

ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

*HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR
AND COUNCILLORS*

SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. THAT Council receive the report for information.
2. THAT Council direct staff to begin expedited development of a municipal bylaw which regulates single-use plastics in a manner consistent with the regional harmonized approach for single-use plastic reduction, as outlined in option #3 in section 4.0 of the report.

REPORT

The Environment Committee, at its meeting held on 2022 February 16, received and adopted the attached report providing background information related to the Notice of Motion submitted and carried forward by Council on 2022 January 31 on the subject of municipal single-use plastic reduction bylaws.

Arising from discussion, the Committee **AMENDED** recommendation #2 to specify that the municipal bylaw to regulate single-use plastics is to be developed in accordance with option #3, as outlined in section 4.0 of the report.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor Keithley
Chair

Councillor Jordan
Vice Chair

Copied to:	Chief Administrative Officer Deputy CAO/CFO GM Corporate Services GM Engineering GM Parks, Recreation & Cultural Services City Solicitor
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TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS
ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE **DATE:** 2022 February 08

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER ENGINEERING **FILE:** 36500-00

SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS

PURPOSE: To provide background information related to the Notice of Motion submitted and carried forward by Council on 2022 January 31 on the subject of municipal single-use plastic reduction bylaws.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. **THAT** a copy of this report be provided to Mayor and Council for their review and consideration;
2. **THAT** the Environment Committee request Mayor and Council to direct staff to begin expedited development of a municipal bylaw which regulates single-use plastics in a manner consistent with the regional harmonized approach for single-use plastic reduction.

REPORT**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This report is to provide background information in relation to the Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Calendino and Councillor Wang during the 2022 January 31 Council Meeting on the subject of single-use plastic. The motion was unanimously carried forward by Council:

“WHEREAS, single use plastic items are a major contributor to environmental degradation through their production and distribution as well as their disposal; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that in Metro Vancouver that well over 1 billion single use items are thrown out every year with a large majority not being recycled and ending up as garbage in the waste stream and in the waterways and oceans, or as litter in our communities; and

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER ENGINEERING
SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS
2022 February 08.....Page 2

WHEREAS, the Provincial Government provided local governments the ability to enact bylaws to reduce single use plastic items and the Federal Government is also considering similar prohibition legislation for 2023 which would include single use cutlery and single use styrofoam cups or other foam take-out food containers; and

WHEREAS, Metro Vancouver, in collaboration with member municipalities, has developed a regional harmonized approach to reduce single use plastic items such as check-out bags, stir sticks and plastic straws, but flexible enough for individual municipalities to develop their own bylaw; and

WHEREAS, several Metro Vancouver municipalities have already enacted such a bylaw banning single use plastic items;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that staff bring forward a report as soon as possible recommending an expedited bylaw process to implement a ban on harmful single use plastic items such as plastic check-out bags, plastic stir stick, plastic straws (other than accessible ones used in hospitals and care homes and for people with disabilities), plastic cutlery, foam cups and possibly foam take-out food containers; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the bylaw align with other municipalities' bylaws in terms of replacement check out bags and fees associated with replacement or reusable items where applicable and appropriate."

2.0 POLICY SECTION

The information provided to Committee is aligned with the City of Burnaby Corporate Strategic Plan supporting the following goals and sub-goals of the plan:

Goal

- An Inclusive Community
 - Serve a diverse community –
Ensure City services fully meet the needs of our dynamic community.
- A Healthy Community
 - Healthy life –
Encourages opportunities for healthy living and well-being
 - Healthy environment –
Enhance our environmental health, resilience and sustainability

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER ENGINEERING
SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS
2022 February 08.....Page 3

- A Dynamic Community
 - Community development –
Manage change by balancing economic development with environmental protection and maintaining a sense of belonging
- A Thriving Organization
 - Organizational culture –
Ensure that our core values are reflected in our policies, programs and service delivery

3.0 BACKGROUND

Until recently in British Columbia, local governments under the Community Charter did not possess the authority to enact laws for the purpose of environmental protection. In July 2021, the Province issued a Ministerial Order under the Community Charter to delegate authority to municipalities to regulate certain single-use items. Following this amendment, Metro Vancouver began consulting with municipalities to develop a framework for a harmonized approach to single-use item reduction bylaws in the region and mitigate a patchwork of regulations between neighbouring jurisdictions.

