to include restricting u-turns in school zones and playground zones

*Schedule L* needs to be updated to reflect the addition made with a fine of \$180.00.

Section	Amount	Description
17(1)	\$180.00	<del>Making a U-turn where prohibited.</del>
17(2)	\$180.00	<del>Proceeding before safety to do so after a U-turn.</del>
17(1)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn where prohibited.
17(2)	\$180.00	Proceeding before safety to do so after a U-turn.
17(3)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn in a school zone or playground zone.

## Appendix B

**Proposal No:** 2019-01 **Date:** July 26, 2019

**Section(s):** PART III (Speed Limits)

**Purpose:** Addition to the Traffic Bylaw - 9900

**Existing:** None

**Proposed:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Armour Road	Diefenbaker Drive	West City Limits	60
Diefenbaker Drive	Pasqua Street	McCarthy Boulevard	60
Lewvan Drive	150 m. South of 13th Avenue	150 m. South of Sherwood Drive	70
McCarthy Boulevard	Diefenbaker Drive	North City Limits	60
Prince of Wales Drive	250 m. North of Jenkins Drive	McDonald Street	70

**Discussion:** The City has expanded beyond its original limits due to new developments, thus affecting the roads listed above. The current speed limits for the above locations are currently 50 km/hr due to not being in the Traffic Bylaw #9900. In order to maintain consistency for speed limits with roads that are expanding beyond the original City Limits and roads that precede these locations, the speed limit signs must also be installed/relocated to reflect the changes. This will also include removal of any signage that may conflict with the changes required.

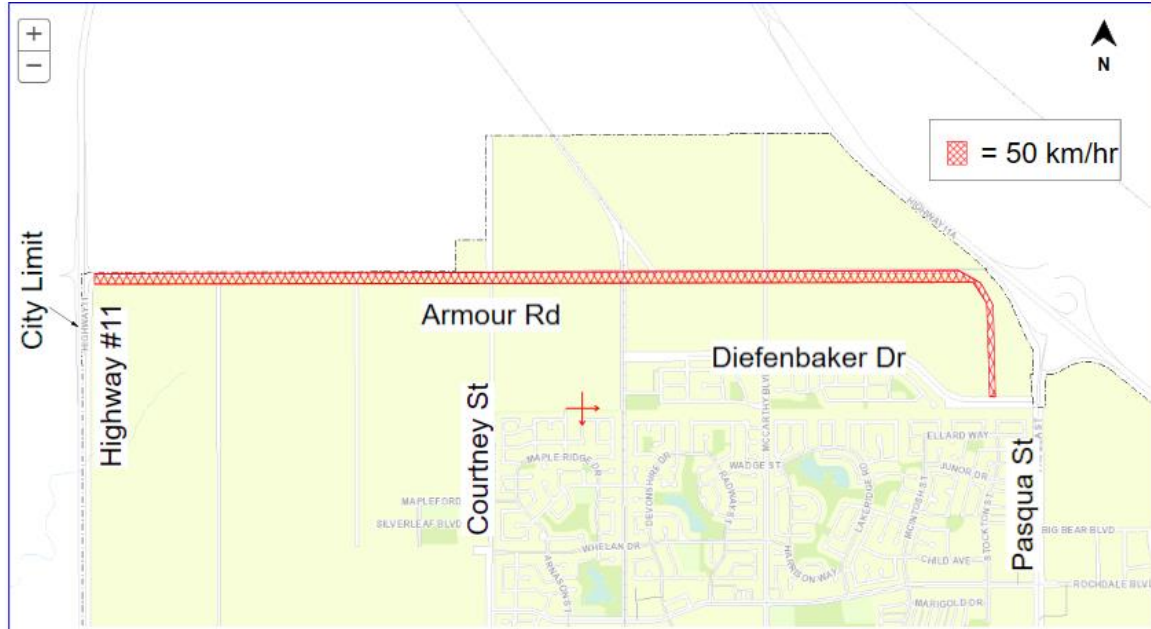
The changes can be found below.

**Enforcement:** Speed limits will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.

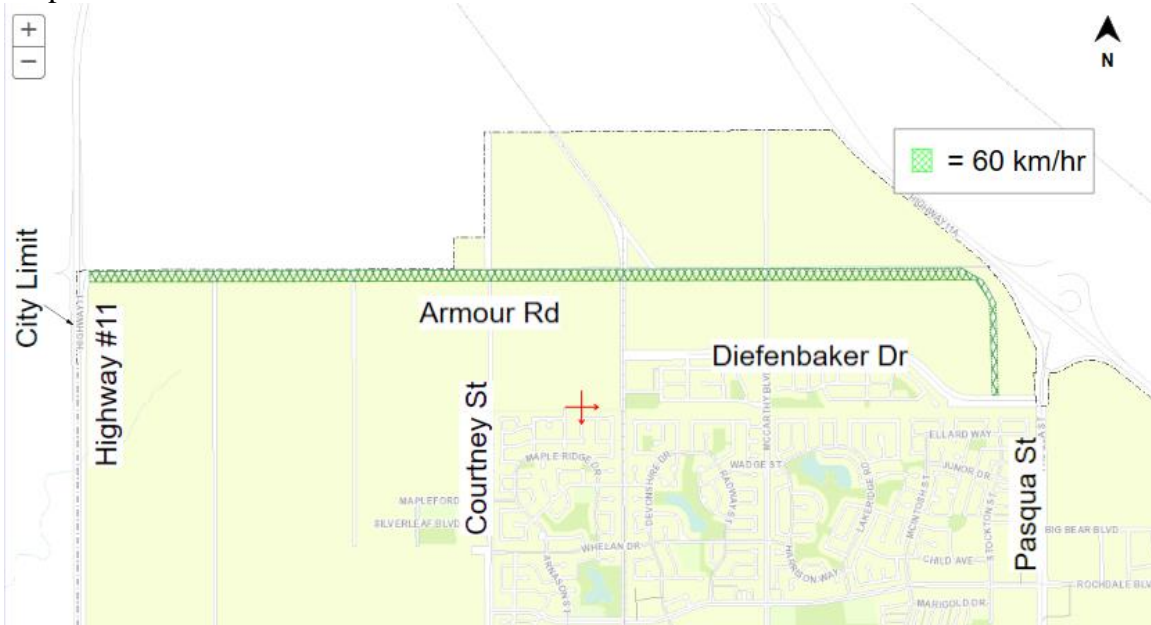
## Appendix B

### Armour Road from west City Limit to Diefenbaker Drive

Current:



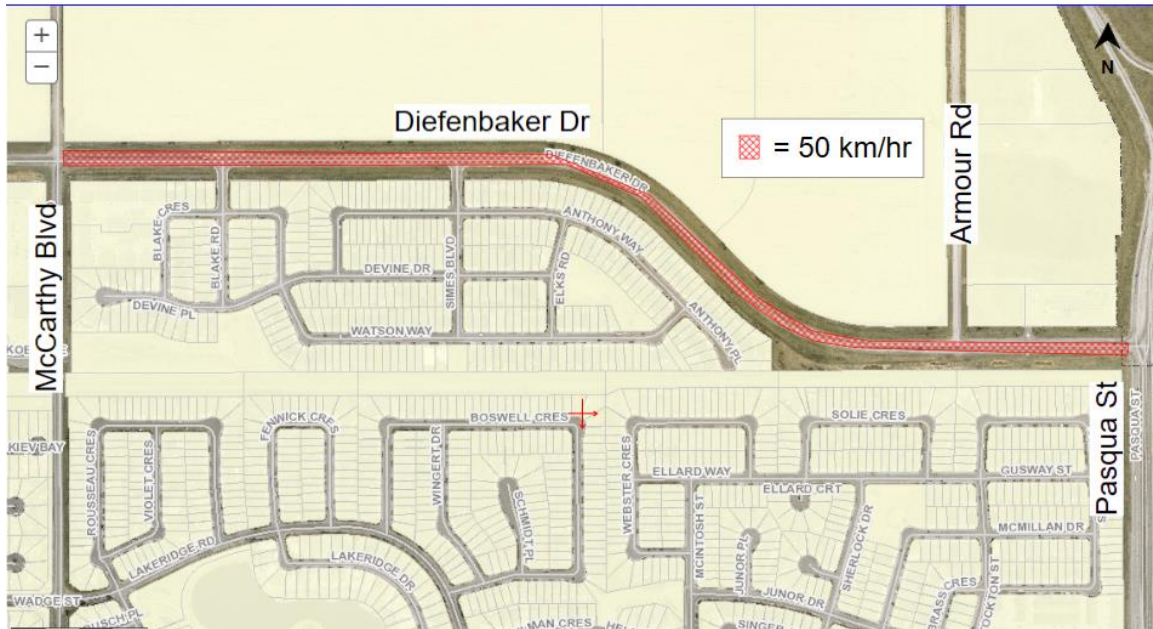
Proposed:



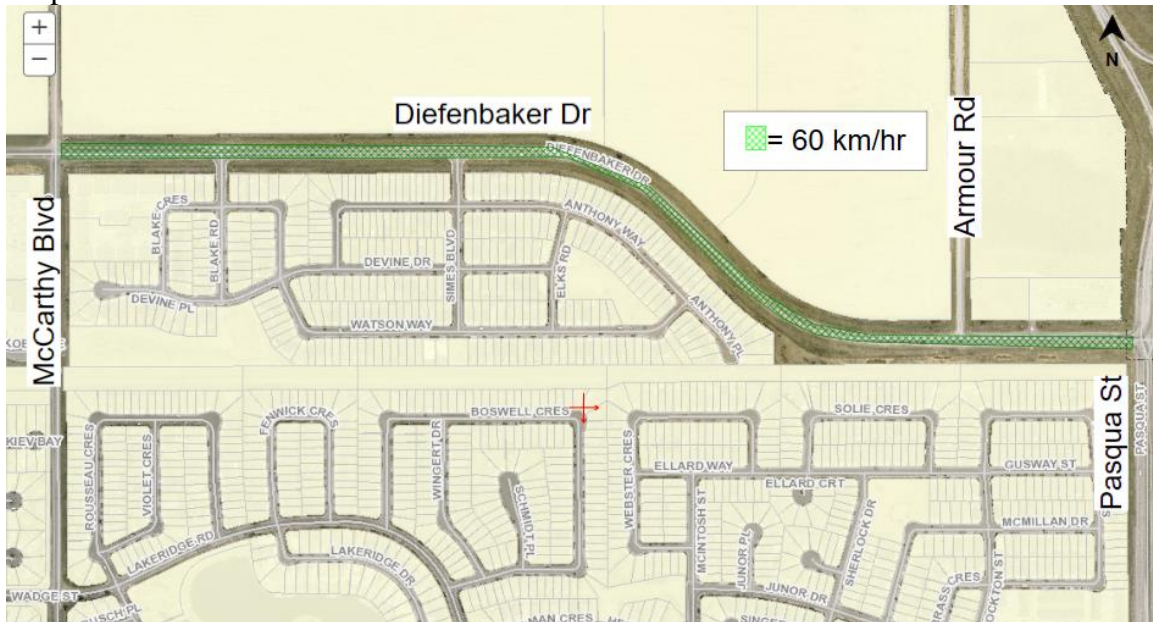
## Appendix B

### Diefenbaker Drive from Pasqua Street to McCarthy Boulevard

Current:



Proposed:



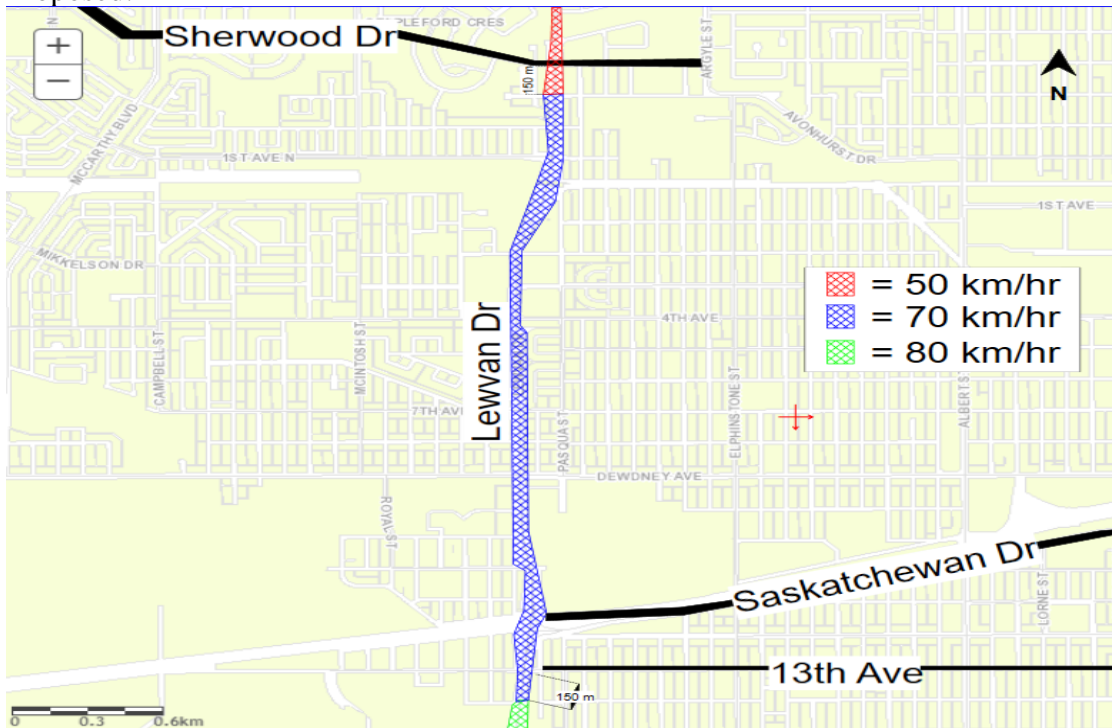


## Appendix B

**Lewan Drive from 150 m. South of 13<sup>th</sup> Avenue to 150 m. South of Sherwood Drive**  
Current:



Proposed:

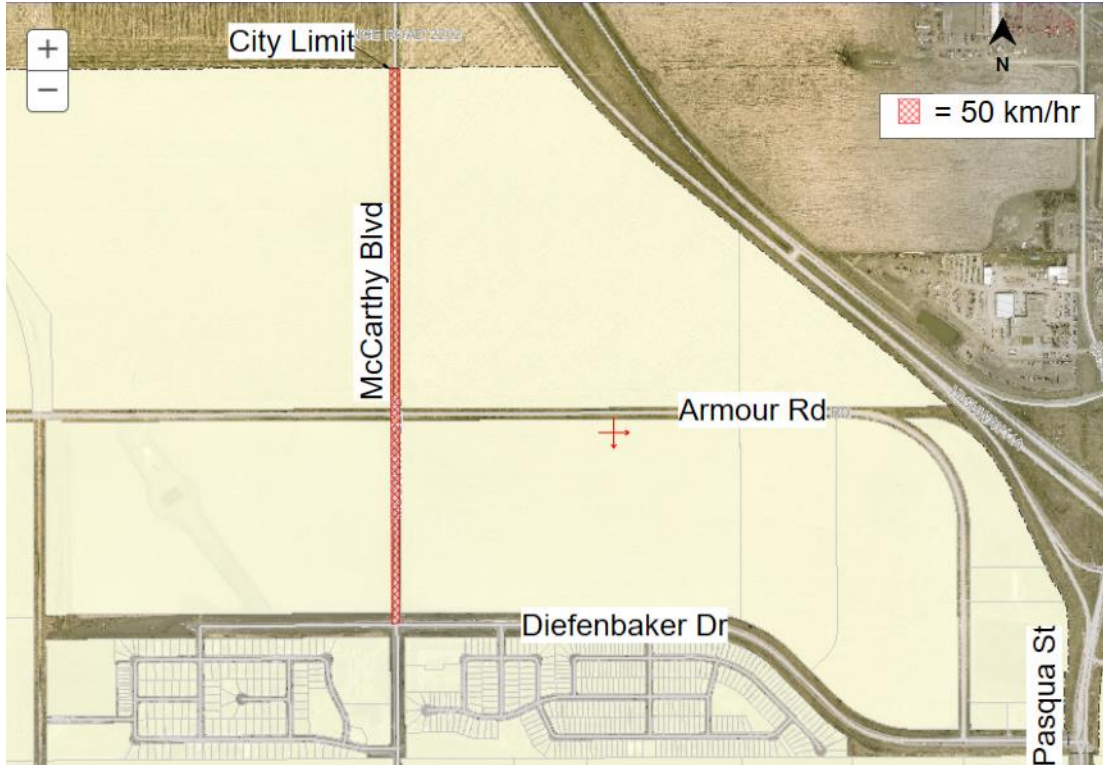




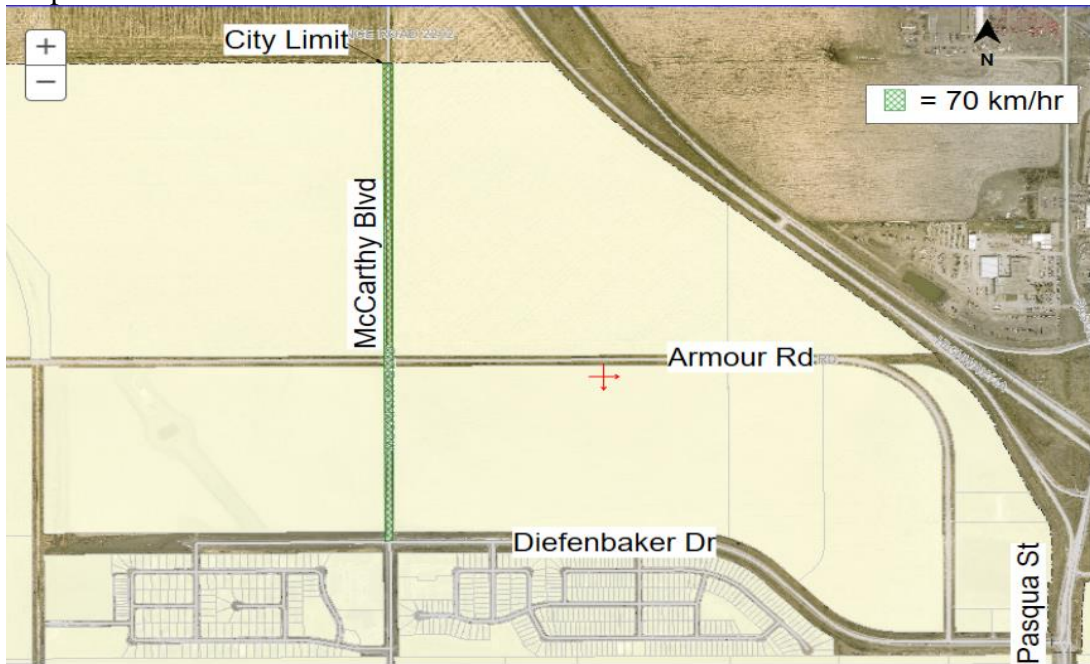
## Appendix B

### McCarthy Boulevard from Diefenbaker Drive to North City Limit

Current:

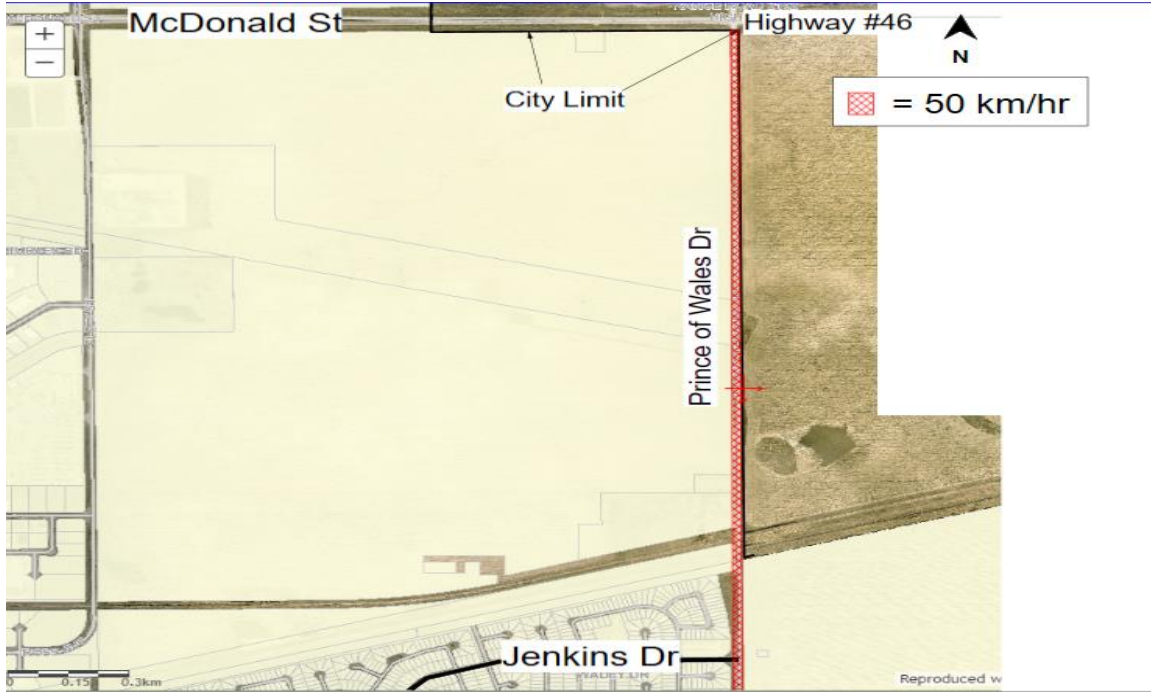


Proposed:

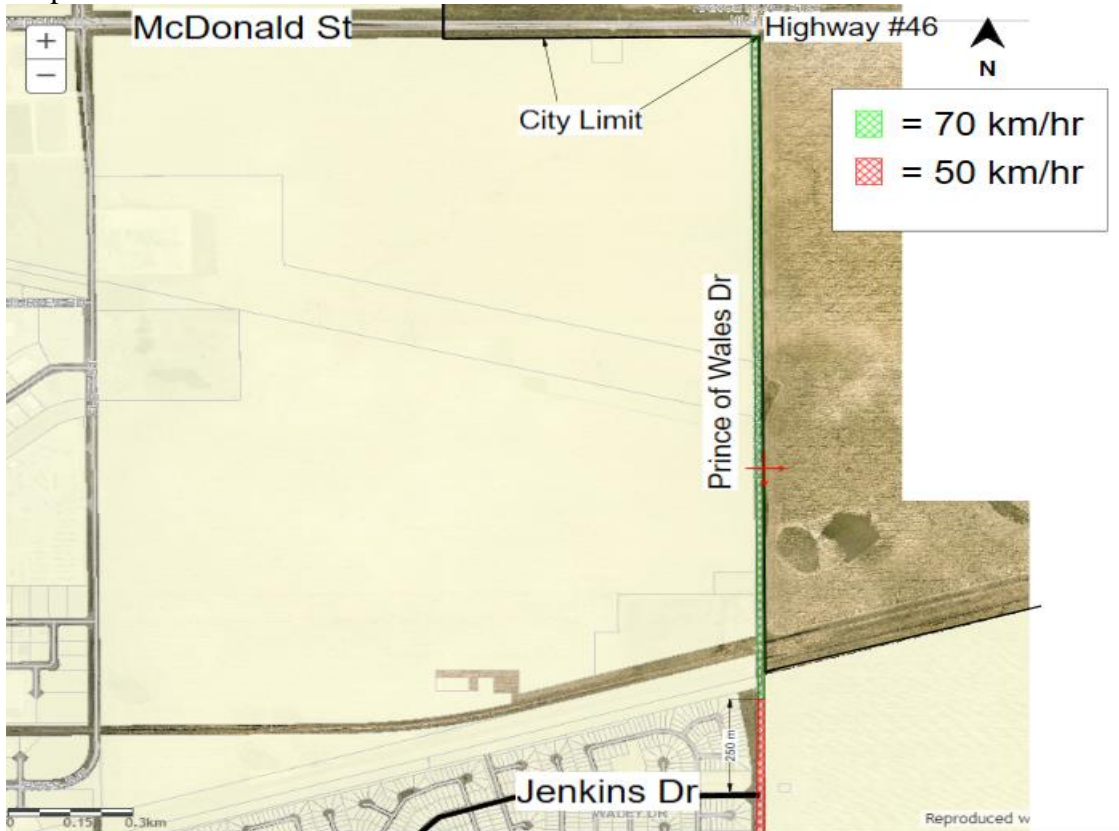


## Appendix B

**Prince of Wales Drive from 250 m. North of Jenkins Drive to McDonald Street**  
Current:



Proposed:



## Appendix C

**Proposal No:** 2019-02 **Date:** July 26, 2019

**Section(s):** PART III (Speed Limits)

**Purpose:** Changes to the current Traffic Bylaw - 9900

**Existing:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Campbell Street	Hill Avenue	25 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	Campbell Street	70

**Proposed:**

Remove:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Campbell Street	Hill Avenue	25 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	70
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	Campbell Street	70

Add:

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Hill Avenue	Courtney Street	200 m. West of Campbell Street	70

**Discussion:**

Currently Campbell Street from Hill Avenue to 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue is 70 km/hr along with Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to Campbell Street. However, Campbell Street from 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue to Highway #1 is not in the Traffic Bylaw #9900, thus it is a 50 km/hr road. In order to have consistency, the speed limit of 70 km/hr on Campbell Street from 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue to Hill Avenue shall be removed.

Approaching Campbell Street from Hill Avenue also has a sharp 90° angle turn, which is unsafe due to the tight turning radius at high speeds. This, Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to Campbell Street speed limit of 70 km/hr shall be modified to Hill Avenue from Courtney Street to 200 m. West of Campbell Street for 70 km/hr. The 200 m shall give enough space for motorists to slow down and make the turn onto Campbell Street safely.

**Enforcement:**

Speed limits will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.



## Appendix C

Current:



## Appendix C

Proposed:



## Appendix D

**Proposal No:** 2019-03 **Date:** July 25, 2019

**Section(s):** PART III (Speed limits)

**Purpose:** Changes to the current Bylaw - 9900

Existing:	Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
	Albert Street	400 m. North of Ring Road	North City Limits	70
Proposed:	Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
	Albert Street	150 m. North of Ring Road	North City Limits	70

**Discussion:** Albert Street has a northbound speed limit of 70 km/hr starting 400 meters North of Ring Road. This is inconsistent with the speed of northbound Ring Road off-ramp which is 70 km/hr throughout as shown in the diagram below.

