



# Jurisdictional Scan for Waste Reduction

Edmonton

Consolidated  
Research Report



## Introduction

The following information is a summary of the jurisdictional scan that was collected as part of the background research supporting the development of the Waste Reduction Roadmap. It presents information regarding waste reduction initiatives being undertaken by peer and leader jurisdictions in North America. This information was collected to identify best practices, outliers and successful initiatives to help the City of Edmonton develop a waste reduction roadmap. The focus was on North American jurisdictions to allow for the capture of culturally appropriate examples that are suitable for where Edmontonians are on their waste reduction journeys.

It is important to note that few jurisdictions have dedicated waste reduction plans. Although many have been considering ways to reduce waste for years, waste reduction initiatives are typically included in general waste management strategies, or are simply undertaken without being part of a strategy. As well, very few jurisdictions have data on the impact or success of their initiatives. Most reporting is limited to changes in the disposal or generation rate (kg per capita). Those changes cannot be solely attributed to the level of effort put into waste reduction activities.

Twenty-two jurisdictions were reviewed, as listed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Jurisdictions Included in Scan**

	Jurisdictions
Canadian Cities	City of Victoria
	City of Vancouver
	City of Calgary
	City of Saskatoon
	City of Winnipeg
	City of Toronto
	City of Markham
	Town of Guelph
	City of Hamilton
	City of Ottawa
	City of Montreal
	City of Halifax
Canadian Regional Governments	Capital Regional District
	Regional District of Nanaimo
	Metro Vancouver

	Region of Peel
	Region of Durham
	Region of York
American Cities	San Francisco, California
	Seattle, Washington
	Boulder, Colorado
	Portland, Oregon

Information about each jurisdiction's waste reduction plans and activities was organized by waste stream and tactic. The waste streams included: food, textiles, construction and demolition, durable goods/consumer goods, household materials, single-use items, yard waste, household hazardous waste, and electronic waste. The tactics are organized into direct actions and supporting actions. Direct actions are initiatives that a local government can do on its own, and supporting actions are actions a local government can take to help non-government organizations. The tactics included in direct action are education, outreach and engagement, regulation, financial incentives, procurement, programs and services, infrastructure, research and planning, and internal/corporate waste reduction. The tactics under supporting actions include advocacy and partnerships. Lastly, initiatives undertaken by non-government organizations entirely independent of the local government were also documented to help understand what additional initiatives are occurring in municipalities. Definitions of the waste streams and tactics can be found in Appendix A.

The most common combinations of waste streams and tactics are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2. Common Combinations of Tactics and Waste Streams**

Waste Stream	Tactic	# of jurisdictions using
Food waste	Outreach/engagement	13
Food waste	Partnerships	9
Household materials	Outreach/engagement	7
Household materials	Programs/Services	7
Single use items	Regulations	7
Consumer goods	Education	6
Consumer goods	Outreach/engagement	5

The following sections describe key tactics used by various jurisdictions for different waste streams, separated by sector. The first section focuses on the residential sector, and the second section focuses on the commercial sector.

## Residential Sector

### Food Waste

Many jurisdictions present information for residents about how to reduce food waste on their website. The information often includes tips and recommendations on topics such as: storing food properly, preparing and creating a grocery list, only buying what is needed, using leftovers to create new meals, and composting inedible food waste (such as pits and peels).

It is also common for local governments to form partnerships with non-government organizations to tackle food waste. With many jurisdictions, the non-municipal organizations provide direct service while the municipality supports the organizations financially or with other resources.

The development of a unique program for a food rescue and redistribution system was outlined as a goal in Vancouver's [Zero Waste 2040 strategy](#). The goal includes creating a food rescue inventory and a storage and redistribution program to reduce disposal of edible food. This work has not yet been completed.