The reduction of single-use plastic items is under review by all levels of government. Federal and provincial governments have developed action plans to reduce plastic waste. However recently, momentum has shifted in favour of municipal bylaw development.

3.1 Federal Actions – Canada Wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste

In October 2020, the federal Minister of Environment and Climate Change announced the next steps in the Government of Canada's plan to achieve zero plastic waste by 2030. A key part of that plan is a ban on harmful single-use plastic items where there is evidence that they are found in the environment, are often not recycled, and have readily available alternatives.

On 2021 December 25, the Government of Canada published their proposed prohibition on certain single-use plastics. The regulations propose prohibiting the manufacture, import and sale of six single-use plastic items:

- straws with an exception for accessible straws;
- checkout bags;
- cutlery;
- food service ware made of foam and other problematic plastics;
- ring carriers; and
- stir sticks

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER ENGINEERING
SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS
2022 February 08.....Page 4

The proposed regulations are currently open for a 70-day public consultation period which closes on 2022 March 05. City of Burnaby staff are currently consulting with Metro Vancouver on a response.

During a presentation with Environment & Climate Change Canada on 2022 February 07, the following timeline for the proposed federal regulations was stated:

2022 March 05	End of public consultation period
2022 July	Registration of regulations
2022 December	Prohibition of the manufacture and import of single-use plastics come into force
2023 December	Prohibition of the sale of single-use plastics come into force

3.2 Provincial Actions – CleanBC Plastic Action Plan

In October 2021, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy announced upcoming changes to the Environmental Management Act to expedite the actions under the CleanBC Plastic Action Plan. Following feedback from the public and local governments, the Province plans to regulate up to five single-use plastic items: checkout bags, polystyrene foam take out containers, drinking straws, utensils, and stir sticks. The first phase of new regulations is expected in early 2023.

Additionally in 2020, the Recycling Regulation was amended to expand the current residential recycling system to include single-use products such as straws, stir sticks, cutlery, party supplies and other packaging-like products starting January 2023.

3.3 Ministerial Order No. M309

As of July 2021, Ministerial Order No. M309 included as *Attachment A* authorizes municipalities to regulate up to four types of single-use items: check out bags, plastic utensils (including stir sticks), plastic drinking straws and polystyrene foam service ware containers (e.g. cups and containers). The Ministerial Order also includes specifics on how the municipal bylaw must be applied, including: minimum fees for plastic bag alternatives, definitions for acceptable reusable bag and recycled paper bag alternatives, items that can be made available by customer request only, appropriate exemptions, and reporting requirements. The collection of reporting data, as well as the responsibility for enforcement shall rest with the local jurisdiction in which the bylaws are enacted.

Section 2(b)(i) of the Ministerial Order stipulates that if a municipality has prohibited a business from providing checkout bags, the business can provide a recycled paper bag or reusable bag only on payment of a minimum charge of \$0.25 for a recycled paper bag and \$2 for a reusable bag. Section 7 of the Ministerial Order stipulates that fees charged must not be collected by the municipality as a fee payable to the municipality.

3.4 Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Reduction Bylaws

Historically, municipalities wishing to enact environmental protection bylaws required ministerial approval prior to local enactment. Through the Ministerial Order, local governments may now implement bylaws to ban or restrict certain single-use plastics without ministerial approval. Currently, approximately 20 municipalities in British Columbia have developed bylaws to restrict single-use plastics. Table 2 (*Attachment C*) summarizes the municipalities with single-use item bylaws.

To help guide each municipality in developing their own bylaws and to avoid a patchwork in regulations, Metro Vancouver consulted with member municipalities to develop a harmonized approach to regulating single-use items in the region. The Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Reduction Bylaws (*Attachment B*) has been adopted by the GVS+DD board and is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 Summary of the Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Reduction Bylaws

Approach	Items
Ban	Plastic bags, plastic straws (not required for medical or accessibility needs), plastic stir sticks, and foam service ware containers
Minimum fees	\$0.25 for recycled paper bags, \$2.00 for reusable bags
Only on request by the customer	All utensils regardless of material, alternatives to plastic straws
Reporting	The number of recycled paper and reusable bag distributed in the past 12 months on an as-requested basis based on the fees collected.

