



General Purposes Committee

Council Chambers, City Hall
6911 No. 3 Road

Monday, November 30, 2020
4:00 p.m.

Pg. # ITEM

MINUTES

GP-4 *Motion to adopt the **minutes** of the meeting of the General Purposes Committee held on November 16, 2020.*



COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

1. **CITY EVENTS PROGRAM 2021**
(File Ref. No. 11-7400-01) (REDMS No. 6540914 v. 10)

GP-12

See Page GP-12 for full report

Designated Speaker: Lisa Fedoruk

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- (1) *That the City Events Program 2021 as outlined in Table 1 of the staff report titled “City Events Program 2021”, dated November 4, 2020, from the Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services be approved for the following events:*
- (a) *Children’s Arts Festival;*
 - (b) *Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival;*
 - (c) *Neighbourhood Celebration Grants;*
 - (d) *Doors Open Richmond;*

- (e) *Steveston Salmon Festival;*
- (f) *Richmond Maritime Festival;*
- (g) *Farmers' Markets; and*
- (h) *Richmond Has Heart; and*
- (2) *That expenditures totaling \$258,000 for the City Events Program 2021 with funding of \$151,000 unused from the approved Major Events and Programs in 2020 and an additional \$107,000 from the Rate Stabilization Account be considered in the 2021 budget process.*



ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

2. **ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE CANADA DISCUSSION PAPER ON PLASTICS ACTION: CITY OF RICHMOND RESPONSE**
(File Ref. No. 10-6370-01) (REDMS No. 6558365 v. 4)

GP-23

See Page GP-23 for full report

Designated Speaker: Suzanne Bycraft

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the City of Richmond response to the discussion paper titled “A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution,” as outlined in Attachment 4 of the staff report titled, “Environment and Climate Change Canada Discussion Paper on Plastics Action: City of Richmond Response,” dated November 5, 2020 from the Acting Director, Public Works Operations be approved and forwarded to the Director of the Plastics and Marine Litter Division of Environment and Climate Change Canada.



Pg. # ITEM

NOTICE OF MOTION

3. **INCLUSION OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND’S ANNUAL REPORT OR OTHER
ANNUAL REPORT**
(File Ref. No.)

GP-59

See Page GP-59 for background material

RECOMMENDATION

For staff to provide analysis on inclusion of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the City of Richmond’s Annual Report or other annual report basis.

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4. **SIDEWALK WIDTH STANDARDS FOR ARTERIAL AND MINOR
ARTERIAL ROADS**
(File Ref. No.)

GP-60

See Page GP-60 for background material

RECOMMENDATION

Staff to evaluate sidewalk width standards for arterial and minor arterial roads and report back with recommendations.

☐

ADJOURNMENT

☐



General Purposes Committee

Date: Monday, November 16, 2020

Place: Council Chambers
Richmond City Hall

Present: Mayor Malcolm D. Brodie, Chair
Councillor Chak Au
Councillor Carol Day
Councillor Kelly Greene (by teleconference)
Councillor Alexa Loo
Councillor Bill McNulty (by teleconference)
Councillor Linda McPhail (by teleconference)
Councillor Harold Steves (by teleconference)
Councillor Michael Wolfe (by teleconference)

Call to Order: The Chair called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

It was moved and seconded

That the minutes of the meeting of the General Purposes Committee held on November 2, 2020, be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

FINANCE AND CORPORATE SERVICES DIVISION

1. **AWARD OF CONTRACT 6722P – SUPPLY AND DELIVERY OF COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND RELATED SERVICES**

(File Ref. No. 04-1300-01) (REDMS No. 6520987 v. 8)

It was moved and seconded

- (1) *That contract 6722P – Supply and Delivery of Computer Equipment and Related Services for an initial three-year term estimated at \$845,910 exclusive of taxes, with an option to renew for one further two-year term for a maximum of five years, be awarded to Compugen, Inc.; and*

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- (2) *That the Chief Administrative Officer and the General Manager, Finance and Corporate Services be authorized to execute the contract with Compugen, Inc.*

CARRIED

ENGINEERING AND PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

2. ENERGY STEP CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR PART 9 RESIDENTIAL AND PART 3 HOTEL BUILDINGS

(File Ref. No. 10-6125-07-02; 12-8060-20-010205) (REDMS No. 6506519 v. 27; 6506222)

In reply to queries from Committee, Norm Connolly, Manager, Sustainability, by teleconference, spoke to the proposed Energy Step Code requirements for Part 9 residential and Part 3 hotel buildings and in particular, he commented on the following:

- greenhouse gas intensity;
- low carbon energy systems as defined for Part 3 buildings (on-site energy system supplying a minimum 70% of a building's annual heating, cooling and domestic hot water demand);
- the City's requirement for district energy-ready low carbon energy systems in new developments in the City Centre area; and
- the City's Building Regulation bylaw as it relates to thicker walls and floor area ratio calculations.

It was moved and seconded

- (1) *That Building Regulation Bylaw No. 7230, Amendment Bylaw No. 10205, which updates existing Step Code requirements for Part 9 residential buildings and introduces Step Code requirements for Group C occupancy hotels, from the Director, Building Approvals, and the Director, Sustainability and District Energy, be introduced and given first reading; and*
- (2) *That for Part 3 Hotels and Motel buildings, and for Part 9 buildings currently required to build to Step 1 and requiring a Development Permit (e.g. duplexes), notwithstanding the adoption of Building Regulation Bylaw No. 7230, Amendment Bylaw No. 10205:*
- (a) *If a Development Permit has been issued prior to December 15, 2020, the owner may, while their Development Permit remains valid, apply for a Building Permit in compliance with energy efficiency requirements applicable prior to the adoption of Bylaw 10205; or*

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- (b) If an acceptable Development Permit application has been submitted to the City prior to adoption of Bylaw 10205, is considered and endorsed by the Development Permit Panel prior to December 15, 2021, and has a complete Building Permit application acceptable to the City submitted prior to December 15, 2021, the owner may apply for a Building Permit in compliance with energy efficiency requirements applicable prior to adoption of Bylaw 10205.*

CARRIED

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

4. **APPLICATION BY WYDANCO CONSULTANTS LTD. TO RESCIND THIRD READING OF AMENDMENT BYLAWS 9628 AND 9629 AND TO UPDATE REZONING CONSIDERATIONS TO AMEND THE PROPOSED “HIGH RISE COMMERCIAL (ZC39) – BRIDGEPORT GATEWAY” ZONE FOR THE PROPERTIES AT 8320, 8340, 8360 & 8440 BRIDGEPORT ROAD AND 8311 & 8351 SEA ISLAND WAY**
(File Ref. No. ZT 19-575774/RZ 13-628557; 12-8060-20-009626/00) (REDMS No. 6470377 v. 10)

In reply to queries from Committee, by teleconference, Wayne Craig, Director, Development, advised that the Applicant is seeking to relocate the proposed educational uses from Area A (Phase 1) to Area C (Phase 2) in order to postpone construction of a post-secondary educational facility as a result of changes in market demand for that use. He stated that a legal agreement will restrict strata titling of the education space whether it is constructed as education space or office space; also Mr. Craig commented on sustainability features, noting that the proposed application has been updated to reflect the provision of a low carbon energy plant, for which ownership would be transferred to the City as per the City’s current District Energy Utility standards.

It was moved and seconded

- (1) That Third Reading of Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 9628, for the subject properties, be rescinded;*
- (2) That Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 9628, as amended, to amend the Bridgeport Village Specific Land Use Map- Detailed Transect Descriptions in Schedule 2.10 (City Centre Area Plan) by:*
- (a) adding commercial education and university education uses (excluding dormitory and child care uses) to the list of uses permitted on a limited range of properties located south of Bridgeport Road and west of No. 3 Road; and*

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(b) for the above-noted properties, providing for up to 50% of the 1.0 Floor Area Ratio (FAR) Village Centre Bonus floor area to be allocated to education uses;

be forwarded to a new Public Hearing;

(3) That Bylaw 9628, as amended, having been considered in conjunction with:

(a) the City's Financial Plan and Capital Program; and

(b) the Greater Vancouver Regional District Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management Plans;

is hereby found to be consistent with said program and plans, in accordance with Section 882 (3) (a) of the Local Government Act;

(4) That Bylaw 9628, having been considered in accordance with OCP Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043, is hereby found not to require further consultation;

(5) That Third Reading of Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 9629, for the subject properties, be rescinded;

(6) That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 9629, as amended, which would:

(a) create the "High Rise Commercial (ZC39) – Bridgeport Gateway" zone and rezone the subject properties from "Auto-Oriented Commercial (CA)" and "Land Use Contract 126" to a new site-specific zone, "High Rise Commercial (ZC39) – Bridgeport Gateway"; and

(b) to discharge "Land Use Contract 126", entered into pursuant to "Beldee Holdings/CTS Developments Limited Land Use Contract Bylaw No. 3612, 1979", (RD85571 as modified by RD150271, RD 154654, RD 156206 and BV268786), for the properties at 8320, 8340, 8360 & 8440 Bridgeport Road and 8351 Sea Island Way;

be forwarded to a new Public Hearing.

CARRIED

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3. APPLICATION BY PC URBAN (VIKING WAY) HOLDINGS CORP. FOR STRATA TITLE CONVERSION AT 3671 & 3691 VIKING WAY AND 13511 & 13520 CRESTWOOD PLACE

(File Ref. No. SC 20-893905; SC 20-895413; SC 20-895414) (REDMS No. 6471629 v. 4; 77594; 6488062)

In response to queries from Committee, Bob Cabral, Chief Operating Officer, Dan Cupa, Director, Development, Bob Reid, Senior Development Manager, and Louise Tagulao, Director, Creative Marketing and Communications, PC Urban, provided the following information by teleconference:

- PC Urban does not wish accelerate the termination of leases with tenants who will not stay;
- PC Urban is committed to trying to find ways to make current tenants owners;
- PC Urban will continue to offer tenants opportunities to stay short-term on a case-by-case basis;
- PC Urban will fund a Strata Reserve Fund at the start of stratification and in keeping with the *Strata Property Act*, the fund will be 5% of the strata budget; and
- PC Urban believes that stratification offers small businesses greater autonomy over their destiny by providing ownership opportunities.

It was moved and seconded

(1) *That the three applications for Strata Title Conversion by PC Urban (Viking Way) Holdings Corp. for the properties located at 3671 & 3691 Viking Way and 13511 & 13520 Crestwood Place be approved on the fulfilment of the following conditions within 180 days of the date of this resolution:*

- (a) *Payment of all City utility charges and property taxes up to and including the current year;***
- (b) *Registration of a flood indemnity covenant on title;***
- (c) *Registration of an aircraft noise indemnity covenant on title;***
- (d) *Registration of a covenant on title identifying that no separate sales of strata lots are permitted unless the strata lots are separated by a demising wall;***
- (e) *Completion of remediation works identified in the Building Code Compliance Report prepared by CFT Engineering Inc., to the satisfaction of the Building Approvals Department;***

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- (f) Receipt of a Letter of Credit in the amount of \$36,410 to secure the provision of six additional accessible vehicle parking spaces, 24 Class 2 bicycle parking spaces, and pedestrian connections from the buildings to the sidewalk; and*
- (g) Submission of appropriate plans and documents to the City and execution of the same by the Approving Officer; and*
- (2) That the City, as the Approving Authority, delegate to the Approving Officer the authority to execute the strata conversion plan on behalf of the City, as the Approving Authority, on the basis that the conditions set out in Recommendation 1 have been satisfied.*

The question on the motion was not called as discussion ensued and the following Committee comments were noted:

- based on the tenant surveys received, a little over half of the tenants support the proposed application;
- it would be ideal for the Applicant to offer long-term leasing opportunities to existing tenants; and
- given the age of the building, 5% of the strata budget for the reserve fund seems low.

In reply to a query from Committee, Mr. Craig advised that, in comparison to a single ownership parcel, re-development of a stratified building may be more challenging because there are more owners involved.