Motorists on Albert Street must drive 50 km/hr for approximately 400 meters while motorists on the northbound off-ramp are driving at 70 km/hr. This causes difficulties to merge due to the unequal speeds for both approaches as motorists currently have 200 m of road to accelerate to match the off-ramp speed of 70 km/hr and safely merge. This will cause issues during peak hours as traffic volumes are high on the off-ramp which could disrupt traffic flow.

However, moving the 70 km/hr sign from 400 meters North of Ring Road to 150 meters North of Ring Road would give motorists plenty of time to catch up on speed and the ability to safely merge onto one lane. Motorists will be given 600 meters on Albert Street to accelerate to 70 km/hr and efficiently merge with traffic on the off-ramp.

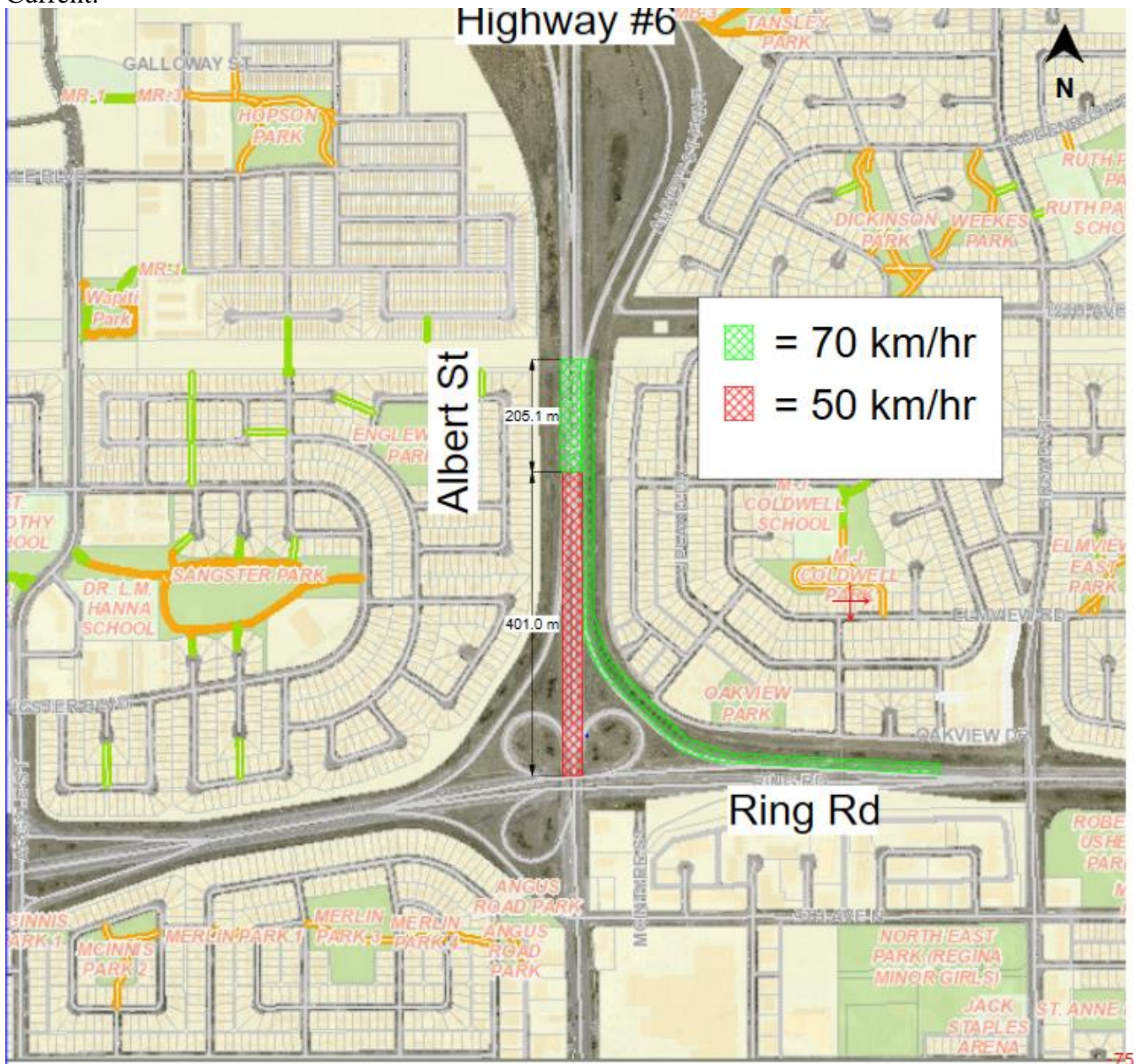
This adjustment also benefits southbound traffic on Albert Street from City Limits as it will maintain the 70 km/hr speed for the on-ramp to Ring Road. Currently the speed limit is reduced to 50 km/hr when approaching the on-ramp which causes speed inefficiencies.

**Enforcement:** Speed limits will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.



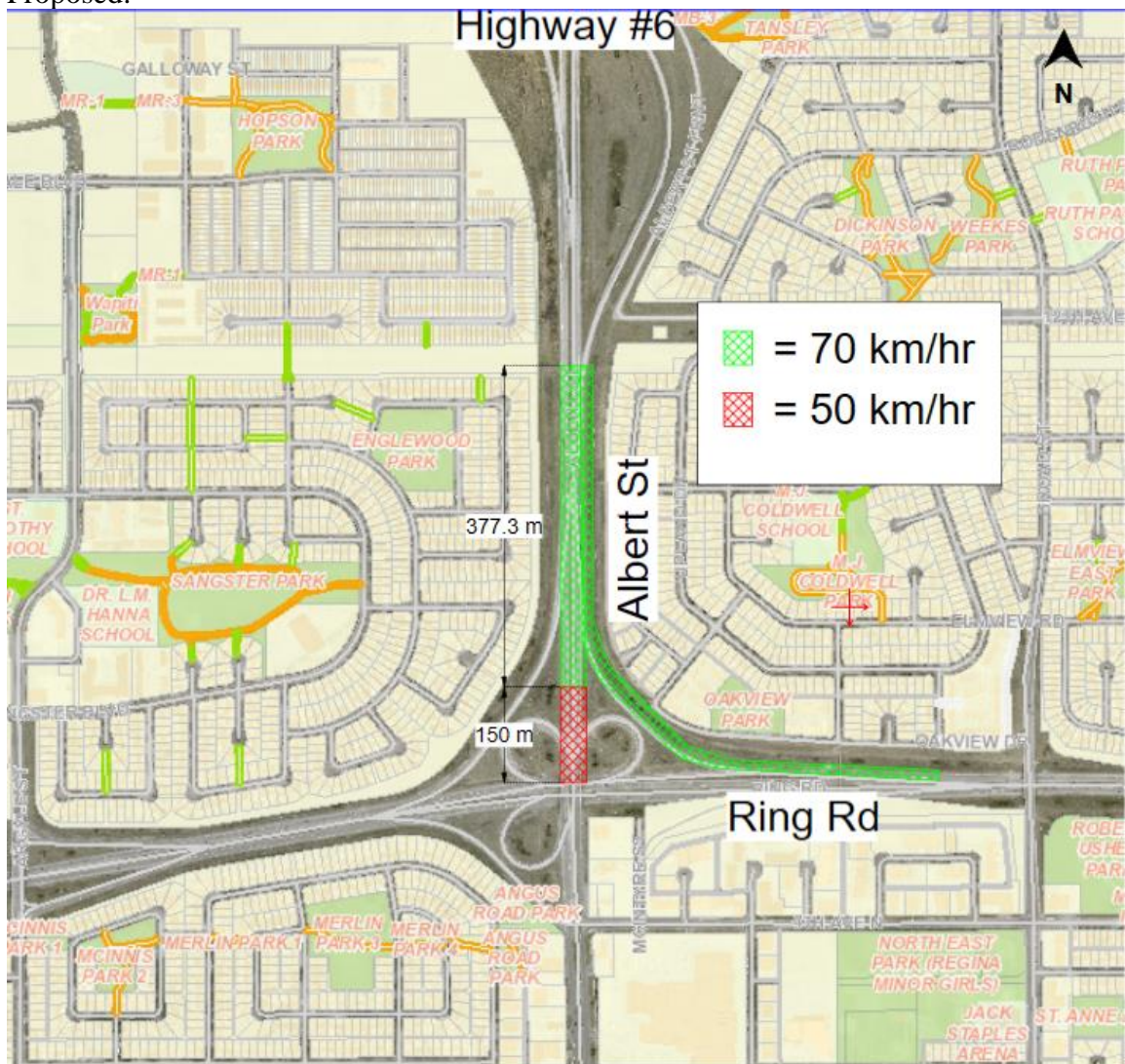
## Appendix D

Current:



## Appendix D

Proposed:





## Appendix E

**Proposal No:** 2019-04 **Date:** July 26, 2019

**Section(s):** PART III (Speed Limits)

**Purpose:** Update to existing Traffic Bylaw #9900

Existing:	Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
	Wascana Parkway	150 m. North of Grant Road	23rd Avenue	70

<b>Proposed:</b>	Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
	Wascana Parkway	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limits	70

**Discussion:** This location is not consistent with the current Traffic Bylaw #9900. The 70 km/hr speed limit is currently from 150 m north of Grant Road to 23rd Avenue. However, this does not cover the remaining portion of Wascana Parkway from Grant Road to Park Street/City Limits, therefore this road has a speed limit of 50 km/hr. This portion of road is also currently signed at 70 km/hr which is contradicting the Traffic Bylaw #9900.

The proposed change to the bylaw will accurately represent the speed limits of Wascana Parkway and not contradict the Traffic Bylaw #9900.

**Enforcement:** Speed limits will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.

## Appendix E

Current:



## Appendix E

Proposed:



## Appendix F

**Proposal No:** 2019-05 **Date:** July 26, 2019

**Section(s):** PART III (Speed Limits)

**Purpose:** Exclusion from Traffic Bylaw #9900 for consistency

**Existing:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
Broad Street	150 m. South of Hillsdale Street	23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	70

**Proposed:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/hr)
<del>Broad Street</del>	<del>150 m. South of Hillsdale Street</del>	<del>23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue</del>	<del>70</del>
<del>Wascana Parkway</del>	<del>23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue</del>	<del>City Limits</del>	<del>70</del>
Wascana Parkway	150 m. South of 23 <sup>rd</sup> Avenue	City Limit	70

**Discussion:**

A pedestrian corridor is set to be installed on Wascana Parkway and 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue. The speed limit will also need to be removed in order to meet the criteria as set out by the Transportation Association of Canada (TAC) Pedestrian Crossing Control Guidelines. The funding for this project is being supported by SGI's Provincial Traffic Safety Fund Grant Program.

Upon analyzing this location, there are several hazards that need to be addressed which led to the decision for removal of this section of the bylaw:

- 1) Pedestrian volume is high during special events at the Conexus Arts Centre, up to 100 per peak hour. During spring/summer periods data shows there is also high volume of pedestrians.
- 2) The speed limit is too high for pedestrian overhead crossing as vehicles will not have enough time to react if they see a pedestrian. This leads to a major risk of pedestrians. Using 50 km/hr would ensure motorists will have enough time to see any pedestrians and react promptly to stop.
- 3) Exiting from Lakeshore Drive can be difficult due to the high traffic volumes during events at the Conexus Arts Centre. The 2015 Traffic Flow Map, which visualizes average daily traffic on a road, shows approximately 11,400 vehicles traveling on the north leg and 14,300 vehicles travelling on the south leg of this intersection. Since there is no merge lane present, motorists will need to stop and attempt to turn into high speed traffic. This can also be very difficult for inexperienced drivers and winter conditions.

## Appendix F

- 4) Since there are no sound barriers, residents on the west side of this street are complaining about noise. Reducing the speed limit from 70 km/hr to 50 km/hr can significantly help with noise reduction.
- 5) There are approximately 74 collisions at 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue and Wascana Parkway from 2014-2018. Two collisions involved pedestrians and 44 of these collisions were rear ends.

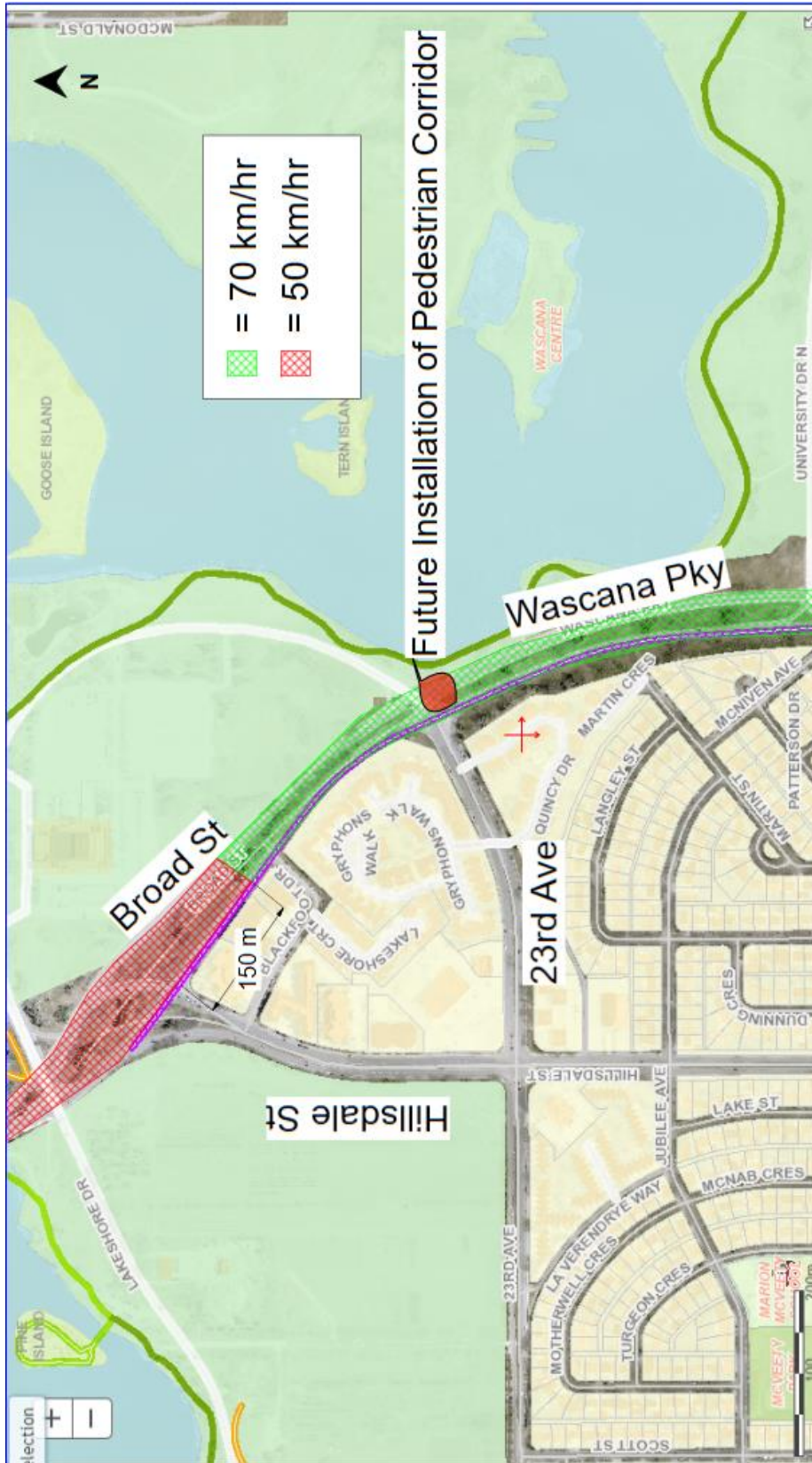
A diagram showing the changes can be found below.

**Enforcement:** Speed limits will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.

Current:



## Appendix F



Proposed:

## Appendix F



## Appendix G

**Proposal No:** 2019-08 **Date:** September 5, 2019

**Section(s):** Bylaw 9900, Part III, Section 10(1)(a)

**Purpose:** To reduce the current speed limit on Dewdney Avenue from Pinkie Road to Courtney Street from 80 km/hr to 70 km/hr.

**Existing:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Courtney Street	80

**Proposed:**

Description	From	To	Limit (km/h)
Dewdney Avenue	West City Limit	Pinkie Road	80
Dewdney Avenue	Pinkie Road	Courtney Street	70

**Discussion:** Dewdney Avenue from Pinkie Road to Courtney Street is currently a single lane arterial road that is adjacent to the Westerra subdivision near West City Limits. Two main entrances to Westerra can be accessed from Horizons Way and Westmarket Street.

The main issue is that Dewdney Avenue has a speed limit of 80 km/h and with only one lane to access the subdivision. To solve the issue, this section of road is being twinned this year. The original speed limit that was to be proposed was 60 km/hr. However since this road will be twinned, the redeveloped road has a design speed of 70 kilometres per hour, hence the *Traffic Bylaw* needs to be amended to incorporate the design speed of the twinning.

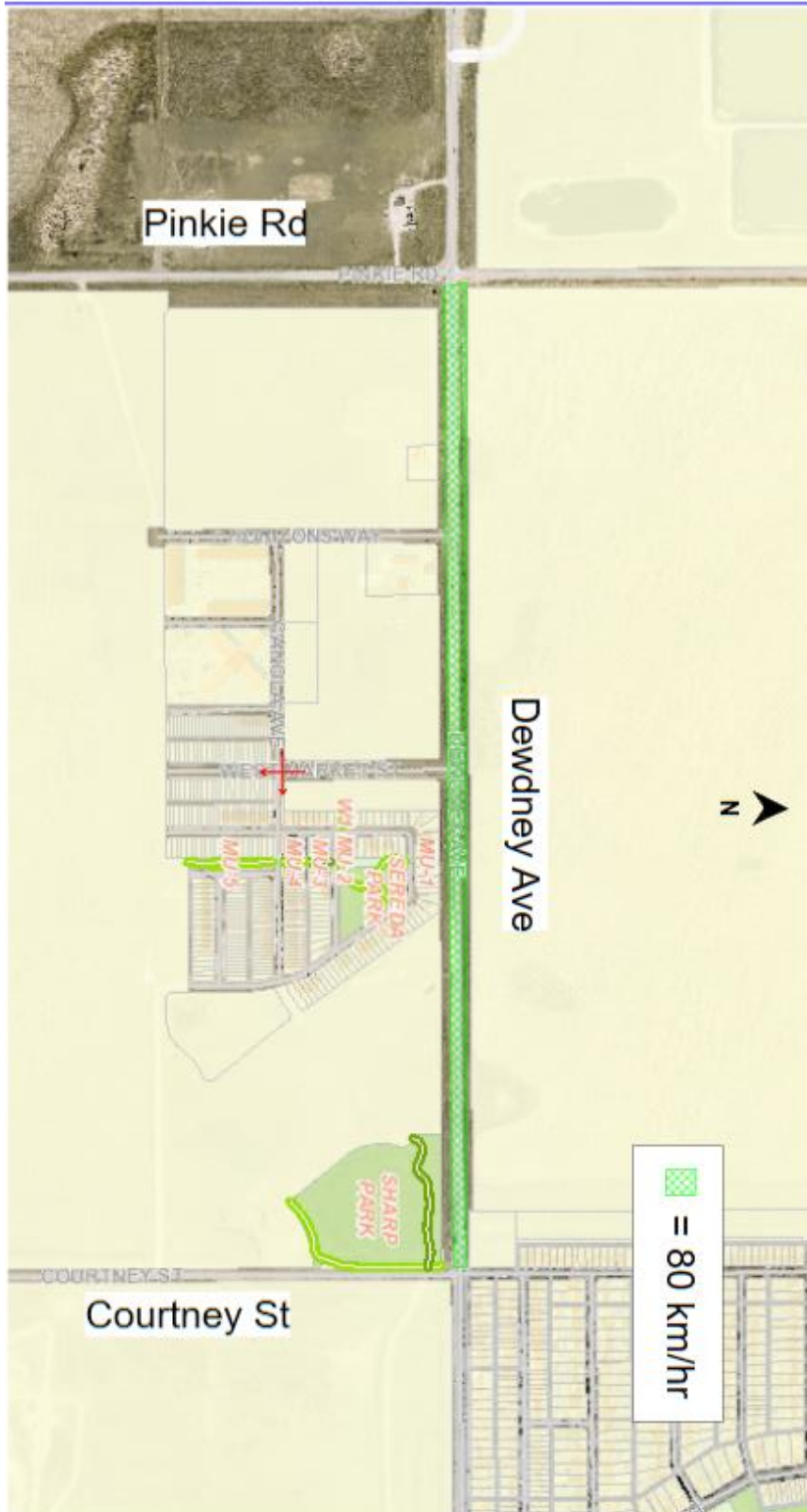
Reducing the speed limit here will also assist in increasing driver response time to slow down and see the turning vehicle in order to safely slow down and stop.

The diagrams below show the areas which will be affected by the speed limit change to 70 kilometres per hour as well as where the twinning will potentially take place.



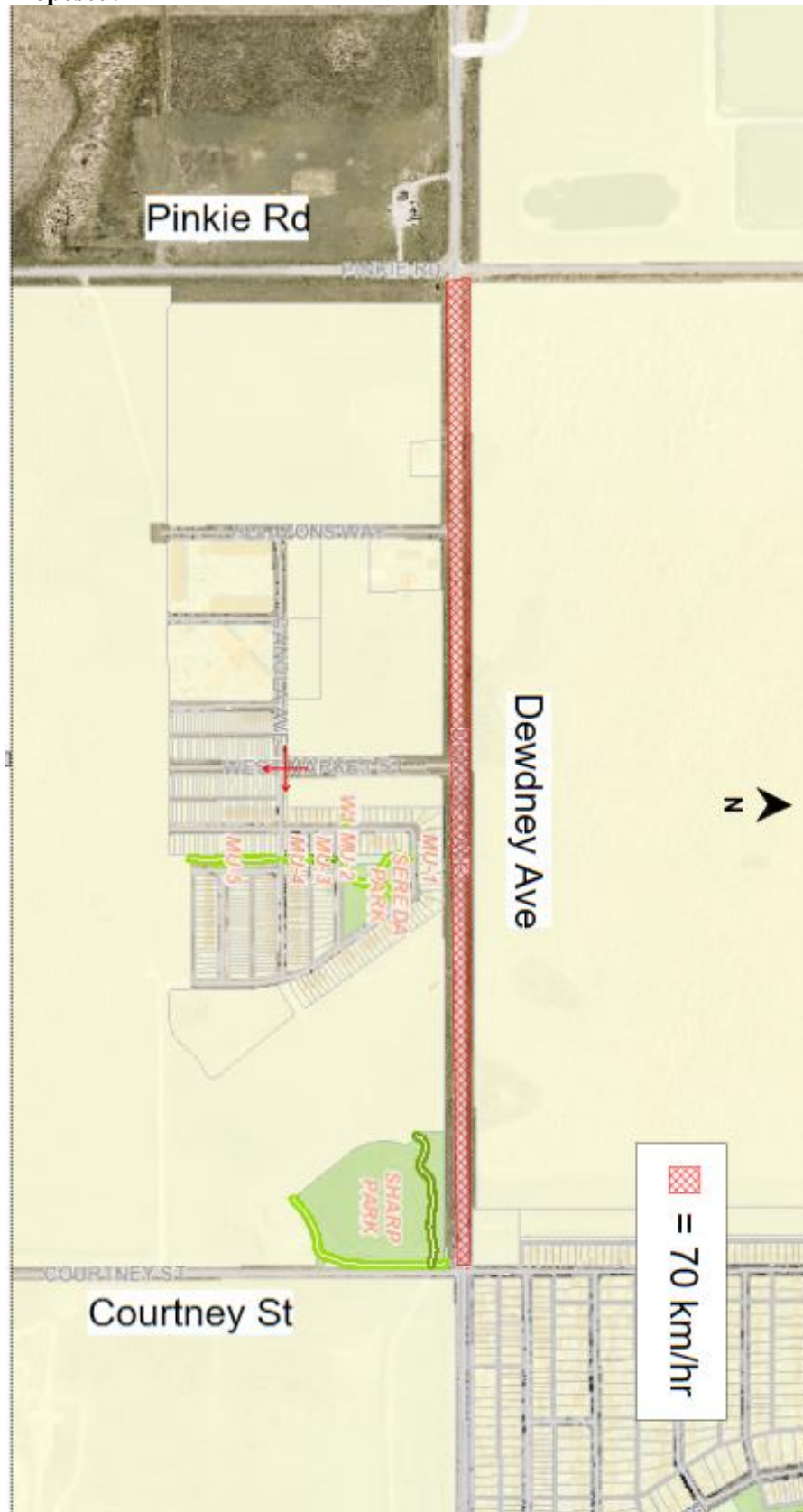
## Appendix G

Current:



## Appendix G

Proposed:



## Appendix H

**Proposal No:** 2019-09 **Date:** August 22, 2019

**Section(s):** Bylaw #9881 Schedule E, Traffic Bylaw #9900 Schedule J - FEES AND CHARGES

**Purpose:** To introduce a fee for a yearly Temporary Street Use Permit of push-type Food & Beverage and Merchandise Sidewalk Vending units.

**Existing:** Currently there is no provision for any fees except for the area-based pay items that exist in the Traffic Bylaw #9900 Schedule J. The only applicable fee from these pay rates is \$0.12 per m<sup>2</sup>/day (Parking Lane, Sidewalk or Boulevard).

**Proposed:** Add Fee to Traffic Bylaw #9900 – Schedule J for \$400 CAD per unit.

Section	Description	Fee
65	<i>Temporary Street Use Permit (miscellaneous)</i>	
	Mobile Food Vending – Push-Type Food Cart	\$400/year/unit

**Discussion:** There is no explicit fee designation for push-type food carts and the yield from the following calculation is not sufficient to balance the City's cost for the processing of the permit.