In addition, the GVS+DD board consented to write the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy to request that municipalities be authorized to require businesses to charge prescribed minimum fees for single-use cups.

4.0 CITY OF BURNABY OPTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The single-use plastics landscape is evolving to include many options for the City of Burnaby to consider. Generally speaking however, these options can be grouped into one of three common categories:

- 1) Continue to wait for Provincial and Federal regulations to take effect. Ultimately, regulation at this level would provide the most effective measure to reduce single-use plastic waste and provide a uniform standard throughout a larger area.
- 2) Seek approval from the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy to enact a bylaw separate from the Ministerial Order. This would allow the City of Burnaby to tailor their local bylaw to best suit the needs of their community (e.g. remove the \$0.25 fee for paper bags and remove the requirement for businesses to track usage). However, this option would contribute to the patchwork of regulations in the region.
- 3) Enact a single-use plastic reduction bylaw consistent with the regionally harmonized approach for Metro Vancouver. This option minimizes the potential patchwork of regulations and provides interim stop-gap regulations while provincial and federal governments complete their consultation work. In addition, this option would provide a minimum regulation standard should higher levels of government put forth more lenient regulations.

5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Pressure on the provincial and federal governments to regulate single-use plastics has been increasing. Ministerial Order M309 was therefore ascended to provide municipalities in British Columbia with the authority to enact bylaws to regulate certain single-use plastic items without provincial approval as previously required.

TO: CHAIR AND MEMBERS OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER ENGINEERING
SUBJECT: MUNICIPAL SINGLE-USE PLASTIC REDUCTION BYLAWS
2022 February 08.....Page 7

Following a unanimous vote to carry forward the Notice of Motion submitted to Council on 2022 January 31, the Engineering Department recommends that the Environment Committee request Mayor and Council to direct staff to begin development of a municipal bylaw to regulate single-use plastics. We further recommend that the bylaw be drafted in a manner consistent with the regional harmonized approach for single-use plastic reduction and be expedited to be enacted by the end of the year if feasible.



James Lota, P.Eng., MBA, MPA
General Manager Engineering

ES//lh

Copied to: Corporate Administrative Officer
General Manager Finance
General Manager Corporate Services
General Manager Parks, Recreation and Cultural Services
City Solicitor

Attachment A – Ministerial Order No. M309
Attachment B – Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Item Reduction Bylaws
Attachment C – Table 2 Existing Single-Use Item Bylaws in Metro Vancouver and British Columbia

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF
ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGY


Community Charter

Ministerial Order No. M309

I, George Heyman, Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, order that the Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction – Environment and Wildlife Regulation, B.C. Reg. 144/2004, is amended as set out in the attached Schedule.

July 26, 2021

Date



Minister of Environment and Climate Change Strategy

(This part is for administrative purposes only and is not part of the Order.)

Authority under which Order is made:

Act and section: *Community Charter*, S.B.C. 2003, c. 26, s. 9 (4)

Other: M71/2004

R10476196

SCHEDULE

- 1 The Spheres of Concurrent Jurisdiction – Environment and Wildlife Regulation, B.C. Reg. 144/2004, is amended by repealing section 1 and substituting the following:*

PART 1 – INTERPRETATION

Definition

- 1** In this regulation, “**Act**” means the *Community Charter*.

PART 2 – PEST MANAGEMENT

Definitions for Part 2

- 1.1** In this Part:

“**alien invasive species**” means the species listed in sections 1 and 2 of the Schedule;

“**dangerous wildlife**” has the same meaning as in the *Wildlife Act*;

“**excluded pesticide**” has the same meaning as in the Integrated Pest Management Regulation, B.C. Reg. 604/2004.