### Textiles

Textiles are less commonly addressed by waste reduction strategies. Of the jurisdictions that address textile waste explicitly, outreach and engagement is one of the most common approaches. Two of the three jurisdictions have information on their website about textile reduction and practical steps residents can take. Metro Vancouver launched an innovative

campaign called [Think Thrice](#), which also educates residents on how to repair and repurpose textiles.

Markham currently has a [textile/carpet diversion program](#) and aims to expand the opportunities to reuse and recycle textiles and carpet. Through developing partnerships, Markham has increased the number of licensed and secure drop-off locations, as well as special collection containers in schools, apartments, community centres, depots and churches. These bins are regulated through a business license process. While operated by charity partners, they are labeled as part of the City's waste program, which increases trust in the program.

Other examples of partnerships to reduce textile waste include Toronto's partnership with an external organization to provide a sewing repair hub, where residents can learn about basic alterations and repair as well as the general footprint of clothing.

### **Construction and Demolition (C&D)**

Reduction of C&D waste from the residential sector is limited, and is more broadly addressed in the industrial, commercial and institutional sector (ICI) sector.

### **Durable Goods**

Partnerships are the most common tactic used to address durable goods. Toronto, Guelph and Saskatoon have partnerships with community organizations to provide bicycle repair and reuse hubs, Vancouver has a tool library and Winnipeg has a program called [the WRENCH](#). The WRENCH is a bike repair sharing space that provides multiple programs for youth on repair, job preparation, and bicycle reuse.

Other approaches to durable goods include repair cafes or fix-it-fairs, where residents can bring broken items, learn how to fix them or find a new purpose for items. At Halifax's Fix-it-Fair, artists demonstrate how they recover materials, while chefs use food waste to create new meals. Although this does include food, the primary purpose of this event is to fix durable goods.

### **Household Items**

Outreach and engagement is a common tactic used to address household items. Many jurisdictions have general recommendations on their website, including exercising the power of consumer habits, shopping local to reduce shipping waste, selling or swapping before buying new, donating items, avoiding buying disposables, only buying items when you need, etc.

Another relatively common program offered for household items is curbside giveaway days. Jurisdictions dedicate a weekend to this program, when residents can place items at their curb for others to pick up free of charge. Cleanup costs are mitigated by a system of warnings requiring residents to remove items at the end of the weekend or possibly be issued a fine. Curbside giveaway programs allow residents to set out smaller household

items such as movies, CD's, books as well as larger items such as furniture. This system is most similar to the Reuse Areas at Edmonton's Eco Stations, except that it increases convenience and decreases direct costs to residents, but has a higher potential for misuse and litter.

York has a program called [The Lendery](#), which is a partnership program that allows residents to borrow household items. Residents who live in the York Region can get a membership and borrow items such as camping supplies, tools, toys and games, garden tools and party supplies for a small fee.

## **Consumer Goods**

This stream is specific to the ICI sector.

## **Single-use Items**

Outreach and engagement is a common tactic for single-use items. Some jurisdictions have a section of their website dedicated to educating their residents on how they can reduce their single-use plastic consumption. Victoria, a jurisdiction that attempted to ban checkout-bags (the bylaw was defeated in court), started a voluntary program for plastic bag reduction. This program includes an online campaign for consumers to bring their own bags. They also recommend stores to:

- Eliminate plastic bags or only provide them on request.
- Charge a fee for paper bags.
- Ensure paper bags to be made of 40% post-consumer materials.

Other jurisdictions that have general information about single-use plastic reduction on their website include Halifax, Toronto, and Nanaimo.

Another very common approach to reducing single-use items is to ban or restrict them by bylaw. As these bylaws target the commercial sector (the distributors of single use items), more details are provided in the ICI section.

## **Yard Waste**

Outreach and engagement is the most common approach to reducing yard waste. Only three of the jurisdictions surveyed have any specific initiatives for yard waste. Two of those jurisdictions (Regina and Peel Region) have general recommendations on their website for grasscycling, similar to the program in Edmonton.

