



AGENDA

FOR THE *REGULAR MEETING OF RED DEER CITY COUNCIL*

TO BE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 2005

COMMENCING AT 4:30 P.M.

(1) Confirmation of the Regular Meeting of Monday, April 11, 2005

(2) **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**

1. Project Coordinator – Inspections & Licensing – Re: *Public Consultation and Development of a Gold Standard Bylaw (100% Smoke Free) for The City of Red Deer / Bylaw 3345/2005*

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2. Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005 / Rezoning of Land From A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District / Inglewood East – Phase 2 / Melcor Developments Ltd.*
(Consideration of 2nd & 3rd Readings of the Bylaw)

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(3) **PUBLIC HEARINGS**

(4) **REPORTS**

1. Director of Corporate Services – Re: *2005 Operating Budget – Amendment* . .119
2. City Treasurer – Re: *2004 Reserve Report to Council* . .127
3. City Treasurer – Re: *2004 Budget Variance Report* . .131
4. Assessment & Taxation Services Manager – Re: *2005 Tax Rate Bylaw – Bylaw 3344/2005*
(Consideration of 3 Readings of the Bylaw) . .134
5. Director of Development Services – Re: *Relocation of the West Yards Site (New Riverside Yards Site)* . .139
6. Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager – Re: *Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study* . .145
7. Community Services Director – Re: *Options for the Existing RCMP Building* . .150
8. EL & P Manager – Re: *Market Surveillance Administrator 2005 – Q1 Compliance Report* . .163
9. Engineering Services Manager – Re: *Lindsay Thurber High School – Advancement of Road Improvements* . .168
10. Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005 / Changes to Sign Regulations / Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia & Rooftop Signs)*
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) . .172

11. Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005 / Rezoning of Land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District / Inglewood East – Phase 3 & 4 / Melcor Developments Ltd.*
(Consideration of 1st Reading of the Bylaw) ..179
 12. Parkland Community Planning Services – Re: *Funding Approval Request / C1 Downtown Public Realm Improvements Study* ..182
- (5) CORRESPONDENCE
1. Parkland Airshed Management Zone, (PAMZ) dated April 16, 2005 – Re: *Appointment of City Representative and Alternate to the PAMZ Board of Directors* ..192
- (6) PETITIONS AND DELEGATIONS
- (7) NOTICES OF MOTION
- (8) WRITTEN INQUIRIES
- (9) BYLAWS
1. *3156/D-2005* – Land Use Bylaw Amendment / Rezoning of Land From A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District / Inglewood East – Phase 2 / Melcor Developments Ltd.
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| 2. | 3156/K -2005 – Land Use Bylaw Amendment / Changes to Sign Regulations / Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia & Rooftop Signs)
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| 3. | 3156/L-2005 – Land Use Bylaw Amendment / Rezoning of Land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District / Inglewood East – Phase 3 & 4 / Melcor Developments Ltd
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| 4. | 3344/2005 – 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw
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DATE: April 18, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Treena Patenaude, Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing

RE: Public Consultation and development of a Gold Standard Bylaw (100% Smoke Free) for The City of Red Deer.

Background

The City of Red Deer implemented its current Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 on September 18, 2002. Under this bylaw, smoking is prohibited in indoor public places where individuals under the age of 18 are allowed. Indoor public places include restaurants, food courts, places of employment, retail shops, hospitals, health care facilities, places of public assembly, public washrooms, school buildings, elevators, escalators and stairways.

Under bylaw 3286/2001, if smoking is permitted in any portion of a building or premises where individuals under the age of 18 are permitted, a separate area must be constructed that has entry through its own doors and a ventilation system to prevent smoke from drifting into the non-smoking portion of the building or premises.

Following the implementation of the current Smoking Bylaw, a number of local businesses constructed a ventilated smoking section, primarily restaurants.

On July 26, 2004, the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition presented City Council with a recommendation that The City of Red Deer move to a Gold Standard Bylaw, making Red Deer 100 per cent smoke free in all public places. The intent of the Gold Standard is to ensure that neither employees nor adult patrons are exposed to second hand smoke when working or attending functions in any indoor public places.

In response to the recommendation, City Council approved a terms of reference on December 6, 2004 that outlined a public consultation process.

The terms of reference stated:

“Resolved that Council of The City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing Department, dated November 17, 2004, re: Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, Request for Changes to the Smoking Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in All Public Places, hereby approves of the “Smoke Free Red Deer” terms of reference, dated November 15, 2004, as presented to Council on Monday, December 6, 2004.”

Public Consultation

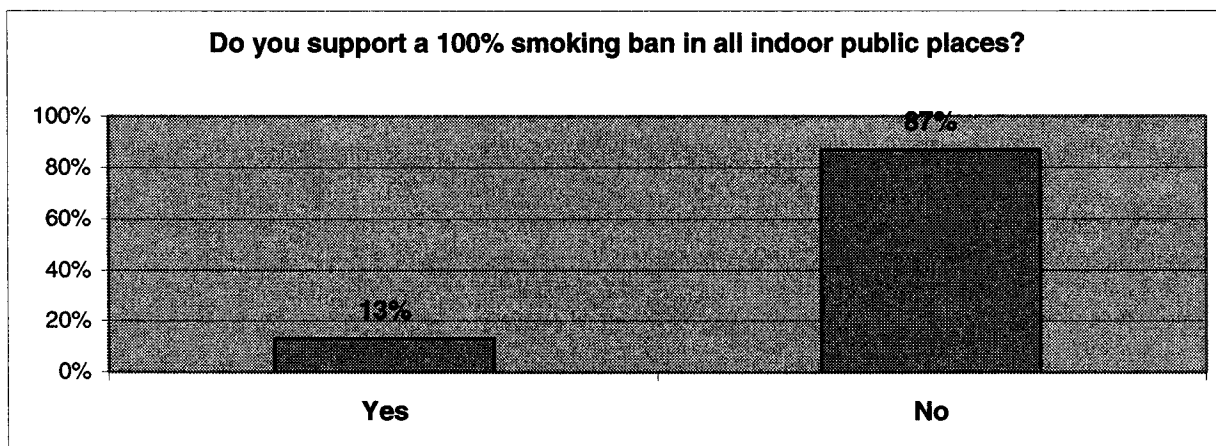
The Inspections and Licensing department, with assistance from consultant Lowell Hodgson and the Communications and Corporate Planning department, undertook a public consultation process to measure the level of support for a 100 per cent smoke free bylaw which would bring Red Deer to a gold standard level.

The consultation process was initiated on December 16, 2004 when letters and surveys were sent to restaurants, nightclubs, pubs, lounges, bingo halls, casinos, public schools and the David Thompson Health Region.

The next step of the public consultation process involved City of Red Deer staff along with Lowell Hodgson meeting with 63 business owners and managers that would potentially be affected by the proposed bylaw. Most of the businesses that we met with were drinking establishments that allow smoking in their establishments.