The question on the motion was then called and it was **DEFEATED** with Cllrs. Au, Day, Greene, Steves and Wolfe opposed.

As a result, the following **referral motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That the three applications for Strata Title Conversion by PC Urban (Viking Way) Holdings Corp. for the properties located at 3671 & 3691 Viking Way and 13511 & 13520 Crestwood Place be referred back to staff for further discussion with the Applicant.

CARRIED

- 4. **APPLICATION BY WYDANCO CONSULTANTS LTD. TO RESCIND THIRD READING OF AMENDMENT BYLAWS 9628 AND 9629 AND TO UPDATE REZONING CONSIDERATIONS TO AMEND THE PROPOSED “HIGH RISE COMMERCIAL (ZC39) – BRIDGEPORT GATEWAY” ZONE FOR THE PROPERTIES AT 8320, 8340, 8360 & 8440 BRIDGEPORT ROAD AND 8311 & 8351 SEA ISLAND WAY**
(File Ref. No. ZT 19-575774/RZ 13-628557; 12-8060-20-009626/00) (REDMS No. 6470377 v. 10)

Please see Page 3 for action on this matter.

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LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE SERVICES DIVISION

5. 2021 COUNCIL AND COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

(File Ref. No. 01-0105-01) (REDMS No. 6556849)

It was moved and seconded

- (1) That Option 2 be selected as the preferred option for the 2021 Council and Committee Meeting Schedule, as detailed in Attachment 2 of the staff report dated November 3, 2020, from the Director, City Clerk's Office; and*
- (2) That the following revisions as detailed in the staff report title "2021 Council and Committee Meeting Schedule" dated November 3, 2020, from the Director, City Clerk's Office, be approved:*
 - (a) That the Regular Council meetings (open and closed) of August 9 and August 23, 2021 be cancelled; and*
 - (b) That the August 16, 2021 Public Hearing be rescheduled to September 7, 2021 at 7:00pm in the Council Chambers at Richmond City Hall.*

CARRIED

COUNCILLOR KELLY GREENE

6. INCLUSION OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND'S ANNUAL REPORT OR OTHER ANNUAL REPORT

(File Ref. No.)

It was moved and seconded

For staff to provide analysis on inclusion of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the City of Richmond's Annual Report or other annual report basis.

The question on the referral motion was not called as Councillor McPhail served a Notice of Motion and requested additional information on the matter.

As a result, Mayor Brodie advised that the "Inclusion of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the City of Richmond's Annual Report or Other Annual Report" would be placed on the November 30, 2020 General Purposes Committee agenda.

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7. **SIDEWALK WIDTH STANDARDS FOR ARTERIAL AND MINOR ARTERIAL ROADS**

(File Ref. No.)

Councillor McPhail served a Notice of Motion.

As a result, Mayor Brodie advised that the “Sidewalk Width Standards for Arterial and Minor Arterial Roads” would be placed on the November 30, 2020 General Purposes Committee agenda.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved and seconded

That the meeting adjourn (5:06 p.m.).

CARRIED

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Council of the City of Richmond held on Monday, November 16, 2020.

Mayor Malcolm D. Brodie
Chair

Hanieh Berg
Legislative Services Associate



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: General Purposes Committee
From: Marie Fenwick
Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services
Re: **City Events Program 2021**

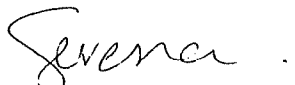


Date: November 4, 2020
File: 11-7400-01/2020-Vol
01

Staff Recommendation

1. That the City Events Program 2021 as outlined in Table 1 of the staff report titled "City Events Program 2021", dated November 4, 2020, from the Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services be approved for the following events:
 - a) Children's Arts Festival;
 - b) Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival;
 - c) Neighbourhood Celebration Grants;
 - d) Doors Open Richmond;
 - e) Steveston Salmon Festival;
 - f) Richmond Maritime Festival;
 - g) Farmers' Markets;
 - h) Richmond Has Heart; and
2. That expenditures totaling \$258,000 for the City Events Program 2021 with funding of \$151,000 unused from the approved Major Events and Programs in 2020 and an additional \$107,000 from the Rate Stabilization Account be considered in the 2021 budget process.

CM Fenwick

Marie Fenwick
Director, Arts, Culture and Heritage Services
(604-276-4288)

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Economic Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Finance Department	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Community Social Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Parks Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SENIOR STAFF REPORT REVIEW	INITIALS:	APPROVED BY CAO
		

Staff Report

Origin

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Strategy #1 A Safe and Resilient City:

Enhance and protect the safety and well-being of Richmond.

1.4 Foster a safe, caring and resilient environment.

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Strategy #3 One Community Together:

Vibrant and diverse arts and cultural activities and opportunities for community engagement and connection.

3.1 Foster community resiliency, neighbourhood identity, sense of belonging, and intercultural harmony.

3.2 Enhance arts and cultural programs and activities.

3.3 Utilize an interagency and intercultural approach to service provision.

3.4 Celebrate Richmond's unique and diverse history and heritage.

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Strategy #4 An Active and Thriving Richmond:

An active and thriving community characterized by diverse social and wellness programs, services and spaces that foster health and well-being for all.

4.1 Robust, affordable, and accessible sport, recreation, wellness and social programs for people of all ages and abilities.

The City Events Program 2021 supports the following Strategic Directions set out in the *Richmond Arts Strategy*:

Strategic Direction #1: Ensure Affordable and Accessible Arts for All

1.1.1 Review the City's offerings of free and low-cost arts programming and event, and assess required resources to keep cost barriers low.

1.1.2 Develop or expand opportunities to directly support individual artists, cultural organizations and venues that provide low and no cost public program delivery.

Strategic Direction #2: Promote Inclusivity and Diversity in the Arts

2.1. Celebrate Richmond's cultural diversity, history, growth and change as a community.

2.1.5 Connect with the diverse cultural communities of Richmond (including faith-based communities) to encourage sharing of art, food and music.

The City Event Program 2021 supports the following Strategic Directions set out in the *Cultural Harmony Plan*:

Strategic Direction #1: Intercultural Connections

- 1.1 *Continue to recognize and celebrate Richmond's diverse cultures and unique heritage through intercultural celebrations and events.*
- 1.2 *Develop and implement a neighbourhood approach to facilitating positive intercultural exchange and understanding between Richmond's diverse cultural communities, such as community-based dialogues, storytelling, and sharing of art, food, and music.*
- 1.5 *Incorporate criteria into the City Grant program that supports programs and events that facilitate intercultural interaction and promote intercultural understanding.*

Strategic Direction #5: Programs and Services

- 5.4 *Strengthen relationships with various cultural and ethnic communities in order to integrate their arts, cultural and heritage practices into the City's programs and events.*

Background

As part of the mix of programs and services delivered and supported by the City, events enrich the lives of residents by providing the opportunity for the community to connect, learn and celebrate together. Events contribute to social and economic well-being, provide valuable volunteer opportunities, and build a sense of community.

Well planned and appropriately scaled events will be an important means to maintain and build community connections as Richmond continues to navigate the challenges of COVID-19.

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with a proposed program of events for 2021 and an associated budget. This proposed program for 2021 will enable staff to work with community partners to effectively support a number of key priorities in Council's Strategic Plan as well as a number of Council-approved strategies and plans. All activities will be planned and produced in accordance with evolving health authority directions.

City Events Strategy

On March 9, 2020, Council endorsed the following guiding principles for City events:

- 1. Build local capacity by prioritizing and investing in community-driven events.
- 2. Provide opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate.
- 3. Maximize social benefits to the community by fostering volunteerism and increasing sense of community pride and belonging.
- 4. Celebrate local themes and include programming that is uniquely Richmond.

5. Advance the City's environmental sustainability goals.
6. Ensure events are safe, well-organized and sustainably funded.
7. Encourage and support the development of unique events with a regional draw that bring economic and community benefit, and raise the profile of Richmond.

Development of the City Events Strategy has begun and staff will continue to advance the Strategy further in 2021 as more is understood about the potential short and long term impacts of COVID-19. Considerations will include restrictions on gatherings, both for planning purposes as well as delivery of events, and any emerging priorities for the City.

At the initial meeting of the City Events Strategy staff working group, a number of themes emerged as priorities as the City continues to look at innovative ways to connect and engage the community. These themes include:

- accessibility of events for people with disabilities, all age groups and all income levels;
- intercultural dialogue;
- animating business districts;
- supporting local artists;
- building on local capacity/supporting authentic locally-driven events; and
- promoting local food security/addressing food insecurity.

The proposed City Events program for 2021 is designed to support both the City Event Strategy Guiding Principles endorsed by Council on March 9, 2020, as well as 2021 priorities identified by the City Events Strategy staff working group.

2020 City Event Update and Proposed 2021 City Event Program

On December 9, 2019, Council approved a City event budget of \$1.065 million to support the planning and delivery of a program of events. On May 25, 2020, in response to the uncertainties surrounding the impacts of COVID-19, Council approved a revised program with a reduced scope and a budget of \$285,000.

Below is a summary of the 2020 event program as well as a description of the events that staff recommend for 2021. The proposed 2021 program includes enough flexibility to plan for a mix of online and in-person engagement opportunities should health directions allow.

Children's Arts Festival

Overview of 2020 program

The objective of the Children's Arts Festival is to spark the imagination of children through music, hands on activities, literary and performing arts.

The 12th annual Children's Arts Festival welcomed over 6,500 attendees between February 17 – 21st, 2020 at the Richmond Library/Cultural Centre and Minoru Plaza. The event featured a fun-filled public day of creativity and entertainment on Family Day, February 17th with a range of performances and hands-on activities. Between February 18 – 21st, school children and their teachers experienced a tailor-made version of the Festival.

Attendance was down by approximately 7% from 2019, likely in response to public concerns about the then emerging COVID-19 pandemic.

Proposed Program – 2021

The Children’s Arts Festival is the City’s signature event for children aged 3 to 12, and supports many local artists through a range of programming.

Given the likelihood that gathering restrictions may still be in place in February 2021, staff recommend that a large public event on Family Day as has happened in previous years not be considered for 2021. Given that for many local schools, this event has become an annual tradition, it is proposed that staff explore opportunities for the school portion of the Festival to continue for 2021 with the Art Truck taking the Children’s Arts Festival to the schools. This initiative would also mirror previous Children’s Arts Festival outreach programs and build on the recent success that arts staff have had in supporting teachers during COVID-19.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$20,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$20,000

Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival

Overview of 2020 program

The 2020 Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival was cancelled.

Proposed Program – 2021

The Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival supports many of the Council-endorsed City Events Strategy guiding principles: building local capacity by investing in community-driven events; providing opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate; increasing sense of community pride and belonging; celebrating local themes and including programming that is uniquely Richmond; and supporting the development of a unique event with a regional draw that raises Richmond’s profile. There is also the potential to integrate elements into the festival that encourages intercultural dialogue, a priority identified by the City Events Strategy staff working group.

As initially envisioned by the B.C. Wakayama Kenjin Kai, the Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival celebrates the natural and transient beauty of the 255 Akebono cherry trees in bloom at Garry Point Park, while providing participants the opportunity to experience unique Japanese customs and tradition. Initial conversations with the co-organizers of the event indicate an interest in proceeding with planning for a Cherry Blossom Festival that is predominantly online. There is interest in considering options for a controlled event at Garry Point Park should health directions in early spring allow. The proposed theme for the 2021 Richmond Cherry Blossom Festival is “HOPE”.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$15,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$15,000

Doors Open Richmond

Overview of 2020 program

Doors Open Richmond is an annual event that welcomes visitors to “behind-the-scenes” experiences at various cultural sites across the city. Originally intended to be a two-day event over the June 6-7th weekend, due to COVID-19 restrictions, this year’s event was delivered online. Over the course of two weeks, through content hosted on the Richmond Museum Society’s Doors Open website, individuals were given the opportunity to “experience” sites from their homes.