## **Household Hazardous Waste**

Halifax and Toronto offer services to collect household hazardous waste (HHW). Halifax operates temporary depots in various locations across the city (i.e. mall parking lots) where residents are able to drop-off their HHW. Toronto has a program called [Toxic Taxi](#), where residents can request pick-up of HHW by calling 311. In order to qualify for the Toxic Taxi service, residents must have at least 10 L/kg and no more than 50 L/kg of materials, the

materials must be on their property and not public property, and the products must be sealed, labeled and separated by material type.

## **E-Waste**

Seattle has a unique program dedicated to e-waste. The program is called [E-cycle Washington](#) and is a state-wide initiative. With the program, Seattle provides curbside collection of multiple products, including but not limited to TV, computers, laptops, monitors, tablets, DVD players, and e-readers. However, because Seattle also has drop-off locations, the program was not very well used. The items that are collected go to various processing facilities that exceed or meet the *Basel Action Network Electronics Recyclers Pledge of True Stewardship* standards and the *Washington Department of Ecology's Environmentally Sound Management and Performance Standards for Direct Processors*. Any working devices are donated to non-profit organizations and public schools. The program donated 90% of collected items in 2010. There has been no information since 2010 for operations in Seattle, however the program is still running in other parts of Washington State.

## **Industrial, Commercial and Institutional sector (ICI) Sector**

### **Food Waste**

Metro Vancouver and Seattle both have initiatives for reducing food waste in the ICI sector. Metro Vancouver has provided education on food waste in the food industry and provides tips to specific business sectors on how to reduce their food waste. This includes purchasing and inventory, take-out and delivery, contamination, reducing odor and pests with organics, donating food and general customer awareness. Seattle has an edible food recovery program which began in 2006 and helps commercial businesses divert edible food by providing it to non-profits. Between 2006 and 2010, the City of Seattle provided \$394,021 in funding to anti-hunger agencies. The money helped the agencies buy appropriate equipment to transport, store and use donated food. Over the span of 10 years, it was projected to divert 23,000 tons of edible food. Seattle renewed the efforts in 2014, conducted a progress report and found that anti-hunger agencies had an increase in demand with inconsistent donations, identified that they are interested in the program and would like more donations, and brought up that the equipment that was purchased with the original grants from Seattle between 2006-2010 is aging and needs replacement. More details can be found in the [Food Waste Report](#) (2015) and the [Waste Prevention and Recycling Report \(2018\)](#).

In 2018, Seattle food retail and manufacturing businesses diverted 18,000 tons of food waste by partnering with organizations that repurpose inedible food waste into animal feed. In addition, over 3,500 tons of safe, nutritious, and edible food was donated to local agencies addressing food insecurity.

### **Textiles**

No examples of government-led textile waste reduction in the ICI sector were found, although there are industry-led programs that address hotel linens, uniforms, and other

typical ICI sector textile waste. Many types of ICI textiles are rented, rather than being owned by the user; this can increase reduction and recycling since not every operator needs to know how to reuse or recycle worn linens.

### **Construction and Demolition (C&D)**

Regulation is the most common initiative to address C&D waste from the ICI sector. Building deconstruction has become more common within the past decade in North America. Some jurisdictions, including [Vancouver](#), [Seattle](#) and [Portland](#), have begun regulating demolition of homes (to date, no examples have been found of regulations covering other building types). These regulations require owners to deconstruct rather than demolish homes of varying ages (typically regulations apply to homes built before 1950, however this date is continually moving up over time). As well, some jurisdictions have different requirements for different ages of homes. For example, Vancouver requires that 75% of the mass of pre-1950 homes be reused or recycled, and the number increases to 90% for homes that are both pre-1950 and character homes. These homes contain old-growth lumber which can be salvaged, and is very valuable when used as finishing wood. Vancouver has identified that more work needs to be done to grow the market for materials retrieved in deconstruction. As well, they have identified the need to study the market for materials from newer homes to support the development of market opportunities for the materials found in newer homes. Part of the research need includes opportunities for product reuse, repair, donation and sharing.