Fifty-three (87%) of these businesses were opposed to a 100% Smoke Free Bylaw and eight (13%) were supportive of a 100% Smoke Free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



While there was some support among these stakeholders for a complete ban on smoking in public places, the majority of the owners were opposed.

Opposing comments on the proposed bylaw included:

- Concerns that the proposed smoking ban would hurt business.
- Arguments that The City should have investigated implementing the Gold Standard bylaw in 2002 when the current smoking bylaw was implemented to avoid having had businesses make the costly investments in ventilation.
- Arguments that improvements in ventilation, along with strong fines for non-compliance, could address the issue of smoking in bars without banning smoking.

- Concerns about problems at the entrances of bars. If smoking was banned in all indoor public places, business owners were concerned about altercations developing between people lining up to get in and smokers who were also outside. Others were concerned about banning smoking in entrances or doorways. Some businesses preferred the option of allowing smokers on a deck area outside, while one business owner argued against this, as his business cannot create a deck area due to space limitations.

Those in favor of the ban felt that there would likely be an initial loss of business, but their business could adjust and in some cases benefit.

With regards to implementation of the proposed bylaw, many of the businesses indicated that if the bylaw proceeds they would need time to adjust – at least one year – although many suggested longer.

Overall, most of the businesses preferred that the Province take action through a Province wide ban and many indicated that the “writing is on the wall” in terms of a smoking ban. Almost every business indicated a preference for a level playing field.

Appendix 1 is a report from Mr. Hodgson that summarizes in more detail the public consultation process with Business owners and managers related to the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.

Other Municipalities

Appendix 2 contains a summary of comments received from other municipalities that have gone or will be going 100 per cent smoke free which would be the gold standard level.

Comments heard from other municipalities:

- After six or seven months since passing the Smoke Free Bylaw in The City of Saskatoon there is very little criticism of it and they described their experience as “very positive”.
- The Town of Banff reported it is now 98% and is going 100% in 2009. The change to the silver standard was generally well received although there was “much grumbling” in the beginning.
- The City of Edmonton’s Smoke Free Bylaw becomes effective July 1, 2005. They reported that the businesses with in Edmonton who have gone smoke free in advance are “doing well”.
- The City of Calgary’s 100% Smoke Free Bylaw will be in 2008. The Bylaw Department stated that this has become a very “quiet Issue” in Calgary.

There are eight municipalities in Alberta that have gone or will be going 100% smoke free in indoor public places.

- Airdrie will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.
- Banff will be moving to a gold standard January 1, 2009.
- Calgary will be moving to a gold standard January 1, 2008.

- Cardston implemented a gold standard June 1, 2002.
- Edmonton will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.
- St. Albert will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.
- Stettler will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.
- Strathcona County will be moving to a gold standard June 1, 2005.

Other municipalities in Canada that have gone or will be going 100% smoke free are listed in Appendix 9.

Communications

After the initial face-to-face meetings with affected businesses, news releases were sent out to the media to make the public aware of the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw, and to invite them to provide their feedback on the proposed bylaw by contacting the Inspections and Licensing Department or by filling in the online survey.

A question and answer backgrounder was created to help answer any question the public were inquiring about on the proposed smoke free bylaw. The Q & A was handed out at the open house on March 22, 2005. A copy of the Q & A is attached in Appendix 6.

More information on the proposed bylaw, as well as the online survey, was offered on The City of Red Deer Web site.

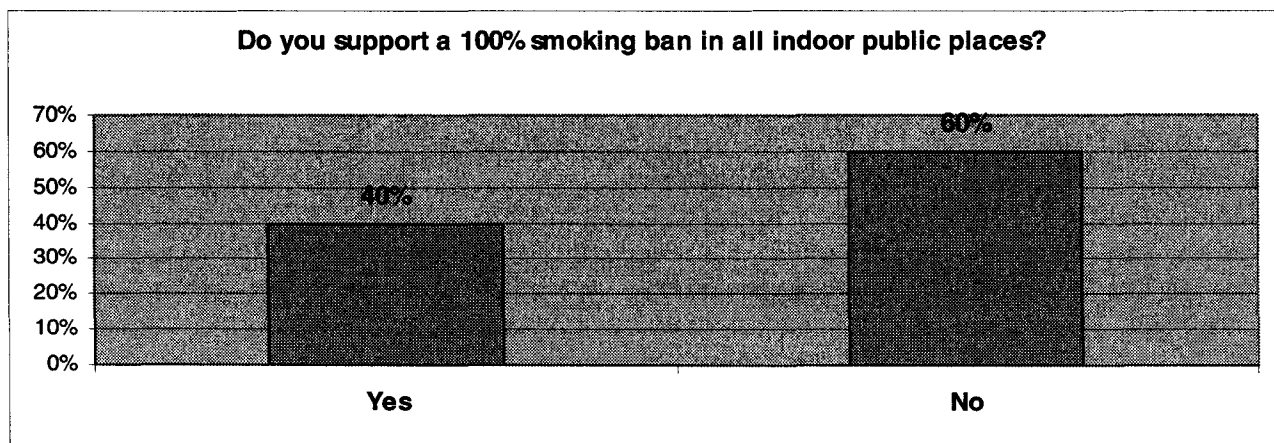
Mail-out Surveys

A mail out survey was developed for affected stakeholders. Affected stakeholders were comprised of businesses that would be affected by the ban; this included all of the drinking establishments and several public facilities such as the David Thompson Health Region.

Questionnaires were sent out to 178 key stakeholders.

- 40 per cent (19) were for a proposed Smoke Free Bylaw, while 60 per cent (28) were against changing the current Smoking Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



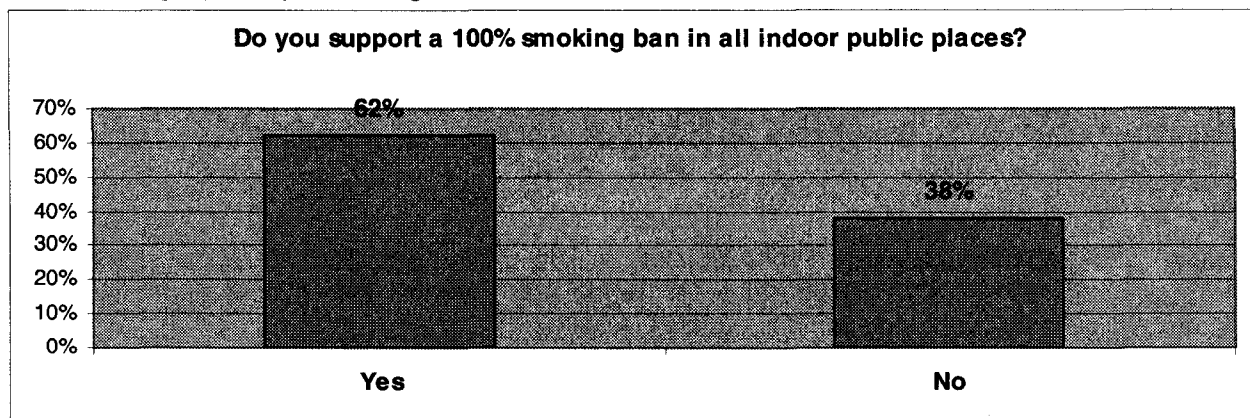
- Appendix 3 provides an executive summary.