Of the 40 partner sites originally expected, 37 were able to participate online. Event organizers at the Richmond Museum and partner sites contributed to producing content, with 135 virtual experiences pushed out through Facebook and Instagram using the unifying hashtag #DoorsOpenOnline, resulting in over 20,000 views.

Proposed Program - 2021

Doors Open Richmond supports many of the guiding principles of the City Events Strategy: building local capacity by investing in community-driven events; providing opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate; maximizing social benefits to the community by fostering volunteerism and increasing sense of community pride and belonging; and celebrating local themes and including programming that is uniquely Richmond. This event offers numerous opportunities to encourage intercultural dialogue, a priority identified by the City Events Strategy staff working group.

It is proposed that City funding be provided to allow for a reduced scale event in June 2021 that includes a combination of in-person activations at partnering sites as health directions allow, as well as an online component that builds on the experience gained and content created for this year’s program.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$20,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$16,000

It is proposed that any additional funds brought forward by Richmond Museum Society to support this event be used for program enhancements.

Neighbourhood Celebration Grants

Overview of 2020 program

The Richmond Neighbourhood Celebration Grant Program was initially established as part of the Richmond Canada 150 program to help small, Richmond based non-profit organizations and neighbourhood groups plan and execute activities and events to create lasting memories.

The 2020 Neighbourhood Celebration Grant Program was announced to the public on February 11, 2020 and 62 applications were received. Applicants included parent advisory committees, student councils, neighbourhood and strata groups and community societies. In May 2020, Council approved keeping the grant funding in place and extending the deadline for proposed activities to 2021. A survey of grant applicants found that 93% of applicants who responded would like to keep their applications open for 2021.

Proposed Program - 2021

The Neighbourhood Celebration Grants Program supports a number of the guiding principles of the City Events Strategy: building local capacity by investing in community-driven events; providing opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate; and maximizing social benefits to the community by fostering volunteerism and increasing sense of community pride and belonging. This grant program offers the potential to encourage intercultural dialogue, a priority identified by the City Events Strategy staff working group.

It is proposed that the previously approved funding is left in place to support a Neighbourhood Celebration Grant Program in 2021, should health regulations allow. If approved, staff will update Council by memorandum should gathering restrictions be relaxed to the point where it is feasible to re-launch the program.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$75,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$0

Steveston Salmon Festival / Canada Day*Overview of 2020 program*

The Steveston Community Society voted to cancel the 2020 Steveston Salmon Festival in April 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. In order to acknowledge the important role the Steveston Salmon Festival has played in community Canada Day celebrations for the past 75 years, the Steveston Salmon Festival Organizing Committee, comprised of members from the Society and City staff, collaborated to develop an online program that reinforced the importance of adhering to provincial health orders during times of celebration by providing opportunities for Richmond residents to get creative in celebrating our local and national pride, together but apart.

An overview of community participation is as follows:

- Over 16,000 people viewed Richmond's content across all digital platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and the Richmond.ca/CanadaDay web page;
- Videos were viewed over 8,000 times, including the Welcome Program, singing of O Canada and the Uzume Taiko drumming demonstration; and
- 50 submissions were received for the Home Parade contest, with over 500 votes being cast for the favourites in each of five categories.

Proposed Program - 2021

The Steveston Salmon Festival supports many of the guiding principles of the City Events Strategy: building local capacity by investing in community-driven events; providing opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate; maximizing social benefits to the community by fostering volunteerism and increasing sense of community pride and belonging; celebrating local themes and including programming that is uniquely Richmond; and supporting the development of a unique event with a regional draw that raises Richmond's profile.

Initial conversations with the Steveston Community Society indicate an interest in working collaboratively with the City to plan some elements of the Steveston Salmon Festival that can be delivered safely, even if the current restrictions on gathering are still in place. Ideas include the

traditional Salmon Bake (drive through or timed pick up) and as well as looking at ways to engage the local catchment schools. It is proposed that the 2021 event focus on highlighting the important role salmon has played in the community. The Society's intention is to defer recognition of the 75th anniversary of the Salmon Festival to a future date when gatherings are once again fully supported by health authorities.

The Steveston Community Society has also indicated initial support for a City-wide online engagement initiative to celebrate Canada Day.

Proposed City support of these proposed July 1st activities would include assistance with permits, security, traffic control, and communications to support and promote on site activities in and around the Steveston Community Centre and park, as well as programming and marketing/communications support to develop and deliver an online (and/or if appropriate, neighbourhood-based) Richmond-wide Canada Day program.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$25,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$25,000

It is proposed that any additional funds brought forward by Steveston Community Society to support this event be used for program enhancements.

Richmond Maritime Festival

Overview of 2020 program

In response to the Provincial Health Authority ban on events with more than 50 people and in alignment with the Restoring Richmond Plan, the organizers of the Richmond Maritime Festival (Richmond Arts Coalition, Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site Society and City staff) planned and delivered a re-imagined online event over 11 days. The Richmond Arts Coalition collaborated with City staff to develop a revised program which allowed for \$65,000 of funding from the Department of Canadian Heritage to produce the arts component of the festival. Original content was premiered daily, featuring pre-recorded performances, a live digital performance, hands-on activities and storytelling that celebrated the City's maritime heritage with the Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site as the backdrop.

Highlights of the *Richmond Maritime Festival Re-Imagined* include:

- 62 local artists, 18 artisans and 19 heritage performers featured over the 11 day festival;
- Over 46,000 people viewed the content on Facebook and Instagram;
- Approximately 6,500 video views across Facebook and YouTube;
- Over 5,100 page views on RichmondMaritimeFestival.ca;
- Over 600 contest entries were received through the @FunRichmond social media accounts to enter to win a sail on the Providence, Britannia's flagship; and
- Over 2,800 engagements (likes, comments, shares) on Facebook and Instagram, featuring exclusively positive interactions.

While Council had approved funding for boat recruitment as part of the revised event program endorsed in May 2020, given the restrictive provincial health direction regarding gatherings, the decision was made to not proceed with on-site activities as part of the event. Britannia's Flagship, the Providence, was featured as part of the online program.

Proposed Program - 2021

The Richmond Maritime Festival embodies many of the guiding principles of the City Events Strategy - building local capacity by investing in community-driven events; providing opportunities for Richmond residents and community groups to collaborate, contribute and participate; maximizing social benefits to the community by increasing sense of community pride and belonging; celebrating local themes and including programming that is uniquely Richmond; and supporting the development of a unique event with a regional draw that raises Richmond's profile.

Initial conversations with Richmond Arts Coalition and the Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site Society indicate that both organizations are passionate about moving forward with planning for an event in 2021 that will truly celebrate the unique maritime heritage of the historically significant Britannia Shipyards site.

The Richmond Arts Coalition has submitted an application to the Department of Canadian Heritage for grant funding to support the event in 2021. It is proposed that the working group, made up of representatives from the Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site Society, Richmond Arts Coalition and City staff, continue its collaborative planning process for an event in 2021 that includes an intentional focus on activities that will allow visitors to experience and appreciate the fishing and boatbuilding industries that thrived in Steveston over the past century.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$43,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$15,000 to support maritime-themed arts programming such as roving and stage(d) performances, storytelling, demonstrations, interactive/hands on activities and artist installations as appropriate given current health guidelines, as well as event marketing and communications.

It is proposed that any additional funds brought forward by Richmond Arts Coalition or Britannia Shipyards National Historic Site Society to support this event be used for program enhancements.

Farmers' Markets (Farm Fest at Garden City Lands)*Overview of 2020 program*

The 2020 Farm Fest at Garden City Lands was cancelled. Due to the relatively high cost for the City to host a single day farmers market on the Garden City Lands, Council directed \$20,000 be allocated to support and enhance existing markets. This funding was used to support an extension of the Kwantlen St. Farmers Market into the fall season, as well as support the Sharing Farm to do an additional planting and commit to four of the extended market dates. This extension will provide Richmond residents with access to locally grown produce and food products every Tuesday until December 15th in an open air venue with COVID-19 protocols in alignment with guidelines set out by the BC Centre for Disease Control.

Proposed Program - 2021

Considering the success of the program in 2020, it is proposed that funding be allocated to support existing markets and consider alternative pop-up farmers markets in 2021. The objectives of this program would include promoting local farmers, supporting and promoting

options for Richmond residents to access local food in an outdoor setting, and building on the opportunity to address food insecurity in innovative ways in response to the pandemic.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$20,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$12,000

Richmond Has Heart/ We Are Richmond BC

In addition to the revision to the existing programs as described above, building on the success of the #RichmondHasHeart initiative, and supporting the We Are Richmond BC initiative, staff propose supporting these two campaigns in 2021 through a series of coordinated virtual and neighbourhood-scale activations that will provide opportunities for residents to engage with each other and in public spaces in a carefully controlled manner.

Programming could include:

- Participatory activities reflective of themes that are uniquely Richmond that incorporate appropriate physical distancing and hygiene considerations;
- Collaborating with community partners, local businesses and Richmond-based artists to provide opportunities to animate local business districts, parks and open spaces, and invite residents back to rediscover neighbourhood offerings while enjoying local entertainment; and
- Opportunities to include programming elements that support priority themes identified by the City Events Strategy staff working group, such as encouraging intercultural dialogue and promoting food security.

Proposed 2021 City Events Budget: \$40,000

Requested City funding for 2021: \$4,000

Table 1: 2021 Proposed City Event Program and Budget

Event	Council approved funding - revised events program - 2020	Funds remaining from 2020 budget	Total proposed new City funding - 2021	Total proposed 2021 City Events budget
Children's Arts Festival (CAF)	\$75,000	0	\$20,000	\$20,000
Cherry Blossom Festival	0	0	\$15,000	\$15,000
Doors Open	\$20,000	\$4,000	\$16,000	\$20,000
Neighbourhood Celebration Grants	\$75,000	\$75,000	0	\$75,000
Steveston Salmon Festival / Canada Day	\$10,000	0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Richmond Maritime Festival	\$45,000	\$28,000	\$15,000	\$43,000
Farmers Markets (Farm Fest)	\$20,000	\$8,000	\$12,000	\$20,000
Richmond Has Heart/ We Are Richmond BC	\$40,000	\$36,000	\$4,000	\$40,000
Total	\$285,000	\$151,000	\$107,000	\$258,000

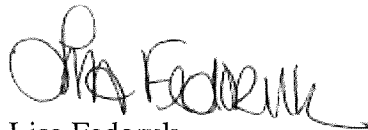
Financial Impact

Staff propose a total 2021 City Events Program budget of \$258,000, with funding of \$151,000 unused from the approved Major Events and Programs in 2020 and an additional \$107,000 from the Rate Stabilization Account to be considered in the 2021 budget process.

Should restrictions on gatherings relax sooner than anticipated and/or additional opportunities emerge, staff will report back to Council with updates and if required, individual funding requests for consideration.

Conclusion

Events enrich the lives of residents by providing the opportunity for the community to connect, contribute, learn and celebrate together. They contribute to social and economic well-being, fostering community resiliency, building community capacity and a sense of community identity and contribute to a vibrant city with a strong sense of place and distinct identity. A program of events for 2021 that is flexible enough to be delivered online or in person will allow the City to work collaboratively with a range of community organizations to safely deliver on a number of priorities identified in Council's Strategic Plan and in alignment with the principles approved by Council for a future City Events Strategy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lisa Fedoruk', with a stylized, flowing script.

Lisa Fedoruk
Major Events Program Lead
(604) 276-4320



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: General Purposes Committee
From: Bryan Shepherd
Acting Director, Public Works Operations
Date: November 5, 2020
File: 10-6370-01/2019-Vol 01
Re: Environment and Climate Change Canada Discussion Paper on Plastics
Action: City of Richmond Response

Staff Recommendation

That the City of Richmond response to the discussion paper titled "A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution," as outlined in Attachment 4 of the staff report titled, "Environment and Climate Change Canada Discussion Paper on Plastics Action: City of Richmond Response," dated November 5, 2020 from the Acting Director, Public Works Operations be approved and forwarded to the Director of the Plastics and Marine Litter Division of Environment and Climate Change Canada.