Using the area calculation, the maximum charge that could be issued would be \$131.40 (3 m<sup>2</sup> \* \$0.12/day \* 365 days). As per Bylaw #9881 Section 6.3 the maximum size of the vending unit shall not exceed three (3) square meters.

There are several reviewal aspects to Temporary Street Use Permits of this nature, which are required from several different departments to verify the information presented in the application as per Bylaw #9881 Schedule E. As such, we recommend a fee of \$400 CAD to recover the incurred costs for review of the applications and inspections of the units.

The \$400 fee incorporates both administration costs and permit costs.

Administration costs are overhead costs which consist of collecting information, interdepartmental checks (finance licensing), application review (location, vending unit specification review, insurance, SaskEnergy permitting, Saskatchewan Health Authority Food License confirmation) and checking Bylaw compliances.

Permit costs are calculated as a yearly permit (365 days).

## Appendix H

**Enforcement:** Violations pursuant to Bylaw #9881 are enforceable by any Bylaw Enforcement Officer as prescribed in Part 6. ENFORCEMENT.

Violations pursuant to the Traffic Bylaw #9900 are enforceable as prescribed in PART IX – ENFORCEMENT.

## Appendix I

**Proposal No:** 2019-10 **Date:** October 2, 2019

**Section(s):** Schedule “L” – Summary Offence Ticket

**Purpose:** Does not reflect section 17(3)

**Existing:**

Section	Amount	Description
17(1)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn where prohibited.
17(2)	\$180.00	Proceeding before safety to do so after a U-turn.

**Proposed:**

Section	Amount	Description
17(1)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn where prohibited.
17(2)	\$180.00	Proceeding before safety to do so after a U-turn.
17(3)	\$180.00	Making a U-turn in a school zone or playground zone.

**Discussion:** Traffic Bylaw section 17(3), was recently updated to include restricting u-turns in a school zone and playground zone. However, Schedule “L” needs to be updated to reflect the addition made for fines when making a U-turn in a school zone or playground zone.

**Enforcement:** Performing U-turns in a school zone or playground will be enforced through Regina Police Services enforcement procedures.

## Waste Plan Regina - 2019 Update

<b>Date</b>	May 19, 2020
<b>To</b>	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee
<b>From</b>	Citizen Services
<b>Service Area</b>	Water, Waste & Environment
<b>Item No.</b>	PWI20-2

### RECOMMENDATION

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That the Public Works and Infrastructure Committee receive and file this report.

### ISSUE

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Waste Plan Regina (WPR) provides direction for the City of Regina's (City) solid waste programs and services for both residential and non-residential sectors.

In 2015, after City Council received an annual update on WPR, it was resolved that, every year, the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee would receive a report on WPR's annual results and future initiatives.

This report summarizes the 2019 operating results and achievements, as well as outlines initiatives planned for 2020 and future years. The Waste Plan Regina - 2019 Update is included as Appendix A.

### IMPACTS

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#### Environmental Impact

The City's waste diversion programs are part of an integrated solid waste management plan for the collection and disposal of waste, which ensures protection of the natural environment by following provincial regulation and best practices.

#### Policy/Strategic Impact

Waste Plan Regina aligns with *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 2013-48* (OCP). The continued implementation of WPR directly contributes to the OCP priorities, specifically:

- Section D4, Goal 4 – Conservation and Environment, “Design infrastructure that conserves resources and minimizes impacts on the environment”.

Continued implementation of WPR contributes to achieving the OCP’s Community Priorities and alignment with other municipalities by encouraging the City to embrace leading practices for waste management.

There are no accessibility, financial, risk/legal, or other implications.

## **OTHER OPTIONS**

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Not Applicable.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

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Public awareness and education campaigns focused on the City’s solid waste programs and waste diversion will continue in 2020. The Waste Plan Regina - 2019 Update will be posted on Regina.ca.

## **DISCUSSION**

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### **2019 Results**

Overall the amount of residential waste generated has decreased by three per cent since 2018. Results suggest that residents are reducing waste, and therefore disposing of less garbage and recycling at the curb and at the Landfill. The percentage of waste diverted from the Landfill remains at 19 per cent. An increase in material dropped off at the new Yard Waste Depot was balanced by a similar decrease in material dropped off at the Landfill, contributing to the static diversion rate.

### **Curbside Collection Services**

On average, blue carts were set out for collection 76 per cent of the time (20 out of 26 collection days per year) and were 66 per cent full. This data shows that the curbside recycling collection service is operating at a capacity that serves most residents.

On average, brown carts were set out for collection 67 per cent of the time. Historically, the volume of residential garbage decreases in the winter months. From November to March, garbage is collected biweekly, with return to a weekly schedule for a three-week period over the holiday season. On average, garbage carts are 67 per cent full on collection day during weekly and biweekly garbage collection. This data shows that the curbside garbage service is operating at a capacity that serves most residents. Residents that cannot manage their garbage within the biweekly garbage collection schedule can add a supplementary brown cart for a fee.

Residents that receive curbside collection services can see their collection schedule and sign up for reminders on the City’s website. As of December 2019, 30 per cent of single-family households have signed up to receive waste reminders. Out of all North American cities that provide the same waste reminder service, Regina has the highest percentage of households signed up for reminders.

Administration began development of a curbside food and yard waste pilot program in 2019. The service will launch to almost 2,800 households in the spring of 2020. The service is 'scrape the plate' meaning that all food scraps including meat, bones, dairy, and greases will be accepted. The pilot will run for a year and will be used to gain feedback from residents on collection schedules, waste sorting practices and education materials, and will identify processing challenges. City-wide service will be implemented in 2023.

### **New Developments**

In 2019, the City implemented new waste programs to increase waste diversion and operational efficiencies. Examples include:

- The permanent Yard Waste Depot opened in the spring. It is located south of the Landfill and open seven days a week from April to November. Residents dropped off more than 2,660 tonnes of yard waste – more than triple the amount dropped off at the community depots in 2018.
- The first ever Pumpkin Smash event took place last fall. About 300 residents watched their pumpkins fall from a height of 70 ft. Over 1.3 tonnes of pumpkins were turned into compost.
- The City entered into an agreement with SARCAN Recycling to pilot an option to recycle non-refundable glass. Residents now have the option to put their non-refundable glass in their blue cart or take it to SARCAN. In 2019, 29 tonnes of glass was recycled through this partnership.

### **Drop-off Depots**

In 2019, the City's drop-off depots diverted a total of 3,602 tonnes of yard waste, household hazardous waste, Christmas trees and cardboard from the Landfill, compared to 1,745 tonnes in 2018. This is a 106 per cent increase.

### **Public Outreach and Education**

Last fall, the City launched the CartSmart Program to educate households on proper waste sorting practices and to recognize residents who are sorting their waste correctly. Blue carts at 2,657 households were visually assessed to determine if there were any unacceptable or bagged items. Carts that were compliant received a 'Good Job' sticker, while those that had errors received an 'Oops' tag identifying their mistakes.

During Waste Reduction Week, the City partnered with the Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council to offer a Repair Café. This was a free event where skilled volunteers helped residents fix broken items that would otherwise be thrown away. Over 50 items were repaired and diverted from the Landfill.

The City also encouraged the public to 'Reach for Reusables' to encourage the reduction of single-use items such as disposable coffee cups and plastic shopping bags.



### **Moving Beyond Residential Waste**

In June, the City launched the City-Owned Facilities Recycling Pilot Project. Multi-stream waste sorting stations were installed at 12 City-owned facilities, giving employees and the public the opportunity to compost, recycle and keep most waste out of the Landfill. Within the first six months of the pilot, the waste diversion rate increased from 10 to 47 per cent. This pilot project will help form a recommendation to Council on the development of future waste management policies for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (IC&I) sector.

### **New at the Landfill**

Operational efficiencies implemented at the Landfill in 2019 such as soil usage tracking, new equipment, GPS implementation and waste diversion saved approximately 100,000 cubic metres of space. This is a 46 per cent reduction compared to the space used in 2018.

In 2019, construction began on the Waste Management Centre located east of the Landfill. The new facility will centralize waste operations and associated programs. It will provide efficient operational facilities to ensure employees have access to space and equipment that allows them to provide the best possible service to residents. The Waste Management Centre will also house an 800 square foot Waste Education Room that will offer interactive learning for classrooms, community and corporate groups.

### **Waste Plan Regina Initiatives**

Over the next few years, the roll out of WPR's Enhanced Residential Services will continue and development of diversion initiatives for non-residential sectors will begin.

Upcoming initiatives include:

- Curbside Food and Yard Waste Pilot Program - implementation
- Waste Education Room at the Waste Management Centre – development and implementation
- Permanent household hazardous waste service – development and implementation, pending the new provincial stewardship program
- Waste diversion opportunities at the Landfill
- City-wide Curbside Food and Yard Waste Program – development and implementation
- Curbside waste services funding policy – development and implementation
- City-Owned Facilities Recycling Project – City-wide implementation
- Waste diversion policy development for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional and Construction and Demolition sectors

Ongoing initiatives include:

- Operate Household Hazardous Waste Days, pending the implementation of the new provincial stewardship program
- Continue CartSmart Program and review options for expansion to enforcement
- Operate Yard Waste Depot

- Continue Public Education and Outreach
- Monitor and evaluate diversion programming

Administration continually monitors changes to the waste industry, both locally and internationally, to inform program decisions. Recent changes include:

- The Government of Saskatchewan is developing a province-wide household hazardous waste management program. Industry had until the end of 2019 to submit a plan to the Province on how they propose to handle household hazardous waste going forward.
- As a result of China's strict purity standard (the National Sword) on imported recyclable material, it has become increasingly difficult for recycling processors to find markets for their recyclable materials. Some municipal programs have stopped accepting certain materials such as #1 plastics and plastic bags because their contracted processors cannot find buyers for these materials.
- In June, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) approved the first phase of the Canada-wide Action Plan on Zero Waste. CCME is working with stakeholders in the development of the phase one action areas.
- Further changes are anticipated at both the federal and provincial levels and Administration will continue to develop initiatives to address the changing environment.

## **DECISION HISTORY**

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In 2011, City Council approved the Waste Plan Regina Implementation Plan (CR10-147), which recommended implementing the Enhanced Residential Service Level Option for the residential sector. It set a diversion goal of 65 per cent by 2020. City Council also adopted the Extended Services Level for the non-residential sectors.

In 2015, Administration responded to a City Council motion (Motion #14-3) with a report that included an annual update on Waste Plan Regina initiatives (PWI15-2). It was resolved that, every year, the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee would receive a report on WPR's annual initiatives, results and future plans.

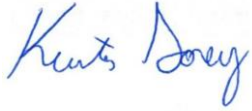
In 2017, the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee forwarded the 2015/2016 Waste Plan Regina Update (PWI17-7) to City Council for information. City Council received and filed the report (IR17-3).

In 2018, the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee forwarded the 2017 Waste Plan Regina Update (PWI18-11) to City Council for information. City Council received and filed the report (IR18-9).

In 2019, the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee received and filed the 2018 Waste Plan Regina Update (PWI19-5).

The recommendation in this report is within the delegated authority of the Public Works & Infrastructure Committee.

Respectfully Submitted,

Handwritten signature of Kurtis Doney in blue ink.

Kurtis Doney, Director, Water, Waste & Environment

Respectfully Submitted,

Handwritten signature of Kim Onrait in blue ink.

Kim Onrait, Executive Director, Citizen Services

Prepared by:

Janet Aird, Manager, Program Development & Delivery

Ericka Bourlon, Waste Diversion Officer

Attachments

Appendix A: Waste Plan Regina – 2019 Update

## **ATTACHMENTS**

Waste Plan Regina\_2019 Update

# Waste Plan Regina

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2019 Update





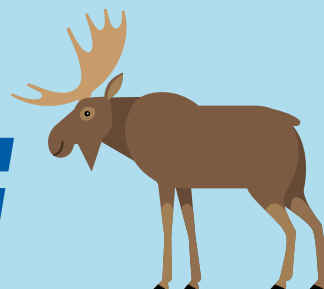
# Year in Review

## 2019 Highlights

- Reduced the amount of residential garbage and recycling generated by three per cent.
- Opened the permanent Yard Waste Depot on April 29, 2019
  - Tripled the amount of residential leaf and yard waste diverted from the Landfill, collecting over 2,660 tonnes
- Offered two additional Household Hazardous Waste Days
  - Increased hazardous waste collection by 58 per cent, diverting 122 tonnes
- Held the inaugural Pumpkin Smash event, diverting 1.3 tonnes of pumpkins from the Landfill
- Introduced the curbside education CartSmart Program
  - Visited 2,657 households to educate residents on proper recycling practices
- Saved approximately 100,000 cubic meters of landfill space through improved landfilling practices
- Increased the diversion rate from 10 to 47 per cent at 12 City-owned facilities through the City Facilities Recycling Pilot Project

### ***Fun Fact***

One tonne is equivalent to the weight of an average sized moose.



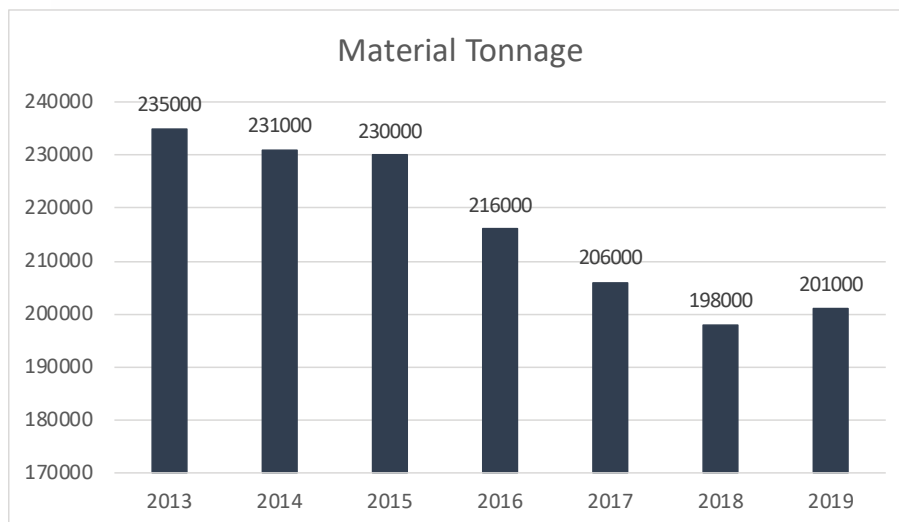


# Regina's Waste Trends

In January 2011, City Council adopted Waste Plan Regina's (WPR) Enhanced Residential Service Option and set a target to divert 65 per cent of residential waste by 2020. This update summarizes accomplishments in 2019 and provides the priorities and work plan for 2020-2024.

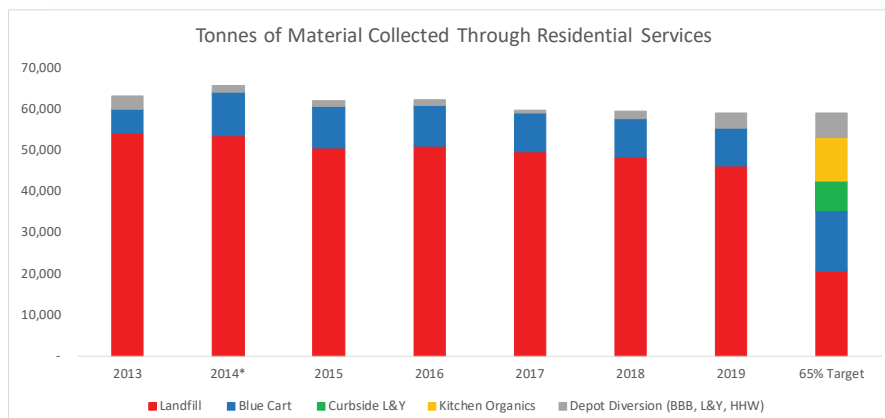
## Landfill Tonnage

Overall the amount of garbage being disposed of at the Landfill has decreased since 2013. This is due to several factors including the economy and increased waste diversion overall. In 2019, the amount of garbage disposed of increased slightly due to non-residential sectors that are not regulated by the City.



## Residential Services

The amount of garbage disposed of through curbside garbage collection has decreased by 15 per cent since 2013.



\*Recycling experienced an increase in 2014 as a result of the Blue Cart Recycling Program.

# Residential Waste Diverted from the Landfill

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
<b>City Program Diversion</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>19%***</b>
<b>(Reported in tonnes)</b>					
Blue Cart	7,914	8,074	7,796	7,272**	6,891
SARCAN Glass	-	-	-	-	29
Big Blue Bin	1,069	868	806	801	787
Yard Waste	312	411	N/A*	839	2,660
Household Hazardous Waste	54	91	N/A*	77	122
Treecycle	76	44	27	28	32
Diversion at the Landfill	4,422	6,293	4,994	5,800	3,766
<b>Total Diversion</b>	<b>13,847</b>	<b>15,781</b>	<b>13,623</b>	<b>14,817</b>	<b>14,287</b>
<b>Garbage</b>	<b>64,601</b>	<b>63,439</b>	<b>62,149</b>	<b>61,377</b>	<b>59,695</b>

\* Related to the cancellation of Leaf & Yard and Household Hazardous Waste Depots in 2017.

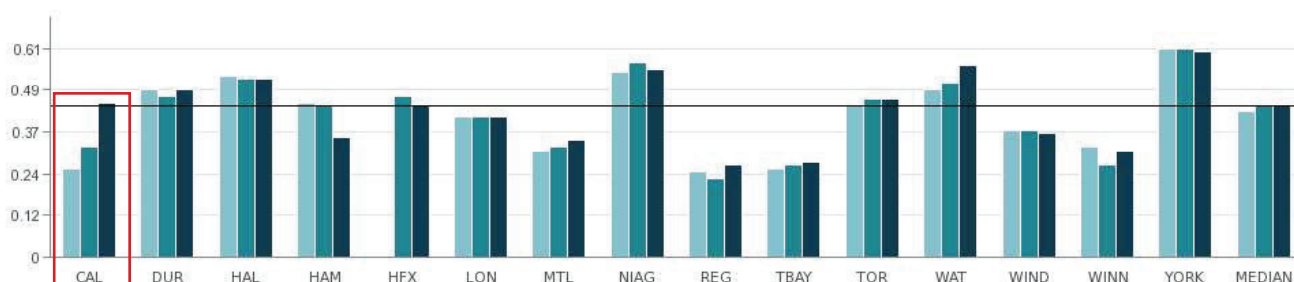
\*\* Tonnage for Blue Cart was reported incorrectly in the 2018 Waste Plan Regina Update. Values have been updated.

\*\*\* % waste diversion = (total tonnes of waste diverted / total tonnes garbage + total tonnes waste diverted) x 100.

## Municipal Waste Diversion Across Canada

The Municipal Benchmarking Network (MBN) of Canada provides a framework for measuring municipal efficiency and effectiveness on a wide range of services. In comparison to other MBN municipalities, Regina continues to have one of the lowest diversion rates. The gap between Regina and other municipalities can be attributed to the absence of a curbside collection program for organic material. Other municipalities also have more stewardship programs like the Province's, Multi-Material Stewardship Western program, and provincial regulations which are significant contributing factors to higher waste diversion rates.

This measure demonstrates the tonnes of residential waste diverted away from landfills and incineration through programs such as organics, blue box, leaf and yard, municipal hazardous or special waste and other recyclable materials.



Source: MBN Canada, Waste Management Performance Measure Report, Figure 34.3

\*The City of Calgary began a phased roll-out of curbside collection for organics in July 2017; their diversion rate is beginning to increase.

# Increasing Residential Waste Diversion

The development of a city-wide curbside food and yard waste collection program has the potential to increase the City's diversion by 20 to 34 per cent annually. City Council approved a city-wide service for implementation by 2023.

## Food and Yard Waste Pilot

The City will be launching a one-year curbside Food and Yard Waste Pilot to approximately 2,800 households in 2020. The Pilot will be used to seek feedback from residents on collection schedules, education materials, waste sorting practices and identify processing challenges prior to a city-wide implementation in 2023.

To ensure a representative sample, the Pilot includes participants from all ten wards, a mix of front street and back alley collection, a mix of collection cart sizes and neighbourhoods with different volumes of yard waste. The service is 'scrape the plate' meaning that all food scraps, including meat, bones, dairy and greases will be accepted. Yard waste and soiled paper (paper towel, cardboard and tissues) will also be accepted. Depending on the quantity and quality of the finished compost, the City intends to make the compost available to the public or use it in City parks.

### ***Did you know?***

Food and yard waste makes up about 50 per cent of residential waste sent to the Landfill.



## Why is it important to divert food and yard waste from the Landfill?

- Food and yard waste is not garbage. It's a valuable resource that can be turned into compost.
- Landfill space is valuable and should only be used for materials that cannot be reused or recycled.
- Reduce our greenhouse gas emissions.

# Curbside Collection Services

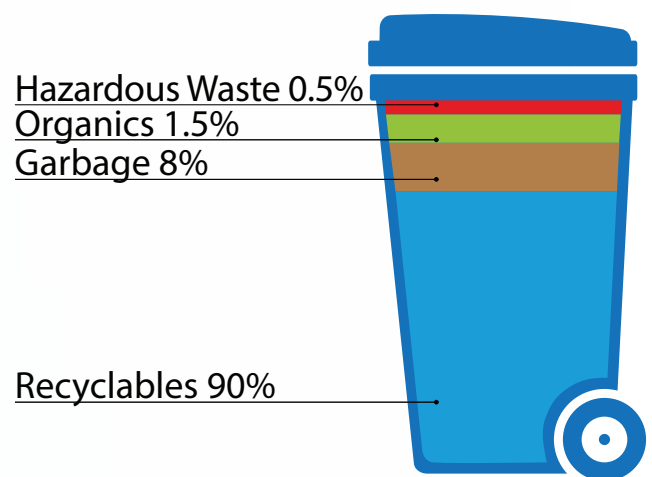
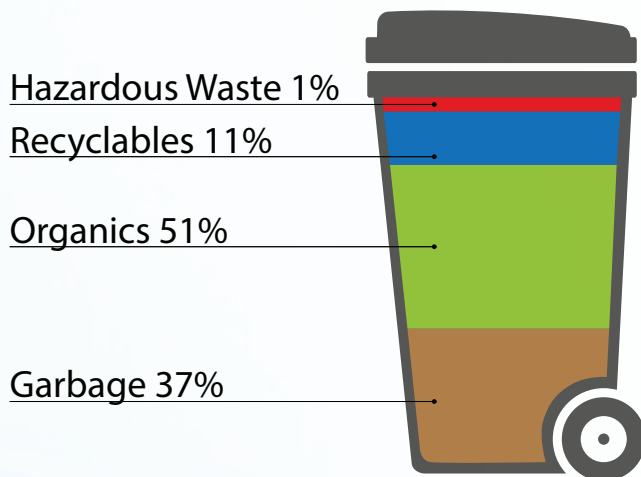
The City of Regina provides curbside collection services to approximately 67,000 single-family households. At each property, a 360-litre or 240-litre brown cart is used for garbage collection and a 360-litre blue cart for recycling collection. Approximately 6,200 households use the smaller 240-litre brown cart.

The City provides biweekly recycling collection to residents throughout the year. Garbage is collected biweekly in the winter months and weekly in the summer months. Residents that cannot manage their garbage within the biweekly garbage collection schedule can add a supplementary brown cart for a fee.

In 2019, the City performed quarterly checks to determine fullness and set out rate of brown and blue carts on collection days.

- Brown carts are **66%** full on collection day
- Garbage cart set out rate is **76%**

- Blue carts are **67%** full on collection day
- Blue cart set out rate is **67%**



## Did you know?

Residents that receive curbside collection services can see their collection schedule and sign up for reminders on Regina.ca. As of December 2019, 30 per cent of single-family households were signed up to receive waste reminders. Out of all North American cities that provide the same waste reminder service, Regina has the highest percentage of households signed up for reminders.



# Drop-off Depots

In 2019, the City focused on increasing availability of residential drop-off programs, which resulted in increased diversion and operational efficiencies.

## Yard Waste Depot

In spring 2019, the permanent Yard Waste Depot opened. The Yard Waste Depot is located south of the Landfill and is open seven days a week from April to November. Residents dropped off more than 2,660 tonnes of yard waste this season – over triple the amount dropped off at the 2018 community depots! The yard waste is transported to an off-site facility and turned into compost.



## Household Hazardous Waste Days

The City operated five Household Hazardous Waste events in 2019. This is an increase from three events in previous years. Residents dropped off 122 tonnes of hazardous waste – a 58 per cent increase from 2018.



## Treecycle Depots

After the holidays, residents are encouraged to recycle their real Christmas tree through the Treecycle Program. In 2019, over 32 tonnes of trees were turned into compost. In 2020, the Treecycle Program began operating out of the Yard Waste Depot and the community depots were discontinued.



## Big Blue Bins

There are eight Big Blue Bin locations throughout the city where residents are encouraged to bring excess paper and cardboard for recycling. In 2019, 787 tonnes of material was diverted from the Landfill.



# New Developments

## Glass Containers

Residents now have two options to recycle glass – put it in their blue cart or take it to SARCAN. Glass has historically been a challenging material to recover from the curbside recycling process. Glass is fragile and sometimes breaks during transport or sorting at the recycling processing facility. The glass taken to SARCAN has a 100 per cent recovery rate. To date, approximately 29 tonnes of glass has been recycled through the SARCAN partnership.



## Expanded Accepted Products

The curbside recycling program now accepts spiral wound containers, which are containers made from both tin and fibre. In 2019, the City worked with the recycling processor to add spiral wound containers to the acceptable recyclable items list. Common spiral wound containers include frozen juice, coffee and potato chip containers. Approximately 21 tonnes of spiral wound containers are placed in the blue carts annually.



## Pumpkin Smash

The first ever Pumpkin Smash event took place this fall. About 300 residents watched their pumpkins drop from a height of 70 feet. The event promoted composting as an effective way to divert waste from the Landfill. Over 1.3 tonnes of pumpkins were turned into compost. The event was a smashing success!



# Public Outreach and Education

The City continued to educate residents on proper waste and recycling practices, in person and online. City staff had 8,249 face-to-face interactions with residents at public education and outreach events, including information booths, corporate, community and school presentations, and through the CartSmart Program.