### **Durable Goods**

No examples found of municipally-led programs for the ICI sector.

### **Household Materials**

Ottawa has a [Take it Back! Program](#) which encourages local businesses to take back materials that they sell. With over 500 retailers and organizations participating, this helps ensure that more materials are being reused, recycled and disposed of properly. It also allows residents to return items that do not belong in the garbage. For example, this program began with three automotive products from 16 retailers in 1997, to now over 100 products by 500 retailers. Over 500 tonnes of material is diverted from the landfill every year. Retailers who are part of the program are featured on a webpage which serves as a search engine for where residents can bring/put their waste.

### **Consumer Goods**

Markham has developed a program called [Trash Blasters](#) to examine all aspects of school waste streams, with the aim of reducing waste. Included in the program is a student-run audit program for the entire school, recycling stations for waste, and a waste-free lunch campaign focused on reducing food waste. Schools can apply if the school administrator has attended a Zero Waste workshop and signs an agreement. There are 10 schools included per year and each is granted \$2,500.



Guelph has a unique program for [special events](#), where they provide events with an online guide on waste management and diversion. This is optional for events with less than 1,000 people and mandatory for events with more than 1,000 attendees. Events may use resources from the city, which includes a waste management plan and waste diversion handbook. As well, events with greater than 1,000 attendees must have sorting stations with volunteer attendants and a training program for the volunteers. This helps increase diversion rates for organic materials at events.

### **Single-use Items (SUI)**

The most common tactic for single-use items are restrictions and/or bans, with some education online. Of the jurisdictions included in the research, San Francisco, Montreal, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver have some type of restriction and/or ban. There are other jurisdictions that are currently in the research/strategy development phases of SUI restrictions. Victoria is unique in that they implemented a ban a few years ago and it was deemed unconstitutional. This is a roadblock that no other jurisdictions have had and the provincial government has since changed legislation to give municipalities the power they need to pass such bylaws. In the interim, the City provided information online encouraging businesses to charge a fee for paper bags and to order ones that are 40% post-consumer recycled materials, eliminate plastic bags, or only provide bags when customers ask.

### **Yard Waste**

No examples were found for the ICI sector at the time of writing this report.

### **Household Hazardous Waste**

No examples were found for the ICI sector at the time of writing this report.

### **E-waste**

No examples were found for the ICI sector at the time of writing this report.

## **Internal Operations**

San Francisco, Seattle and Vancouver have policies which promote reduction and reuse within their civic operations. Vancouver's Zero Waste 2040 plan includes an action to develop a Green Operations Zero Waste Plan for internal policies. This plan will include sustainable, low carbon, local and salvaged food choices, a catering list for zero waste food services, recovering a high percent of salvaged materials during deconstruction of city buildings, a rating system to track and reduce waste produced with infrastructure, end-of-life recyclability in new spaces, using reused materials in new spaces, and zero waste city meetings and events.

San Francisco outlined general sustainability objectives for internal operations. Some notable programs include increasing the reuse of office furniture, computers and supplies by developing a virtual warehouse allowing all departments to make use of the items. Other initiatives include making sure all printed materials are double-sided, every

department must have a sustainability coordinator, and restricting sale and distribution of packaged water.

Seattle developed green purchasing policies and requirements for internal operations, with the goal of reducing the impact of purchases made by the City of Seattle. Notably, the amount of paper waste reduced was significant: the implementation of the policy reduced office paper purchases by 28%. This equals almost 150,000 reams of paper or 350 tonnes over five years. They have saved approximately \$44,000 in paper purchasing.

## Stand-out Jurisdictions

The City of Vancouver released their [\*Zero Waste 2040: The City of Vancouver's Zero Waste Strategic Plan\*](#) in May 2018. This strategy is focused on reduction and outlines steps forward to reach zero waste in Vancouver. Their actions are outlined into priority actions that the City can take and supportive actions that include external organizations.

