

RDN Resolutions and Provincial Responses 2020-2022

Order of Debate (UBCM)	RDN Resolution	AVICC Decision	UBCM Decision
2022			
NR56	Interregional Transit	Endorsed	Endorsed
EB80	Legislative Reform Initiative	Endorsed	Endorsed
NR57	Prioritizing Provincial Funding for Large Transit Expansion	Endorsed	Endorsed as amended
RR2	Tiny Home Building Standard	Endorsed	Not submitted for debate
2021			
EB32	Illegal Dumping in Electoral Areas	Endorsed	Endorsed
EB52	Tree Management in Electoral Areas	Endorsed	Endorsed
EB64	Cost-Sharing Model for Funding Hospital Capital Projects	N/a	Endorsed
C5	Termination of Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (CARIP)	Endorsed	Not submitted for debate
2020			
EB4	Costs of Keeping Prisoners	2020 resolutions received for the cancelled April convention were submitted directly to UBCM	Endorsed
EB53	Harmonize BC Plastics Action Plan and Strategy of Zero-Plastic Waste		Endorsed
EB55	Amend Recycling Regulation to include Mattresses and Bulky Furniture		Endorsed
EB57	Expand Extended Producer Responsibility Programs		Endorsed
NEB16	Voting Rights for Alternative Directors		Not endorsed
NR48	Standards and Labeling of “Flushable” Wipes		Not Considered - Automatic Referral to Executive (Endorsed)
NR75	Streamline Building Officials Certification Process		Not Considered - Automatic Referral to Executive (Endorsed as amended)
C3	Provincial Support for Victims Services		Not submitted for debate

Provincial Responses 2022	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
NR56	Interregional Transit
No provincial response yet.	
EB80	Legislative Reform Initiative
No provincial response yet.	
NR57	Prioritizing Provincial Funding for Large Transit Expansion
No provincial response yet.	

Provincial Responses 2021	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
EB32	Illegal Dumping in Electoral Areas
<p>RESPONSE: The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy, through the Conservation Officer Service (COS), and the Report all Poachers and Polluters (RAPP) service is the lead provincial government agency for responding to complaints of illegal dumping. The COS takes appropriate action based upon officer availability and available evidence collected at the scene and responds accordingly. The issue of illegal dumping is a shared responsibility among all involved and efforts are continuing to address this issue. Under the authority of the Environmental Management Act, local governments in British Columbia address waste management practices, including illegal dumping, in their solid waste management plans. Local law enforcement, provincial conservation officers and by-law enforcement officers can issue tickets when incidents are brought to their attention. Private land and forestry owners can restrict access and report areas and incidents. Private citizens, community and outdoor groups, and the media often profile illegal dumping incidents and associated community clean-up events. To support these efforts, the province continues to undertake work on waste prevention and waste management programs, including the recent announcement to include additional items of concern in reported illegal dumping incidents (e.g., mattresses) in Extended Producer Responsibility under the Recycling Regulation. As part of the stewardship planning processes, stewardship agencies must demonstrate how the public will be made aware of the free return options available to them. The provincial government will continue to work with local governments to identify solutions to this challenging problem, including exploring opportunities for improving illegal dumping reporting options; enforcing compliance when resources are available; and identifying actions under the Environmental Management Act and through the Solid Waste Management Planning process.</p>	