## CartSmart Program



In fall 2019, the City launched the CartSmart Program to educate households on proper waste sorting practices and to recognize residents who are sorting their waste correctly.

Over a six week period, blue carts at 2,657 households were visually assessed to determine if there were any unacceptable or bagged items. Carts that were compliant received a 'Good Job' sticker, while those that had errors received an 'Oops' tag identifying the mistakes. Carts that received an 'Oops' tag were reassessed on the following collection day. If there were improvements, the carts received a 'Good Job' sticker.

The CartSmart team talked to nearly 150 residents about the contents of their blue carts, which proved to be an effective education tactic. These residents received the feedback with overwhelming positivity. The City will use the information gathered to develop educational messaging going forward.

**28%** of blue carts were initially compliant with the program and received 'Good job' stickers

**72%** of blue carts received an 'Oops' tag

**36%** of blue carts that received an 'Oops' tag improved following a second visit

### Top 3 Social Media Posts

- **Never Forget Your Collection Day:** 71K reach, 2.5K clicks, 295 engagements
- **CartSmart Team:** 26.4K reach, 4.6K clicks, 502 engagements
- **Yard Waste Depot:** 33.2K reach, 1.1K clicks, 225 engagements

### Top 5 contaminants in blue carts:

1. Stretchy plastic (i.e. shopping bags)
2. Crinkly plastic (i.e. chip bags)
3. Miscellaneous plastic (i.e. Tupperware containers)
4. All types of Styrofoam
5. Tissues (i.e. paper towel)

## Waste Reduction Week

### Repair Café

In 2019, the City partnered with the Saskatchewan Waste Reduction Council to offer a Repair Café. This was a free event where skilled volunteers helped residents fix broken items that would otherwise be thrown away. Other partners of the event were the Affinity Credit Union and local organizations. Over 50 items were repaired and diverted from the Landfill.

### ***Did you know?***

In 2019, a total of 75,609 items were searched on the online Waste Wizard tool. The most commonly searched items were yard waste, Styrofoam, motor oil, glass bottles/jars and plastic bags.

### Reach for Reusables

The City encouraged the public to “Reach for Reusables” during Waste Reduction Week to encourage the reduction of single-use items such as disposable coffee cups and plastic shopping bags. Choosing reusables over disposables is key to reducing single-use plastics.



## Partnering with the Community

In 2019, the City helped local organizations and community groups put on Zero-Waste events. The City provided tips on green procurement, waste sorting and waste reduction.

In October, the City helped the Sunrise Library Fall Fair go green. The Fall Fair, which served food, drink, and educational fun to hundreds of members of the public, sent a mere 2.34 pounds of waste to Landfill and achieved an unbelievably high waste diversion rate of 86.3 per cent. With some help and advice from the City, the Sunrise Library chose to prioritize environmental stewardship by serving compostable food items, purchasing compostable cups and paper bags, eliminating waste in decorations and planning, and encouraging the public to bring reusable mugs.

### ***Top 3 Recycling Tips Social Media Posts***

- Stretch Test: 17.6K reach, 2K clicks, 242 engagements
- Pet Food Bags: 17.2K reach, 1.6K clicks, 849 engagements
- Crinkle Test: 14.3K reach, 1.6K clicks, 167 engagements



# Moving Beyond Residential Waste

Approximately 70 per cent of what goes to the Landfill does not come from homes, but from Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (IC&I) and Construction and Demolition (C&D) activities. In 2019, the City continued to investigate diversion opportunities within the non-residential sectors. Moving beyond residential recycling to the other sectors aligns with goals outlined in Waste Plan Regina and aligns with *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan* to promote conservation, environmental stewardship and sustainability through the adoption of leading practices in waste management.

## City-Owned Facilities Recycling Pilot Project

In June 2019, the City launched the Green Routine – a whole new way for City employees and the public to compost, recycle and keep most waste out of the Landfill at 12 City-owned facilities.

The Green Routine is a pilot project that will help form a recommendation to Council on the development of future waste management policies for the Industrial, Commercial and Institutional (IC&I) sector. Future IC&I waste management policies could include green procurement, mandated recycling and composting, and landfill bans on materials such as paper and cardboard.

Upon completion of the pilot, the City will look at the possibility of expanding the Green Routine to all City-owned and operated facilities.

### Did you know?

Within the first six months of the pilot, the waste diversion rate at the 12 pilot facilities increased from 10 to 47 per cent!

## Bottle Baskets



In 2019, 45 bottle baskets were installed on waste bins in public outdoor spaces, including 18 transit stops. Since 2017, 110 bottle baskets have been installed throughout the city. Bottle baskets provide a convenient way for residents to recycle beverage containers outside their home or workplace.

The City will continue to add bottle baskets in outdoor spaces annually pending the SARCAN Public Space Recycling Grant.



# What's Going on at the Landfill?

The City owns and operates one landfill. The Landfill services residential properties, the Industrial, Commercial & Institutional (IC&I) sector, the Construction & Demolition sector (C&D) and regional customers in southern Saskatchewan.

## Extending the Life of the Landfill

Operational efficiencies implemented in 2019 such as soil usage tracking, new equipment, GPS implementation, and waste diversion saved approximately 100,000 cubic meters of space. This is a 46 per cent reduction compared to the space used in 2018.



### ***Did you know?***

The estimated life remaining in the Landfill is 26 years with current programming.

## Waste Management Centre

In 2019, construction began on the Waste Management Centre, located east of the Landfill. The Waste Management Centre will centralize waste operations and associated programs at the Landfill in a new facility that meets current and future program needs. The Waste Management Centre will provide efficient operational facilities giving employees access to space and equipment that allows them to provide the best possible service to the community. The new facility has been designed and constructed to minimize environmental impact and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the City's operations.

The Waste Management Centre will also house an 800 square foot Waste Education Room that will offer interactive learning for classrooms, community and corporate groups. Groups will learn about the Landfill, waste diversion, waste reduction and more.





# Waste Industry Changes

The City of Regina continually monitors changes to the waste industry. These changes will have an impact on the City's future waste management programs.

## Provincial Household Hazardous Waste Stewardship Program

The Government of Saskatchewan is developing a province-wide household hazardous waste management program. Industry had until the end of 2019 to submit a plan to the Province on how they propose to handle household hazardous waste going forward. The City's current Household Hazardous Waste Days will continue for 2020 and possibly 2021 until the new program is implemented. The City has expressed interest in participating in the new program as a collection point.

## Changes to the Recycling Market

China's strict purity standard (The National Sword) on imported recyclable materials was imposed in 2018. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult for recycling processors to find markets for their recyclable materials. Some municipal programs have stopped accepting certain materials, such as #1 plastics and plastic bags because their contracted recycling processors cannot find buyers for these materials. The City is fortunate that their contracted recycling processor has reliable markets in North America. The City's list of acceptable items has expanded in 2019 and all materials in the curbside recycling program are still going to market.

## Federal Waste Reduction Goals

In June 2019, the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) approved the first phase of the Canada-wide Action Plan on Zero Waste. Six priority action areas were identified for phase one:

- 1) Extend producer responsibility
- 2) Single-use and disposable products
- 3) National performance requirements and standards
- 4) Incentives for a circular economy
- 5) Infrastructure and innovation investments
- 6) Public procurement and green operations

CCME will work with stakeholders and other interested parties in the development of these action areas. Completion of phase one is expected between December 2020 and December 2021. Some action areas are ongoing.

# Moving Forward

Over the next few years, the City of Regina will focus on completing the roll out of residential services and develop diversion initiatives for non-residential sectors. The City will continue to provide waste management programming and initiatives.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
UPCOMING INITIATIVES	Curbside Food and Yard Waste Pilot - Development and Implementation				
	Waste Education Room at the Waste Management Centre – Development and Implementation				
	Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Service – Development and Implementation *Pending new Provincial Stewardship Program				
	Waste Diversion Opportunities at Landfill				
		City wide Curbside Food and Yard Waste Program – Development and Implementation			
		Curbside Waste Services Funding Policy - Development & Implementation			
	City-Owned Facilities Recycling Project – Pilot				
	City-Owned Facilities Recycling Project – City-wide Implementation				
	Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Sector– Waste Diversion Policy Development				
		Construction and Demolition Sector – Waste Diversion Policy Development			
CONTINUED INITIATIVES	Operate Household Hazardous Waste Days				
	Operate Yard Waste Depot				
	CartSmart Program, and review options for expansion				
	Public Education and Outreach Diversion Programming				
	Monitoring and Evaluation of Diversion Programming				

■ Residential Services   ■ Non-Residential Services



City of Regina



## Single-Use Plastics

<b>Date</b>	May 19, 2020
<b>To</b>	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee
<b>From</b>	Citizen Services
<b>Service Area</b>	Water, Waste & Environment
<b>Item No.</b>	PWI20-3

### RECOMMENDATION

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Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Approve Option 1, which continues to implement the Council-approved waste reduction and diversion initiatives outlined in Waste Plan Regina.
2. Approve this recommendation at its March 25, 2020 meeting.

### ISSUE

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This report is a response to MN 19-18 and MN19-6, which requested that:

1. City Administration bring to Council, by the end of the first quarter of 2020, a report outlining the environmental impact for Regina of the use of single-use plastics and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, of the use of plastic check-out bags, plastic straws and polystyrene drinking cups, food take-out containers and micro beads;
2. In preparation of the said report, City Administration consider measures being taken by other jurisdictions and consult with Regina residents and interested stakeholder [sic] with respect to this issue; and
3. That said report set out options for limiting the use of single-use plastics in the City, together with the City Administration's recommendations.

In consideration of this issue, Administration conducted thorough jurisdictional scans, research, academic literature review and extensive engagement with interested stakeholders, including approximately 10,000 residents and businesses as well as industry experts. Further information is provided in appendices A-1, B-1, B-2, C-1, D-1, D-2 and D-3. Several options were reviewed and considered against the following objectives:

Objective 1: Maximize environmental benefit considering the net decrease in plastic waste and also considering the impacts associated with potential replacement products.

Objective 2: Maximize return on investment by ensuring that any financial investment in an option targets the greatest environmental return for the investment.

Objective 3: Minimize duplication of efforts between levels of government.

Objective 4: Minimize inconvenience and disruption to residents and businesses.

Objective 5: Respond to public concerns about single-use plastic pollution.

## **IMPACTS**

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### **Financial Impact**

There are no financial implications for the recommended option, Option 1, which focuses on delivering the initiatives outlined in Waste Plan Regina (WPR). Funding for these initiatives is considered in existing budgets and will be funded through the Solid Waste Reserve.

### **Environmental Impact**

Overall, single-use plastics account for about one per cent of the residential waste in Regina. Approximately five per cent of all the recyclables collected through the City of Regina's recycling programs are plastic.

Studies confirm that plastic checkout bags are commonly reused as garbage bags and for pet waste. Vancouver's recent study shows that 63 per cent of checkout bags are reused in this way. Research also suggests that a checkout bag ban is typically accompanied by a significant increase in consumer purchases of pre-packaged plastic bags (i.e. garbage bags). Following California's plastic bag ban, for example, consumer purchases of small, medium and large garbage bags rose by 120 per cent, 64 per cent and six per cent respectively. Since these pre-packaged plastic bags may contain more plastic than the thin checkout bags they are replacing, net reduction in plastic waste is very small.

Through continued focus on implementation of WPR (Option 1), the City can work toward reduction of all disposable products, including plastics. The initiatives in WPR are expected to move Regina closer to Council's goal of 65 per cent diversion of residential waste. Moreover, WPR's planned initiatives, such as the implementation of a residential food and yard waste program and development of reduction strategies for industrial, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition waste streams, will have a broader environmental impact since results will not be confined to reduction or elimination of only one product or

type of product. The City of Regina's considerable public outreach and education programming has already shifted towards prioritizing waste prevention and reduction over disposal solutions.

### **Policy/Strategic Impact**

Advancing waste reduction initiatives aligns with the goals outlined in *Waste Plan Regina*. Additionally, the City of Regina is committed to priorities outlined in *Design Regina: The Official Community Plan* to promote conservation, environmental stewardship and sustainability through the adoption of leading practices in waste management.

## **OTHER OPTIONS**

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**Option 2: Mandatory bag fees. Introduce a bylaw which requires retailers and other businesses to charge a fee for bags (or other single-use items).** Across Canada, retailer bag fees have been driven primarily by the private sector, and evidence suggests they are effective at curtailing customer demand for checkout bags. Large retailers, who have voluntarily instituted bag fees as a reduction strategy, report substantial reductions in checkout bag usage. This option would enforce a fee for bags. Bag fee bylaws are exceptionally rare in Canada (see Appendix D-2).

### **Evaluation against Objectives**

Objective 1: This option would be expected to provide a more immediate improvement in reduction of single-use plastics entering the City's waste stream but would not eliminate plastic bags in the landfill because the Fleet Street Landfill serves much of southern Saskatchewan. Since voluntary bag fees are already in place in many major retailers in Regina, moving from widespread voluntary bag fees to mandatory bag fees would offer minimal environmental benefit.

Objective 2: A checkout bag fee bylaw would result in costs to manage and enforce the fee while potentially offering little to no environmental return on investment. This option would require initial funding for an implementation phase, including communication and education for retailers and residents, and the development of regulatory and administrative processes to manage enforcement. Ongoing annual funding would be required for enforcement.

Objective 3: The provincial government is in the best position to legislate a bag fee that works for consumers and businesses. Deposit programs and eco fee programs are legislated by the provincial government through Extended Producer Responsibility/product stewardship legislation. Such programs have been demonstrated to work effectively (e.g. SARCAN beverage container deposit program). See Appendix A-1. In addition, a bag fee may be rendered redundant by federal restrictions in 2021.

Objective 4: A bag fee imposes an additional expense on residents, who may not understand where the revenue goes. This may appear to residents to be a "money grab". It also results in an administrative burden for both the City of Regina and retailers. Mandatory fees can create administrative barriers, especially for small businesses. See Appendix C-1.

Objective 5: This option would take specific action to reduce single-use plastic pollution but would have less impact than a direct ban.

**Option 3: Ban plastic checkout bags in Regina at the municipal level via a municipal bylaw with provisions for enforcement.** A few larger municipalities and a number of smaller ones have implemented single-use plastic bans, largely targeted at checkout bags, with a smaller number focused on other single-use plastics such as straws. Recently, some larger retailers, such as Sobeys Inc., have eliminated the option of plastic checkout bags, encouraging reusable bags and offering paper bags for a fee as an alternative. This option would institute a ban on plastic check-out bags for retailers within the City of Regina, allowing for typical exemptions, largely for reasons of hygiene.

### **Evaluation against Objectives**

Objective 1: As with Option 2, this option would provide a more immediate improvement in reduction of single-use plastics entering the City's waste stream but would not eliminate plastic bags in the landfill because the Fleet Street Landfill serves much of southern Saskatchewan. Since voluntary bag bans are now being implemented by some large retailers, the benefits of a ban would be more limited than in the past. A ban may result in an environmentally undesirable switch from plastic checkout bags to paper bags, which may be more environmentally harmful when considered over their full life cycle.

Objective 2: This option would result in costs to manage and enforce a ban while potentially offering little to no environmental return on investment. This option would require initial funding for an implementation phase, including communication and education for retailers and residents and the development of regulatory and administrative processes to manage enforcement. Ongoing annual funding would be required for enforcement.

Objective 3: The federal government is in the best position to legislate a single-use plastic ban that works for consumers and businesses. The federal government has indicated its intention of implementing a national ban on harmful single-use plastics as early as 2021, potentially rendering a municipal ban redundant.

Objective 4: Bans implemented by individual municipalities can result in a patchwork of regulations that are challenging and costly for retailers to manage. Standardization of legislation across the country/province would prevent the development of an uncoordinated patchwork of different municipal bans spread around the province, each with its own definitions, rules, and exemptions. This can be confusing to customers and onerous for retailers that operate in multiple jurisdictions. (See Appendix C-1.)

In addition, a checkout bag ban may create economic barriers for small businesses by imposing the requirement to find acceptable alternatives. This additional cost and effort must be absorbed by the small business and/or passed on to the customer, whereas large businesses can more easily source low cost alternatives.

Objective 5: This option directly responds to the public concerns about single-use plastic pollution by directly addressing one source. 77 per cent of respondents in the City's online survey support a ban on checkout bags. (See Appendices B-1 and B-2.)

## COMMUNICATIONS

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Administration will develop a communications and engagement strategy to inform and educate citizens and support the implementation of any regulations resulting from the recommendations of this report.

## DISCUSSION

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### *Definitions*

There is no general agreement on a definition of "single-use plastic". For the purposes of this report, Administration has focused on plastic checkout bags, plastic straws, polystyrene drinking cups, food take-out containers and micro-beads. A number of other common plastic items that meet the basic definition of "single-use plastics" are not generally the focus of reduction efforts, such as syringes, balloons or cigarette filters. At a basic level, however, almost all plastics in Canada are "single-use plastics" because Canada recycles only nine per cent of its plastics. The other 91 per cent are used and then landfilled, incinerated or littered. The vast majority of plastics are thus rendered single-use plastics, whether they are recyclable or not.

### *Ongoing Federal/Provincial Work on Single-Use Plastics*

The federal government, through the Canada-wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste, has confirmed its commitment to ban harmful single-use plastics. The federal government is working to have new regulations in place as early as 2021, where supported by scientific evidence and warranted. The January 31, 2020 release of the *Draft Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution* reaffirmed this commitment. The Province of Saskatchewan's recently released *Saskatchewan Solid Waste Management Strategy* cites this upcoming federal plan as a basis for the provincial strategy. Additionally, the Province could coordinate efforts to reduce plastic use and/or introduce legislation to make the producers and first sellers of these items responsible stewards. (See Appendix A-1.)

### ***Recommended Option***

**Option 1: Continue to focus on delivering the initiatives outlined in WPR.** This suite of projects and services is intended to advance the City's overall waste management, including reduction of single-use plastics.

### **Evaluation against Objectives**

Objective 1: This option does not provide an immediate improvement in the reduction of single-use plastics entering the City's waste stream. Instead, it focuses on a holistic approach to waste management, working to educate and inform residents to reduce their total waste generation.

A distinction between single-use plastics and single-use items made from other materials is not particularly meaningful from an environmental perspective. All disposable items, no



matter what material they are made from, have negative environmental impacts. A ban on one product may result in a switch from disposable products made of plastic to disposable products made of wood, paper, metal, glass, or other mixed materials. Such a switch simply means shifting from the negative environmental impacts of plastics to the negative environmental impacts of the other materials such as increased greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, water waste, etc.

It is useful to consider the problem of single-use plastics in relation to other parts of the waste stream in Regina. Single-use plastics account for approximately one per cent of the residential waste stream and are not easily eliminated by a municipal ban alone. The Fleet Street Landfill serves much of southern Saskatchewan and would continue to receive plastic checkout bags from the region even if Regina moved to ban. By contrast, organic material accounts for approximately 50 per cent of the waste in the average residential garbage cart in Regina. Half the residential waste stream is compostable and easily divertible via a curbside food and yard waste program, which is entering its initial pilot phase in Regina. Similarly, industrial, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition (ICI, C&D) waste account for approximately 70 per cent of total waste entering the Landfill. Waste Plan Regina identifies waste diversion service development for ICI, C&D as a priority for 2020-2023.

Objective 2: This option continues to prioritize the projects and services that provide the best environmental return on investment. By focusing on changing resident habits to reduce total waste, the City has the greatest opportunity to influence behaviour change and minimize the problem of replacing one single-use product with another.

In general, municipalities consider bylaw restrictions on single-use plastics once they have completed work on a number of other larger-scale waste related actions such as introducing curbside collection of food and yard waste, landfill bans on food or recyclables, and mandating diversion for industrial, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition waste. Working on larger-scale waste issues first allows for maximum environmental impact and the best return on investment. For example, while replacing plastics with other single-use products like paper bags is not environmentally desirable, paper bags can be composted, reducing their negative impact. Requiring businesses to provide compostable alternatives is of almost no environmental value until the City of Regina's Food and Yard Waste program is in place. Full implementation of this program is planned for 2023.

Objective 3: This option provides the best opportunity to maximize environmental benefit by balancing the activities of different levels of government. The federal government is working to have new regulations in place as early as 2021, where supported by scientific evidence and warranted. The January 31, 2020 release of the *Draft Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution* reaffirmed this commitment.

Regina will continue to implement Council-approved initiatives in Waste Plan Regina. This includes monitoring any changes in the physical and legislative environment and responding to anticipated federal/provincial restrictions.

As indicated in the City's survey results from October 2019, 72 per cent of respondents feel that all three levels of government (municipal, provincial, federal) should take action to reduce single-use plastics. (See Appendices B-1 and B-2 for the survey results.) Typically, the higher the level of government that responds legislatively to this issue, the better the environmental outcome since the federal government has the ability to control production, import, export, and sale of these items. Similarly, the higher the level of government that responds legislatively to this issue, the less disruption to the supply chain and consumer.

The issue of plastic microbeads provides an example. Microbeads are tiny synthetic polymer particles, which were used in personal care products. Toiletries that rinse off and wash down household drains were especially likely to contribute to plastic pollution in oceans, rivers and lakes. The federal government has already addressed the problem of microbeads under federal regulations, banning their use in toiletries and prohibiting the manufacture, import, and sale of all toiletries containing microbeads. Most consumers are not even aware these single-use plastic products have been successfully eliminated because action by the highest level of government resulted in the best possible environmental outcome with no disruption to the consumer.

Meaningfully addressing the problem of single-use plastics requires systemic change, which can best be achieved by cooperation with higher levels of government.

Objective 4: As identified above, federal restrictions on single-use plastics would minimize disruption to the supply chain and consumers. Banning at the federal level as early as 2021 will allow for minimal disruption to the market and end user and maximum environmental benefit. Meanwhile, focusing Regina's efforts on advancing the suite of services and initiatives outlined in Waste Plan Regina will allow the City to reduce measurably the use and impact of all waste in Regina, including single-use plastics.

Objective 5: While this option includes reduction of single-use plastics in its overall reduction approach, it does not directly and immediately address the public interest in more aggressively reducing single-use plastic pollution.

Both the ability and willingness for action at the level of the consumer are limited. Although nearly 10,000 people responded to the online survey on single-use plastics and 82 per cent of the residents consider reducing single-use plastics to be "important" or "very important," 53 per cent of the same respondents say that they "rarely" or "never" use a to-go cup when purchasing beverages. This suggests that the behavioural changes required to eliminate single-use plastics are not yet in place among Regina residents. If polystyrene cups and take-out containers are merely replaced with other non-recyclable mixed materials (typically made of paper and plastic), the basic problem is not resolved. These materials often weigh more, cost more, and must also be landfilled in the end. Continued communication and education efforts are required to influence behaviour change.

Continuing the ongoing waste initiatives outlined in WPR can effectively reduce not only

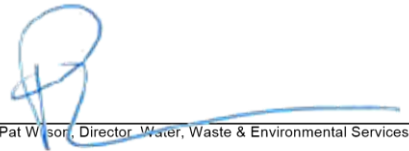
plastic waste, but the overall waste footprint of the City of Regina.

## DECISION HISTORY

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This report responds to MN19-6, May 27, 2019 and MN 19-18, October 28, 2019.

Respectfully Submitted,

A blue ink signature of Pat Wilson, consisting of a stylized 'P' and 'W' followed by a horizontal line.

Pat Wilson, Director, Water, Waste & Environmental Services

Respectfully Submitted,

A black ink signature of Kim Conra, featuring a large, stylized 'K' and 'C' followed by the letters 'Conra'.

Kim Conra, Executive Director, Citizen Services

3/12/2020

Prepared by: Juanita Elford, PhD, Waste Minimization Specialist

## ATTACHMENTS

- A-1 Letter from MMSW
- B-1 Resident Survey Report
- B-2 Business Survey Report
- C-1 Retail Council of Canada Letter
- D-1 Municipal and Provincial Bag Bans in Canada
- D-2 Municipal Bag Fee Bylaws in Canada
- D-3 Municipal Restrictions on Other Single-Use Plastics in Canada

February 6, 2020

City of Regina  
Water, Waste and Environmental Services  
2476 Victoria Ave  
Regina, SK S4P 3C8  
Email: jelford@regina.ca

Attn.: Dr. Juanita Elford

Re: Single-Use Plastics Consultation

Multi-Material Stewardship Western is pleased to be given the opportunity to provide some suggestions and recommendations with regard to the City of Regina's consultation on single-use plastics. Multi-Material Stewardship Western (MMSW) began operations on January 1, 2016, to help businesses meet their obligations under Saskatchewan's Household Packaging and Paper Stewardship Program Regulation. A not-for-profit organization based in Saskatoon, MMSW represents the steward members who provide financing for the delivery of recycling services for Waste Packaging and Paper (WPP) to Saskatchewan residents. MMSW has agreements with municipalities covering 82.2% of households in Saskatchewan. In 2018, these municipalities collected 42,352 tonnes of MMSW producers' post-consumer WPP material.

*Extend EPR, don't ban*

With regard to bans on single-use plastics, MMSW advocates for an expansion of provincial extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs to include single-use plastic items, including packaging-like products, prior to considering banning these items for use and sale at the municipal level. Wherever possible, we believe consistency across the province is crucial to achieving significant environmental outcomes and this is most relevant in terms of developing legislation affecting the types of materials permitted in the marketplace and collected through recycling programs.

We believe the first step should be to place as many of these items under a provincially regulated EPR program as possible to give them a chance to be responsibly managed before banishing them from the marketplace. Bans, too hastily applied, can often result in unintended consequences. Bans on the sale or use of items are typically most effective if applied at a national level, to the extent that they are needed at all, simply because producers' supply of products is typically national in scope. And if, for some reason, a national approach is not possible then it is our preference that they be applied at the provincial level to avoid local governments creating a patchwork of policies.