Bryan Shepherd
Acting Director, Public Works Operations
(604-233-3334)

Att. 4

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Sustainability & District Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SENIOR STAFF REPORT REVIEW	INITIALS: 	APPROVED BY SAO

Staff Report

Origin

On October 10, 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada (“ECCC”) launched consultation on a discussion paper titled, *A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution* (the “Discussion Paper”) which details proposed management steps under the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (“CEPA”) to eliminate plastic pollution in Canada (Attachment 1). These proposed steps include the intention to ban six harmful single-use plastics, establish recycled content requirements, and improve and expand extended producer responsibility across Canada. Feedback from the public and stakeholders on the approach will be accepted until December 9, 2020, with regulatory changes expected to be finalized by the end of 2021.

This report presents information and comments for Council’s consideration as Richmond’s proposed response to the Discussion Paper. The comments as outlined in this report have been formulated to align with Council’s actions to date on the issue of single-use plastics.

This report supports Council’s Strategic Plan 2018-2022 Strategy #2 A Sustainable and Environmentally Conscious City:

Environmentally conscious decision-making that demonstrates leadership in implementing innovative, sustainable practices and supports the City's unique biodiversity and island ecology.

2.1 Continued leadership in addressing climate change and promoting circular economic principles.

2.2 Policies and practices support Richmond's sustainability goals.

Analysis

Richmond City Council has taken many steps to address the ever-growing issue of plastic waste in the environment, namely through the City’s Single-Use Plastic and Other Items Bylaw No. 10000 (the “Bylaw 10000”). Bylaw 10000 received approval from the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change Strategy (the “Ministry”) on March 11, 2020. With this approval, the City is able to move forward with the ban on plastic checkout bags, straws, and foam cups and containers at a time it considers appropriate.

The challenging issue of plastic waste and pollution has garnered attention from senior levels of government, sparking consultation by both the provincial and federal governments on various initiatives as discussed in Attachment 2. In addition to its own actions, Richmond has also actively participated in providing input to provincial consultation. The intended actions by ECCC serve to further raise the profile of the issue of plastic pollution.

A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution

ECCC has indicated that comments and feedback on the Discussion Paper will be received by email until December 9, 2020. To support the feedback process, ECCC is conducting a series of six webinars, commencing end-October through end-November with a final recap session in January, 2021. Staff are participating in these webinars/discussions. At the completion of the feedback process, next steps will include engagement with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders on the design of the regulatory instruments and the approaches outlined in the Discussion Paper. Regulatory changes are expected by the end of 2021.

Staff have proposed feedback comments (Attachment 4) for submission to ECCC regarding the questions posed in the Discussion Paper. The proposed feedback that follows focuses on the three key theme areas:

1. ***Managing single-use plastics:*** *Ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastics, where warranted and supported by science. The six items proposed to be restricted are plastic checkout bags, stir sticks, six-pack rings, cutlery, straws and food service ware made from problematic plastics (e.g. expanded polystyrene).*

The City's proposed response supports and provides additional suggested scientific research to support a robust approach on this issue. Comments align with the City's Bylaw 10000 actions to provide temporary exemptions for those with disabilities. The need for consistency in certifications and standards is highlighted, including that related to misleading industry labelling of products noted as 'compostable' and 'biodegradable'.

2. ***Establishing performance standards:*** *Proposed regulations to require performance standards for plastic products and packaging. This will establish a minimum percentage of recycled content, rules for measuring and reporting and technical guidelines and related tools to help meet requirements.*

Staff expect that this aspect of the proposed regulations will garner significant response from the plastics industry, who are best positioned to do so in light of their greater familiarity with the processes used to create and recycle plastics. Staff comments include suggestions to align minimum recycled content standards with those already in existence (e.g. European Union/California, etc.). Greater research and understanding of the processes used to recycle plastics, such as through chemical or mechanical processes, is identified as is an emphasis on overall lifecycle assessments.

3. ***Ensuring end-of-life responsibility:*** *Work with provinces and territories to develop consistent, comprehensive and transparent extended producer responsibility programs with national targets, standards and regulations.*

BC is a leader in extended producer responsibility programs. Staff comments suggest continued actions through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment in order to support harmonization of extended producer responsibility programs across Canada.

Given BC's leadership role, feedback suggests allowing for higher producer standards conducive to the local environment as long as minimal federal standards are met.

Implications of Federal Actions on the City's proposed Bylaw 10000

The items outlined in the discussion paper are positive developments, helping to create a groundswell of change to address the ever increasing problem of plastic pollution – not just in Canada, but internationally. Actions are needed at all levels of government to address this challenge.

Through preliminary discussions with internal staff and Ministry representatives, City staff do not anticipate the federal action will in any way preclude the City's ability to implement Bylaw 10000. It is expected that as long as the City's approach addresses minimal requirements established by anticipated federal regulations, the City would not be limited on either timing or scope for the implementation of its Bylaw 10000. In fact, it is likely that the City's actions will be undertaken well in advance of any federal movement in this regard. This will serve to adequately prepare the community for future federal actions.

Implementation of the City's Bylaw 10000 will be brought forward at a time considered appropriate in light of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the community and in particular, the business community. As part of this, staff will continue to monitor and participate in both provincial and federal engagement opportunities as they relate to the implementation of the City's Bylaw 10000.

Financial Impact

None.

Conclusion

This report presents an overview of the discussion paper titled, *A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution* and provides City of Richmond feedback recommendations, as outlined in Attachment 4, for Council's consideration for submission to Environment and Climate Change Canada.



Suzanne Bycraft
Manager, Fleet and Environmental Programs
(604-233-3338)

- Att. 1: *A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution*
2: Summary of Senior Government Actions on Plastic Waste and Pollution
3: City of Richmond Comments – *Recycling Regulation: Policy Intentions Paper*
4: City of Richmond Comments – *A Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastic Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution*



A proposed integrated management approach to plastic products to prevent waste and pollution

DISCUSSION PAPER



Canada

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Aussi disponible en français

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Purpose

The Government of Canada is taking steps toward eliminating plastic pollution in Canada, including potentially banning or restricting certain harmful single-use plastic products, where warranted and supported by science. This discussion paper is seeking input on a proposed integrated management approach to plastics to take a number of actions, including regulations which would be developed under the provisions of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA).

Introduction

Plastic plays an important part in the lives of Canadians and in the Canadian economy, including in helping Canadians protect themselves from the spread of COVID-19. Plastic is low-cost, durable, and useful in a wide range of applications, including packaging, clothing, medical and personal protective equipment (PPE) and construction materials. However, the way plastic waste is managed in Canada is an issue of growing concern. According to a recent study conducted by Deloitte,¹ over 3 million tonnes of plastics were discarded as waste in Canada in 2016, and only 9% was recycled. Plastic waste burdens our economy, representing a \$7.8B lost opportunity. When leaked into the natural environment, plastic threatens the health of our wildlife, ecosystems, rivers, lakes and oceans. In 2016, 29,000 tonnes of plastic waste entered the Canadian environment as pollution.

Achieving zero plastic waste

Action is needed to eliminate plastic pollution at its source by reducing the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills or the environment. This can be achieved through greater prevention, collection, innovation and value recovery of plastic waste and transitioning to a more circular economy for plastics. The development and scaling up of new forms of plastic and new technologies provides opportunities to incentivize and support improved recovery of resources from products and packaging at the end of their useful life. Retaining materials and products in a circular economy not only reduces greenhouse gases emissions and pressure on the environment, but also has significant economic benefits. The transition to a more circular economy would save costs, increase competitiveness, stimulate innovation, support prosperity by creating new jobs and reduce the amount of plastic entering the environment.

Under Canada's G7 presidency in 2018, the Government of Canada championed the development of the Ocean Plastics Charter,² which commits to a more resource-efficient and lifecycle approach to plastics stewardship, on land and at sea. The Charter establishes targets to improve management of plastics, including:

- working with industry towards 100% reusable, recyclable, or, where viable alternatives do not exist, recoverable, plastics by 2030;

¹ *Economic Study of the Canadian Plastic Industry, Markets and Waste* (2019), available at: http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2019/eccc/En4-366-1-2019-eng.pdf

² Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/managing-reducing-waste/international-commitments/ocean-plastics-charter.html>.

- working with industry towards increasing recycled content by at least 50% in plastic products where applicable by 2030;
- working with industry and other levels of government, to reuse and/or recycle at least 55% of plastic packaging by 2030 and recover 100% of all plastics by 2040; and
- working with industry towards reducing the use of microbeads in personal care products, and addressing other sources of microplastics.

In November 2018, through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME), the federal, provincial and territorial governments approved in principle a Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste.³ Building on the Ocean Plastics Charter, the strategy takes a circular economy approach to plastics and provides a framework for action in Canada. Federal, provincial and territorial governments are collaborating on implementing the Strategy via an Action Plan⁴ by developing, among other things:

- guidance to facilitate consistent extended producer responsibility policies for plastics;
- national performance requirements and standards for plastics, including targets and timelines for increasing recycled content; and
- assessing infrastructure needs for improved plastic lifecycle management.

Science assessment of plastic pollution

In October 2020, the Government of Canada released a Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution.⁵ The Science Assessment presents a thorough scientific review of the occurrence and potential impacts of plastic pollution on human health and the environment. Information included in this assessment indicates that:

- plastic pollution, in both macroplastic and microplastic form, is everywhere in the environment;
- macroplastics have been shown to cause physical harm to individual animals and to have the potential to negatively affect the habitat of animals;
- exposure to macroplastics is not expected to be of concern for human health;
- the evidence is less clear and requires more research for potential effects of microplastics on individual animals and the environment; there is also limited information about the potential human health effects of microplastics, and while a concern for human health has not been identified at this time, further research is needed in this area; and
- there are a multitude of sources that contribute to plastic pollution

The Science Assessment recommends pursuing actions to reduce macroplastics and microplastics that end up in the environment, in accordance with the precautionary principle, which states that "where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation".⁶

³ Available at: <https://www.ccme.ca/en/resources/waste/waste/plastic-waste.html>.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/evaluating-existing-substances/science-assessment-plastic-pollution.html>

⁶ *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999*, SC 1999, c 33, preamble.

Managing plastics using CEPA

In order to take action as recommended in the Science Assessment, the Government of Canada has proposed using enabling authorities under CEPA to regulate certain plastic manufactured items⁷. This will allow the Government to enact regulations that target sources of plastic pollution and change behaviour at key stages in the lifecycle of plastic products, such as design, manufacture, use, disposal and recovery in order to reduce pollution and create the conditions for achieving a circular plastics economy.

Rationale and objectives for an integrated management approach to plastics

Currently, Canada's large, complex and important plastics economy is mostly linear, which results in a significant amount of plastics waste being landfilled or released into the environment. The report prepared by Deloitte estimates that in 2016, 86% of plastic waste ended up in landfills, while 1% or 29,000 tonnes entered the environment as pollution.⁸ Actions across the value chain or that promote innovation most likely will result in the systemic changes necessary to achieve zero plastic waste and eliminate plastic pollution.

While various governments, industry, scientists, civil society groups and others are working hard to move towards a circular plastics economy, a number of key challenges stand in the way. These include:

- **primary and secondary plastics compete:** competition is difficult for the recycling industry because of inconsistent feedstock composition and a more labour-intensive cost structure compared to primary resin production which can take advantage of economies of scale;
- **weak end-markets for recycled plastics:** in some cases, recycled resins are a cheaper alternative for product manufacturers, for example for use in less demanding applications, but overall the inconsistent supply of quality feedstock at a competitive price undermines the establishment of viable and lasting end-markets;
- **collection rates are low:** only 25% of plastics are collected and sent to a sorting facility (e.g., through curbside collection, recycling depots, or deposit-refund systems),⁹ and only a fraction of collected plastics is recycled because of contamination, infrastructure deficiencies, and lack of markets;
- **insufficient recovery options:** current near absence of high volume recovery options, losses from existing processes, and competition from low cost disposal alternatives, such as landfills, point to the need for investments in innovation and infrastructure, in particular to commercialize and scale up new technologies; and
- **cost of plastic pollution is shouldered by individuals and communities:** the responsibility for preventing and managing land-based sources of plastic pollution, such as urban and

⁷ Available at: [LINK]

⁸ *Supra* note 1.