Online Survey

We developed an online survey to gather input from Red Deer residents to obtain a well-defined picture of their needs, concerns and expectations. For those who do not have Internet access we made the survey available on the first floor of City Hall. The survey distributed throughout the public consultation process contained two questions and a space for additional comments. The first question was do you support a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places? The second question was do you work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking?

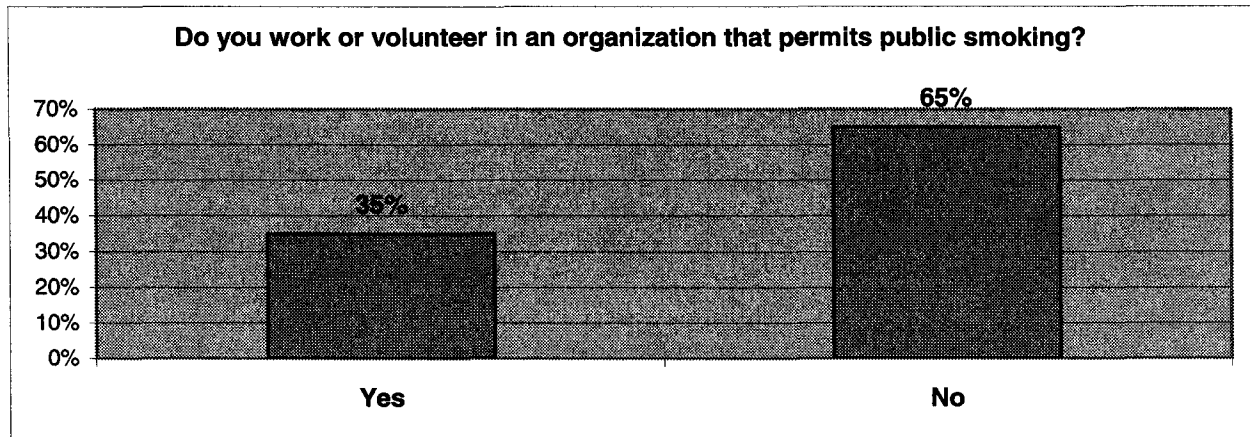
- There were 1,830 responses to the online survey (the highest response rate to a City of Red Deer online survey to date).
- Sixty-two per cent (1,132) indicated their support for a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places.
- Thirty-eight per cent (698) did not support the proposed smoke free bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Thirty-five per cent (647) work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Sixty-five per cent (1183) do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.

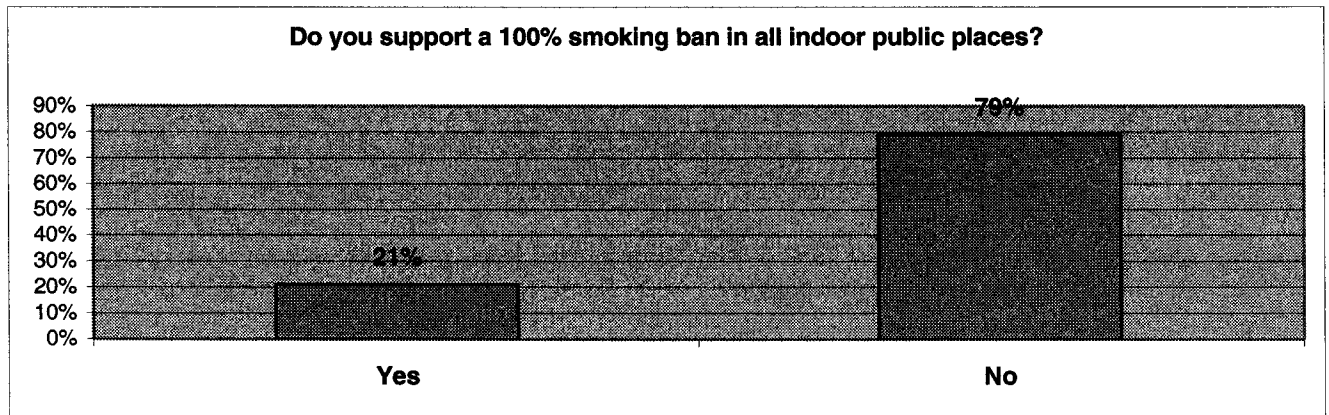


A summary of the feedback from the online survey, along with the graph is attached in Appendix 4.

First Floor City Hall

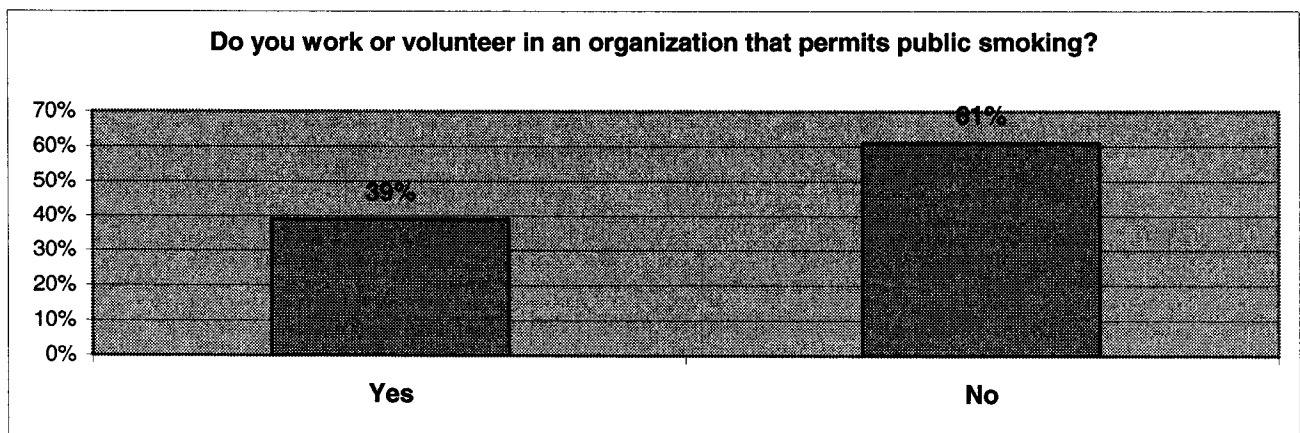
- The City received 19 written surveys from the first floor of City Hall.
- Four (21%) of the surveys indicated support for a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places.
- Fifteen (79%) surveys were opposed to the proposed smoking ban.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Seven (39%) of the surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Eleven (61%) of the surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.