*Consider role of disposal bans*

We recommend that provinces augment provincial EPR policies with disposal bans to ensure these materials are kept out of landfills, to support increased recycling rates and to help overcome the economic disparity between the linear and circular economies for plastics. Disposal bans have been shown to be an effective complement to EPR policies. Recent European data indicates that countries with landfill restrictions on recyclable and recoverable materials, on average, have higher recycling rates

of plastic post-consumer material.<sup>1</sup> However, timing of their application is important. Disposal bans for recyclable materials should be introduced after provincial systems are in place to collect and recycle the banned items to ensure there is sufficient capacity to manage them.<sup>2</sup> The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), in Phase 1 of its Canada-Wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste, committed to developing best management practices for disposal bans of end-of-life plastics by December 2019, and we anticipate that this work may prove helpful to provincial governments considering this issue in the future.<sup>3</sup>

Also, the EU's Landfill Directive (part of the European Parliament's Circular Economy Package, passed in April 2018) uses landfill bans to augment EPR policies. It requires that, by 2030, municipal waste suitable for recycling or other recovery cannot be sent to landfill. It also requires that by 2035, the amount of municipal waste disposed to landfill must be reduced to 10% or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated.<sup>4</sup>

#### *CCME Roadmap*

The federal government, with the CCME, has committed to developing a roadmap by December 2021 to address single-use and disposable plastics that are most commonly released into the environment. The roadmap will be informed by the federal government's science assessment of plastic pollution, which received media attention last week.<sup>5</sup> Whether these initiatives eventually result in bans on the sale or use of items, we support the careful, science-based approach being taken by the federal government and CCME.

Multi-Material Stewardship Western recommends that the City of Regina resist applying sale and use bans. In the meantime, by considering advocating for these items to be placed under a provincial EPR program and imposing provincial disposal bans, the City of Regina can make significant contributions to alleviating plastic pollution in Saskatchewan and demonstrate its leadership.

#### *Public Procurement*

While not within the scope of the City of Regina's consultation, we would like to share some thoughts on the potential for public procurement to assist with recycling performance. We note that Phase 1 of the CCME's Zero Plastic Action Plan includes commitments to develop guidelines and tools for government procurement practices by December 2021. Local governments, such as the City of Regina, can play a role by developing their own public procurement policies. In the meantime, we recommend the UN Environment's 2018, *Building Circularity Into Our Economies Through Sustainable Procurement* as a

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<sup>1</sup> *Plastics – the Facts 2018: An analysis of European plastics production, demand and waste data*, by Plastics Europe, 2018 p. 35, [file:///C:/Users/cabel/Downloads/Plastics\\_the\\_facts\\_2018\\_AF\\_web.pdf](file:///C:/Users/cabel/Downloads/Plastics_the_facts_2018_AF_web.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> *A Vision for a Circular Economy for Plastics in Canada*, February 2019, p. 29, Smart Prosperity Institute, <https://institute.smartprosperity.ca/sites/default/files/report-circulareconomy-february14-final.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> "[Canada-Wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste, Phase 1](#)", Canadian Council of the Ministers of the Environment, pages 5 and 8. Published June, 2019.

<sup>4</sup> [The Landfilling Directive](#) (1999/31/EC).

<sup>5</sup> See "[Canada-Wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste, Phase 1](#)", Canadian Council of the Ministers of the Environment, June, 2019, "[Canada's Plastics Science Agenda](#)", Environment and Climate Change Canada, June 2019 and "[Draft Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution](#)", Environment and Climate Change Canada, January 2020.

reference source.<sup>6</sup> It provides best practices guidance and recommendations on how to embed circularity into sustainable public procurement and enumerates its many benefits, including the extent to which governments' purchasing power (averaging approximately 12% of GDP in OECD countries and up to 30% GDP in developing countries) can alter the economics of recycling and sustainability in general.<sup>7</sup>

### *Conclusion*

The proliferation of plastics in the environment and its impact on our oceans, lakes, and rivers has captured global attention and demands concerted action at all levels. Multi-Material Stewardship Western is pleased that the City of Regina is seeking solutions to this latest environmental threat and we welcome the opportunity to do our part on behalf of Saskatchewan producers. As explained throughout this letter, efforts to address these issues require provincial if not federal coordination and, as such, we do not recommend municipal action beyond advocating for change with higher levels of government.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide feedback on the City's Plastics consultation. Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Multi-Material Stewardship Western

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<sup>6</sup> Building Circularity Into Our Economies Through Sustainable Procurement, UN Environment, 2018.  
[https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26599/circularity\\_procurement.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/26599/circularity_procurement.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p. 2.








## Single-Use Plastic - Residents

Status:	Closed	Partial completes:	1,096 (10.4%)
Start date:	2019-10-10	Screened out:	0 (0%)
End date:	2019-10-26	Reached end:	9,442 (89.6%)
Live:	17 days	Total responded:	10,538
Questions:	23		






### 1. On a scale of 1 to 5, how important is reducing single-use plastics to you?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
1 Not at all Important	519		5
2 Not Important	424		4
3 Neutral	973		9
4 Important	2970		28
5 Very Important	5652		54
Average: 4.22 — Median: 5			
Total respondents: 10538		<div> <div>0%</div> <div>20%</div> <div>40%</div> <div>60%</div> <div>80%</div> </div>	
Skipped question: 0			

### 3. On a scale of 1 to 5, how important is a ban on single-use bags used at retail check outs?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
1 Not at all Important	659		7
2 Not Important	567		6
3 Neutral	1016		10
4 Important	2973		30
5 Very Important	4694		47
Average: 4.06 — Median: 4			
Total respondents: 9909		<div> <div>0%</div> <div>20%</div> <div>40%</div> <div>60%</div> <div>80%</div> </div>	
Skipped question: 104			

#### 4. Which level of government do you feel should take action to reduce single-use plastics. Check all that apply.

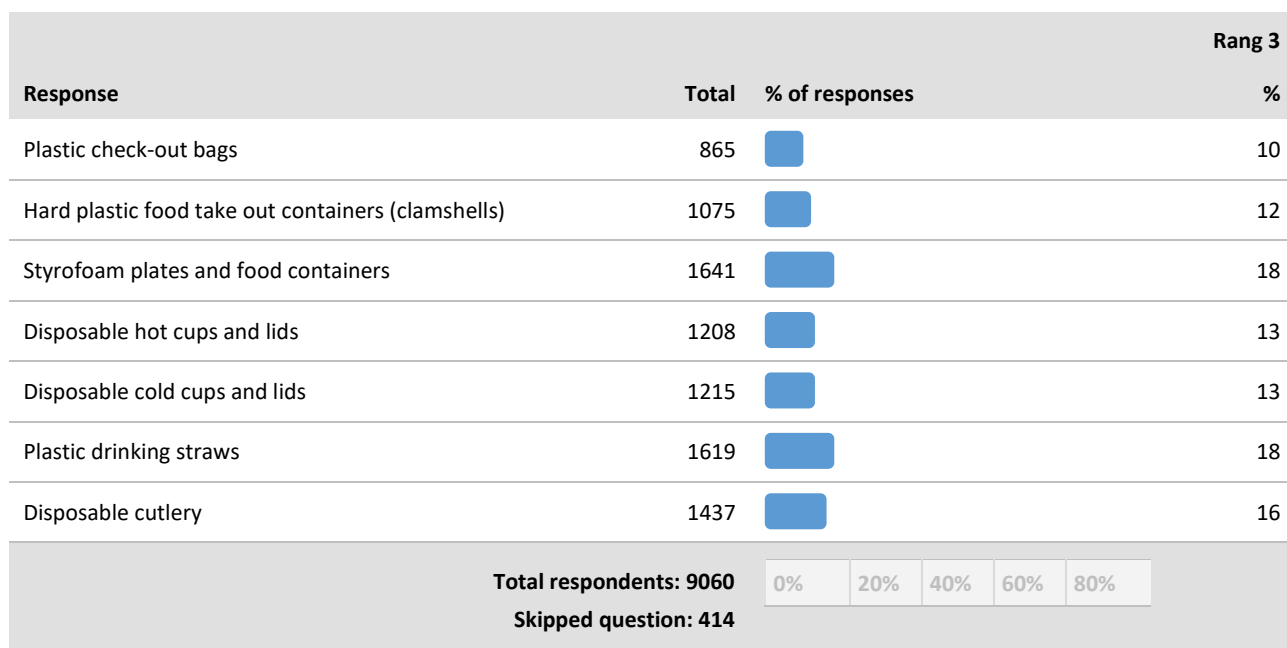
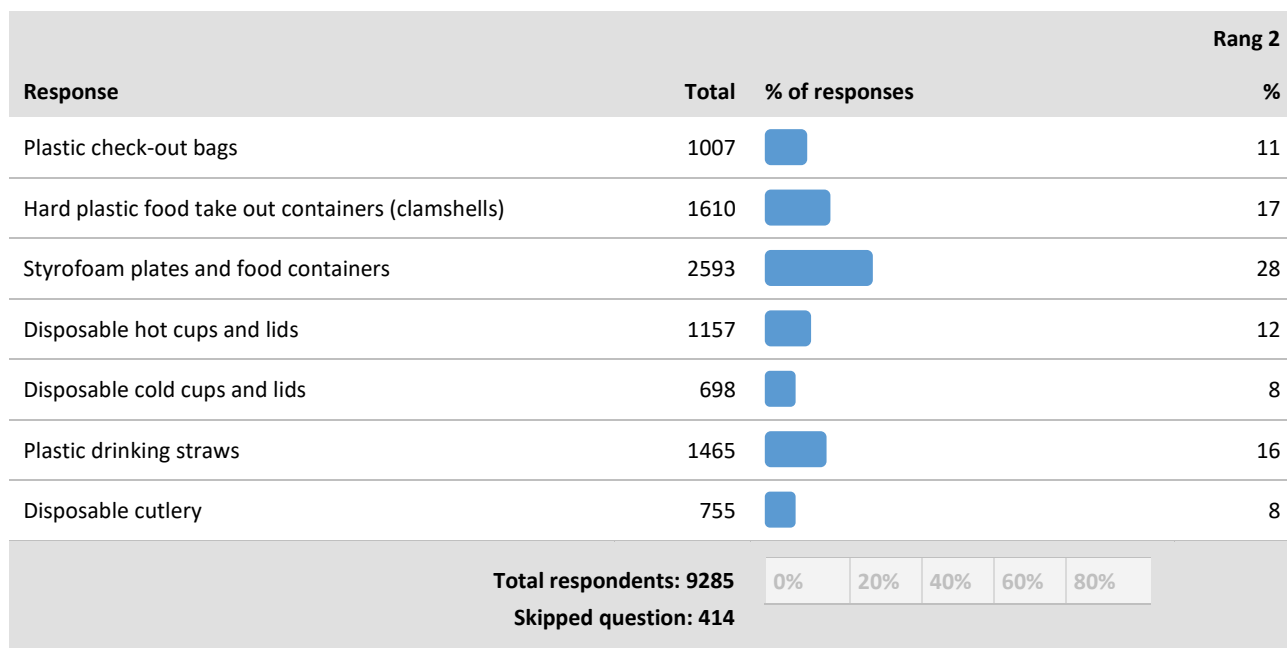
(Each respondent could choose MULTIPLE responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Federal	2062	<div></div>	21
Provincial	2072	<div></div>	21
Municipal/City	2140	<div></div>	22
All	7164	<div></div>	72
Unsure	722	<div></div>	7
Total respondents: 9900		0% 20% 40% 60% 80%	
Skipped question: 113			

#### 5. Which three types of single-use plastics would you most like to see regulated?

(Each respondent could assign numeric rankings to the response choices. Respondents were prohibited from assigning the same ranking more than once.)

Response	Total	% of responses	Rang 1 %
Plastic check-out bags	4778	<div></div>	50
Hard plastic food take out containers (clamshells)	985	<div></div>	10
Styrofoam plates and food containers	2147	<div></div>	22
Disposable hot cups and lids	476	<div></div>	5
Disposable cold cups and lids	168	<div></div>	2
Plastic drinking straws	723	<div></div>	8
Disposable cutlery	322	<div></div>	3
Total respondents: 9599		0% 20% 40% 60% 80%	
Skipped question: 414			



## 6. How often do you use alternatives to single-use plastic bags such as reusable bags and/or food containers?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Always	2218	<div></div>	23
Daily	3338	<div></div>	34
Weekly	2979	<div></div>	30
Rarely	1017	<div></div>	10
Never	236	<div></div>	2
Total respondents: 9788		<div>0%20%40%60%80%</div>	
Skipped question: 11			

## 7. How often do you use alternatives to disposable cups when purchasing beverages?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Always	1183	<div></div>	12
Daily	1288	<div></div>	13
Weekly	2079	<div></div>	21
Rarely	3620	<div></div>	37
Never	1597	<div></div>	16
Total respondents: 9767		<div>0%20%40%60%80%</div>	
Skipped question: 32			

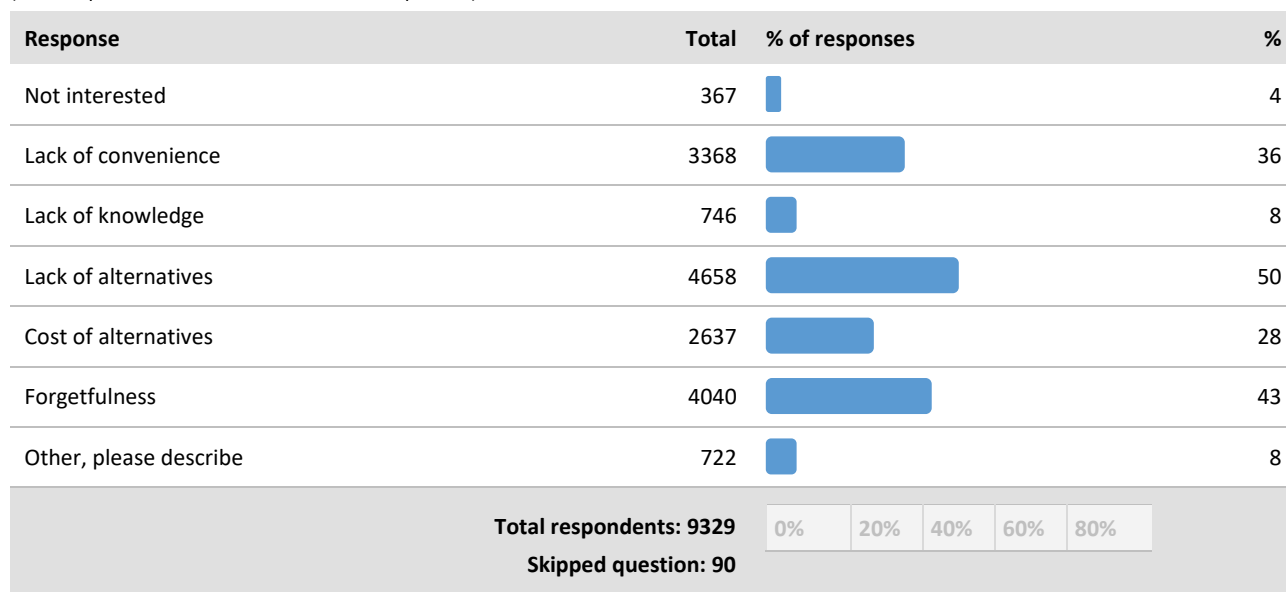
## 8. Are there other ways that you and/or your household limit the use of single-use plastics? Please describe.

(Each respondent could write a single open-ended response of maximum 2000 characters.)

Response	Total	% of total respondents	%
Open answer	3929	<div></div>	37
Total respondents: 3929		<div>0%20%40%60%80%</div>	
Skipped question: 5870			

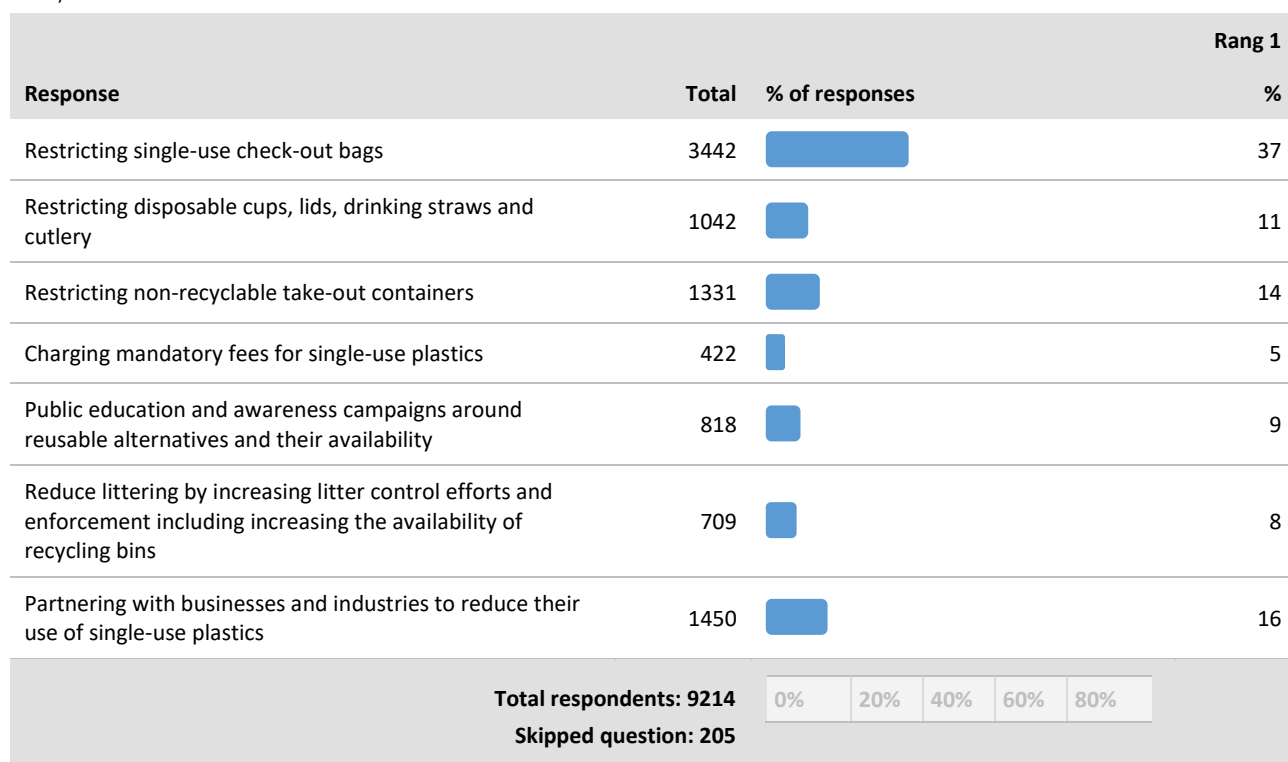
## 9. What discourages you from finding ways to reduce your use of single-use plastics?

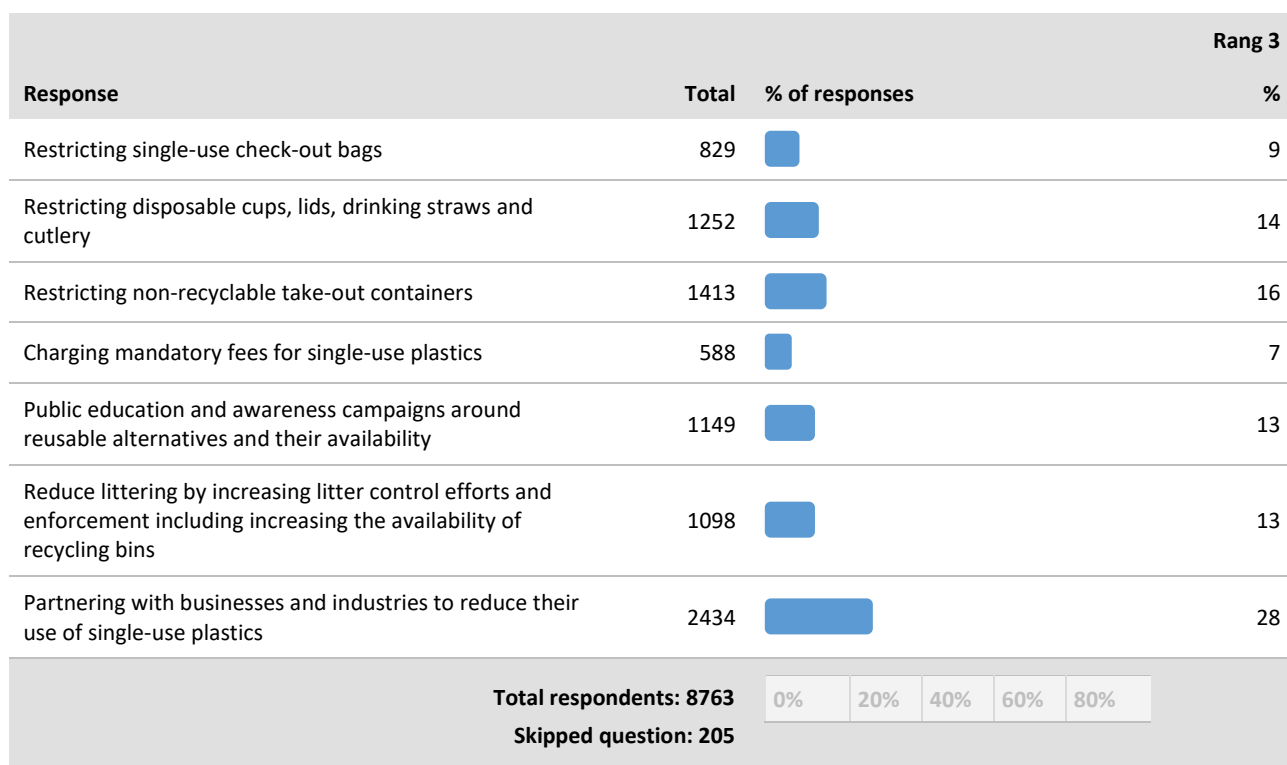
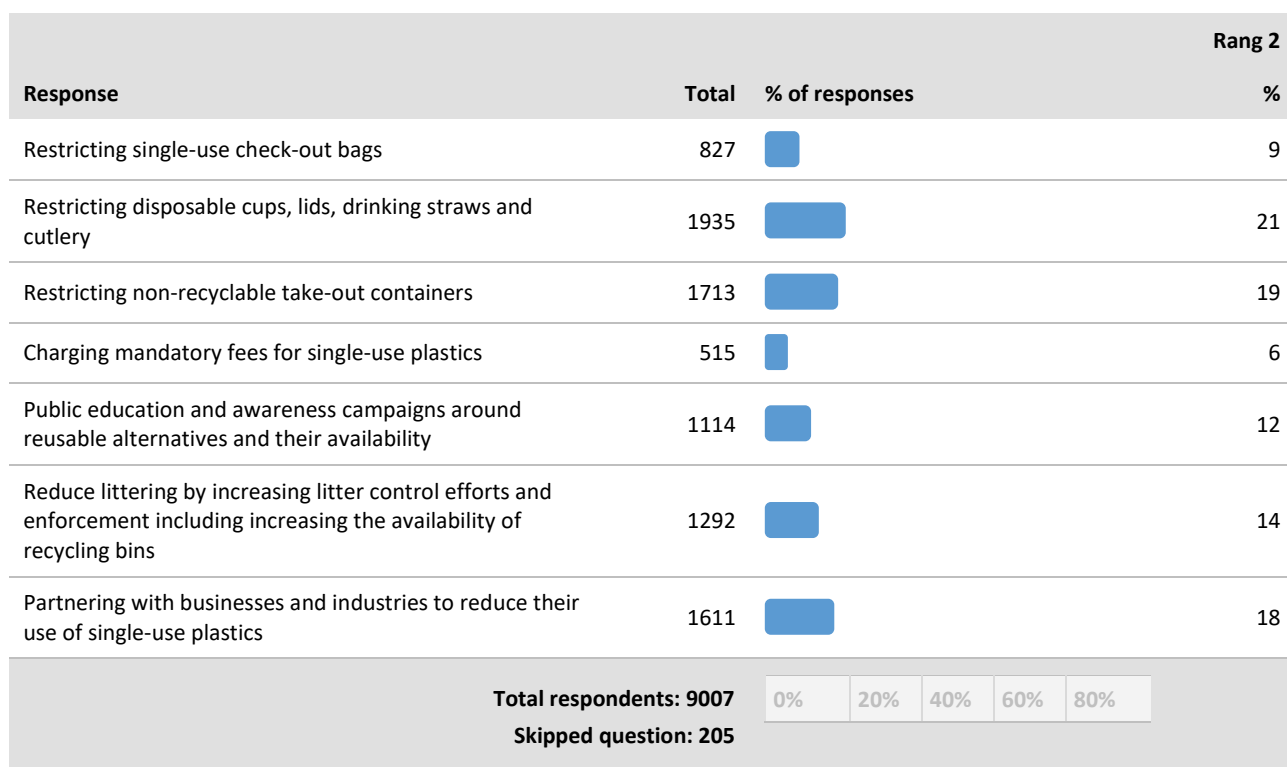
(Each respondent could choose MULTIPLE responses.)



## 10. There are many options that the City of Regina could consider to limit the use of single-use plastics. Please rate the top three options that you would support:


(Each respondent could assign numeric rankings to the response choices. Respondents were prohibited from assigning the same ranking more than once.)





**11. Are there any other information/comments you would like to share as the City examines options to limit single-use plastics?**

(Each respondent could write a single open-ended response of maximum 2000 characters.)