⁹ *Ibid.*

roadside litter, is largely shouldered by municipalities, civil society organizations and volunteers, at great cost.

No one measure can overcome these challenges. As part of its comprehensive agenda, the Government of Canada is developing an integrated management approach to plastics, which over time would seek to achieve the following objectives:

- **eliminate certain sources of plastic pollution:** reduce environmental harm caused by plastic products, in particular single-use plastics, by managing or, where necessary, prohibiting their use;
- **strengthen domestic end-markets for recycled plastics:** stimulate demand for recycled plastic that can drive the development of sustainable and resilient recycling markets and spur the investment in recovery infrastructure;
- **improve the value recovery of plastic products and packaging:** raise collection and recycling rates of plastic products and packaging, reduce the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills or the environment, and incentivize investment in infrastructure that can supply secondary end-markets with sufficient quantities of high-quality recycled plastics; and
- **support innovation and the scaling up of new technologies:** provide the incentives and regulatory space for businesses and researchers to develop, test and scale up technologies that help prevent plastic waste and pollution, such as new forms of plastic, new technologies for recovering value from plastic waste, and innovative business practices to improve the management of plastics throughout the value chain.

This integrated management approach to plastics will involve regulatory and non-regulatory actions. Non-regulatory instruments could be used by governments, industry and civil society to improve the management of plastics within their jurisdictions or control. Regulatory instruments are intended to ensure that rules are in place at key stages of the plastics lifecycle to drive the change necessary to achieve the objectives described above.

Choosing the best instruments

A broad range of regulatory and non-regulatory instruments is available, allowing the government to choose the type of intervention. A number of considerations factor into the choice of instrument or mix of instruments that are best suited to help achieve the management objective on a sustained basis while supporting innovation. These include environmental effectiveness, economic efficiency, health and safety, and distributional impacts across sectors, regions, and segments of the Canadian population.

Regulations and voluntary instruments (for example, guidelines) will be developed using CEPA or another effective mechanism. These will seek to:

- **manage single-use plastics,** including banning or restricting certain single-use plastics that cause harm, where warranted and supported by scientific evidence;
- **establish performance standards** for plastic products to reduce (or eliminate) their environmental impact and stimulate demand for recycled plastics; and
- **ensure end-of-life responsibility,** so that companies that manufacture or import plastic products or sell items with plastic packaging are responsible for collecting and recycling them.

These instruments and measures will be designed to complement each other as well as other policies, programs and actions implemented by federal, provincial, territorial and local governments. The success of one instrument will enhance the outcomes of all the others and contribute to achieving zero plastic waste. All instruments and measures are the subject of consultation and in-depth socio-economic analysis. A regulatory instrument is also always accompanied by a comprehensive Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement that is posted on the *Canada Gazette*, and which includes a cost-benefit analysis, as well as estimates of the administrative burden on regulated entities and impacts to small businesses.

Roles and responsibilities

The integrated management approach to plastics proposed in this discussion paper recognizes that everyone has a role to play in achieving zero plastic waste and eliminating plastic pollution, including:

- **Government of Canada:** Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), as well as other federal departments and agencies, will design regulatory instruments and other measures, work with other levels of government to avoid duplication, promote and ensure compliance, monitor outcomes, and be receptive to feedback in implementing programs, as well as monitor and work with other governments to address any trade implications.
- **provinces and territories:** the Government of Canada recognizes the leadership role provided by provinces and territories in developing, regulating and overseeing waste management systems, including recycling programs, and will support provincial and territorial governments in working to increase diversion rates for plastics, among other things.
- **local governments:** In response to provincial and territorial regulations, waste management services in Canada have traditionally been delivered or coordinated by cities, towns and regional authorities, which includes curbside or depot collection, sorting and separation operations, disposal facilities (landfills or incinerators), plus public education and promotion. Local authorities also deal with litter issues and street cleaning. In all cases, plastics waste is present and must be managed appropriately.
- **indigenous Peoples:** Indigenous peoples have an important role to play as traditional stewards of lands affected by plastic pollution, rights holders, and decision-makers for waste management issues in Indigenous communities, including on reserve land.
- **plastic producers and product manufacturers:** industry leadership and innovation is essential for better management of plastics. Producers of plastic resins and manufacturers of plastic products and packaging are best-placed to innovate and develop new solutions to address plastic waste in addition to meeting obligations established by regulatory instruments.
- **recyclers:** the Government of Canada will look to recyclers to support and enable systemic change in the plastic economy by effectively and efficiently recycling all the plastics collected and providing high-quality recyclable plastics to use as feedstock for new and innovative products.
- **Canadians:** all Canadians can do their part by reducing the amount of plastic waste they create, correctly sorting and binning recyclable plastics, and avoiding littering.

Working with provinces and territories

The integrated management approach to plastics recognizes the central role played by provinces and territories in reducing plastic waste, eliminating plastic pollution and managing waste more generally. This is why the Government of Canada worked with its provincial and territorial counterparts in the CCME to develop the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste. All jurisdictions must work together

to drive the change necessary to move to a more circular economy for plastics across Canada. Among other things, a circular economy for plastics will:

- help businesses use resources and capital assets more efficiently;
- create new revenue streams through improved value recovery, and markets for new technologies and materials; and
- support the transition to a low-carbon economy by moving Canada away from linear models of resource use.

The Government of Canada will align measures developed under the integrated management approach to plastics with the guidance, standards and targets being developed in support of the CCME Strategy and Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste.

Consideration of measures and programs already in place and complementarity with the roles of provincial, territorial and municipal governments will also be an important factor in the choice and design of instruments. The Government will work with its partners and stakeholders in Northern, remote and Indigenous communities to take into account their unique circumstances. Where appropriate, the Government of Canada will also seek agreements with provincial and territorial governments to minimize or eliminate duplication or overlapping rules.

Managing single-use plastics

Canadians and businesses rely on single-use plastics and packaging for various purposes, from convenience to essential health and safety applications, and their use is increasing. Many of these plastic products are poorly managed at their end-of-life and have low recycling rates. Some single-use plastics that end up in the environment cause harm to ecosystems and wildlife, and those that are not recycled are a lost resource for the economy. The Government of Canada has committed to banning or restricting certain harmful single-use plastics, where warranted and supported by science.

Scope

Single-use plastics have been defined in recent work as "designed to be thrown away after being used only once".¹⁰ These items include, among others:

- **packaging:** primary packaging (for example, food wrappers, retail product packaging, beverage and shampoo bottles), secondary or short lived packaging (for example, shopping bags, fruit & vegetable bags, containers), and sanitary packaging for sterile items (for example, syringes);
- **convenience items:** utensils, hot and cold drink cups and lids, straws, stir sticks, disposable wipes, and quick-serve containers; and
- **essential items:** masks and latex gloves in the dental and medical field, sterile packaging.

¹⁰ United Nations Environment Programme, *Single-use Plastics: a Roadmap for Sustainability: Fact-sheet for Policymakers* (2018), https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/25523/singleUsePlastic_sustainability_factsheet_EN.pdf

In addition to single-use plastics, there is a category of **short-lived disposable products or their components**, which includes pens, toothbrushes and their parts such as cotton swabs stems, cigarette butts and bottle caps.

The growing use of these items can present different challenges, such as:

- pollution in the environment and harm to wildlife through litter or accidental releases from commercial and industrial facilities or during transport;
- hampering of recycling, composting or wastewater treatment processes, due to small format, material choice and contamination; and
- inefficient use of material resources when cost-effective and low-impact alternatives are available.

Management of single-use plastics should also reflect the vital functions some single-use plastics play in keeping Canadians safe and healthy, assisting people with accessibility needs, and preserving food. For example, personal protective equipment includes some single-use plastics, such as masks and gloves. These are necessary to keep Canadians safe from the transmission of disease, in particular COVID-19. The Government of Canada will consider whether products that play vital roles such as these should be exempted from management measures, or whether measures should be designed to avoid limiting supply and accessibility (for example, by focusing on areas such as end-of-life management or litter prevention and clean-up) or stipulate acceptable alternatives.

The Government also recognizes the potential for new and innovative technologies to improve the environmental outcomes of some single-use products. For example, the use of compostable, bio-based or biodegradable plastics may in some cases improve a product's environmental footprint or increase recovery rates of single-use items when they become waste. The Government will consider how the ban or the restriction on certain harmful single-use plastics might be designed to support the growth of new and innovative technologies that further the goals of environmental protection and the transition to a circular economy.

Banning or restricting certain harmful single-use plastics as early as 2021

ECCC has conducted an analysis of available data to determine which items meet the requirements for a proposed ban or restriction. Sources of data include:

- Canadian citizen science and civil society data on which single-use plastics are most commonly found on Canadian beaches and shorelines;¹¹
- ECCC-commissioned reports, *Single-use Plastics in Canada* (Cheminfo, 2018) and *Economic Study of Canada's Plastics Industry, Markets and Waste* (Deloitte, 2019);
- sector-specific research on commonly used single-use plastics in Canada;
- work on single-use plastics prioritized for reduction actions by other jurisdictions within Canada; and
- work on single-use plastics prioritized for reduction by international organizations.

¹¹ <https://www.shorelinecleanup.ca/impact-visualized-data>

In addition, while there is little data currently available on the plastic waste impacts of COVID-19, ECCC is aware of the potential increase in plastic waste and pollution caused by essential personal protective equipment.

Items were identified using the information sources above to provide a preliminary list of products that may be environmentally or value-recovery problematic, and which merited further analysis through a Management Framework for Single-use Plastics:

- Bags, including
 - checkout bags,
 - produce and bulk food barrier bags,
 - garbage bags, and
 - dry cleaning bags
- Packaging not necessary for the protection of food or goods, including:
 - multi-packaging,
 - produce stickers, and
 - some films
- Cosmetic and personal care products and packaging, including
 - cotton swab sticks
 - flushable wipes, and
 - disposable personal care items
- Plastic packaging used in aquaculture and coastal industries (for example., strapping bands)
- Food packaging, including:
 - beverage bottles and caps,
 - snack food wrappers, and
 - some films
- Food packaging and service ware (for example., takeout containers and lids, plates, bowls and cups) made from problematic plastics, including:
 - foamed plastics,
 - black plastic,
 - polyvinyl chloride (PVC),
 - oxo-degradable plastic, or
 - multiple (composite) materials including one or more plastics
- Coffee pods
- Plastics used in medical applications, including personal protective equipment such as:
 - masks,
 - gowns, and
 - gloves
- Cigarette filters
- Contact lenses and packaging
- Food service ware, including:
 - hot and cold drink cups and lids
 - straws
 - stir sticks
 - cutlery, and
 - condiment portion cups and sachets

The Management Framework for Single-use Plastics establishes a three-step process to determine if management is needed, and identifies the options for meeting management objectives:

Management framework approach for single-use plastics

Steps	Details
1. Categorize:	Group single-use plastic items into categories and identify considerations for exemptions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. environmentally problematic 2. value recovery problematic
2. Set management objectives:	For priority categories, determine which objective in the waste management hierarchy should be pursued: (1) eliminate or reduce from the Canadian market, or (2) increase recycling or recovery rate.

Steps	Details
3. Choose an instrument:	Based on the objective chosen for each product, choose the appropriate instrument to achieve the goal informed by the <i>Instrument Choice Framework for Risk Management under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act</i> .