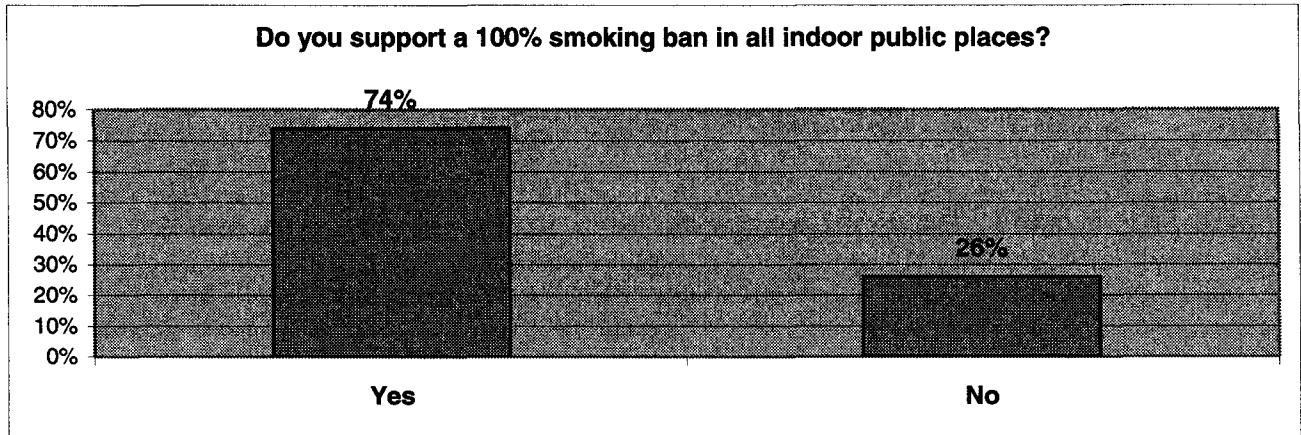


Surveys Provided to the Public

Citizens were provided with an additional opportunity to fill in the survey and provide their feedback at Let's Talk at Bower Mall on February 26, 2005.

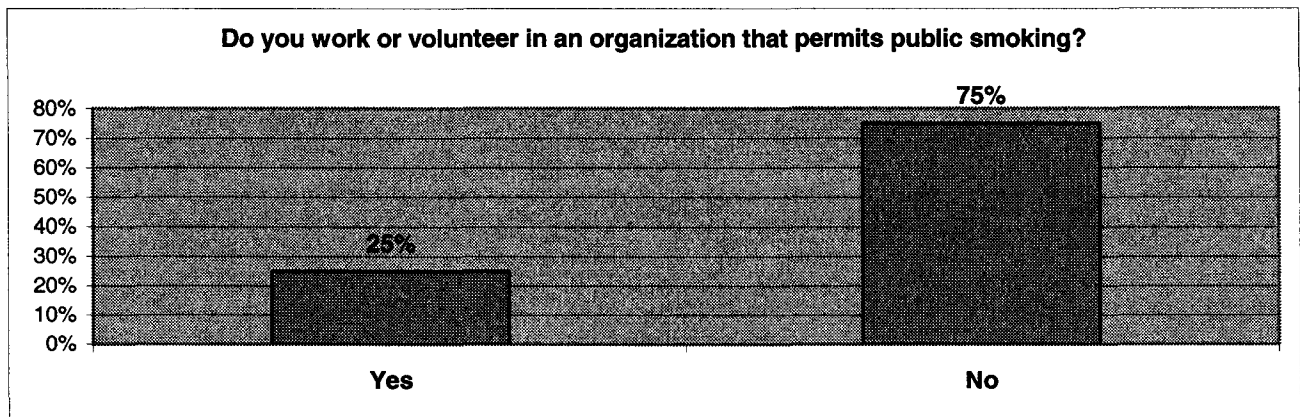
- There were 243 surveys filled in at this time.
- Seventy-four per cent (179) were in favor of the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.
- Twenty-six per cent (64) were opposed to the proposed bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Twenty-five per cent (57) work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Seventy-five per cent (168) do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.



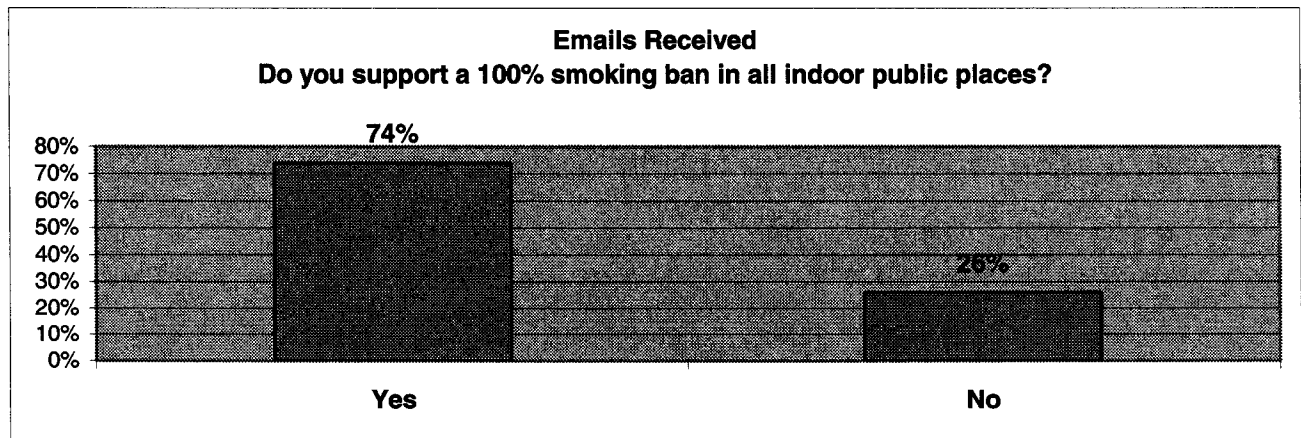
Appendix 5 is a summary of the responses received.

E-mails Received

An e-mail address, smoking@reddeer.ca, was set up to provide the public opportunity to e-mail their comments or contact us if they had any questions or concerns.

- Sixty-nine e-mails were received from this account.
- Fifty-one (74%) of the e-mails expressed that they were in favor of the proposed smoke free bylaw.
- Eighteen (26%) of the e-mails stated their opposition to the proposed smoke free bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.