- 2 The following Part is added:*

PART 3 – PLASTIC WASTE REDUCTION

Definitions for Part 3 and interpretation

- 3** (1) In this Part:

“**accessible straw**” means a drinking straw made wholly of plastic that is not compostable or biodegradable, has a corrugated section that allows the straw to bend and maintain its position and is individually wrapped in paper;

“**checkout bag**” means a paper or plastic single-use supplementary bag;

“**introductory period**” means a period that may be set by a municipality during which there is a reduced minimum charge for the provision of a recycled paper bag or a reusable bag;

“**item**” means the applicable of the following:

- (a) a bag;
- (b) a service ware container;
- (c) a utensil;
- (d) a drinking straw;

“**plastic**” includes compostable and biodegradable plastic;

“**polystyrene foam**”, when used in reference to an item, means an item made primarily of polystyrene foam;

“**recycled paper bag**” means a paper checkout bag that meets the criteria described in subsection (2);

“reusable bag” means a bag that is designed and manufactured to be used and machine-washed at least 100 times;

“service ware container” means a container that is ordinarily provided for service of prepared food or beverages and includes a cup, plate, bowl, tray, carton or lidded container;

“single-use”, when used in reference to an item, means the item is provided for a single use or a short-term purpose;

“small paper bag” means a paper bag that is less than 15 cm by 20 cm when flat;

“stir stick” means an item that is designed and manufactured to stir beverages;

“supplementary”, when used in reference to an item, means an item that is provided to a customer by a business to facilitate the transport of a purchase from the business, or consumption of a product, including prepared food that is purchased for take-out or delivery;

“used bag” means a checkout bag or a reusable bag that has been previously used and is being reused;

“utensil” includes a spoon, fork, knife, chopstick or stir stick.

- (2) In order to be considered recycled for the purposes of this Part, a paper checkout bag must contain at least 40% recycled paper content, and have a reference printed on the outside of the bag to the applicable amount of recycled content with the word “recyclable”.

Application of this Part

- 4 The authority to make a bylaw under section 5 to regulate, prohibit and impose requirements in relation to the protection of the natural environment does not apply to the sale of single-use items that are sold as a product, ordinarily in sets of multiple items.

Authority of municipality

- 5 (1) For the purposes of section 9 (4) (a) (i) of the Act, a municipality may, by bylaw, regulate, prohibit and impose requirements in relation to the protection of the natural environment under section 8 (3) (j) of the Act as set out in this section and in accordance with this Part.
- (2) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), a municipality may, by bylaw, do any of the following:
- (a) prohibit a business from providing any of the following single-use supplementary items:
 - (i) checkout bags other than
 - (A) recycled paper bags, or
 - (B) used bags;
 - (ii) polystyrene foam service ware containers;
 - (iii) plastic utensils;
 - (iv) plastic drinking straws;

- (b) if the municipality has prohibited a business from providing checkout bags under paragraph (a) (i), require that a business provide a recycled paper bag or a reusable bag to a customer only on payment of a minimum charge for each bag, as follows:
 - (i) subject to subparagraph (ii), a charge of at least
 - (A) \$0.25 for each recycled paper bag, and
 - (B) \$2 for each reusable bag;
 - (ii) if the municipality sets an introductory period, a charge during the introductory period of at least
 - (A) \$0.15 for each recycled paper bag, and
 - (B) \$1 for each reusable bag;
 - (c) if paragraph (a) (iii) or (iv) does not apply, require that a business provide the following, as applicable, to a customer only on request by the customer:
 - (i) a single-use utensil;
 - (ii) subject to the exemption under subsection (4), a drinking straw made of a material other than plastic;
 - (d) set out exemptions to the bylaw, including the exemption under subsection (4), if applicable, to the prohibitions and requirements under this subsection;
 - (e) require that a business report to the municipality the distribution of items governed by a bylaw made under this section.
- (3) If a municipality makes a bylaw prohibiting a business from providing checkout bags other than recycled paper bags under subsection (2) (a) (i),
- (a) the bylaw must provide for the payment of a minimum charge for recycled paper bags or reusable bags under subsection (2) (b), and
 - (b) the bylaw must include an exemption from the payment of the minimum charge for the following:
 - (i) used bags;
 - (ii) small paper bags;
 - (iii) in the case of prescribed pharmaceutical drugs or devices, recycled paper bags.
- (4) If a municipality makes a bylaw prohibiting plastic drinking straws under subsection (2) (a) (iv), the bylaw must have an exemption so that businesses would not be prevented from providing an accessible straw on request by a person with disabilities or due to medical reasons.
- (5) The authority of a municipality to make a bylaw under this section does not include the authority to permit businesses to collect, use or disclose personal information for considering a person's entitlement to an exemption in respect of the bylaw.