Response	Total	% of total respondents	%
Open answer	1975		19
Total respondents: 1975 Skipped question: 7444		<div> <div>0%</div> <div>20%</div> <div>40%</div> <div>60%</div> <div>80%</div> </div>	



## Single-Use Plastic - Business

Status:	Live	Partial completes:	18 (17.8%)
Start date:	2019-10-10	Screened out:	0 (0%)
End date:	2019-12-31	Reached end:	83 (82.2%)
Live:	68 days	Total responded:	101
Questions:	23		

### Filter is On:






INCLUDE only respondents who answered in the following way:

2. Are you responding as: A business

Remaining respondents: 101 (100%)

### 1. On a scale of 1 to 5, how important is reducing single-use plastics to you?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
1 Not at all Important	8		8
2 Not Important	3		3
3 Neutral	8		8
4 Important	21		21
5 Very Important	61		60

Average: 4.23 — Median: 5

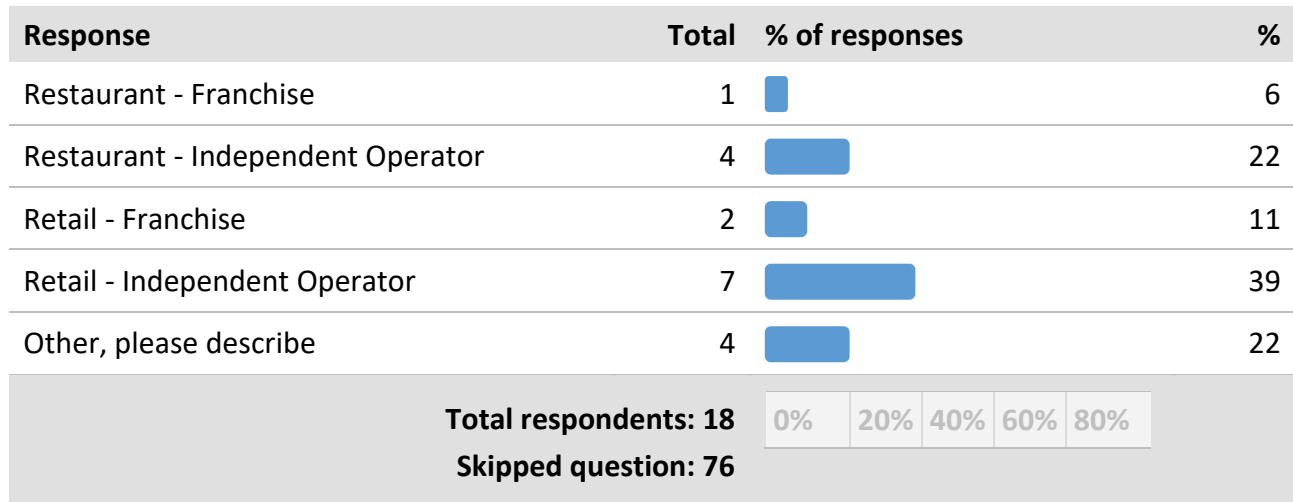
Total respondents: 101

Skipped question: 0

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

## 12. Is your business a:

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)



Other:

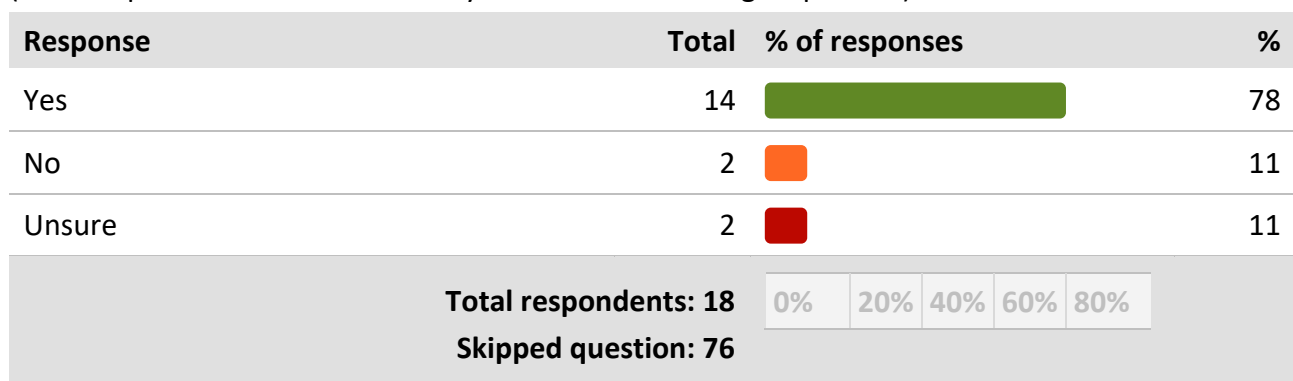
Hotel

Festival Organizer

medical distribution

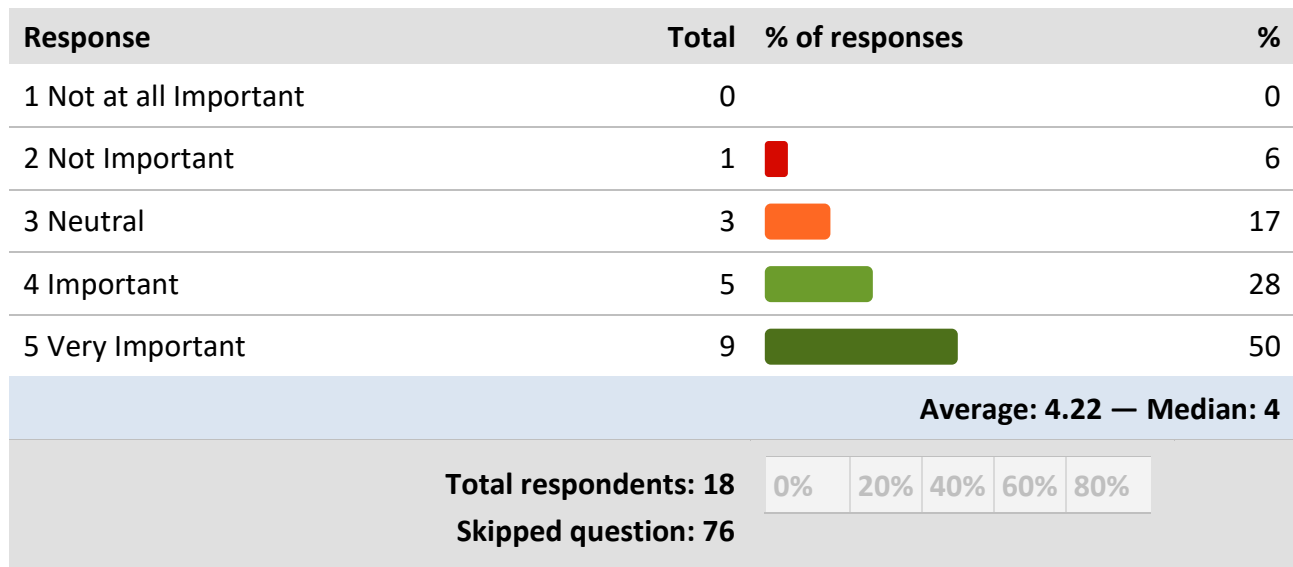
## 13. Do you support restrictions or regulations of single-use plastics?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)



**14. On a scale of 1 to 5, how important is a ban on single-use bags used at retail check outs?**

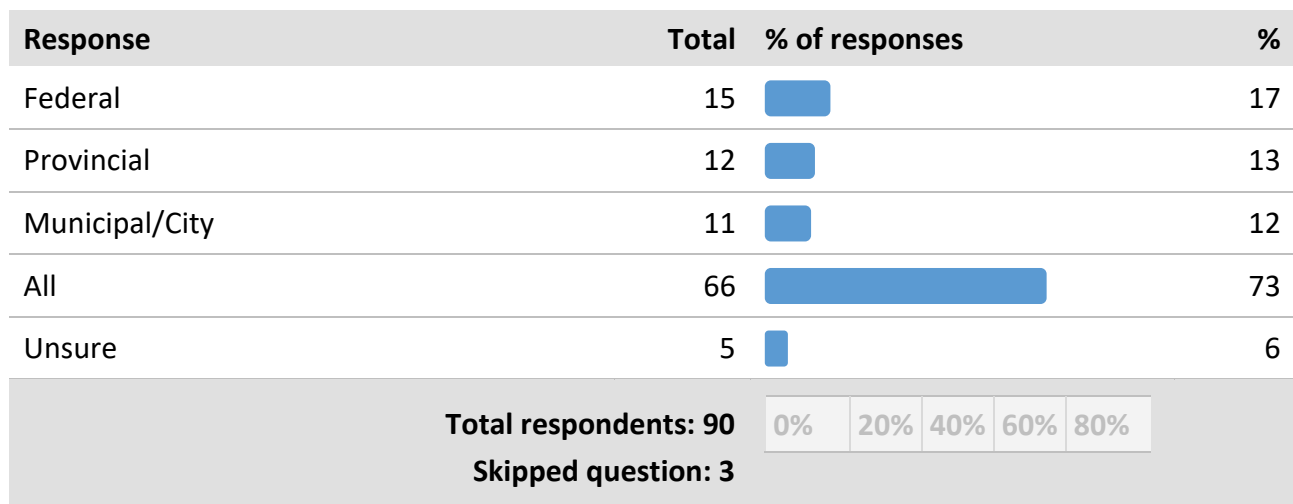
(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)



**15. Which level of government do you feel should take action to reduce single-use plastics.**

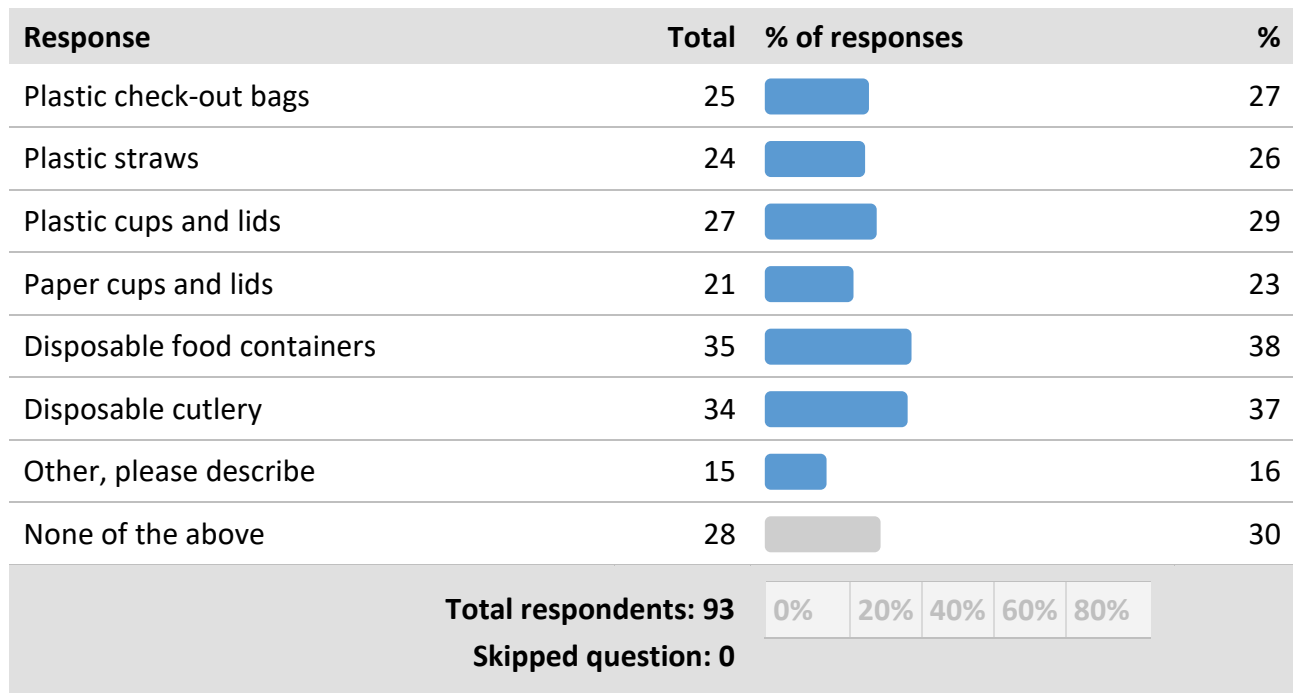
**Check all that apply.**

(Each respondent could choose MULTIPLE responses.)



**16. What type(s) of single-use plastics does your business regularly use? Check all that apply.**

(Each respondent could choose MULTIPLE responses.)



**Other:**

Paper products and continuous use of reusable items

Compostable bowls, lids and cups

Plastic garbage bags

Zippy wrap

PLASTIC TRAYS

There's 500 construction products that are single use plastics that don't have to be

Also water bottles, these would be used by our staff and not sold by our business

We are a tattoo shop. There is plastic in some of our disposable supplies. Getting rid of plastics will drastically hurt the tattoo industry, and will force artists to use reusable materials which adds to the spread of bloodborne pathogens.

Disposable tattoo equipment uses plastic packaging

Chemical bottles

Packing materials for custom products

We buy things that are packaged in single-use plastic.

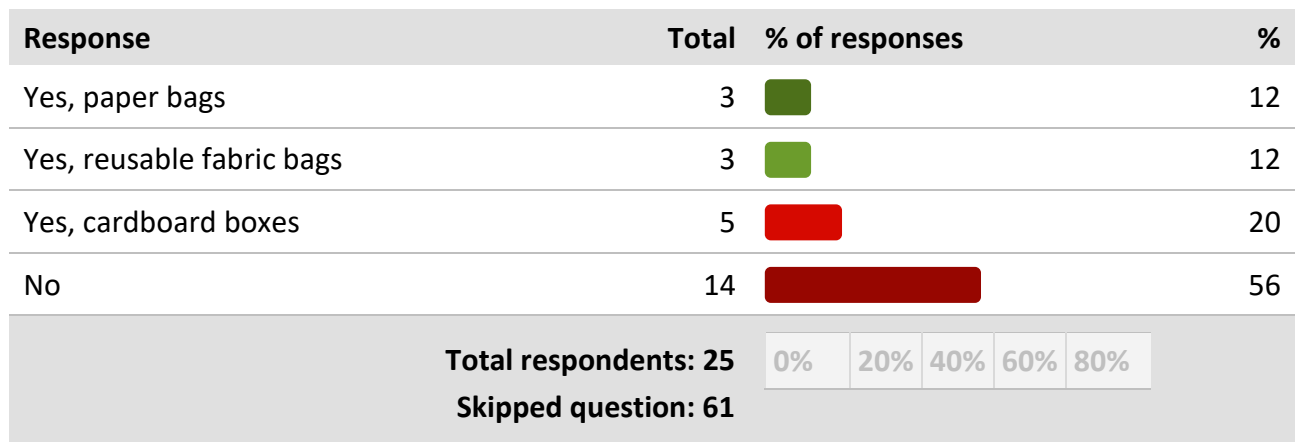
Medical gloves for checking livestock, Artificial Insemination 'straws'

medical sundry

We use recyclable paper food containers, paper to go bags and cornstarch (straws and portion cups)

**17. Does your business offer alternatives to plastic bags?**

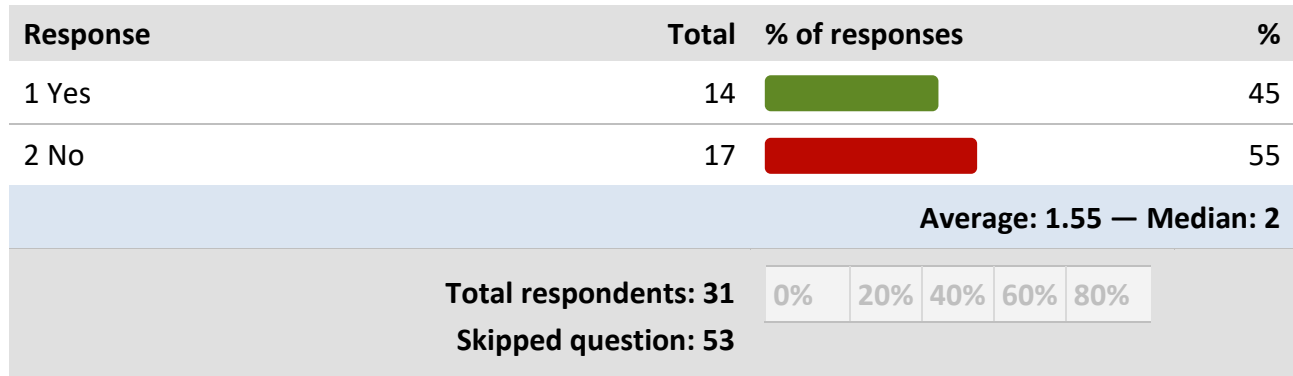
(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)



### 18.1. Does your business:

- Ask customers if they want plastic straws?

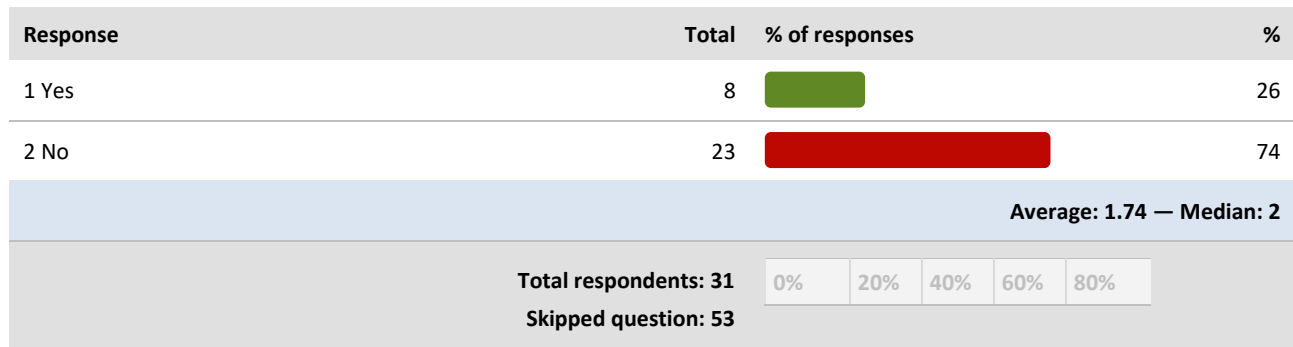
(Each respondent could choose only ONE response per sub-question.)



### 18.2. Does your business:

- Offer alternatives to plastic straws such as paper straws?

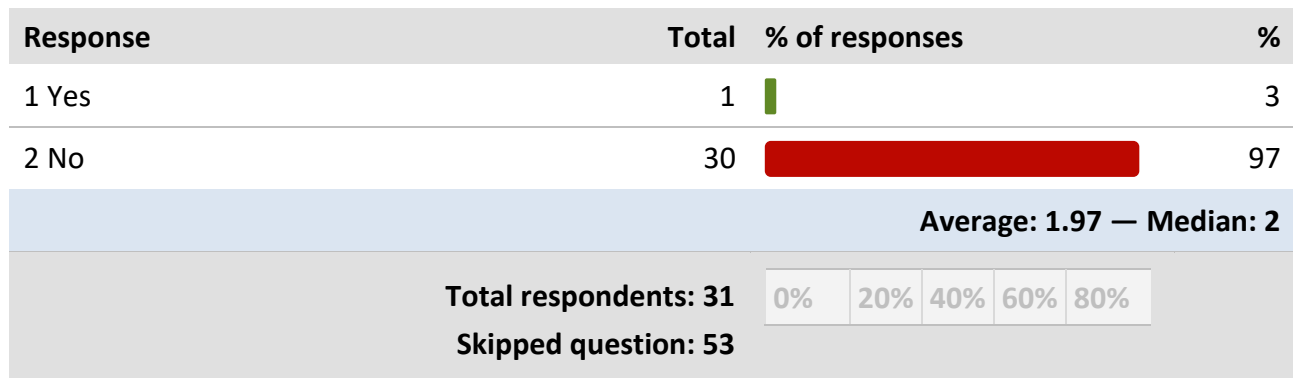
(Each respondent could choose only ONE response per sub-question.)



### 18.3. Does your business:

- Charge extra for plastic straws?

(Each respondent could choose only ONE response per sub-question.)



### 19. What steps is your business considering to reduce the use of single-use plastics?

(Each respondent could write a single open-ended response of maximum 2000 characters.)

Response	Total	% of total respondents	%
Open answer	38	<div><div></div></div>	38

Total respondents: 38

Skipped question: 45

0%

20%

40%

60%

80%

We are offering Compostable tablewares. This will reduce single use plastic plates, styrofoam plates, paper plates (they are ok but made with lot of chemicals)

Using only rewash dishes Bring your own take out dishes Paper strawa

Looking for alternatives to replace plastic garbage bags

We have already stopped using disposable cups and plates.

Provide water bottles or biodegradable cups for use

If the law says we can not use them, we will look for alternatives

USE MORE PAPER/CARDBOARD

Going to install a sink to wash dishes instead of having plastic cutlery!

We've cut them cold turkey. Customers understand we're just polluting the earth for the sake of what?? Because it's awkward carrying something to your car? So pointless.

Use of paper bags instead of plastic.

We are eliminating all plastic within the next year. Plastic is bad, earth is good.

None

We are offering bulk Options and items in glass jars.

When ordering merchandise for our store we try to only ever chose products that have aero plastic on packaging. Limit items coming from china that are always wrapped individually and switch to canadian and locally made as much ass possible.

Single-Use Plastic

Powered by CheckMarket

Page 7 of 16



using paper/plant based products

---

I am a small business owner, and a resident. The steps I am taking as a homeowner to reduce single-use plastics are making my own bread and baked goods, buying in bulk using reusable containers, bringing my own reusable grocery bags shopping, and buying second hand products to avoid unnecessary plastic packaging. My business uses zero single-use plastics.

---

Educating workers to be responsible when choosing the types of containers they use when bringing food to the work place. Encouraging the use of reusable drink containers and straws.

---

We have never used plastics as a business by choice since 2011. All tissue, packaging paper, retail bags and boxes are made of recycled paper.

---

Take part in this survey.

---

For gatherings of our Board, we use reusable dishes.

---

Switching to all compostable disposables by January 2020.

---

reuseable cups and cutlery in the office and water cooler for water instead of single use water bottles

---

We've been using cornstarch cutlery and biodegradable containers for 10 years.

---

Can't think of any

---

We hand out food to homeless people, we need disposable containers and plastic utensils. What else would we use?

---

None

---

Biodegradable containers and use paper straws only on request

---

Nothing is viable or too costly

---

No more plastic stir sticks or cutlery

---

Disposable containers by request only. Discounts for those who bring their own container/to go cup. 90% of our plastic products are recyclable.

---

Everything. We are aiming to be a zero waste company by 2020.

n/a - single use plastics guided by hospital/college guidelines

maximize bagging, sell reusable bags, charging a fee for bags, not double bagging, not bagging items that don't need a bag.

Ask customers to provide own bags

Look at costing out other options but so far none beats the plastic takeout things.

When you buy a case of cups you get so many, we're still using up old stock.

There are no barriers. There are so many great and cost effective alternatives. Businesses are being lazy if they are complaining that there are no alternatives.

We have switched over to paper straws, paper check-out bags and biodegradable take out containers

**20. What are barriers to reducing single-use plastics in your business? Check all that apply.**

(Each respondent could choose MULTIPLE responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Lack of alternatives	34	<div></div>	44
Don't know how to reduce	9	<div></div>	12
Cost of alternatives	41	<div></div>	53
Anticipated negative customer reaction	15	<div></div>	19
Concerns about cleanliness food safety	17	<div></div>	22
Other, please describe	21	<div></div>	27

**Total respondents: 77**

**Skipped question: 6**

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%

**Other:**

City doesn't have compost facility so compostable items end up in the landfill anyway

We use zippy wrap because it doesn't stick to the bubble wrap which can then be reused.

ALSO PUT RESIDENTIAL GARBAGE IN CARDBOARD BOXES NO PLASTIC

---

See above

---

None. People care about this. More customers shop with us now because customers care. It saves us money on buying the plastic.

---

Quality of alternatives

---

Cheese

---

We dont want to make the aids problem in regina even worse.

---

There are still some products that I can not purchase in non-single use plastics at the grocery store.

---

Education of workers. More needs to be done in our workplace to educate about reducing their dependance on single use plastics

---

Take out food containers need to be established before taking them away

---

Lack of legislation/bylaws/ public policy

---

Alternatives do not necessarily have a lower environmental or carbon footprint

---

Health of the animals

---

That I don't have to change

---

Food allergens. My facility is gluten free dedicated and many of the alternatives are made with wheat bi-products. So makes sourcing more difficult for me as well as more expensive. To use items made with wheat will make my customers sick.

---

Apathy

---

No barriers. There are tons of affordable options and my customers fully support it!

---

We currently have succeeded in a total ban of single use plastics, the cost of alternate products is coming down and the quality of alternate products are improving as well.

Access to recycled content bags given limited NA supply (would have to source from Asia at added GHG and cost

There are no barriers. There are so many great and cost effective alternatives. Businesses are being lazy if they are complaining that there are no alternatives.

**21. How prepared is your business for possible legislative changes from the federal, provincial or municipal levels of government to limit single-use plastics?**

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Very prepared	31	<div><div></div></div>	38
Somewhat prepared	35	<div><div></div></div>	43
Not at all prepared	16	<div><div></div></div>	20
Total respondents: 82		<div><div>0%</div><div>20%</div><div>40%</div><div>60%</div><div>80%</div></div>	
Skipped question: 1			

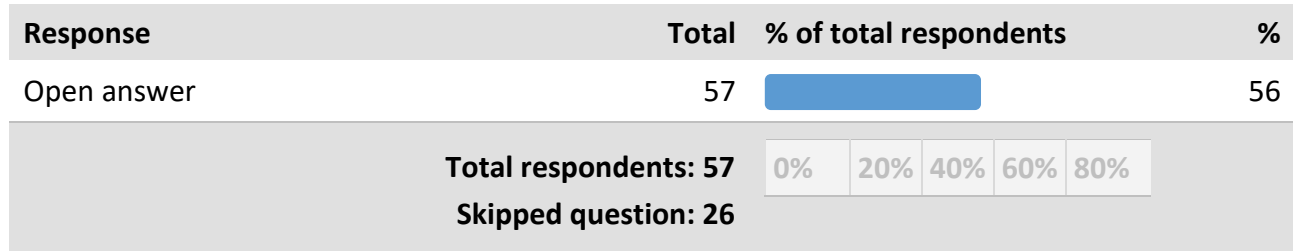
**22. Is your business considering this issue as you plan for the future?**

(Each respondent could choose only ONE of the following responses.)

Response	Total	% of responses	%
Yes	59	<div><div></div></div>	71
No	24	<div><div></div></div>	29
Total respondents: 83		<div><div>0%</div><div>20%</div><div>40%</div><div>60%</div><div>80%</div></div>	
Skipped question: 0			

**23. What one piece of advice would you give the City of Regina as it explores options to limit single-use plastics?**

(Each respondent could write a single open-ended response of maximum 2000 characters.)



**Other:**

Try something that is holistic and natural....

Make an aggressive plan to eliminate single use plastic ASAP. Implement it quickly and enforce it.