Provincial Responses 2021	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
EB52	Tree Management in Electoral Areas
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Municipal Affairs. The provincial government is committed to ensuring healthy forest habitats are preserved for generations to come. The Ministry is aware that regional districts and other stakeholders have raised concerns about tree management and that increased tree logging on private land has consistently been a challenge. The provincial government appreciates the importance of tree cover in the reduction of green house gas emissions and also the importance of sustainable forestry jobs for communities. Tree management is a complex issue that affects various interest. While municipalities have the authority to regulate tree cutting in urban settings, that municipal authority does not extend to regulating forestry-type activities on land within municipalities. Regional districts have the authority to regulate tree cutting under certain circumstances, including the use of development permits to restrict tree cutting for certain developments. A key challenge is that the context of urban tree management in municipalities and tree management in the rural areas of regional districts is different, with the latter more directly raising the potential for conflict with forestry values. The Ministry is working with the Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) on this issue. In Winter 2022, FLNRORD is initiating a second phase of the review of the Private Managed Forest Land (PMFL) Program. The PMFL Program encourages sound forest management practices on BC’s private forested land. Consultations will focus on local governments and Indigenous Nations. Results from these engagement sessions will be used to further define recommendations for legislative changes to the PMFL Program. The voluntary nature of this program means that it does not encompass activities on all private forested lands in B.C. However, FLNRORD is committed to working with local governments in coordination with the Ministry to address citizen’s concerns for land not registered in the PMFL Program. The Ministry is also pleased to hear from individual communities and regions as to their specific concerns, and to work with them to find solutions.</p>	
EB64	Cost-Sharing Model for Funding Hospital Capital Projects
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Health. Regional hospital districts (RHDs) are key partners in building and maintaining local hospital infrastructure. Health authorities work closely with their RHDs to determine what level of cost sharing may be possible for specific projects within their approved capital plans and RHDs are expected to contribute 40 percent of capital project costs within their region. The Ministry of Health recognizes that regional contributions towards health capital projects are inconsistent across RHDs and vary from project to project. When there is an opportunity to amend the Hospital District Act - the legislative framework for the roles and responsibilities of RHDs - the review of the cost-sharing model for funding health capital projects in BC could be considered in consultation with all stakeholders, including RHDs and the Union of BC Municipalities.</p>	

Provincial Responses 2020	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
EB4	Costs of Keeping Prisoners
<p>RESPONSE: Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General. Currently municipalities are reimbursed an average of 250 per person/day for housing provincial prisoners in municipal lockups. BC Corrections has met with municipal leaders and police detachments at their request to discuss the Keep of Prisoners KOP funding model and will continue to review any options brought forward by municipalities and police. While the overall KOP budget and municipal funding formula is fixed, BC Corrections has indicated it would be open to discussing proposals to revise the current model that has been endorsed by the Union of BC Municipalities UBCM. Though municipalities have previously requested an increase in the KOP reimbursement rate, UBCM has not made any proposals of how to revise the current model. Funding decisions are ultimately the responsibility of the Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General. BC Corrections, Court Services Branch and the RCMP will continue to engage in discussions to identify opportunities for efficiency in prisoner holding and transport within the current funding model.</p>	
EB53	Harmonize BC Plastics Action Plan and Strategy of Zero-Plastic Waste
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. The Ministry has been an active member of the Canadian Council of Ministers for the Environment CCME since its inception. Most recently, BC has played an active role in engaging with federal, provincial and territorial counterparts in the development of the Canada-Wide Strategy for Zero Plastic Waste to seek common goals while ensuring approaches meet the needs of British Columbians. In 2019, the Province undertook public engagement on the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan. Over 35,000 British Columbians responded between July 25 September 30, 2019. Through this and subsequent engagement, the Province has heard that citizens, Indigenous communities, local governments, non-government organizations and many businesses want action on plastics. Alignment, where possible, with national approaches to bans of single use plastics and development of recycled content standards was recognized as part of the engagement. On September 12, 2020, the Province announced actions that support introduction of bans by municipalities on certain single-use items and that work is underway on a provincial approach, in addition to improving and expanding extended producer responsibility EPR programs in BC. This includes the streamlining of EPR to include milk and milk alternative containers to the deposit-refund system and the introduction of a 0.10 minimum refund, in turn enhancing national consistency. The Province also published a Recycling Regulation Policy Intentions Paper IP. https://engage.gov.bc.ca/govtogetherbcconsultationrecycling-regulation-pol... The IP outlined the proposed amendments to the Recycling Regulation through the priority products identified as gaps in the current regulation from the 2019 service gap analysis and the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan. The Ministry received substantive feedback from key partners and stakeholders by the November 20, 2020 submission deadline for the IP. This feedback will be summarized and made publicly available by Spring 2021. This will help to inform and develop proposed priorities as part of a five-year plan for amending the Recycling Regulation.</p>	