Exemptions to be considered and plan for implementation and enforcement

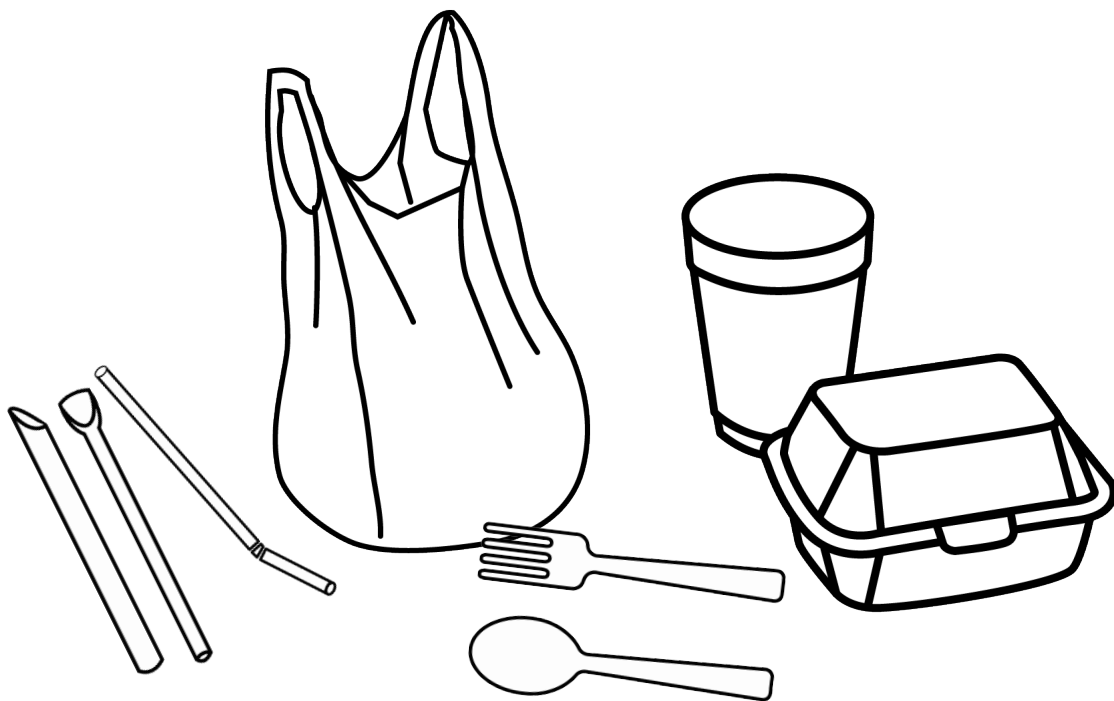
- 6 A municipality that intends to make a bylaw under section 5 must

- (a) consider appropriate exemptions in respect of the bylaw, including exemptions for
 - (i) persons with disabilities,
 - (ii) medical reasons,
 - (iii) a hospital or any facility licensed as a community care facility under the *Community Care and Assisted Living Act*, and
 - (iv) in the case of a charge referred to in section 5 (2) (b), reasons of financial hardship,
- (b) establish a plan for
 - (i) implementation of the bylaw, which may include setting an introductory period of not more than 12 months for the charge referred to in section 5 (2) (b) (ii), and
 - (ii) enforcement of the bylaw, and
- (c) set a date for the bylaw to come into force that is at least 6 months after the date the bylaw is adopted by council.

Charge not a fee payable to municipality

- 7** An amount charged in accordance with the authority referred to in section 5 (2) (b) must not be collected by the municipality as a fee payable to the municipality.

Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Item Reduction Bylaws



November 2021

Metro Vancouver Solid Waste Services

This Document is Not a Substitute for Legal Counsel

The regionally harmonized approach to municipal single-use item reduction bylaws outlined in this document does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information, content, and materials available in this document are for general informational purposes only. The regulation of single-use items is an evolving area. Information in this report may not constitute the most up-to-date legal or other information. Member jurisdictions should work with legal counsel to obtain advice with respect to the drafting and implementation of bylaws.

Introduction

A harmonized regulatory approach for single-use items across the region benefits both residents and businesses. Table 1 summarizes the regionally harmonized approach to municipal single-use item reduction bylaws. The overall goal of single-use item reduction bylaw approaches outlined in this document is to reduce single-use items overall. This means not just swapping single-use plastic items out for alternatives such as single-use paper and wood. The goal is to move up the waste hierarchy towards reusable, durable products. Therefore, where possible, approaches avoid swapping of one item for another.

Table 1 Summary of the Proposed Regionally Harmonized Approach to Municipal Single-Use Item Reduction Bylaws

Approach	Items
Ban	Plastic bags, plastic straws (not required for medical or accessibility needs), plastic stir sticks, and foam service ware containers
Minimum fees	\$0.25 for recycled paper bags, \$2.00 for reusable bags
Only on request by the customer	All utensils regardless of material, alternatives to plastic straws
Reporting	The number of recycled paper and reusable bags distributed in the past 12 months on an as-requested basis based on the fees collected

Definitions

“accessible straw” means a drinking straw made wholly of plastic that is not compostable or biodegradable, has a corrugated section that allows the straw to bend and maintain its position and is individually wrapped in paper;

“checkout bag” means a paper or plastic single-use supplementary bag;

“item” means the applicable of the following:

- (a) a bag;
- (b) a service ware container;
- (c) a utensil;
- (d) a drinking straw;

“plastic” includes compostable and biodegradable plastic;

“polystyrene foam”, when used in reference to an item, means an item made primarily of polystyrene foam;

“recycled paper bag” means a paper checkout bag that contains at least 40% recycled paper content, and has a reference printed on the outside of the bag to the applicable amount of recycled content with the word “recyclable”;

“reusable bag” means a bag that is designed and manufactured to be used and machine-washed at least 100 times;

“service ware container” means a container that is ordinarily provided for service of prepared food or beverages and includes a cup, plate, bowl, tray, carton or lidded container;

“single-use”, when used in reference to an item, means the item is provided for a single use or a short-term purpose;

“small paper bag” means a paper bag that is less than 15 cm by 20 cm when flat;


“stir stick” means an item that is designed and manufactured to stir beverages;

“supplementary”, when used in reference to an item, means an item that is provided to a customer by a business to facilitate the transport of a purchase from the business, or consumption of a product, including prepared food that is purchased for take-out or delivery;

“used bag” means a checkout bag or a reusable bag that has been previously used and is being reused;

“utensil” includes a spoon, fork, knife, chopstick or stir stick.

Checkout Bags

	Regionally Harmonized Approach to Reduce Single-Use Checkout Bags
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban on plastic checkout bags • Prescribed fees (see Table 2) for recycled paper bags and reusable bags; • Reporting on the number of recycled paper and reusable bags distributed in the past 12 months on an as-requested basis based on the fees collected.

Minimum Fee Levels

The minimum fees set out in Table 2 are to be kept by the businesses.

Table 2 Fees for checkout bag bylaws

	Item	Minimum Fee
Regionally harmonized minimum fee levels	Recycled Paper Bag	\$0.25
	Reusable Bag	\$2.00

The following bags are exempt from fees:

- used bags;
- small paper bags;
- recycled paper bags for privacy of prescription drugs and medical devices; and
- paper and reusable bags used to distribute items such as food and clothing to those in need.

Exemptions and Clarifications on Scope


Exempt plastic checkout bags include:

- large bags used to protect linens, bedding or other similar large items.