There are much more serious problems than this issue which is totally driven by those looking to virtue signal that they are doing their part to clean the environment. It's only for political gain.

Strong regulations on using single use plastics.

Running a small business is very expensive, and it feels like every time we start to get ahead there is another tax, fee, or some new expense with their hand in our pocketbook. This new ban on single use plastic is an expense that some won't be able to absorb, the alternatives to plastic lids are nonexistent or if they are out there, prohibitively expensive. Please keep this in mind when raising taxes or adding new fees or raising current taxes and fees because as a popular business with a regular clientele, we are already struggling and no one seems to care or offer alternatives or assistance.

Ban plastics in the city of Regina.

Just do it! And we need a compost facility so that compostable items and do not end up in the landfill.

Ban everything except plastic ramekins and lids. I'm unaware of any alternatives. There are alternatives for all other single use plastics for my business.

In my opinion there is no choice but to be a leader of change. Most people are aware of the changes that need to be made. Start with businesses first perhaps by offering a business recognition program. Most people want to do the right thing, just show them the way

It is an easy switch. I don't know why we didn't do it earlier. Business owners will likely be relieved to stop throwing out so much garbage.

---

Make it gradual and have alternative options ready for businesses BEFORE changing the bylaw.

---

Do it now or none of us will take the initiative

---

DON'T SIT ON IT..ACT NOW.....

---

Recycle options for single use plastics! Check out bcs recycling especially Kelowna! You can recycle potato bags, the clear sealant around a case of pop and everything! They have invested very far into recycling and we should be as well!

---

Don't be lazy please.

---

Give businesses lots of time before implementing any bans on plastic. Help find local alternatives first.

---

Be extreme and set an example. Other cities will follow the trend if we set the bar high

---

Make Regina an environmental haven for residents. It will promote growth and increase the population of younger residents looking for safe and environmental friendly municipality.

---

Your mom

---

Don't just ban something without providing resources and information for alternatives.

---

This isn't a choice it is a need. We NEED to reduce plastics, especially single use.

---

There should be more options to find water in public places to encourage people to have their own water bottles with them.

---

Set up some or more collection stations for collecting them.

---

Let healthcare professionals and tattoo and piercing artist continue to use single use plastic. Many of us would have to start buying from American companies, which takes more money out of Canada. Banning single use plastics with definitely help to spread diseases.

---



Allow certain businesses, like tattoo shops, who depends on single use plastic to keep disposable equipment sterile.

---

In my home our family has to slow down to facilitate living in right relationship on the planet. Slowing down is better for the environment, which in turn is better for me and my children, and all of us. Slowing down directly improves our mental, emotional, physical and spiritual health, rendering us healthier citizens. Living more mindfully and practicing responsible stewardship of the resources we are gifted is necessary and empowering, a win-win.

---

If the city of regina actually cared about limiting the use of single use plastics they would lobby india and china to reduce what theyre using. Not change laws that will negatively impact/cripple local businesses that arent mass polluters.

---

It is important for the City to consider what items actually can be recycled before banning them.

---

Make sure there are different options in place at an affordable price. Right now paper straws are 10 times the price of plastic which is a huge up cost.

---

Ban outright all single use plastics, without exception.

---

Limit it now, because limiting it last year isn't possible.

---

All decisions shall be based on scientific data, not just perceptions. All waste should be looked at, not just plastics. Many alternate products have bigger/worst environmental impacts. When looking at food packaging the sanitary aspect and the food waste reduction potential of plastic packaging should be carefully analysed.

---

There should be separate collection programs for residents and businesses for hard to recycle single use items like plastic bags, Styrofoam and there should be clearer and more frequent education for residents on how to recycle all types of materials.

---

Just do it.

---

I run the business but I am not the owner. Please force the companies to go plastic free. I have switched what I can but there are some decisions that come from my owners and brand

---

Offer more services that handle non typical recycling

---

Ban styrofoam first. Then move on... also having commercial composting available would be amazing.

---

Get a company that will actually do their job and take every type of recycling materials instead of Emterra

---

Use things twice

---

Do the environmental math please, there are upstream/downstream facts that need to be taken into consideration on both sides of the plastics debate.

---

Educate the public that they can't expect less carbon emissions and still expect to drive to 7-11 for their slurries in plastic cups and pizza boxes. Everybody expects the government to do something about climate change but nobody realizes what they have to give up. Especially teenagers.

---

If we all make a decision only then it will be helpful. Alternatives will be more affordable if all the businesses will use them as it will be a bulk production. If all businesses are charging a bit extra that's fine too.

---

Move quickly, we should be a leader in this area. Many people are still not making any steps to reduce.

---

quit finding ways to tax us, cut your costs

---

Ban styrofoam first. Doesn't make sense that it is still being sold. Also focus should be on the large use of items not small. It's about time that mass producers of the environmentally unfriendly items take the hit for it as well as the large users of it. And if single use is only making up 1% what is making up a larger percentage, that's where the time and money should be going to make the biggest income. Why start in an area that is only 1%, that in itself is wasteful and not useful.

---

Eliminate them - and do more, much more. Fine those who contaminate blue bin materials.

---

Send someone out to walk the fence lines along ring road and other high traffic areas with places garbage can collect and look what single use plastics are collected there. More than likely it will consist of plastic bags, tim hortons cup lids/other plastic lids, 711 big gulp cups and many other similar items. Companies that serve thousands of customers a day and have the funds/means to facilitate greener packaging options should have tighter restrictions on the the materials they use where as smaller local businesses should be given more leniency.

---

Help people to afford renewable and responsible products by giving subsidies or setting price caps on products - particularly for those who are poor.

---

Do it! Please be a leader in Saskatchewan. We need it!!

---

Please keep proceeding with this extremely important environmental initiative despite negative push back.

---

exclude healthcare environments

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Work with Province, or plug yourselves into the federal discussion so that you are not creating your own solution to what should be a harmonized approach across the province (or country).

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City employees need to reduce their work use of single use plastics.

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Very difficult to survive in this present economy let alone raise prices because you have to go to higher input costs like paper. We are a very competitive industry with tons of market fragmentation and tons of chains going against locals. Very hard to pass cost increases onto the customers. Please remember that we are not setting a city budget here where the budget sets the tax rates and tax payers have no choice but to pay higher costs.

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Some items are easily adapted, others are not. There is no 1 solution. We have already adapted to the changing needs/wants of our consumers. I feel that a regulatory approach should come from the provincial level as to what should be permitted/not permitted for sale in our communities. We know this is bad, so why is a company allowed to produce such an item for sale in the 1st place? There will be slow adopters to the new realities but taking away the poor options will increase the speed of transition.

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Please do it! Be a leader in fighting climate change! It would make me SO proud to live in a city that bans single use plastic!

---

Have suppliers on board with affordable alternatives

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October 24, 2019

Email: [jelford@regina.ca](mailto:jelford@regina.ca)

Dr. Juanita Elford  
Waste Minimization Specialist  
Water, Waste and Environmental Services  
City of Regina

Dear Dr. Elford,

**RE: Single-Use Plastics Reduction**

On behalf of the Retail Council of Canada (RCC), and our members operating in the City of Regina, thank you for the opportunity to begin our discussions on how we can work collaboratively to reduce the use of single-use plastics, including plastic bags in your community.

RCC and our members are not opposed to a plastic bag ban, and a range of other actions specific to other single-use items, however in this document have outlined our comprehensive thoughts on this important issue.

### **About Retail Council of Canada (RCC)**

RCC is a not-for-profit industry-funded association that represents small, medium and large retail businesses in every community across the country. As the Voice of Retail™ in Canada, we proudly represent more than 45,000 storefronts in all retail formats, including department, grocery, specialty, discount, independent retailers and online merchants.

Retail is Regina's largest employer and across Saskatchewan more than 68,000 people work in the province's 4,882 retail stores. Core retail sales (*excluding vehicles and gasoline*) in the province exceeded \$19.5 billion in 2018. Retail Council of Canada (RCC) members represent more than two-thirds of core retail sales in Saskatchewan, and over 90% of all grocery sales in the province.

### **About RCC and Sustainable Issues**

RCC members are not only the frontline face of most consumer facing environmental programs - but are also a vital link in their success.

RCC and its members are extensively engaged in the design and delivery of over 100 waste diversion and EPR programs operating in Canada, including each of Saskatchewan's regulated and voluntary programs. We bring an important depth of experience and perspective to this subject from our work coast to coast to coast. Current stewardship programs cost approximately \$1.6 Billion across Canada.

More specifically, RCC members represent the vast majority (estimated to exceed 90%) of all plastic bags distributed in the City of Regina.

### **Retail Action To Date**

The negative impact of single-use plastics is undeniable, and RCC members have already taken significant action to reduce the distribution of single-use items.

For example, many retailers have instituted fees for checkout bags that have shown to create an immediate reduction of bags distributed. Additionally, most retailers have incorporated best practices to reduce bag use, as well as promoted the use of reusable bags as a better alternative. Further, some national and regional retailers have announced their intentions to phase out single-use plastic bags entirely.

Retailers and manufacturers also collaborate with municipalities to fund 75% - 100% of the blue box system that collects packaging and paper products. Unfortunately, it is less practical to collect soft plastic and small single-use plastics through the blue box and therefore the system is a focus for continuous improvement in many jurisdictions.

Our members also welcomed the June 2019 announcement that the federal government will ban the use of certain single use plastics by 2021. Even though the details still must be worked out in conjunction with stakeholders, RCC is confident that this federal government initiative will create a level playing field for businesses across the country.

Achieving such a nationally harmonized approach could help to avoid customer confusion and improve environmental outcomes. A national approach could also streamline and lower a retailer's operational and cost impacts, which could ultimately result in lower costs for consumers.

### **National or Provincial Coordination Preferred**

RCC and its members strongly prefer the City of Regina work collaboratively with the Saskatchewan government in an effort to take a harmonized approach to borderless issue impacting all Canadians.

A consistent harmonized system creates the best citizen understanding of the waste system, and therefore provides the best environmental outcomes. When government action (especially at the municipal level) is not harmonized with best practices in neighbouring communities or provinces, it also creates additional cost and administrative burden for retailers.

Retail is a very competitive industry and we are reliant upon Government to maintain a level playing-field. A situation where a store on one side of a road is subject to one set of rules, and their competitor on the other side of the street is not, is inherently uneven.

Given that many retailers conduct business in multiple towns, municipalities and provinces, they attempt to create a seamless customer experience through harmonizing procedures. From store layout to

product offerings, pricing and advertising, customers can shop with certainty, knowing that their shopping experience with a chain retailer (including the online experience), will be similar / if not identical at all stores across their network.

Harmonizing procedures also plays a key role in helping a retailer manage costs. The continued growth of online retail and the resulting competition emanating from the massive US and China based online retail companies, makes it crucial for retailers to ensure that they are offering customers a great retail experience at a competitive price. Some of the strategies for managing costs involve retailers making common decisions for all Western Canada concerning product supplies and advertising – such as the procurement of checkstand bags.

### **Government of Saskatchewan Request**

RCC members have stated repeatedly that they would prefer provincial (or Federal) governments take the lead on potential actions surrounding efforts to reduce single-use plastics and, in this regard, will be meeting with the Honourable Dustin Duncan, Minister of Environment to make a request for a coordinated approach for the province, in collaboration with Municipalities.

In a province like Saskatchewan, if a few municipal governments take action that is not harmonized with general practices across the region, there can be cost implications for retail stores. If Regina were to decide to ban single-use plastic bags or other single-use items, some of Regina's retailers would incur higher initial and ongoing costs by changing to different products to replace the banned products.

However, larger retailers that have a store in Regina would have to amend their system wide supply chain and procedures in order to serve a couple stores in Regina. The cost to provide different checkout bags and other materials to a couple stores would create cost increases.

If the provincial government is unwilling to take a leadership role in creating a harmonized plastics strategy, RCC is prepared to advocate with larger Saskatchewan municipalities to create a harmonized quasi provincial approach to this issue.

## Preferred Approach to Single-Use Plastics

Given the need for cooperation between governments and industry, RCC has developed a list of preferred approaches, where it could work in conjunction with governments at all levels, to achieve a reduction in the use of plastic products.

RCC believes that these approaches are broad enough that they could be modified to address local realities for government, business and community. The preferred options are as follows:

### **Single- Use Plastic Bags:**

#### **Option A: Mandated Reduction Strategies:**

Mandate businesses to develop individual plans for bag reduction, as Vancouver BC has adopted.

The attached retailer education piece [Found Here](#) that Recycle BC developed in conjunction with RCC supported this effort to work towards reduction in single-use plastic bags. This document is a great resource for retailers in helping to successfully abide by the City bylaw.

#### **Option B: Impose Mandatory Fee**

Impose a mandatory fee set by regulation/bylaw that acts as an effective disincentive.

Retailers would not support fees being remitted to the government due to significant administrative burdens and inconsistent bag supply costs. It should be noted that not all municipal governments have the authority to impose a fee on bags.

#### **Option C: A Plastic Bag Ban**

Although a ban on single-use plastic bags is not a preferred approach, we are not opposed to a ban. Our members ask however that in the absence of a federal approach that is designed to create a harmonized and level playing field, regional governments look to other existing regulations to avoid creating unnecessary inconsistency.

A harmonized approach ensures operational simplicity, improved environmental outcomes –and the least disruption for consumers.

We believe Prince Edward Island's "Plastic Bag Reduction Act" found [HERE](#) provides a good template, and is presently being considered by Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Ontario, BC and neighbouring Manitoba.

**Appendix A** at the end of this document outlines our recommendations to enhance environmental and operational outcomes that are being recommended as identified through practical application of the PEI regulation.



## Packaging and Other Single-Use Items

Retailers are active participants in multi-stakeholder national and global discussions including the National Strategy for Zero Plastic Waste and Circular Economy Leadership Coalition in an effort to reduce their environmental footprint.

While packaging has many important functions, RCC members are making efforts to reduce the amount of plastics and packaging waste in their operations by:

- Removing difficult-to-recycle materials (PVC and expanded polystyrene)
- Increasing post-consumer recycled content;
- Ensuring and encouraging use of recyclable packaging materials;
- Reducing packaging for eCom-specific items;
- Providing alternatives to single-use products (bags, utensils, cups, straws, etc.)

RCC Members welcome the June 2019 announcement of the federal government's intended leadership on reducing Canada's reliance on single-use plastic items.

Generally, RCC members prefer national leadership over municipal regulation, and believe a longer-term effort requiring progressive measures is best to allow for consumer education and research to be completed to avoid unintended negative environment consequences of a migration to alternative materials (bamboo, virgin paper, etc.)

However, RCC supports:

- Polystyrene foam restrictions on disposable cups and take-out containers;
- An approach that only allows single-use items (straws, cutlery...) upon customer request;
- A requirement to use reusable cups and reusable dishware where practical;
- Reduction efforts that evolve to a ban on plastic straws, with certain exceptions (*hospitals, physically challenged, drink boxes...*);
- IC & I where public spaces exist (shopping malls, large office buildings...) could be required to manage materials they generate.

## Final Comments:

RCC welcomes the opportunity to work with your Council as they explore how to find the right balance in reducing the public's reliance on single-use plastics.

Our members want to be part of the solution. RCC has been working hard with the federal government and governments in provinces across Canada to find sensible solutions that are based on science and business realities.

We welcome continued discussions with the City of Regina, the provincial government of Saskatchewan and the federal government on the issue of single-use plastics. We remain hopeful that all governments will engage us in meaningful discussion on this issue.

Thank you again for taking the opinions of the retail sector into consideration on this issue. Should you have any questions or comments regarding the information provided in this letter, please feel free to contact me at (204) 926-6824.

Sincerely,



John Graham  
Director of Government Relations (Prairie Region)

cc: RCC members who conduct business & employ people in Regina  
Pat Wilson, Director of Water, Waste and Environment, City of Regina  
Philippe Cantin, Senior Director, Sustainability Innovation and Circular Economy, Retail Council of Canada

## APPENDIX A:

### PEI TEMPLATE PLASTIC BAG BAN

Should the City of Regina choose to move forward with a municipal ban on plastic checkstand bags, RCC members encourage supporting the important principle of harmonization by modeling a bylaw using existing best practices.

In recent months RCC and its members have been actively supporting Provincial and municipal single use plastic bag deliberations across the Country.

We applaud several jurisdictions who are considering or have implemented bans that have considered using Prince Edward Island's "The Plastic Bag Reduction Act" [HERE](#) as a harmonized template, and we would advocate the Saskatchewan Government or Regina do so as possible, should a ban be the directive of Council.

However, since the implantation of the July 1, 2019 PEI regulation, we have also been recommending the following eight points through practical experience.

These include:

1. **Definition of Business:** With the definition of business we would encourage the exclusion of Food Banks and Charities as food bank clients depend on bags for transporting donations. Nova Scotia added this amendment to the PEI regulation.
2. **Definition of a "Reusable Bag":** We encourage you to not include the prescriptive "primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric" as new and environmentally improved materials will be entering the market soon and their adoption would require a regulatory amendment.
3. **Fee on Paper (Section 4.2):** We encourage a fee be charged for a paper bags. Without a fee, consumers would simply shift to single use paper bags that are arguably equally environmentally problematic.
4. **List of Exceptions:** Avoid "made in Regina" exceptions and for operational simplicity harmonize with the PEI list.
5. **Delete 5 – 3c for Hygiene Reasons:** PEI allows for single use plastic bags to be returned to stores for reuse by other customers. For hygienic reasons, we would recommend excluding this exception.
6. **Graduated Implementation (Section 8):** We strongly prefer one fixed fee from the enactment date so as to avoid consumer and business confusion by changing the minimum fee for a paper bag or reusable bag. PEI adjusts its minimum fees up after six months.

7. **One Year Enforcement Date:** PEI (and Nova Scotia as well as several other jurisdictions) allow for a one-year period until the regulation comes into force to allow existing inventories of plastic bags to be used up, new suppliers to be sourced as well as consumers to adjust.
8. **Charitable Donations:** Consideration may wish to be given to allow for donation of reusable bags to charities and events for free, if not during a checkstand transaction (an exception to the minimum charge requirement).

#### For Further Discussion

John Graham  
Director of Government Relations (Prairie Region)  
Retail Council of Canada  
E: [jgraham@retailcouncil.org](mailto:jgraham@retailcouncil.org)  
P: (204) 926-8624

Municipal bans on single-use plastics are not particularly common in Canada. Several Canadian provinces have checkout bag bans in place (see below), and federal/provincial regulations are expected nation-wide as early as 2021 through the work of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment. See the Retail Council of Canada's quick chart of plastic bag regulations at <https://www.retailcouncil.org/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/> for much of the following data.

### MUNICIPAL BAG BANS IN CANADA

The following municipal bag bans and other single-use plastic restrictions are currently in place.

Province	Municipality	Types of Bags Banned	Exemptions
Alberta	Jasper	Any bag made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic, except reusable bags  Paper bags containing less than 40% post-consumer recycled paper content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Package loose bulk items</li> <li>• Package small hardware items</li> <li>• Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, prepackaged or not</li> <li>• Wrap flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged</li> <li>• Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy</li> <li>• Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that do not fit easily in a reusable bag</li> <li>• Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content and display the words "Recyclable" and "made from 40% post-consumer recycled content"</li> <li>• Reusable bags designed and manufactured to last at least 100 uses, and, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric</li> <li>• Plastic bags intended for use at the customer's home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple bags</li> <li>• A business that purchased plastic checkout bags in bulk prior to the passing of this bylaw may continue to provide the bags until the stock is depleted, provided that the customer is first asked whether they need a bag.</li> </ul>
Alberta	Wetaskiwin	Single use plastic bags thinner than 2 mils or 50 microns thick	Single-use plastic bags used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying fruits or vegetables; fresh meat or fish products</li> <li>• Containing bulk food items or bulk hardware items</li> <li>• Freshly prepared bakery items or other food items</li> <li>• Wrapping flowers or potted plants</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clothes after professional laundering/ dry-cleaning</li> <li>• Dirty, greasy, or hazardous products or materials</li> <li>• Any other durable material suitable for multiple uses or made of cloth and/or machine washable fabric</li> </ul>
Alberta	Wood Buffalo (Ft McMurray)	Polyethylene bags thinner than 57 microns or made of biodegradable plastic, oxo-biodegradable plastic, plastarch, polylactide, or any other plastic resin composite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drive-in or Drive-through, Restaurant, Mobile Catering; or a Take out Restaurant</li> <li>• Bags distributed to food banks, homeless or animal shelters</li> <li>• Loose, bulk goods such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy, or small hardware items such as nails, screws, nuts and bolts; flowers; which goods are not prepackaged; dry cleaning</li> </ul>
B.C.	Richmond	Plastic checkout bags (both single-use <b>and reusable</b> )	<p>Plastic bags used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ Transport live fish;</li> <li>○ Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items;</li> <li>○ Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business;</li> <li>○ Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packages of multiple bags intended for use at the customer's home or business.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Saanich	Any bag used by a customer for transport of goods from a business, including take-out and delivery of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content and labelled as both "Recyclable" and "made from 40% post-consumer recycled content, for which a fee of at least 15 cents per bag must be charged (rising to 25 cents one year after the bylaw comes into effect).</li> <li>• Small paper bags less than 15 x 20 cm when flat</li> <li>• Reusable bags for which a fee of at least \$1 per bag must be charged (rising to \$2 per bag on one year after the bylaw comes into effect)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small paper bags or bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>○ wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ transport live fish;</li> <li>○ protect linens, bedding, or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag;</li> <li>○ protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business; or</li> <li>○ protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Packages of multiple bags intended for the use at the customer's home or business.</li> <li>• Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> <li>• Paper bags may be provided without charge to a customer for use in protecting prepared foods served to the customer at a drive-through restaurant windows.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Vancouver	Single-use plastic shopping bags.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content and labelled as both "recyclable" and "made of 40% recycled content, for which a fee of at least 15 cents must be charged (rising to 25 cents on 1 January 2022).</li> <li>• Small paper bags, less than 15 centimetres by 20 centimetres when flat.</li> <li>• Reusable bags designed and manufactured to last at least 100 uses, and, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric, for which a fee of at least \$1.00 must be charged (rising to \$2.00 on 1 January 2022).</li> </ul> <p>Paper bags or plastic bags used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protect bakery goods that are not pre-packaged prior to the point-of-sale;</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged prior to the point-of-sale or not;</li> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ Transport live fish;</li> <li>○ Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business;</li> <li>○ Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> <li>• Packages of at least 10 multiple bags intended for the use at the customer's home or business.</li> <li>• Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> <li>• Bags used to transport prescription drugs from a pharmacy are exempt from both the ban and the fees.</li> </ul>
Manitoba	Leaf Rapids	Single-use plastic bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dairy products</li> <li>• Fruit, vegetables or nuts</li> <li>• Confectionery</li> <li>• Cooked foods, hot or cold</li> <li>• Ice</li> <li>• Smaller bags for fresh meat, fish, candy and poultry</li> <li>• Grocery bags that cost more than \$1.50</li> </ul>
Manitoba	Snow Lake	<p>Single-use plastic bags</p> <p>Any plastic bag not made of durable material suitable for reuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose, bulk goods such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy, or small hardware items such as nails, screws, nuts and bolts</li> <li>• Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flower, potted plans, bakery foods</li> <li>• Bags to contain prescription drugs</li> <li>• Dry cleaning</li> </ul>
Manitoba	The Pas	<p>Single-use plastic bags</p> <p>Any plastic bag not made of durable material suitable for reuse</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose, bulk goods such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy, or small hardware items such as nails, screws, nuts and bolts</li> <li>• Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flower, potted plans, bakery foods</li> <li>• Bags to contain prescription drugs</li> <li>• Dry cleaning</li> </ul>
Manitoba	Thompson	Single-use plastic bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose, bulk goods such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, candy, or</li> </ul>

		Any plastic bag not made of durable material suitable for reuse	<p>small hardware items such as nails, screws, nuts and bolts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bags used to contain or wrap frozen foods, meat or fish, flower, potted plants, bakery foods</li> <li>• Bags to contain prescription drugs</li> <li>• Dry cleaning</li> </ul>
N.B.	Moncton/ Dieppe/ Riverview	<p>Any single-use plastic bags made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic, but not meant to be reusable</p> <p>Reusable bags not meeting the definition set out in the bylaw</p> <p>A fee must be charged for paper bags; retailers can determine the amount of the fee to be charged</p>	<p>Small paper bags are exempt from a fee (less than 15cm X 20cm) as well as plastic bags meant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hold loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains or candy</li> <li>• hold loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts</li> <li>• contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged or not</li> <li>• wrapped flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• protect prepared foods or bakery goods that aren't pre-packaged</li> <li>• contain prescription drugs from a pharmacy</li> <li>• transport live fish</li> <li>• protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>• protect newspapers or other printed material to be left at a person's home or business</li> <li>• protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning</li> <li>• protect tires that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> </ul> <p>Reusable bags with handles, designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100 uses and primarily made of cloth or other durable material suitable for use.</p>
Ontario	Fort Frances	<p>Plastic checkout bags</p> <p>Single-use food packaging for the purpose of transporting, containing or facilitating the consumption of prepared food or beverages received by the customer from the business</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy</li> <li>• Package loose small hardware items, such as nails, nuts, and bolts</li> <li>• Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not</li> <li>• Wrap flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged</li> <li>• Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy</li> <li>• Transport live fish</li> <li>• Protect clothing or other linens after professional laundering or dry-cleaning</li> <li>• Package medical supplies and items used in the provision of health</li> </ul>