Step 1: Characterizing single-use plastics

The first step is to categorize single-use plastics as environmentally problematic, value-recovery problematic, or both. In addition, considerations should be identified for possible exemptions to management action. This is done using the following criteria:

Table 1: Criteria for the characterization of single-use plastics

Categories of single-use plastics	Criteria
1) Environmentally problematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalent in natural and/or urban environments, according to citizen science, civil society and/or municipal litter audit data Known or suspected to cause environmental harm (for example., ingestion by wildlife or entanglement risk to wildlife, etc.)
2) Value recovery problematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampers recycling systems or wastewater treatment (nutrient or additive contamination, material or size/shape incompatible with recycling technology, etc.) Low to very low recycling rate (lower than average recycling rate for packaging, from 0-22%) Barriers to increasing their recycling rate exist
Considerations for exemptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform an essential function (for example., accessibility, health and safety, security) No viable alternative exists that can serve the same function Specification of acceptable & available alternative material

A single-use plastic can be considered environmentally problematic and/or value-recovery problematic if it meets the criteria in the above table. Table 2 illustrates how ECCC categorized select single-use plastics, drawing from the best available information listed above:

Table 2: Analysis of information of selected single-use plastic products

	Environmentally problematic		Value recovery problematic			Exemption considerations	
	Prevalent in environment	Known or suspected to cause environmental harm	Hampers recycling and/or wastewater treatment	Non-recyclable, low or very low recycling rate	Barriers to increasing recycling rate	Performs essential function	No viable alternatives
Plastic checkout bags	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Stir sticks	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Six-pack rings	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

	Environmentally problematic		Value recovery problematic			Exemption considerations	
	Prevalent in environment	Known or suspected to cause environmental harm	Hampers recycling and/or wastewater treatment	Non-recyclable, low or very low recycling rate	Barriers to increasing recycling rate	Performs essential function	No viable alternatives
Cutlery	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In some cases, for security	
Straws	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	In some cases, for accessibility	
Food packaging and service ware made from problematic plastics	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Other bags (for example, garbage)			✓	✓	✓		
Snack food wrappers	Some kinds		Some kinds (for example, bioplastics)	✓	✓	✓	
Multi-packaging			✓	✓	✓		
Disposable personal care items			✓	✓	✓		
Beverage bottles and caps	✓	✓					
Contact lenses and packaging	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Hot and cold drink cups and lids	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Cigarette filters	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓

Step 2: Setting management objectives

The proposed environmental objectives of the Management Framework for Single-use Plastics are to:

- 1) eliminate or significantly reduce single-use plastics entering Canada's environment;
- 2) reduce the environmental impact of plastic products overall; and
- 3) conserve material resources by increasing the value recovery of plastics.

Step 3: Instrument choice

When there are multiple possible actions to achieve the management objectives, the *Instrument Choice Framework for Risk Management under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act* will inform the

selection of appropriate instruments. The Instrument Choice Framework uses several criteria to guide these decisions:

1. environmental effectiveness and the achievement of the management objective;
2. economic efficiency including minimizing costs and maximizing benefits;
3. distributional impacts on groups and segments of society;
4. acceptability and compatibility, including stakeholder acceptability and compatibility with other programs in Canadian jurisdictions; and
5. international obligations, with a focus on international protocols and agreements as well as trade obligations.

The Government of Canada has committed to ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastic items, where warranted and supported by science. This means that:

- for products to be considered "harmful" and for a ban or a restriction to be considered "warranted", the criteria for both environmentally problematic and value recovery must be met;
- assessing a single-use plastic item using these criteria requires scientific evidence of both environmental prevalence and value recovery challenges; and
- in cases where a product meets all criteria but performs an essential function, exemptions to a ban or a restriction may be recommended in some cases.

Table 3 illustrates how the Management Framework for Single-use Plastics can be applied to choose instruments appropriate to meeting management objectives.

Table 3: Proposed instruments and the scope of their potential application

	Management Objective: Eliminate or reduce from the Canadian market, or restrict use		Management Objective: Increase recycling / recovery rate of single-use plastics and packaging	
	CEPA instruments: Ban, restrictions in use	Instruments: Incentives to encourage reusable products or systems	Instruments: Material specifications (for example, recyclable)	Instruments: Extended producer responsibility or other collection, recycling requirements
Environmentally problematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic Checkout Bags • Stir sticks • Six-pack rings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food service ware 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hot and cold drink cups and lids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beverage bottles and caps • Cigarette filters
Value recovery problematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food service ware made from problematic plastics • Straws • Cutlery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal care product bottles • Hot and cold drink cups and lids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food wrappers • Other bags (for example, garbage) • Multi-packaging 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disposable personal care items

The analysis above generated **six plastic items that meet the requirements of a ban or a restriction**, supported by sufficient scientific evidence, data gathered from the Great Canadian Shoreline Cleanup and socio-economic considerations:

Table 4: Single-use plastic items that meet the requirements for a ban

<u>Certain single-use plastic items being considered for a ban or a restriction:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plastic checkout bags • stir sticks • six-pack rings • cutlery • straws • food service ware made from problematic plastics

For other single-use plastics, currently available data on the use, management and prevalence in the environment do not support a recommendation for a ban or a restriction at this time. The results of additional information gathering and consultations, as well as further analysis using the proposed Management Framework for Single-use Plastics, will indicate whether management action is needed and which measure should be considered.

The Government of Canada will continue to work with provinces, territories, industry and other stakeholders to implement this framework over time. How measures are chosen, designed and implemented will take into account factors such as best-placed jurisdiction, the potential for voluntary agreements and other industry-led actions, and the *Instrument Choice Framework for Risk Management under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act*. They will also be the subject of consultation and in-depth socio-economic analysis. A regulatory instrument is also always accompanied by a comprehensive Regulatory Impact Analysis Statement that is posted on the Canada Gazette. As a first step in this process, ECCC welcomes comments on the categorization and the proposed management approach described here.

Establishing performance standards

The proliferation of different types of plastics, formats, labelling, collection schemes and processing technologies together impede the transformation of waste plastics into materials that are cost-competitive with primary materials. This, in turn, hampers the establishment of viable markets for secondary and alternative materials. The introduction of new products across value-chains outpaces the deployment of regulations or programs to ensure collection and new technologies to process the growing variety of plastic products on the market. Recyclers need certainty that there will be buyers for the plastic they recycle to secure investments. To begin addressing some of these issues, the Government of Canada is considering how product performance standards for plastic products and packaging can contribute to generating a sufficient, stable and predictable supply of materials in order to support viable secondary plastics markets and investments in the recovery infrastructure in Canada.

Recycled content requirements

Recycled content requirements establish a market demand for recycled plastics which lessens the pressures for recyclers to compete with the cost of virgin resin. Robust domestic demand for recycled plastics would also drive investments in recycling operations, innovations in material separation and technologies, and opportunities to scale up emerging technologies. Recycled content requirements can also spur companies to reconsider the design of their products. The use of recycled plastics delivers

environmental benefits, such as extending the life of some resins and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributes to the transition to a circular economy.

Recognizing the importance of recycled content requirements to drive demand for these markets, the Government of Canada has adopted a target of at least 50% recycled content in plastic products by 2030. As part of Phase 1 of the Canada-wide Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste, the CCME supported this objective and further committed to establishing targets and timelines for increasing recycled content.¹²

Many leading companies are including recycled content in their plastic products and have made voluntary commitments to recycled content performance targets. To further support the development of secondary markets for recycled plastics, the Government of Canada is proposing regulations using CEPA to require recycled content in plastic products and packaging. Regulations and accompanying guidance will establish:

- **a minimum percentage of recycled content** as an outcome-based requirement that producers would need to meet to comply with the regulations;
- **rules for measuring and reporting** to evaluate a product's conformity with claims of recycled content; and
- **technical guidelines and related tools** to help companies meet their requirements, such as standards, specifications and terminologies.

The approach for requiring recycled content is under development. Options considered could be based on:

- **resin:** establish recycled content targets and requirements by resin type;
- **product or sector grouping:** establish recycled content targets and requirements by product category (for example., rigid containers, film packaging) or sector (for example., packaging, electronics); or
- **economy-wide:** establish an economy-wide recycled content target/requirements for plastic products without differentiating between sectors, products or resin types.

In addition, the approach as well as the selection of interim targets and timelines for recycled content requirements will recognize the current technical and regulatory barriers that must be considered when incorporating recycled plastics into new products and packaging. For example, food chemical safety is a consideration when using recycled plastics in food packaging. The use of recycled plastics, as with any other plastic material, in food packaging applications must comply with the safety provisions of the *Food and Drugs Act* and associated regulations. Any other existing requirements in laws and regulations related to product performance (for example., energy efficiency or consumer safety) would also still apply. Factors affecting the ability of recycled plastics to meet performance requirements include the quality of the feedstock, technologies and processing methods, and appropriate performance standards and test methods.

The approach for measuring and reporting on recycled content in products is also under development. Voluntary standards are currently used by industry and some new ones are being developed. Key issues to consider for measurement and reporting include, among others:

¹² *Supra* note 3.

- **definitions of recycled content**, and the potential applicability of different types (for example., post-consumer resin, pre-consumer resin) in meeting performance standards;
- **method of tracking chain-of-custody**, for example., certifications generated by recyclers based on the mass-balance of material flowing through recycling facilities; and
- **flexibility** in meeting performance standards, for example., applying recycled content requirements on an individual product basis or on an average across a company's product line.

Regulatory approaches to ensuring recycled content performance standards are met, such as reporting protocols and open data rules to create accountability and ensure compliance through transparent information, will be considered.

Ensuring end-of-life responsibility

As part of the integrated management approach to plastics, the Government of Canada is working to extend the life and improve the value recovery of plastic products and packaging. This means

- raising collection, repair and recycling rates;
- minimizing the amount of plastic sent to landfill;
- bringing more product categories under management frameworks across the country; and
- establishing the conditions for innovation and greater capacity throughout Canada to create a circular economy for plastics and stimulate investments in critical collection and recovery infrastructure.

Improving and expanding extended producer responsibility in Canada

The Government of Canada has committed to working with provinces and territories to develop consistent, national targets, standards and regulations that will make companies that manufacture plastic products or sell items with plastic packaging responsible for collecting and recycling them. This is known as extended producer responsibility. Federal, provincial and territorial governments agree that extended producer responsibility is one of the most effective and efficient ways of increasing collection and recycling rates and is a cornerstone to achieving our Canada-wide objective of zero plastic waste.

Provinces and territories are taking the lead by developing and implementing extended producer responsibility systems within their jurisdictions. To maximize the recovery of plastic products and packaging, the Government of Canada will work with provinces, territories and industry to advance extended producer responsibility across Canada that is:

- **consistent:** rules need to be consistent across jurisdictions to create a level playing field, reduce administrative burden and allow companies to take advantage of the efficiencies and economies of scale possible in larger markets that transcend provincial and territorial borders;
- **comprehensive:** to help achieve zero plastic waste, extended producer responsibility should extend to all major sectors of the Canadian plastics economy that generate large amounts of plastic waste; and

- **transparent:** companies are made responsible for meeting outcomes such as collection targets, but are given the freedom to decide how best to meet those targets, making accountability dependent on the transparent reporting of key data.

As part of Phase 1 of the CCME's Action Plan on Zero Plastic Waste,¹³ the Government of Canada is working with provincial and territorial governments to develop national guidance that will facilitate consistent, comprehensive and transparent extended producer responsibility policies for plastics. This guidance will include:

- common material categories and product definitions;
- performance standards to guide reuse and recycling programs;
- options to encourage innovation and reduce costs; and
- standard monitoring and verification approaches.

The Government of Canada will support provincial and territorial governments as they work to harmonize their extended producer responsibility systems. This will include exploring with provinces and territories how gaps and inconsistencies can be addressed, including through national actions.

Next steps and sending comments

The Government recognizes the importance of balancing environmental protection and clean growth with the economic importance of plastic and its role in protecting human health, in particular during this COVID-19 public health emergency.