The follow list of checkout-bag-like and plastic wrapping that are out of scope:

- package loose bulk items such as fruit, vegetables, nuts, grains, or candy;
- package loose small hardware items such as nails and bolts;
- contain or wrap frozen foods, meat, poultry, or fish, whether pre-packaged or not;
- wrap flowers or potted plants;
- protect prepared foods or bakery goods that are not pre-packaged;
- transport live fish;
- carry home belongings from a hospital or care facility;
- protect newspapers or other printed material intended to be left at the customer’s residence or place of business;
- protect clothes after professional laundering or dry cleaning;
- plastic garment bags used to protect new garments during shipping; and
- reusable garment bags used to protect items such as suits and dresses.

Foam Service Ware Containers

	Regionally Harmonized Approach to Reduce Single-Use Service Ware Containers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ban on foam service ware containers
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Exemptions and Clarifications on Scope

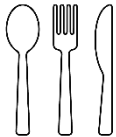
Foam service ware containers not included in the scope of food service ware containers include:

- Foam trays used for uncooked meat, poultry, seafood, or other food that requires further preparation are not part of the foam food service ware ban.
- Items packaged and sealed outside the jurisdiction of the bylaw.

Exemptions to banned foam service ware containers include:

- Hospital and care facilities under the Community Care and Assisted Living Act.
- The sale of single-use items that are sold as a product, ordinarily in sets of multiple item.

Utensils and Stir Sticks

	Regionally Harmonized Approach to Reduce Single-Use Utensils and Stir Sticks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ban on plastic stir sticks• Utensils (regardless of materials) available only on request by the customer.
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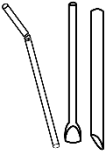
Exemptions and Clarifications on Scope

Self-serve stations are a form of only on request by the customer.

Exemptions to banned plastics stir sticks and utensils available only on request by the customer include:

- Hospital and care facilities under the Community Care and Assisted Living Act.
- The sale of single-use items that are sold as a product, ordinarily in sets of multiple item.

Drinking Straws

	Regionally Harmonized Approach to Reduce Single-Use Drinking Straws <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ban on plastic drinking straws not required for accessibility and medical needs• Alternatives such as paper straws only provided by request
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Guidance Regarding Accessibility and Medical Needs

It is important that any restrictions on plastic drinking straws consider accessibility and medical needs by:

- clarifying in all communications that the plastic drinking straw ban does not apply to accessible straws required for accessibility or medical needs;
- explaining to stakeholders why these straws are needed and encouraging businesses to stock accessible straws for those that need them; and
- including persons with disabilities and medical needs in engagement activities.

Exemptions and Clarifications on Scope

Exemptions to banned plastic drinking straws not required for accessibility or medical needs include:

- Hospital and care facilities under the Community Care and Assisted Living Act.
- The sale of single-use items that are sold as a product, ordinarily in sets of multiple items.

Table 2 Existing Single-Use Item Bylaws in Metro Vancouver and British Columbia

	Bags	Straws	Utensils	Cups	Containers
Metro Vancouver					
Delta (3 rd reading)	Ban + Fees			Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Port Moody	Ban + Fees	Ban*	Stir Stick Ban	Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Richmond**	Ban	Ban		Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Surrey	Ban + Fees + Reporting			Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Vancouver	Ban + Fees + Reporting	Ban*	By Request Only	Foam Ban + Cup Fee + Cup share or reporting	Foam Ban
British Columbia					
Chilliwack	Ban + Fees	Ban* + paper by request	Plastic Ban + non-plastic by request	Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Courtenay	Ban	Ban			
Cumberland	Ban	Ban			
Esquimalt	Ban + Fees				
Nanaimo	Ban + Fees				
Qualicum Beach	Ban	Ban			
Revelstoke	Ban + Fees	Ban*		Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Rossland	Ban + Fees				
Saanich	Ban + Fees				
Salmon Arm	Ban + Fees				
Sooke	Ban + Fees				
Squamish	Ban + Fees	Ban*			
Tofino	Ban + Fees	Ban		Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Ucluelet	Ban + Fees	Ban		Foam Ban	Foam Ban
Victoria	Ban + Fees				

* With an accessibility requirement. Flexible plastic straws, individually wrapped in paper, must be stocked by food vendors and provided to customers when requested.

** City of Richmond's Bylaw does not include bag fees as the bylaw was approved before Ministerial Order No. M309