Markham released a report titled [\*The Best of the Best' Markham's Roadmap to 80% Diversion\*](#) in 2012, which outlines ten initiatives relating to reduction and reuse.

Toronto has developed some partnerships with local initiatives to reduce waste. The following [programs](#) began in 2017 to promote reuse and reduce:

- Urban Harvest collects surplus vegetables and fruit from backyards and redistributes it to local food banks and other programs. They also run workshops (e.g. canning). As of April 2019, this program had redistributed 1550kg of fruit and vegetables and had run 29 canning workshops.
- Toronto partners with the organization Foodshare to equip residents with tools, skills and knowledge to maintain a community garden and operate community composting facilities to use yard waste to create compost. They also provide composters and education on composting techniques to residents. As of April 2019, 30 composters were built.
- Toronto has partnered with National Zero Waste Council and their Love Food Hate Waste Canada campaign with a goal of creating a Food Waste Reduction Strategy.
- Toronto has partnered with five organizations to provide Sewing Repair Hubs. As a member of Ontario Textile Diversion Collaborative, they aim to show residents how they can shrink their clothing footprint and provide workshop space to encourage repair. There is regular instruction on sewing, including alterations and repair. Residents are able to access tools, equipment and supplies at the hubs. As of April 2019, 1700kg of textiles had been diverted.
- Toronto has partnered with seven organizations to provide Bicycle Repair Hubs. These hubs are workshop spaces that help train residents in bike repair, assembly, maintenance and safety. As of April 2019, 1000 bikes had been repaired and refurbished.

- Lastly, the City of Toronto partnered with two neighbourhood organizations to provide residents with sharing and reuse spaces. These spaces promote reuse, share, repair and repurposing of items and helps residents share within their community.

## Measuring Progress

This section addresses how six other municipalities with waste reduction plans measure success. Measures spotlighted in this section are taken from jurisdictions with mature waste reduction programs, and one municipality with the most recent waste reduction plan (published at the end of 2020).

The table below provides a detailed overview of how jurisdictions measure progress. A summary of findings is provided here:

- Jurisdictions with mature waste reduction plans recognize the importance of collecting baseline data to use as a reference point for setting targets and monitoring the performance of waste reduction measures.
- Municipalities with baseline data are able to better identify individual focus areas and goals.
- Waste composition studies are a valuable tool to identify target material types in different waste streams, and to monitor progress that may not be observable from a broader measure (e.g. a change in the percentage of waste that is avoidable food waste can indicate success with a food waste reduction campaign that could be masked by an overall increase in waste generated).
- Jurisdictions recognize the limitations of their scope, and acknowledge that external factors such as economic activity, consumption behaviours, population and job growth will influence waste generation and create potential waste generation anomalies. Measurements should reflect the impact of external influences.
- All addressed the importance of having a regular review process to accommodate short, medium and long term adjustments that adapt to the shifting needs of a city.

City	Overall Waste Reduction Measure	Progress Reporting	Issues/ Opportunities to Consider	External Factors to Consider When Reviewing Actions
Vancouver	Annual reduction in tonnes of solid waste disposed to landfill and incinerator.	<p>Clear and thoughtful targets, metrics and directions to align motivations and behaviors across sectors towards the common goal including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growth in the number of share, repair and reuse assets.</li> <li>• Growth in 'green jobs' and 'green businesses' pertaining to zero waste/circular economy.</li> <li>• Total dollars of funding and investment available for zero waste and circular economy initiatives.</li> <li>• Total number of post-secondary courses teaching zero waste/circular economy concepts.</li> <li>• Tonnes of material collected for recycling.</li> <li>• Tonnes of compostable organics collected for composting.</li> <li>• Percentage of renewable energy derived from waste management operations.</li> </ul>	Addressing pervasive data and information gaps to better track the community's progress towards zero waste and identify priorities.	<p>Re-evaluate actions in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growing population;</li> <li>• Employment;</li> <li>• Economic activities;</li> <li>• Policy changes;</li> <li>• Regional and provincial government;</li> <li>• Private sector waste management system changes.</li> </ul>