			<p>services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect tires that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>• Collect and dispose of pet waste</li> <li>• Bags intended for use at a person's home or business, that are sold in packages of multiple bags</li> <li>• Plastic drinking straws upon individual request</li> </ul>
Ontario	Mono	<p>Checkout bags</p> <p>Checkout bags can only be provided if:</p> <p>The customer is first asked whether, and confirms that, he or she needs a bag</p> <p>The bag provided is a paper bag</p> <p>The bag is not provided free of charge to the customer</p>	<p>Small paper bags or bags used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains or candy</li> <li>• Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts</li> <li>• Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged or not</li> <li>• Wrap flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not prepackaged</li> <li>• Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy</li> <li>• Transport live fish</li> <li>• Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>• Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business</li> <li>• Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning</li> <li>• Protect tires than cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>• Collect and dispose of animal waste</li> <li>• Bags intended for use at a person's home or business, that are sold in packages of multiple bags</li> </ul>
Québec	Saint Hippolyte	Disposable or single-use plastic shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "reusable" shopping bags;</li> <li>• plastic packaging bags used to transport bulk products such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, sweets and other small items sold individually as well as meat, fish, bread and dairy products or bags to protect for hygienic purposes foodstuffs from direct contact with other articles;</li> <li>• plastic bags containing advertising material for door-to-door distribution;</li> <li>• plastic bags for products already packaged by an industrial process.</li> </ul>
Québec	Beaconsfield	Conventional plastic shopping bags less than 50 microns thick as well as	Plastic bags used for hygienic purposes for the packaging of fruits, vegetables, nuts, bulk products, prepared foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products.

		oxodegradable, oxo-fragmentable, biodegradable plastic bags, no matter their thickness.	
Québec	Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines	Any single-use shopping bag made of conventional plastic or biodegradable, oxo-degradable, oxo-fragmentable or compostable plastic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable shopping bags designed for multiple uses and with a thickness of 100 microns or more.</li> <li>• Plastic packaging bags used for hygiene purposes, especially for bulk products.</li> <li>• Plastic bags containing advertising material for door-to-door distribution, packaging bags used in an industrial process.”</li> <li>• Dryclothing clothing bags as well as bags for prescription drugs.</li> </ul>
Québec	Val Saint-François	Any plastic packing bag or compostable packing bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable shopping bags;</li> <li>• Paper bags;</li> <li>• Packaging bags for bulk products, such as meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts, candies, flours, grain products, bolts and hardware;</li> <li>• Bags used for packing tires;</li> <li>• Plastic bags containing advertising material for door-to-door distribution, packaging bags used in an industrial process;</li> <li>• Bags of clothes for dry cleaning service</li> </ul>
Québec	Sainte-Sophie	Any shopping bag composed of conventional plastic or biodegradable, oxo-degradable or compostable plastic, regardless of their thickness, as well as paper bags.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic packaging bags used for hygiene purposes, in particular for bulk products, meat, poultry and fish;</li> <li>• Plastic bags containing advertising material for door-to-door distribution,</li> <li>• Packaging bags used for an industrial process</li> </ul>
Québec	Sherbrooke	Any shopping bag made of biodegradable, compostable, oxo-degradable, oxi-biodegradable, oxo-fragmentable plastic, as well as conventional plastic bags with a thickness of 100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic packaging bags for bulk items such as fruits, vegetables, nuts, grain products, flour, prepared foods, meat, fish, bread, dairy products and hardware store products.</li> <li>• Conventional bags with a thickness greater than 100 microns;</li> <li>• Paper bags and reusable bags;</li> <li>• Plastic bags for wrapping tires as well as bags for dry cleaning services.</li> </ul>

		microns or less	
Québec	Beauharnois	Plastic single-use shopping bags, oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable plastic bags, regardless of thickness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic bags used exclusively to carry items to the check-out counter or to protect these food products for reasons of hygiene</li> <li>• Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs</li> </ul>
Québec	Beloeil	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns, oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness	Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene
Québec	Bromont	Any shopping bag made of oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch or conventional plastic, regardless of thickness. Any plastic bags used to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bags designed for multiple uses thicker than 100 microns (0,1 mm).</li> <li>• Paper bags</li> <li>• Bags used in an industrial process</li> <li>• Films used to protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul>
Québec	Brossard	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns. Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopping bags made of cellulosic fibers or recyclable paper (including the handle)</li> <li>• Film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk such as nuts and flour</li> </ul>
Québec	Candiac/ Delson/ La Prairie/ Léry/ Mercier/ Saint-Constant/ Sainte-	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns  Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness	Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene

	Catherine/ Saint-Isidore/ Saint- Mathieu/ Saint- Philippe/ Sainte-Anne- de-Bellevue		
Québec	Deux- Montagnes	Plastic single-use shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodegradable bags</li> <li>• Bags meant to carry items purchased in bulk</li> <li>• Paper bags</li> </ul>
Québec	Dunham	Any plastic bag not designed for multiple uses, regardless of thickness or type of plastic	None
Québec	Farnham	Checkout conventional plastic bags, including oxo degradable, oxo fragmentable or biodegradable, regardless of thickness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Package loose food bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts or candy</li> <li>• Contain or wrap meat, poultry or fish</li> <li>• Package prepared food, bakery or dairy goods</li> </ul>
Québec	Huntingdon	Plastic shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodegradable bags</li> <li>• Paper bags</li> </ul>
Québec	Longueuil	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns. Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene</li> <li>• Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs</li> </ul>
Québec	Mascouche	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns. Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bags made of 100% recyclable paper (including the handle)</li> <li>• Film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk such as nuts and flour</li> </ul>
Québec	Montreal/	Plastic shopping bags thinner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-</li> </ul>

	Calixa-Lavallée/ Contrecoeur/ Saint-Amable/ Sainte-Julie/ Saint-Mathieu-de-Beloeil/ Varennes/ Verchères	than 50 microns  Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable	to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs</li> </ul>
Québec	Mont-Saint-Hilaire/ Saint-Jean-Baptiste/ Saint-Basile-le-Grand/ Saint-Lambert/ Sainte-Marthe-sur-le-lac	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene</li> <li>Plastic bags used to carry prescription drugs</li> </ul>
Québec	Pincourt	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns. Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness.	Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene
Québec	Prévost	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 50 microns. Oxodegradable or oxo biodegradable, compostable polyester and starch shopping bags, regardless of thickness	Plastic bags used exclusively to carry produce, nuts, bulk snacks, ready-to-eat foods, meat, fish, bread and dairy products to the check-out counter or to protect these food products from direct contact with other items for reasons of hygiene



		Phase 2: Bans all non-reusable plastic bags regardless of thickness.	
Québec	Saint-Anselme	Plastic shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodegradable bags</li> <li>• Paper bags</li> </ul>
Québec	Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville	Plastic shopping bags thinner than 100 microns Compostable polyester and starch shopping bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shopping bags made of cellulosic fibers or recyclable paper (including the handle)</li> <li>• Film bags for produce, meat, fish, and items purchased in bulk such as nuts and flour</li> </ul>
Québec	Sainte-Martine	Bags made of any type of plastic	None
Québec	Saint-Sauveur	Conventional polyethylene checkout bags, biodegradable bags, oxodegradable bags and paper bags, regardless of their thickness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable bags (specifically designed to be reused and can be made of plastic or other material)</li> <li>• Wrapping/hygiene purpose bags used for packaging bulk items, fruit and vegetables, meat, poultry, or fish.</li> <li>• Bags used for door-to-door advertising, bags used in an industrial process or compostable bags (a compostable bag must be made of starch molecules and be certified CAN/BNQ 0017-088 or showing the certification logo “Compostable”)</li> </ul>
Québec	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	Bags of conventional, oxo-degradable or oxo-fragmentable plastic; compostable bag.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable shopping bags; paper bags.</li> <li>• Cover provided for dry cleaning service.</li> <li>• Advertising distribution bags.</li> <li>• Packaging bags for reasons of hygiene, healthiness or freshness, in particular for meats, fish and sliced bread.</li> <li>• Bags for products already packaged by the producer or trader (industrial or artisanal).</li> </ul>
Sask.	Prince Albert	A retail business or food service business shall not:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carrying fruits or vegetables;</li> <li>• Containing fresh or frozen meat, poultry or fish products whether prepackaged or not;</li> <li>• Containing bulk food items or bulk hardware items;</li> </ul>

		<p>Provide, distribute, sell, or use plastic or biodegradable plastic checkout bags;</p> <p>Restrict or deny the use of any reusable container or reusable bag by a person.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freshly prepared bakery items or other food items that are not prepackaged;</li> <li>• Wrapped flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>• Clothes immediately following professional laundering or dry cleaning;</li> <li>• Newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business;</li> <li>• Flexible ,reusable, re-sealable rectangular zipper storage bags, usually mainly transparent and made of polyethylene or similar plastic and used for foodstuffs such as sandwiches and freezer storage, that are sold in packages of multiple bags;</li> <li>• Garbage or trash bags often used in residences and places of business to contain solid waste in order to prevent the insides of waste containers from becoming coated in waste material, that are sold in packages of multiple bags;</li> <li>• Transport of live fish.</li> </ul>
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### **MUNICIPAL BANS WHICH MAY BE IMPACTED BY A RECENT B.C. COURT OF APPEAL DECISION**

Victoria's plastic bag bylaw was recently set aside. The following bans are still in effect, but may be set aside when challenged. In an effort to harmonize and flowing from the federal government's work on single-use plastics, provincial legislation is anticipated in B.C.

<b>Province</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Types of Bags Banned</b>	<b>Exemptions</b>
B.C.	Courtenay	Any bag used by a customer for transport of goods from a business, including take-out and delivery of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper bags, for which a fee of at least 25 cents per bag must be charged</li> <li>• Small paper bags, less than 15 centimetres by 20 centimetres when flat.</li> <li>• Reusable bags designed and manufactured to last at least 100 uses, and, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric, for which a fee of at least \$1 per bag must be charged</li> <li>• Small paper bags or plastic bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, and candy</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants</li> <li>○ Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged</li> <li>○ Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy</li> <li>○ Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>○ Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning</li> <li>• Packages of multiple plastic bags and plastic straws intended for use at the customer's home or business.</li> <li>• Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Cumberland	Any single-use plastic bag used by a customer for transport of goods from a business, including take-out and delivery of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable bags designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100 uses, and primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric</li> <li>• Bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether prepackaged or not;</li> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ Transport live fish;</li> <li>○ Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag;</li> <li>○ Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business;</li> <li>○ Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Plastic Bags intended for use at the customer's home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple bags.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Qualicum Beach	Any plastic bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reusable bags designed and manufactured to have a minimum lifetime of 100 uses and at least 2.25 mils (0.571 mm) thick, if made of plastic.</li> <li>• Bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items that are not prepackaged, such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, and candy;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Contain small hardware items that are not prepackaged, such as nails, screws, nuts, and bolts;</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, which may be prepackaged;</li> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not prepackaged;</li> <li>○ Contain prescription drugs and over the counter medications; or</li> <li>○ Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> <li>• Plastic Bags intended for use at the customer's home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple bags.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Rossland	Any bag used by a customer for transport of goods from a business, including take-out and delivery of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content, displaying the words "recyclable" and "made from 40% post-consumer recycled content", for which a fee [no minimum specified] must be charged.</li> <li>• Small paper bags, less than 15 centimetres by 20 centimetres when flat.</li> <li>• Recycled bags, designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100 uses, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric, for which a fee [no minimum specified] must be charged.</li> <li>• Small paper bags or plastic bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>○ wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ transport live fish;</li> <li>○ protect linens, bedding, or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a Reusable Bag;</li> <li>○ protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business; or</li> <li>○ protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Packages of multiple bags intended for the use at the customer's home or business.</li> <li>• Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being</li> </ul>

			<p>reused by other customers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The bylaw does not apply to a bag purchased by a business before March 11, 2019.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Salmon Arm	Any bag made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic and compostable plastic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content and labelled as both “Recyclable” and “made from 40% post-consumer recycled content, for which a fee of at least 15 cents per bag must be charged (rising to 25 cents on January 1, 2020).</li> <li>Small paper bags less than 15 by 20 cm when flat</li> <li>Reusable bags designed and manufactured to last at least 100 uses, and, primarily made of cloth of other washable fabric, for which a fee of at least \$1 per bag must be charged (rising to \$2 on January 1, 2020)</li> <li>Bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>Transport live fish;</li> <li>Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag;</li> <li>Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer’s residence or place of business;</li> <li>Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Packages of multiple bags intended for the use at the customer’s home or business.</li> <li>Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Sooke	Any bag used by a customer for transport of goods from a business, including take-out and delivery of food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paper bags containing at least 40% post-consumer recycled paper content, displaying the words “recyclable” and “made from 40% post-consumer recycled content”, for which a fee of at least 15 cents per bag must be charged.</li> <li>Small paper bags, less than 15 centimetres by 20 centimetres when flat.</li> <li>Recycled bags, designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100</li> </ul>

			<p>uses, primarily made of cloth or other washable fabric, for which a fee of at least \$1 per bag must be charged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small paper bags or plastic bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ package loose hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>○ wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ transport live fish;</li> <li>○ protect linens, bedding, or other similar large items that cannot easily fit in a reusable bag;</li> <li>○ protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at a customer's residence or place of business;</li> <li>○ protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Packages of multiple bags intended for the use at the customer's home or business.</li> <li>• Bags that have been returned to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> <li>• Bags purchased by a business prior to May 13, 2019 are exempt from this bylaw until July 1, 2020.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Tofino/ Ucluelet	Any bag used by a customer for transport of items from a business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paper bags, for which a fee of at least 25 cents per bag must be charged.</li> <li>• Small paper bags less than 15cm by 20cm when flat.</li> <li>• Reusable bags with handles that are for the purpose of transporting items purchased by the customer from a Business and designed and manufactured to be capable of at least 100 uses, for which a fee of at least \$2 per bag must be charged.</li> <li>• Bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, and candy;</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ Contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether prepackaged or not;</li> <li>○ Wrap flowers or potted plants;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ Contain prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items that cannot fit easily in a reusable bag.</li> <li>• Bags that have been donated to the business for the purpose of being reused by other customers.</li> </ul>
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## PROVINCE-WIDE BANS

Newfoundland and Labrador	Any bag made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic that does not include a reusable retail bag	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Package fruit, vegetables, candy, grains, nuts and other loose bulk food items</li> <li>• Package meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged or not</li> <li>• Wrap flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• Protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged</li> <li>• Transport live fish</li> <li>• Protect newspapers or printed material left at a person's residence or place of business</li> <li>• Protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning</li> <li>• Protect used tires taken off vehicles and placed in a person's vehicle</li> <li>• Bags intended for use at a person's home or business, that are sold in packages of multiple bags</li> </ul>
Nova Scotia	Single-use plastic bags	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loose bulk items like fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains or candy</li> <li>• Food or baked goods that aren't pre-packaged</li> <li>• Small hardware items like nails, nuts and bolts</li> <li>• Frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether it's pre-packed or not</li> <li>• Prescription drugs from a pharmacy</li> <li>• Products that can't fit in a reusable bag</li> <li>• Transporting dry cleaning</li> <li>• Packaging medical supplies and health services</li> <li>• Wrapping flowers or potted plants</li> <li>• Protecting tires</li> <li>• Transporting live fish</li> </ul>
P.E.I.	Any single-use plastic bags made with plastic, including biodegradable plastic or compostable plastic, but not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plastic bags used for loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains or candy, loose small hardware items, frozen foods, flowers or potted plants, prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged, prescription drugs;</li> </ul>



	<p>meant to be reusable</p> <p>Intended to be used by a customer for the purpose of transporting items purchased or received by the customer from the business providing the bag, and/or bags used to package take-out food or food to be delivered</p> <p>Reusable bags not meeting the definition set out in the bylaw</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport live fish</li> <li>• Protect linens, bedding or other similar large items;</li> <li>• Protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business</li> <li>• Dry cleaning</li> <li>• Medical supplies</li> <li>• Protect tires</li> <li>• Paper bags</li> <li>• Reusable bags (meant for at least 100 uses)</li> </ul> <p>If providing customers with paper bags and reusable checkout bags, retailers must charge a fee.</p>
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## MUNICIPAL BAG FEES BYLAWS IN CANADA

Municipal bag fee bylaws are rare in Canada. Administration is aware of only one municipal bag fee bylaw currently operating in Canada, in Squamish, B.C. Squamish also has a bag fee on paper bags which is three times higher than the bag fee on plastic bags. There were previously municipal bag fee bylaws in Orillia, ON and Toronto, ON. Both of these were rescinded after three years. See the Retail Council of Canada's quick chart of plastic bag regulations at <https://www.retailcouncil.org/regulations-and-bylaws-on-shopping-bags-in-canada/> for much of the following data.

B.C.	Squamish	<p>Checkout bags may only be supplied after a customer is first asked if they need a checkout bag.</p> <p>All checkout bags (paper and plastic, both single-use and reusable) are subject to fees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 cents per single-use plastic bag (rising to 25 cents on March 16, 2020);</li> <li>• 30 cents per single-use paper bag (rising to 75 cents on March 16, 2020);</li> <li>• \$1.10 per reusable bag (rising to \$2.75 on March 16, 2020).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packages of multiple bags intended for use at the customer's home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple bags.</li> <li>• Canada Post deliveries, or any deliveries made by or on behalf of the provincial or federal governments or as authorized by provincial or federal law.</li> <li>• Plastic bags used to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;</li> <li>○ Package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;</li> <li>○ Package frozen foods, meat, poultry or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;</li> <li>○ Package flowers or potted plants;</li> <li>○ Package prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;</li> <li>○ Package prescription drugs received from a pharmacy;</li> <li>○ Transport live fish;</li> <li>○ Package linens, bedding or other similar fabric items if they cannot fit easily in a reusable bag;</li> <li>○ Package clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Until March 16, 2020, there is an exemption for packaged newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer's residence or place of business.</li> </ul>
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## MUNICIPAL RESTRICTIONS ON OTHER SINGLE-USE PLASTICS IN CANADA

B.C.	Courtenay	Plastic straws, including “biodegradable” and “compostable” plastic straws.	
B.C.	Cumberland	Plastic straws, including “biodegradable” and “compostable” plastic straws.	Plastic straws intended for use at the customer’s home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple straws.
B.C.	Qualicum Beach	Plastic Straws	Plastic straws intended for use at the customer’s home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple straws.
B.C.	Richmond	Plastic straws, and, polystyrene foam containers for prepared food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitals, community care facilities, registered Societies, and charities registered under the federal Income Tax Act are exempt from the polystyrene foam container provision.</li> <li>Prepared food containers that have been filled and sealed outside the City prior to arrival at the premises or location where the holder of a License operates</li> <li>Packages of multiple plastic straws intended for use at the customer’s home or business.</li> <li>Plastic straws sold or provided by a Business to a person with a disability and/or other accessibility needs who request a plastic straw</li> </ul>
B.C.	Squamish	Individual plastic straws are banned. Businesses are required to supply “accessible (bendable) straws” upon request. Businesses are required to supply (non-plastic) single-use straws only upon customer request. Businesses are required to provide or sell (non-plastic) single-use straws only upon customer request.	Packages of multiple plastic straws intended for use at the customer’s home, provided that they are sold in packages of multiple straws.
B.C.	Tofino/ Ucluelet	Plastic straws, including “biodegradable” and “compostable” plastic straws	Plastic straws intended for use at the customer’s home or business, provided that they are prepackaged and sold in packages of multiple straws
B.C.	Vancouver	Single-use beverage cups: there will be a charge of 25 cents for any single-use beverage cup provided to a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hospitals and community care facilities are exempt.</li> </ul>

		customer. Fees must be listed on menus, signage and Internet-based platforms. Fees must be listed on a separate line on any receipt provided to a customer. Cup distribution must be reported to the City annually.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Packages of at least 6 beverage cups sold for personal use.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Vancouver	Single-use utensils (spoon, fork, knife or chopstick) made of any material. Businesses are required to supply single-use utensils only upon customer request.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals and community care facilities are exempt.</li> <li>• Self-service stations are exempt.</li> <li>• Packages of at least 20 plastic straws sold for personal use.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Vancouver	Single-use plastic straws. Businesses are required to supply bendable plastic straws (individually wrapped in paper) upon customer request. All other single-use plastic straws are banned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals and community care facilities are exempt.</li> <li>• Bubble tea vendors are exempt for one year.,</li> <li>• Packages of at least 20 plastic straws sold for personal use.</li> </ul>
B.C.	Vancouver	Polystyrene foam (blown, expanded and extruded foams composed of thermoplastic petrochemical materials] food service ware [plates, cups bowls, trays, cartons and hinged or lidded containers]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospitals, facilities licensed under the Community Care and Assisted Living Act</li> <li>• Organizations incorporated and in good standing under the Society Act, or registered as a charitable society or organization under the federal Income Tax Act</li> <li>• Prepared food containers that have been filled and sealed outside the City of Vancouver prior to arrival at the premises or location where the holder of a business license operates.</li> </ul>
Québec	St. Hippolyte	Single-use plastic water bottles less than 1L	

## Water Meter and AMR Replacement Project- Issue Request for Award Consulting Services Contract

<b>Date</b>	May 19, 2020
<b>To</b>	Public Works and Infrastructure Committee
<b>From</b>	Financial Strategy & Sustainability
<b>Service Area</b>	Assessment, Tax & Utility Billing
<b>Item No.</b>	PWI20-4

### RECOMMENDATION

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The Public Works and Infrastructure Committee recommends that City Council:

1. Delegate the authority to the Executive Director of Financial Strategy and Sustainability, or designate, to negotiate, award, and enter into a contract (including any later amendments to the contract) with the highest-ranked proponent from the Water Meter and AMR Replacement-AMI Consultant Negotiated Request for Proposal (NRFP)
2. Direct the City Clerk to execute a contract with the highest-ranked proponent upon review and approval of the City Solicitor.

### ISSUE

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The City's current fleet of water meters and Automated Meter Reading system (AMR or "drive-by" system) are reaching projected end of life and therefore, require replacement. This is an opportunity to move to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) system to collect time-differentiated consumption data through a fixed collection network. Given the scope and complexity of these systems and large scale of the installation, the City is seeking the services of an experienced Water Meter and AMI Consultant. As these services are essential to the successful completion of the Water Meter and AMR Replacement Project, Administration has issued a Negotiated Request for Proposals (NRFP) for these services.

We require City Council to delegate the authority to negotiate and award the contract to the Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability. Delegation of this authority is desirable as the City is required to conduct a competitive procurement process for these services. City Council is authorized to delegate this authority to the Executive Director of Financial Strategy & Sustainability.

## **IMPACTS**

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### **Financial Impacts**

The total upset cost for consulting services will be approximately \$2,000,000 over the anticipated four-year duration of the Water Meter and AMR Replacement Project. The total project budget is \$43,372,000. This project was submitted as part of the five-year Utility Capital Program in the 2019 Utility Budget process.

There are no accessibility, environmental or other implications or considerations.

## **OTHER OPTIONS**

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The second option is to proceed with the project without consultant support or a reduced consultant role. City staff would then be responsible to deliver the project functions. This approach would require an increase in the number City staff assigned to the project; taking away from their current responsibilities; and it would require the hiring of more subject matter experts.

A project of this scope and complexity requires specialized subject matter expertise specific to water in the area of advanced metering infrastructure. A key to success of this project will be leveraging the experiences of other utilities and municipalities and following plans that have already been successful. Without having a project team with extensive experience in the procurement, public communication, installation and implementation of AMI systems the City risks problematic execution, cost over-runs and increased project duration.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

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Proponents will be notified when the contract is awarded pursuant to the City's Purchasing Policy and the successful proponent will be posted on SaskTenders.

## **DISCUSSION**

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The City provides water and sewer service to approximately 76,000 customers. Automated Meter Reading (AMR) was introduced in 2002. As the City's fleet of water meters and its AMR system is approaching the end of its service life, the City is preparing to implement a Water Meter Exchange Program and AMR Replacement Project.

The landscape of the water meter industry has dramatically changed over the last two decades since our last major system overhaul, with the introduction of more complex and

highly technical products and software. The evolution of these multifaceted products and services has created enormous opportunities for municipal water utilities to move beyond the functions of simply capturing a meter read solely for billing purposes. AMI systems will allow both the City and customers to see real-time water consumption data. This will not only aid in water conservation initiatives but also greatly improve leak detection abilities. Overall, these systems help water utilities increase efficiency and improve operations through the ability to investigate, diagnose and solve water distribution problems and provide customers with greater insight and control into their water usage.

The complexity, scale and profile of this project will require a consultant that will serve as water meter, AMI technology and installation subject matter expert throughout the project. The consultant will provide the City with clear, comprehensive and nonpartisan advice and help us choose and install the right water meter and AMI solution to meet our needs. They will also provide City staff with great opportunities for knowledge transfer and development not only through the formal training programs that the consultant will help create and deliver but also through guidance and mentorship.

The Executive Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability issued approval to initiate a NRFP for professional Water Meter and AMI Consulting Services on January 14, 2020. The scope of the contract includes end-to-end turnkey consulting services including but not limited to project planning, hardware/software system supply and installation procurement, communication plan development and system installation oversight.

This consultant will have extensive experience in Canadian municipal water utility markets. They will have a proven track record of vendor neutrality, budget and timeline forecasting accuracy and experience developing and executing public outreach strategies. The following are examples of services the City identified in the NRFP:

- Current water meter fleet and AMR system assessment.
- Risk Management Strategy.
- Capital cost estimate and business drivers review.
- Project support.
- Develop internal training program for City staff
- Procurement; assistance including drafting water meter and AMI system specifications.
- Communications and Project Coordination.
- Public Outreach and Education.
- Program management services.
- Water Meter and AMI system hardware installation oversight.

A detailed NRFP was developed with Procurement to ensure the acquisition process is in accordance with *The Regina Administration Bylaw* and *The Policy for Acquisition of Goods, Equipment and Services*. The NRFP was advertised through an opportunity notice posted to the SaskTenders website on January 17, 2020. The City is evaluating the



proposals to select a proponent that best meets the criteria and scope of work outlined in the NRFP.

## DECISION HISTORY

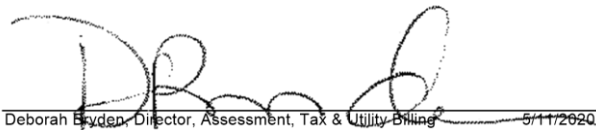
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None with respect to this report.

The recommendations contained within this report require City Council approval.

Respectfully Submitted,

Respectfully Submitted,



Deborah Bayden, Director, Assessment, Tax & Utility Billing 5/11/2020



Barry Lacey, Exec. Director, Financial Strategy & Sustainability 5/14/2020

Prepared by: Dave Hughes, Manager, City Projects