Provincial Responses 2020	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
EB55	Amend Recycling Regulation to include Mattresses and Bulky Furniture
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. The Province has heard that both stakeholders and the public want Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programs to collect more materials. Based on the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy's recent 2019 review of potential products for inclusion under EPR programs which included a product and services gap analysis to identify opportunities for EPR expansion, the ministry has finalized a priority listing of products/categories to be addressed going forward. A Recycling Regulation Policy Intentions Paper has been developed and was released on September 12, 2020. Through the priority products identified from the 2019 service gap analysis and the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan released in 2019, the IP has outlined the proposed amendments to the Recycling Regulation. The What We Heard report on the plans engagement is available online. Upholstered furniture was not brought forth as a priority by local or Indigenous governments or from a range of stakeholders during our analysis. However, mattresses were identified and are included as part of the proposed amendments. The ministry received substantive feedback from key partners and stakeholders by the November 20, 2020 submission deadline for the IP. This feedback will be summarized and made publicly available by Spring 2021. This will help to inform and develop proposed priorities as part of a five-year plan for amending the Recycling Regulation.</p>	
EB57	Expand Extended Producer Responsibility Programs
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. The Province acknowledges that proper management of packaging and paper products (PPP) from the ICI sector is a challenge for local governments and is working to explore new regulatory or policy approaches to manage these materials. The CleanBC Plastics Action Plan, released in 2019, sought feedback on new policy opportunities and proposed amendments to the Recycling Regulation, including the expansion of EPR programs. The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy received over 35,000 responses from all sectors of BC including the public, local governments, Indigenous groups and a range of stakeholders. The feedback received highlighted the need to address ICI generated waste and recyclables and is helping to inform the appropriate policy or regulatory responses. The What We Heard report on the plans engagement is available online. On September 12, 2020 the ministry announced new provincial actions on plastics as part of the provincial Plastics Action Plan. This announcement included the expansion of the Recycling Regulation to allow for more single-use items and packaging-like products to be recycled effective January 1, 2023, and the release of a Recycling Regulation Policy Intentions Paper. The IP outlined the proposed amendments to the Recycling Regulation through the priority products identified from the 2019 service gap analysis and the CleanBC Plastics Action Plan, which included packaging and paper products beyond residential sources. The ministry received substantive feedback from key partners and stakeholders by the November 20, 2020 submission deadline for the IP. This feedback will be summarized and made publicly available by Spring 2021. This will help to inform and develop proposed priorities as part of a five-year plan for amending the Recycling Regulation.</p>	

Provincial Responses 2020	
Order of Debate (UBCM)	Resolution
NR48	Standards and Labeling of “Flushable” Wipes
UBCM forwarded the resolution to the Federation of Canadian Municipalities in September 2021.	
NR75	Streamline Building Officials Certification Process
<p>RESPONSE: Ministry of Attorney General and Minister Responsible for Housing. The Province’s first priority is the safety of British Columbians. Building officials play an important role in the construction, repair, alteration and demolition of buildings. The requirement that building officials be qualified to make compliance decisions is intended to help ensure consistent application and enforcement of standards for buildings across the province and a safer built environment for all citizens. A candidate for any level of practice is expected to demonstrate subject matter competency by achieving a passing score on each exam required for that level. Passing scores are set by the Building Officials Association of British Columbias Exam Development Committee in consultation with the International Code Council ICC at a scaled score of 80 for all the Building Officials Association of British Columbia exams. The Building Officials Association of British Columbia has published detailed information about their exams, including how scores are calculated and reported. As the delegated administrative authority, the Building Officials Association of British Columbia has made examinations for all levels of building officials available online to facilitate greater accessibility and expediency. Individuals apply through the Building Officials Association of British Columbias website for authorization to take an exam, which is typically granted within a business day. An exam that is not proctored can be written immediately. A proctored exam can be written as soon as the candidate has made arrangements with an independent online proctor. To support exam takers, the Building Officials Association of British Columbia publishes free content outlines for each exam online. It is also actively expanding offerings of online courses which are available 24/7. Other courses to assist candidates to prepare are already available online and in person from post-secondary institutions such as BCIT or Camosun College. Unlike the Building Officials Association of British Columbias voluntary certification scheme, the building official qualification scheme under the Building Act does not include a minimum work experience requirement. Upon successful completion of all qualifying exams, a Building Level 1 candidate can be registered in a class and upon registration will be eligible to practice in that class. The Province has also made several amendments to the qualification framework to better support local governments through the transition to mandatory qualification requirement. This includes adding trainee classes to allow individuals to temporarily operate at a higher qualification level while gaining needed skills and receiving training and development support from an employer to achieve the regular qualification. Prospective new local government building officials can take advantage of this to commence employer-supported operation as Building Level 1 in Training officials upon completion of a single exam. Local governments can also work with a qualified contractor or other professional or seek to borrow a qualified member of staff from a neighbouring jurisdiction if needed. We continue to work closely with the Building Officials Association of British Columbia to support municipalities and regional districts to ensure the framework is meeting the needs of local governments and the people they serve.</p>	