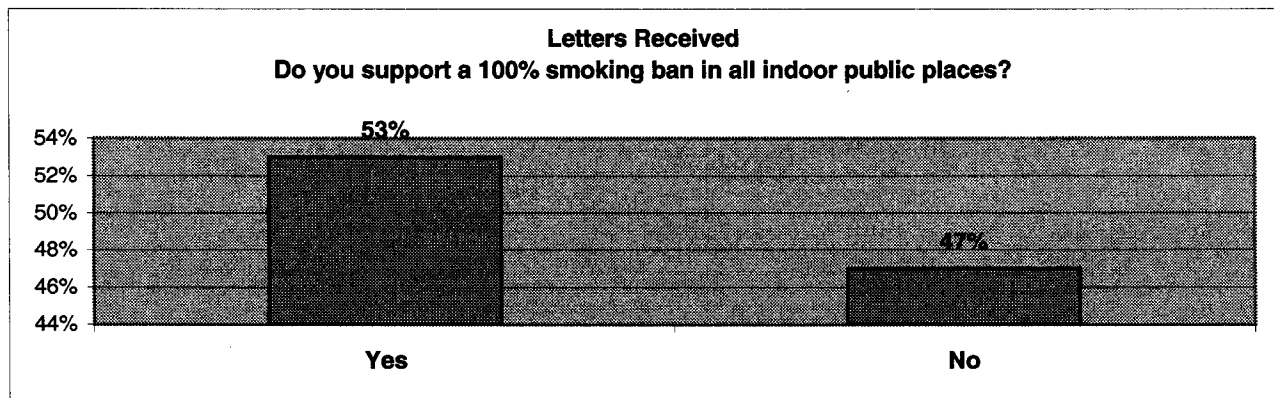


Letters Received

Some people from the public wrote letters related to the no smoking initiative.

- Seventeen letters were received
- Nine (53%) of these letters were in support of a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places.
- Eight (47%) of these letters were opposed to a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places.

Below is a graph in percentages.



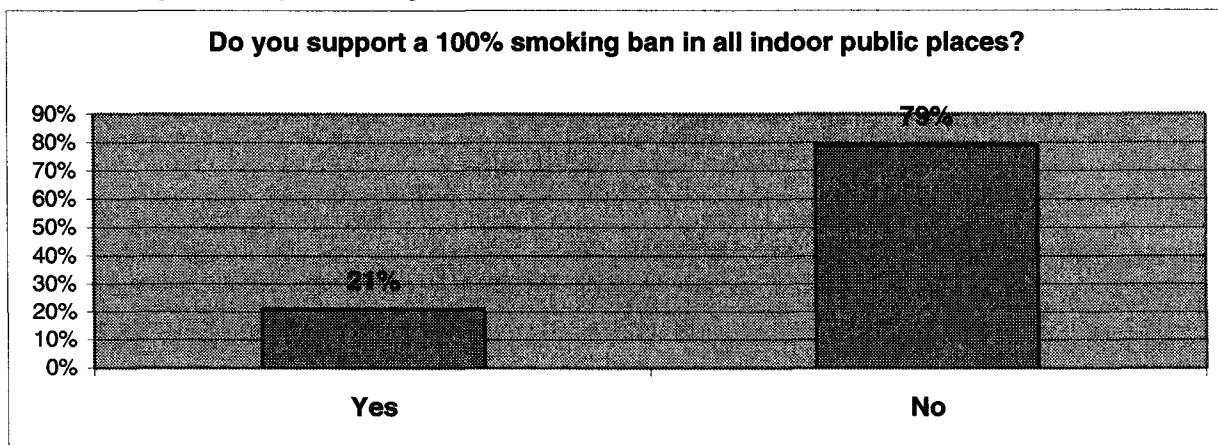
Open House

On March 22, 2005 the Inspections and Licensing department hosted an Open House for the public to have a chance to inquire about the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw. Information was provided on possible changes that could come into effect if the bylaw is approved.

A survey was also provided for the attendees to fill in and express their comments.

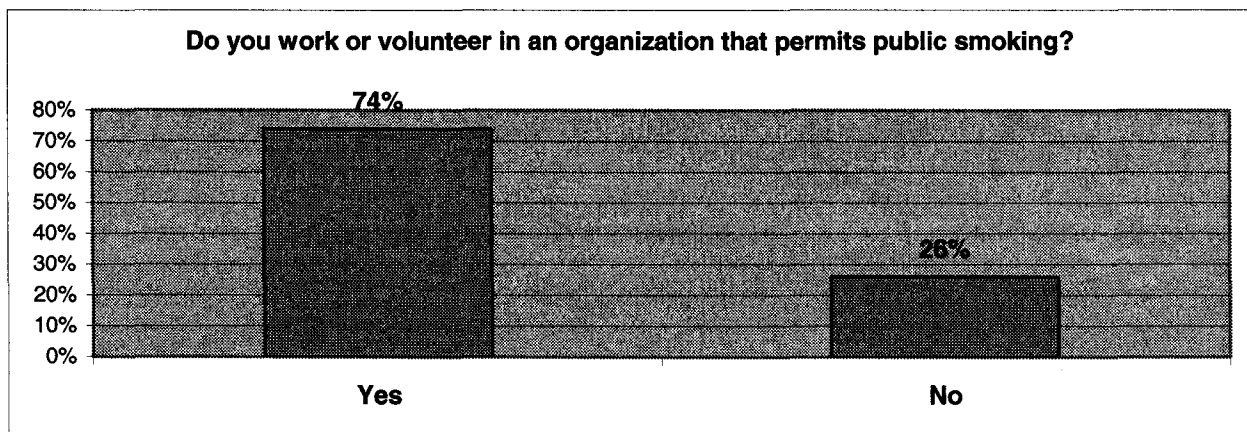
- Fifty-seven surveys were filled in at the open house.
- Twelve (21%) attendees of the open house were in support of the proposed Smoke Free Bylaw.
- Forty-five (79%) attendees were not in support.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Forty-two (74%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Fifteen (26%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.



Attached in Appendix 6 is a summary of the comments received.

Onsite Surveys

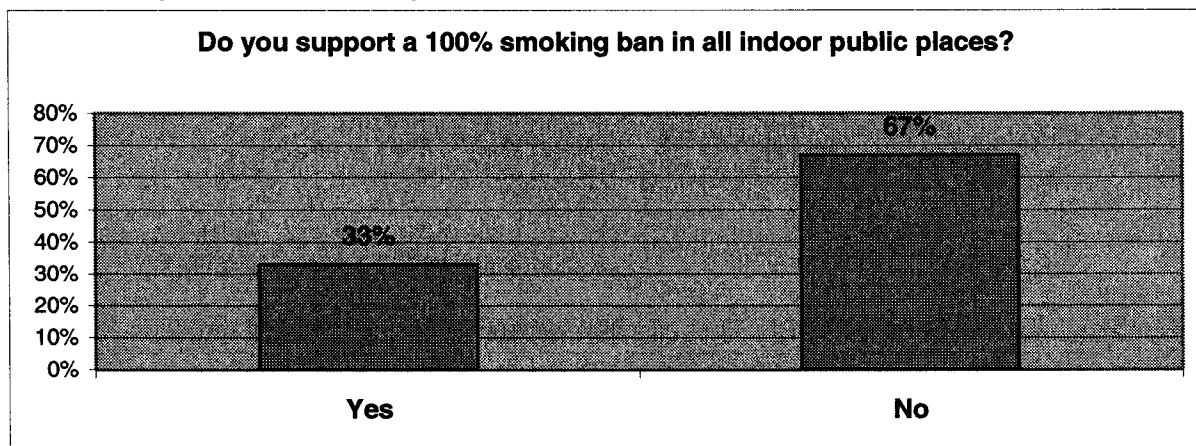
During the open house a proposal was made that The City should visit some of the establishments that would be affected by the proposed bylaw to allow their patrons and staff the opportunity to provide their input.