Taking into account lessons from the current pandemic and mindful of continued constraints brought about by the pandemic, Canadians and Canadian businesses will be given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in informing any measures taken.

Next steps for ECCC will include engagement with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous Peoples and stakeholders on the design of the regulatory instruments and the approaches outlined in this discussion paper.

Parties wishing to comment on any aspect of this paper, including the categorization of single-use plastics and proposed management approaches, are invited to provide written comments to the Director of the Plastics and Marine Litter Division of ECCC by December 9, 2020 at ec.plastiques-plastics.ec@canada.ca.

¹³ *Supra* note 3.

Questions for discussion

The Government is seeking input to inform the design and implementation of the proposals described in this discussion paper. Businesses, civil society groups, jurisdictions, Indigenous Peoples, and all Canadians are invited to provide their perspectives, expertise and opinions. To help focus input, the Government invites commenters to consider the following questions. Other comments and suggestions related to anything described in this discussion paper are also welcome.

Managing single-use plastics

1. Are there any other sources of data or other evidence that could help inform the development of the regulations to ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastics?
2. Would banning or restricting any of the six single-use plastics identified impact the health or safety of any communities or segments of Canadian society?
3. How can the Government best reflect the needs of people with disabilities in its actions to ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastics?
4. Should innovative or non-conventional plastics, such as compostable, bio-based or biodegradable plastics be exempted from a ban or a restriction on certain harmful single-use plastics? If so, what should be considered in developing an exemption that maintains the objectives of environmental protection and fostering a circular economy for plastics?

Establishing performance standards

5. What minimum percentage of recycled content in plastic products would make a meaningful impact on secondary (recycled resin) markets?
6. For which resins, products, and/or sectors would minimum recycled content requirements make the greatest positive impact on secondary (recycled resin) markets? Why?
7. Which resins, products or sectors are best-placed to increase the use of recycled plastic and why?
8. Which plastic products are not suitable for using recycled content due to health, safety, regulatory, technical or other concerns?
9. What should be considered in developing timelines for minimum recycled content requirements in different products?
10. What would be the advantages and disadvantages to setting minimum percentage requirements that are distinct for each product grouping, sector, and/or resin?
11. How could compliance with minimum recycled content requirements be verified? How can the Government and industry take advantage of innovative technologies or business practices to improve accuracy of verification while minimizing the administrative burden on companies?
12. Besides minimum recycled content requirements, what additional actions by the government could incentivize the use of recycled content in plastic products?

Ensuring end-of-life responsibility

13. How can the Government of Canada best support provinces and territories in making their extended producer responsibility policies consistent, comprehensive, and transparent?

Summary of Senior Government Actions on Plastic Waste and Pollution

Provincial Action:

The Ministry has conducted two major consultations – the *CleanBC Plastics Action Plan – Policy Consultation Paper* published on July 25, 2019, and the *Recycling Regulation Policy Intentions Paper* published on September 12, 2020.

Firstly, based on feedback from the *CleanBC Plastics Action Plan – What We Heard Report* published November 2019, the Ministry made amendments to the *Recycling Regulation* through a provincial Order in Council dated June 29, 2020. As the *Recycling Regulation* defines requirements for extended producer responsibility (“EPR”) in BC, the amendments included changes under the beverage container product category, the residuals product category and most notably, the packaging and paper product category with the addition of “single-use products”. Secondly, the province is currently in active consultation with the *Recycling Regulation Policy Intentions Paper* released September 12, 2020, which focuses specifically on proposed additions to the extended producer responsibility program in BC. City feedback was provided and is included as Attachment 3 for reference.

Federal Action:

At the federal level, ECCC continues to advance international and domestic commitments to address plastic pollution and reach zero-plastic waste by 2030 by utilizing three main initiatives – the *Ocean Plastics Charter*, the *Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste*, and the proposed *Federal Comprehensive Agenda on Plastics*.

In 2018, Canada championed the *Ocean Plastics Charter* under its G7 presidency which commits to a more sustainable approach to producing, using and managing plastics. The *Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste* builds on the *Ocean Plastics Charter* to take a more circular economy approach to the management of plastics through a two phased framework which guides federal, provincial and territorial governments. Details of each of these initiatives are provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Federal plastic waste and reduction initiatives

Federal Initiative	Details
Ocean Plastics Charter (G7 – 2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Working with industry towards 100% reusable, recyclable, or, where viable alternatives do not exist, recoverable, plastics by 2030; - Working with industry towards increasing recycled content by at least 50% in plastic products where applicable by 2030; - Working with industry and other levels of government, to reuse and/or recycle at least 55% of plastic packaging by 2030 and recover 100% of all plastics by 2040; and - Working with industry towards reducing the use of microbeads in personal care products, and addressing other sources of microplastics.

Federal Initiative	Details
Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste (Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment – 2018)	<u>Phase 1</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate consistent programs for extended producer responsibility (EPR); - Developing a roadmap to address single-use and disposable plastics that are commonly released into the environment; - Establishing national performance requirements and standards for plastics; - Promoting incentives for a circular economy; - Assessing waste management infrastructure needs and promoting innovation for improved plastic life-cycle management; and - Identifying tools for government procurement practices and greening operations to reduce plastic waste.
	<u>Phase 2</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve consumer, business and institutional awareness to prevent and manage plastic waste responsibly; - Reduce plastic waste and pollution generated by aquatic activities; - Advance plastics science to inform decision-making and measure performance over time; - Address plastics in the environment through capture and clean-up; and - Contribute to global action on plastic pollution reduction.

The proposed *Federal Comprehensive Agenda on Plastics* encapsulates both the *Ocean Plastics Charter* and the *Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste*, alongside other broad actions such as creating policies and regulations (Discussion Paper), greening federal operations, advancing science, identifying plastics innovations and industry solutions, and mobilizing Canadians.

In addition to the Discussion Paper, ECCC published the final *Science Assessment of Plastic Pollution* on October 7, 2020 which summarizes the state of science regarding potential impacts of plastic pollution on the environment and human health in Canada. From this assessment, the ECCC has proposed using enabling authorities under CEPA to regulate plastic items by adding “plastic manufactured items” to Schedule 1, the Toxic Substances List. This approach will allow for the use of regulatory and non-regulatory measures to target sources of plastic pollution at key stages in the lifecycle of plastic products, such as design, manufacture, use, disposal and recovery.

City of Richmond Comments:

Recycling Regulation: Policy Intentions Paper, September 12, 2020

Submitted to Provincial Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy on October 6, 2020, via online portal

3.1 New Schedule for Mattresses

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
Do you have comments or suggestions on the intention to add mattresses and foundations to the regulation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco fee relative to the size of mattress and whether pocket coils should have a higher eco-fee relative to the increased difficulty involved in recycling. • Grants and funding to promote better infrastructure for recycling mattresses – current process is very manual. • Collection mechanism ensures the condition of the mattresses (moisture, insects, rodents, sharps, bodily fluids, etc.) to address the issue of safe handling for front-line staff– identify the options for alternative disposal. • Consider requirements to address material toxicity issues (e.g. flame retardants, VOC off-gassing) in materials. • Fee needs to be covered up front either by the producer or through an eco-fee. Payment at the point of disposal will act as a barrier.
Are there exemptions to this new product category that you believe should be considered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exemptions for health and safety concerns (e.g. hospital and health care facilities).

3.2.1 Schedule 2 – Residual Product Category

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
Do you have comments or suggestions on the intention to regulate more product types?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We agree that additional materials need to be added to this product category in order to ensure public safety, discourage illegal dumping and maximize environmental protection by providing alternatives for disposal and/or recycling of those hazardous waste materials currently not captured. • Compressed gas canisters should include (“empty” or “full”) acetylene cylinders, propane cans and tanks, butane cans and cylinders, lighter fluid cans, helium balloon tanks, and oxygen cylinders.

<p>What product types should be prioritized for regulation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Propane tanks, butane canisters, fire extinguishers, compressed gas canisters – “whippits”. Propane cylinders, when discarded, can contain enough residual propane to explode when compressed, or when processed at waste resource recovery facilities. Residual flammable gases was measured at several waste resource recovery centres. The analysis of the data indicated that residual flammable gases remaining in cylinders ranged between 4.63% and 16.35% by weight with a mean value of 10% of total capacity. Even if the cylinders have been “emptied,” they must still be disposed of through the right channels – they are still considered hazardous waste. • Gypsum • Herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers currently excluded • Thermometers containing mercury or mercury type products • Cigarettes and cigarette butts • Photographs and negatives • Products labelled as flushable but are not compatible with liquid waste systems • Baby car seats • Clarifying the scope of what is included with “medical syringes” (needle only, plastic plunger, and associated pieces, acupuncture needles)
<p>Do you have comments or suggestions on how to clearly define/classify product categories in the regulation that are user friendly?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define items based on how they need to be managed/handled/recycled (e.g. propane may need to be handled differently than a butane canister). • Avoid the use of technical terms. • Use language that is commonly understood by consumers. • Commercial residual products should be incorporated in this product category. • Ensure consistency with federal and provincial labeling and classification following ‘consumer symbols’.
<p>Are there product types you believe should be exempt from the regulation, beyond products such as cleaners that are intended for use down the drain?</p>	<p>N/A</p>

3.2.2 Schedule 3 – Electronic and Electrical Product Category

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
Do you have comments or suggestions on the intention to regulate more electronic and electrical products, including batteries?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The legislation needs to be flexible enough to capture new items that enter the market that were not originally envisioned. Examples include devices used for artificial intelligence, robotics and virtual reality devices. • The issue of safety during battery collection and storage (e.g. lithium batteries) should be addressed to mitigate risk (facility fires and other safety hazards). • Include requirements within the extended producer responsibility framework to address circular economy principles such as increasing reparability and the right to repair.
What product types should be prioritized for regulation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-cigarettes and electronic vaping products • EV batteries • Printer cartridges • Paper shredders • Extension cords
Are there product types you believe should be exempt from the regulation and may be better managed through alternative policy approaches?	n/a

3.2.3 Schedule 5 – Packaging and Paper Product Category

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
While EPR for ICI packaging and paper has been suggested by some stakeholders, there are also other approaches that have been advanced for commercial business waste management. Do you have comments or suggestions on EPR or alternative policy approaches that address the need for greater diversion from landfills and to better manage ICI materials?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A flexible solution will be required depending on the type of business and products used. Suggest a stakeholder consultation approach with the various industry groups be used to develop innovative solutions that incorporate circular economy principles.

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
Are there sources of ICI waste that should be the primary focus for better management, such as food services, office buildings, or sports stadiums?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food services – especially small independent • Sports stadiums • Industrial

4. Marine Debris in BC – End-of-life Management of Lost Fishing Gear

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
Do you have comments or suggestions on policy approaches to better manage fishing gear?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the point of issuing fishing licenses require submission of a solid waste management plan that accounts for the life-cycle management of the fishing gear used. • Incentivize the removal of ghost fishing gear. • Implement tagging or other tracking mechanisms to support accountability measures and recovery of lost or ghost fishing gear. • Set up net and gear recycling at major fishing hubs e.g. Steveston Harbour Authority.