City	Overall Waste Reduction Measure	Progress Reporting	Issues/ Opportunities to Consider	External Factors to Consider When Reviewing Actions
Vancouver (continued)	Annual reduction in tonnes of solid waste disposed to landfill and incinerator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per capita disposal and diversion rates by sector.</li> <li>Greenhouse gas emission reductions associated with solid waste and consumption.</li> </ul>		
Markham	5% decline in waste generation rate in kg/capita after four years.	Waste generation rate metrics help to track progress towards reduction targets.	Recognizes that tracking waste generation rates is a long term undertaking that will help measure success of the plan and its impact on waste reduction.	Tracking waste generation has provided insight into influences such as extreme weather events.
Guelph	Establish a goal to reduce the residential annual waste disposal based on a weight or volume per capita.	<p>Progress monitored against a fixed target (kg/per capita).</p> <p>Waste audits.</p>	<p>Diversion rate, as calculated by dividing diverted tonnage by total tonnage may not adequately indicate the extent or success of the diversion effort, due to lightweighting of materials.</p> <p>Use projection models to estimate future waste generation.</p>	Forecast future waste disposal and waste diversion infrastructure, policy and program needs and opportunities.

City	Overall Waste Reduction Measure	Progress Reporting	Issues/ Opportunities to Consider	External Factors to Consider When Reviewing Actions
Toronto	Achieve 70% diversion of residential and non-residential waste by Year 10 of Waste Strategy (2026).	<p>Reduce the amount of food waste sent to disposal by up to 34,000 tonnes/year by Year 10 of the Waste Strategy through a Food Waste Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>Divert up to 15,000 tonnes/year of waste from landfill by Year 10 of the Waste Strategy through a textile collection and reuse strategy.</p> <p>Change in waste kg/capita generation.</p> <p>Changes in disposal rate kg/capita/year.</p> <p>Change in organics in green bin and/or garbage bins (kg/unit or kg/capita).</p> <p>Change in quantities of textiles in garbage kg/unit or kg/capita for units served.</p> <p>Customer satisfaction rating.</p>	<p>Regular review process allows adjustments to be made to long term plans.</p> <p>Formal review of waste strategy after 5 years.</p> <p>Comparisons to baselines should address waste program/infrastructure changes, program/facility changes that could have impacted quantities managed, tonnes diverted, waste generation anomalies, and changes to external influences.</p> <p>Identification of potential trends, such as a year over year increase in waste generation that should be monitored to assess the potential for future system impacts.</p>	<p>Re-evaluate actions in the context of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant change in customer base;</li> <li>• Changes in waste composition and generation;</li> <li>• Change in legislation as it relates to program and/or service delivery;</li> <li>• Financial impacts/opportunities such as new sources of funding or decreased material markets;</li> <li>• Customers and commodity prices;</li> <li>• Advancements in new technologies that could benefit the City;</li> <li>• Waste Strategy Updates, Revisions and Reporting;</li> <li>• Landfill capacity.</li> </ul>

City	Overall Waste Reduction Measure	Progress Reporting	Issues/ Opportunities to Consider	External Factors to Consider When Reviewing Actions
Toronto (continued)	Achieve 70% diversion of residential and non-residential waste by Year 10 of Waste Strategy (2026).	Annual tonnes of CO2e reduced.  Total annual number of procurements that include reduction requirements.		
Region of Peel	Lower waste generation rates by developing and implementing a Waste Reduction Plan.  3Rs diversion target of 75% by 2034.	Regularly review the waste management services offered to ensure they reflect the needs of the residents and businesses we serve.	Consider a broad range of service delivery options to ensure services are delivered effectively, efficiently and meet customers' needs.	Monitor changes within the industry to ensure we are aware of best practices.
Victoria	Reduce waste disposal by 50% by 2040.	Progress reporting of key initiatives and operational highlights will continue to be included as part of regular corporate accountability reporting.	Baseline establishes an understanding of waste to identify priority materials and sectors.	Variables outside the scope such as economic activity, consumption behaviours and population and jobs growth will influence waste generation.