Kristin Benum with Communications and Corporate Planning and Treena Patenaude with Inspections and Licensing volunteered to attend a few of these establishments and provide patrons and staff the opportunity to fill in the survey. On Saturday, April 2, 2005 Kristin and Treena administered the surveys at the Jackpot Casino from 7:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.; Blarney Stone South from 8:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.; and Bellinis and Billy Bobs in the Capri from 9:45 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.

Jackpot Casino:

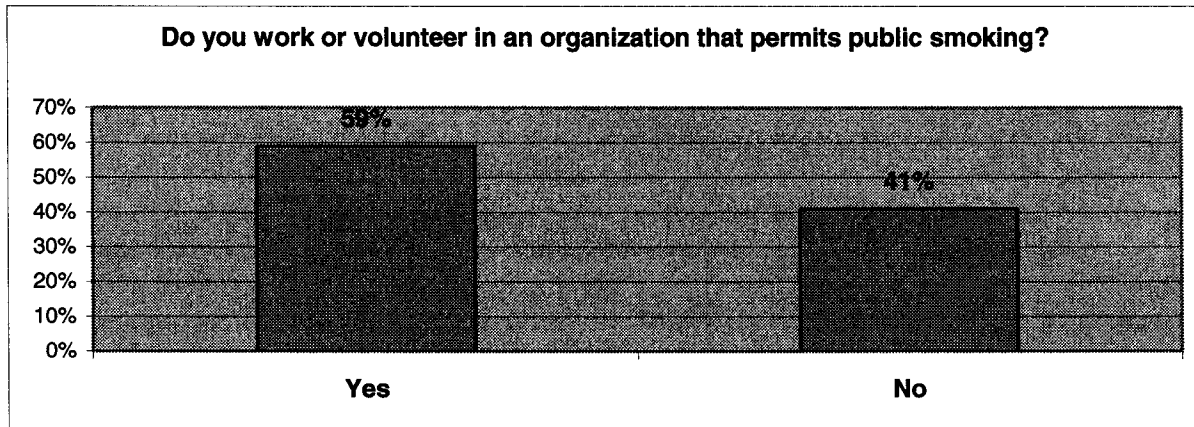
- One hundred sixty one surveys were filled in at this time.
- Fifty-five (33%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- One hundred and six (67%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Ninety-one (59%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Sixty-two (41%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

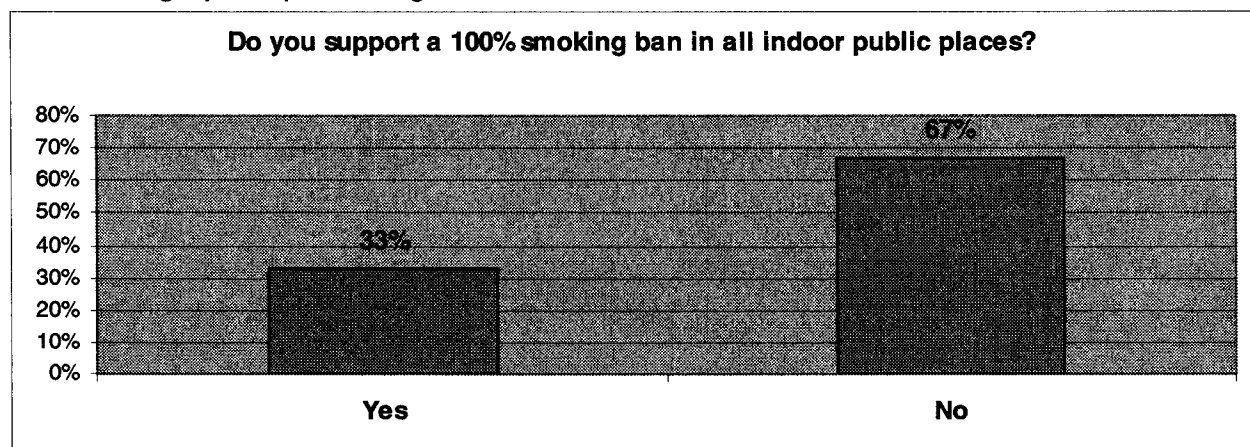
Below is a graph in percentages.



Blarney Stone South:

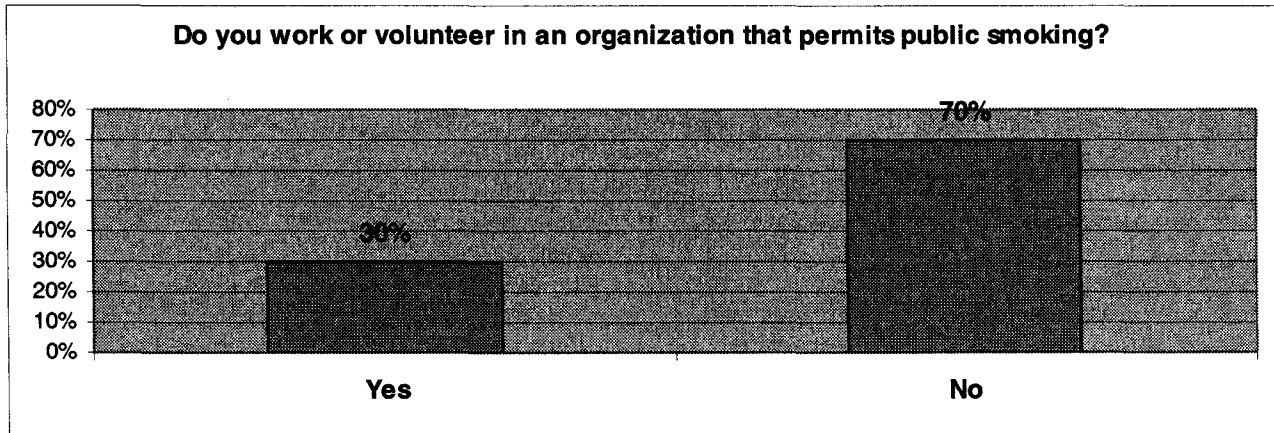
- Thirty surveys were filled in at this time.
- Ten (33%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Twenty (67%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Nine (30%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Twenty-one (70%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