6. Implementation

Ministry Questions	City of Richmond Comments
To help inform the development of the multi-year strategy, do you have comments or suggestions on what product categories outlined in this Intentions Paper should be prioritized for regulation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compressed gases: propane tanks, butane canisters, “whippits”, fire extinguishers • E-cigarettes and electronic vaping products • EV batteries • Mattresses • Gypsum

City of Richmond Comments:*A proposed integrated management approach to plastic products to prevent waste and pollution*

Federal: Environment and Climate Change Canada

Managing single-use plastics

ECCC Questions	City of Richmond Comments
<p>1. Are there any other sources of data or other evidence that could help inform the development of the regulations to ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastics?</p>	<p>The Metro Vancouver region publishes waste composition audits which provide information on the make up of the municipal solid waste stream. Recently, these audits have also included information specific to the number of single-use items in the waste stream. These composition audits are suggested to be referenced.</p> <p>It is recognized that the <i>Proposed Integrated Management Approach to Plastics Products to Prevent Waste and Pollution</i> is focused on single-use plastics. However, the following bodies of research are recommended for reference as they provide broader information to help frame the regulatory landscape on single-use plastics and plastics pollution overall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American Chemistry Council has developed and posted research concerning advanced plastic recycling that is critical to consider as one alternative to recycling single-use plastic for those items it may not be possible to ban: https://plastics.americanchemistry.com/Advanced-Recycling-Alliance-for-Plastics.html • Plastic Europe: Association of Plastic Manufacturers. Plastics 2030: "Plastics 2030" is Plastics Europe's Voluntary Commitment to increasing circularity and resource efficiency. It is the main initiative to support and contribute to the European Commission's aim to transform Europe into a more circular and resource efficient economy: https://www.plasticseurope.org/en/focus-areas/our-commitment and https://www.plasticseurope.org/download_file/force/3259/181 • European Commission: A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy https://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/pdf/plastics-strategy-brochure.pdf; • Plastic Waste: a European strategy to protect the planet, defend our citizens and empower our industries: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_18_5

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White Paper: Plastics, the Circular Economy and Global Trade, World Economic Forum: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Plastics_the_Circular_Economy_and_Global_Trade_2020.pdf • A vision for a circular economy for plastics in Canada by Smart Prosperity Institute, https://institute.smartprosperity.ca/sites/default/files/report-circulareconomy-february14-final.pdf • The Role of Chemistry in a Circular Economy for Plastics by Chemistry Industry Association of Canada: https://canadianchemistry.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/CIAC_circular_economy_for_plastics.pdf • Plastics in a Circular Economy: Design of Sustainable Plastics from a Chemicals Perspective, OECD: http://www.oecd.org/env/waste/global-forum-on-environment-plastics-in-a-circular-economy.htm • A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0028&from=EN
<p>2. Would banning or restricting any of the six single-use plastics identified impact the health or safety of any communities or segments of Canadian society?</p>	<p>Over the longer term, banning of the six single-use plastics should not have a negative impact to communities or segments of Canadian society. There may, however, be impacts in the immediate term. To address this, a transition period is recommended to permit single-use plastics for a defined period to ensure an approach which provides a minimal health and safety threshold for Canadians.</p> <p>The transition period will allow industry time to evolve to products which have life-cycle material benefits and do not negatively impact the environment and ultimately human health. Government incentives should be provided to encourage the development of new technologies to address the need for these alternatives.</p>

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<p>3. How can the Government best reflect the needs of people with disabilities in its actions to ban or restrict certain harmful single-use plastics?</p>	<p>As noted in the comments in Item 2, provide a transition/exemption period to address the needs of individuals with disabilities (e.g. access to plastic bendy straws for individuals with limited control of the jaw function). Ensure exemptions are clearly identified and standards incorporated to avoid misuse of those exemptions.</p> <p>Promote, through incentives, the development of alternative products which achieve the required functional objectives for those with disabilities as a transitional strategy away from environmentally harmful single-use plastics. Require, such as through product stewardship, robust recovery and recycling plans for single-use plastic items for those with disabilities used in the interim.</p>
<p>4. Should innovative or non-conventional plastics, such as compostable, bio-based or biodegradable plastic be exempted from a ban or a restriction on certain harmful single-use plastics? If so, what should be considered in developing an exemption that maintains the objectives of environmental protection and fostering a circular economy for plastics?</p>	<p>This issue is particularly challenging and requires sound research and the development of clear standards and certifications to avoid public green washing while also supporting business/industry in having clear guidelines to follow. Only after the conclusion of this research should consideration be given to exemptions.</p> <p>A key challenge with bio-based and compostable materials is to clarify that both fossil fuel and bio-based feedstocks can create “conventional plastics” as well as “compostable plastics”. The type of feedstock does not dictate if an item is compostable at the end of its life as there are many processes that happen along the way that alter the chemical bonds.</p> <p>The term “biodegradable” should not be permitted to label or market materials. The state of California has been undertaking work in this area and a suggested reference is https://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/plastics/degradables/labeling. It is public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products. For consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards, including those standard specifications established by the American Society for Testing and Materials. These steps would eliminate confusion at the consumer level and create a level playing field for the producers of these products. This will also allow composting facilities to adjust processes confidently knowing that all those labelled compostable plastic are legitimate and certified, and would allow them to make a value added product from food scraps and yard waste.</p>

Establishing performance standards

ECCC Questions	City of Richmond Comments
5. What minimum percentage of recycled content in plastic products would make a meaningful impact on secondary (recycled resin) markets?	<p>Consideration of directives by other areas is noted for information – particularly in relation to polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic bottles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union: 25% by 2025 and 30% by 2030 to align with European Union <i>Single-Use Plastic Product Directive</i> • California: 15% by 2022 , 50% by 2030 California Bill AB 793 <p>Industry consultation on this point is recommended as the method of recycling (e.g. chemical or mechanical) plays a significant role in how materials can be made or recycled in accordance with the recycling hierarchy. The minimum percentage will depend on the type of plastic, production process, applications and final features of the product and the intended use of the products and materials produced. The requirement for life cycle assessments is suggested, including technical analysis to identify a maximum amount of recycled plastic in each process without decreasing the quality of the materials and products made. These assessments should be supported by third party experts.</p>
6. For which resins, products, and/or sectors would minimum recycled content requirements make the greatest positive impact on secondary (recycled resin) markets? Why?	<p>Likely polyethylene terephthalate (PET) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastics as these are the most common, higher grade plastics. There are typically greater markets for these material grades as well.</p> <p>Additional research to address this to identify the best scenarios within the Canadian context is recommended.</p>
7. Which resins, products or sectors are best-placed to increase the use of recycled plastic and why?	<p>One challenge to be considered is the recycling hierarchy for highest and best use. To recycle plastics into products which are ultimately disposed is not a sustainable approach. Standards need to promote circular economy principles.</p>
8. Which plastic products are not suitable for using recycled content due to health, safety, regulatory, technical or other concerns?	<p>Generally those made from mixed, low grade plastics as these items are very difficult to recycle due to the chemical mix of various compounds. Consideration also must be given to the recycling processes used. For example, traditional plastic bags (i.e. shopping bags) can be recycled; however, any made with bio-based materials represent a contaminant in the recycling process.</p>

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9. What should be considered in developing timelines for minimum recycled content requirements in different products?	Consider alignment with those established by other governments, i.e. the European Union and/or California. By aligning with the European approach there may efficiencies achieved in that many of the companies producing plastics in Canada are working in the European market and adapting the processes and products to the new requirements by the European Commission. This will create a better approach and consistency in the international market.
10. What would be the advantages and disadvantages to setting minimum percentage requirements that are distinct for each product grouping, sector, and/or resin?	<p>Advantages: Carbon retention, decreased need for raw materials, low emission processes, increase value to waste plastic, increase local green jobs, innovations and new business models.</p> <p>Disadvantages: Potential lower quality of materials and product if the government has not established standards and guidelines to support plastics recovery and the recycling hierarchy.</p> <p>Recyclers/manufacturers must ensure that the recycling process is able to remove, neutralize or reduce the contaminants to insignificant levels which will not be injurious to the health of the consumer of the food packaged therein - https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/food-nutrition/legislation-guidelines/guidance-documents/guidelines-determining-acceptability-use-recycled-plastics-food-packaging-applications-1996.html</p>
11. How could compliance with minimum recycled content requirements be verified? How can the Government and industry take advantage of innovative technologies or business practices to improve accuracy of verification while minimizing the administrative burden on companies?	<p>Consideration should be given to requiring third party verification. Clear government established standards will expedite the third party's verification ability.</p> <p>Companies should be required to provide information about the recycled plastics and the processes to recovery when requested. Encourage companies to include information on their corporate websites and other industry association channels. The information should be supported by financial data, life cycle assessments and technical information about the performance of the recycled content in the final products or materials.</p>

ECCC Questions	City of Richmond Comments
12. Besides minimum recycled content requirements, what additional actions by the government could incentivize the use of recycled content in plastic products?	Provide funding support to build more innovative recycling facilities in Canada to make access to recycled content easier.

Ensuring end-of-life responsibility

ECCC Questions	City of Richmond Comments
13. How can the Government of Canada best support provinces and territories in making their extended producer responsibility policies consistent, comprehensive, and transparent?	Continue the work through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment to ensure actions are predominantly harmonized across Canada. Recognize that some locations/areas may have unique environmental or societal considerations where higher standards may be needed to address local issues or concerns. Allow for this providing that minimal federal standards are met.

Motion

For staff to provide analysis on inclusion of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the City of Richmond's Annual Report or other annual report basis.

Rationale

The UN has 17 Sustainable Development Goals that can be used to standardize organizations' CSR reports and focus efforts on goals which have maximum impact in achieving truly sustainable activities. The UN SDGs are commonly adopted as best practices at major organizations worldwide and help to communicate each organizations efforts in a consistent and comparable way.

The City of Richmond has adopted the UN IPCC climate targets, has positioned itself as an environmental leader with its plastic bag ban, and is working to reduce inequity and improve residents' well-being. Using the UN SDGs would further help to communicate our efforts and, in turn, Richmond's leadership could inspire other communities to adopt these reporting standards which would help further our collective action on sustainability.

The Richmond Annual Report already includes many, if not all, categories of SDGs. Adoption of the UN SDGs may help to further enhance our report and provide additional organization of corporate activities.

To maximize the effectiveness of using SDGs, some organizations have chosen to adopt FAST goals within each category, which are 'frequently discussed, ambitious, specific and transparent'. In turn, the organization reports annually on their progress on specific actions.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals can be found here: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

OECD on SDGs for cities: <http://www.oecd.org/about/impact/achievingthesdgsincitiesandregions.htm>

Example of the SDGs in a CSR report of Schneider Electric: <https://sdreport.se.com/en/>

Example of the SDGs in an annual report from Vancity:
https://annualreport.vancity.com/_doc/Vancity_2019_AR.pdf

Motion

Staff to evaluate sidewalk width standards for arterial and minor arterial roads and report back with recommendations.

Rationale

Sidewalk widths are reducing from historical widths. Although the sidewalks meet Transport Canada regulations for minimum widths, this width is not always optimal. Wider sidewalks on arterial and minor arterial roads are desirable for the following reasons:

- Accessibility: motorized wheelchairs are 25” wide or wider. Standard wheelchairs are 18-22” and require clearance on each side for arm movement. A companion should be able to walk beside a person in a wheelchair without falling off the sidewalk and without bumping into each other (clearance is needed between people for movement).
- Gender equity: strollers are 21-29” wide. Women provide the most childcare on average in households. A child or companion should be able to walk beside a mother without falling off the sidewalk.
- Active transportation: walking or taking transit will require the use of sidewalks. With increasing density, the provision of wider sidewalks on main roads is necessary to accommodate additional users.
- Environmental: transportation uses approximately 40% of our city’s carbon budget. We must increase the number of users of active transportation modes. Sidewalks on main roads collect the foot traffic from neighbourhoods and must be able to accommodate greatly increased use.
- Safety: where sidewalk widths are insufficient to meet demand inside neighbourhoods people may step onto the road immediately beside the sidewalk in relative safety (after checking for vehicles). This is not possible on arterial or minor arterial roads. Pedestrians must be fully separated from traffic.

Please see the images below to see how sidewalk widths are reduced in front of new developments.



Railway, approaching Granville.



Existing width, excl. curb 93”



New width, excl. curb 59”



Steveston Hwy westbound,
approaching Constable Gate.



Existing width, excl. curb 80"



New width, excl. curb 59"



No. 2 southbound,
approaching Woodward Rd.



Existing width, excl. curb 77"



New width, excl. curb 59"



Williams westbound,
approaching Haddon Dr.



Existing width, excl. curb 82"



New width, excl. curb 47"