City	Overall Waste Reduction Measure	Progress Reporting	Issues/ Opportunities to Consider	External Factors to Consider When Reviewing Actions
Victoria (continued)	Reduce waste disposal by 50% by 2040.	<p>Budget and resource requirements will be incorporated into the financial planning process and informed by the short-term action plan.</p> <p>Detailed analysis of progress and issues will be undertaken as part of the proposed 3 – 5 year implementation planning cycles. Assessed strategies against their impacts on waste disposal.</p>	Target reflects the opportunity for waste reduction and diversion using existing tools available to the City of Victoria assuming ambitious implementation of the strategies.	Further reductions are possible through supportive actions at higher levels of government and industry-led initiatives.



## Appendix A - Stream and Tactic Definitions

Waste Streams	
<b>Food</b>	Includes both pre and post-consumer food waste, avoidable food waste (edible food) and unavoidable food waste (bones, shells, inedible parts).
<b>Textiles</b>	Includes but is not limited to clothing, bed linens, curtains, footwear and accessories.
<b>Construction and Demolition (C&amp;D)</b>	Can include renovation and deconstruction waste, as well as traditional construction and demolition materials.
<b>Durable Goods</b>	Goods that have a long life-span or do not wear out quickly. Includes but is not limited to appliances, carpet, furniture, sports equipment.
<b>Household Materials</b>	Any item involving household waste; garbage and recycling that is not specific to yard, SUI, textiles, and food.
<b>Consumer Goods</b>	Related to all sectors, regulated and not regulated. What is not covered by the other categories.
<b>Single-use Items (SUI)</b>	Single-use items, this typically includes, but is not limited to bags, straws, utensils, food serviceware, and cups.
<b>Yard Waste</b>	Leaves, plants, grass clippings, and small branches.
<b>Household Waste (HHW)</b>	Household waste that is considered to be dangerous. This does not include e-waste. Includes but is not limited to solvents, batteries, lightbulbs, paint, and cleaners. Often labeled as flammable, corrosive, explosive or poison.
<b>E-waste</b>	Consumer and business electronic waste.

Tactics	
Direct	
<b>Education</b>	Includes providing passive education materials (e.g. information online) and going to a location to deliver educational programming (e.g. school presentation).
<b>Outreach/Engagement</b>	Meeting residents and the industrial, commercial and institutional sector (ICI) at events, meetings, (e.g. pop-up booth, attend stakeholder meeting).
<b>Regulation</b>	Mechanism for mandatory actions (e.g. by-law, mandatory policy).
<b>Financial Incentive</b>	Monetary incentives to reduce waste (e.g. voluntary fees on single use items set by retailers, price differential on waste cart sizes).
<b>Procurement</b>	Purchasing goods, services, or work from external sources under an agreement. Requirements can be set to create conditions for waste reduction.
<b>Programs/Services</b>	A program or service provided to residents or the ICI sector by a local government. Could include technical assistance.
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Changing waste collection facilities to encourage waste reduction.
<b>Research/Plan</b>	Learning more about habits and practices, in order to better design programs to address fundamental causes of waste; establishing a series of actions to be taken to achieve a goal.
<b>Internal</b>	A policy/initiative for the jurisdiction to reduce the waste it produces in its own operations (i.e. internal standards for a meeting to be waste free).
Supporting	
<b>Advocacy</b>	Lobbying for a program/initiative that an external organization is providing.
<b>Partnerships</b>	Working with another organization. This could include endorsing and/or providing resources for education, outreach, engagement, and other various programs/services.