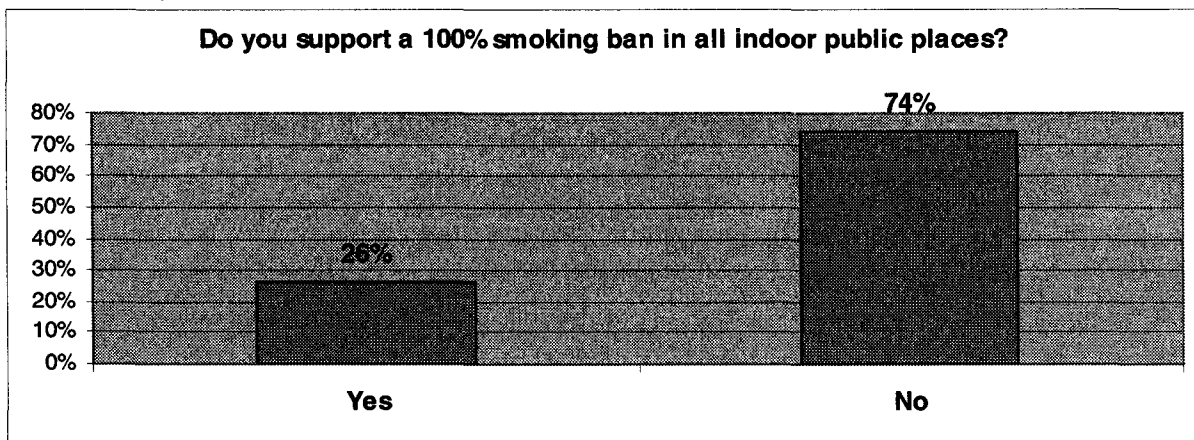
Below is a graph in percentages.



Bellinis and Billy Bobs in the Capri:

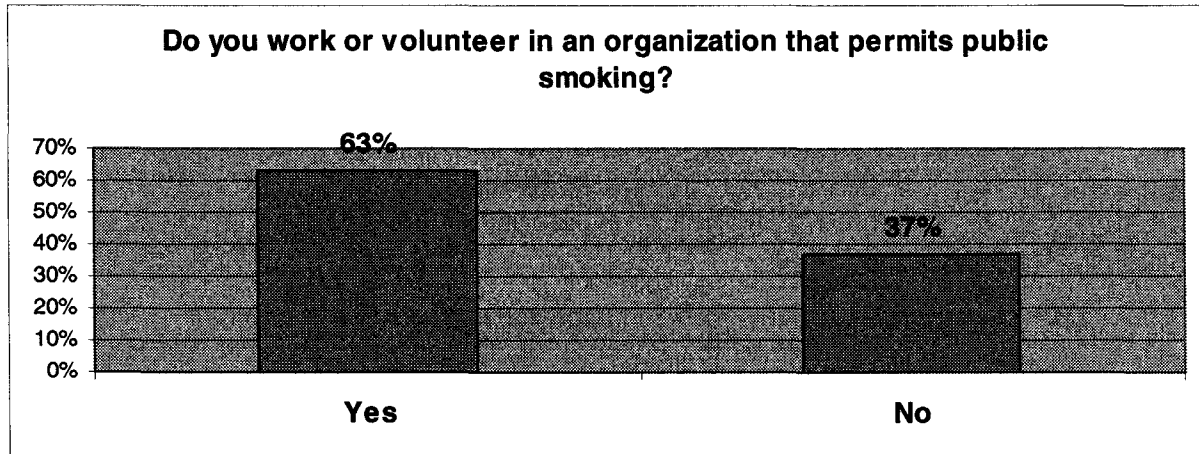
- One hundred twelve surveys were filled in at this time.
- Twenty-nine (26%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Eighty-three (74%) were opposed of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Seventy-one (63%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Forty-one (37%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.

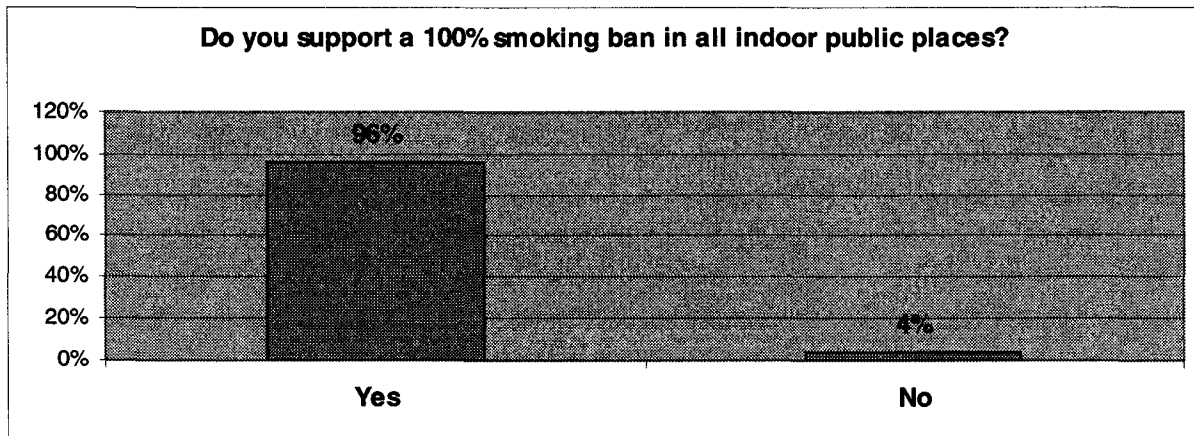


Lowell Hodgson administered the survey at the Collicutt Centre on April 4, 2005 from 6:00pm –7:00pm. As well, he took the survey to Cannery Row Bingo on April 4, 2005 from 12:45pm –1:45pm.

Collicutt Centre:

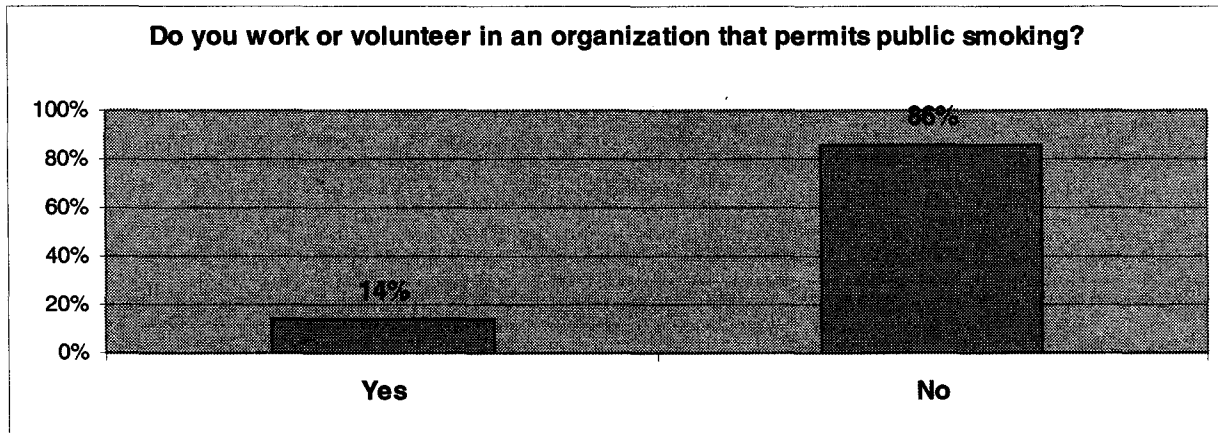
- Ninety surveys were filled in at this time.
- Eighty-six (96%) were for a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Four (4%) were against a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Thirteen (14%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Eighty (86%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

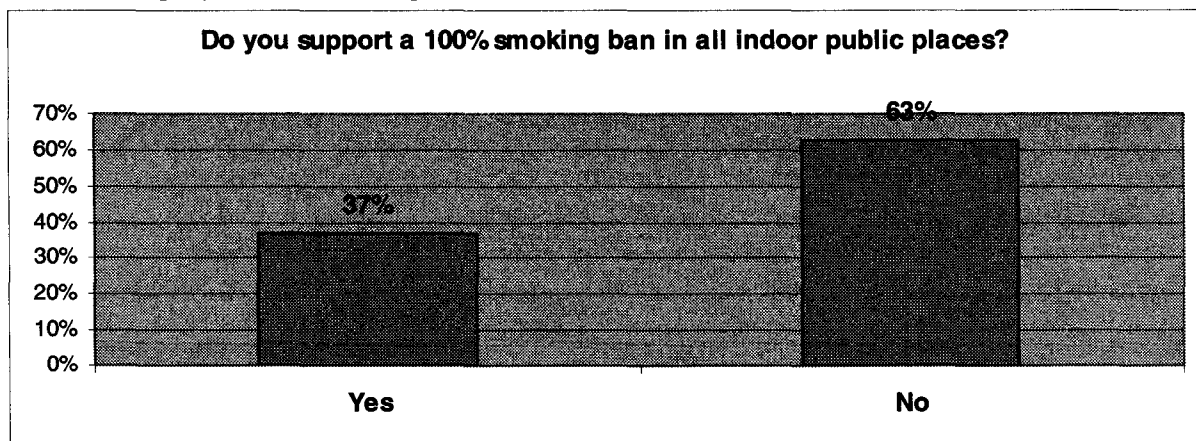
Below is a graph in percentages.



Cannery Row Bingo:

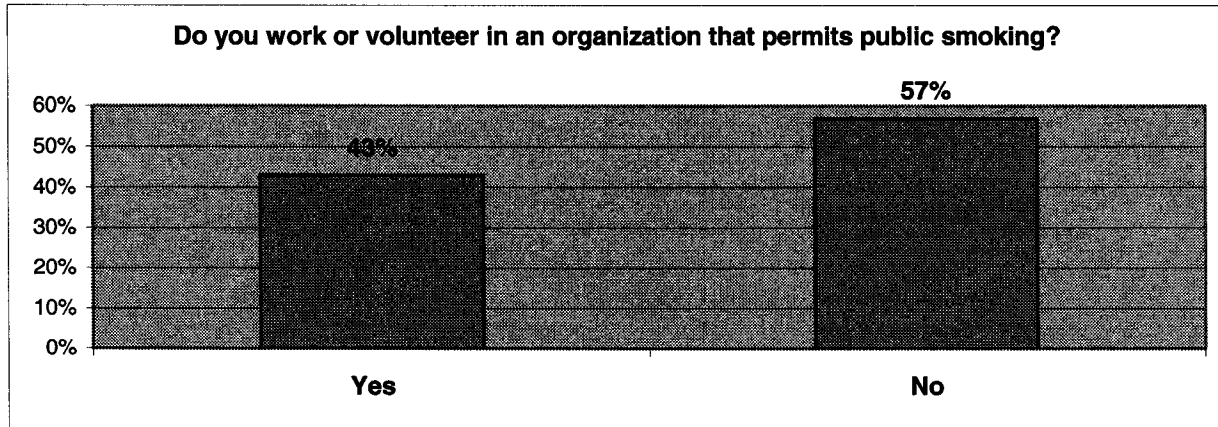
- Sixty-three surveys were filled in at this time.
- Twenty-three (37%) were in support of a 100% smoke free Bylaw.
- Forty (63%) were opposed to a 100% smoke free Bylaw.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- Twenty-four (43%) surveys indicated they work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.
- Thirty-two (57%) surveys indicated they do not work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.



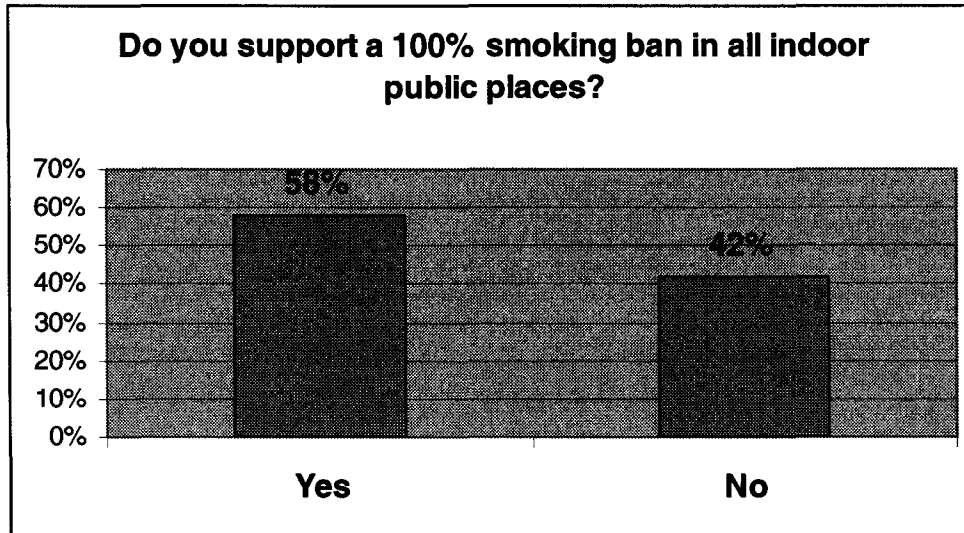
Appendix 7 includes a summary from all six of these establishments.

Total Responses From Public

We had a total of 2,794 responses from the public.

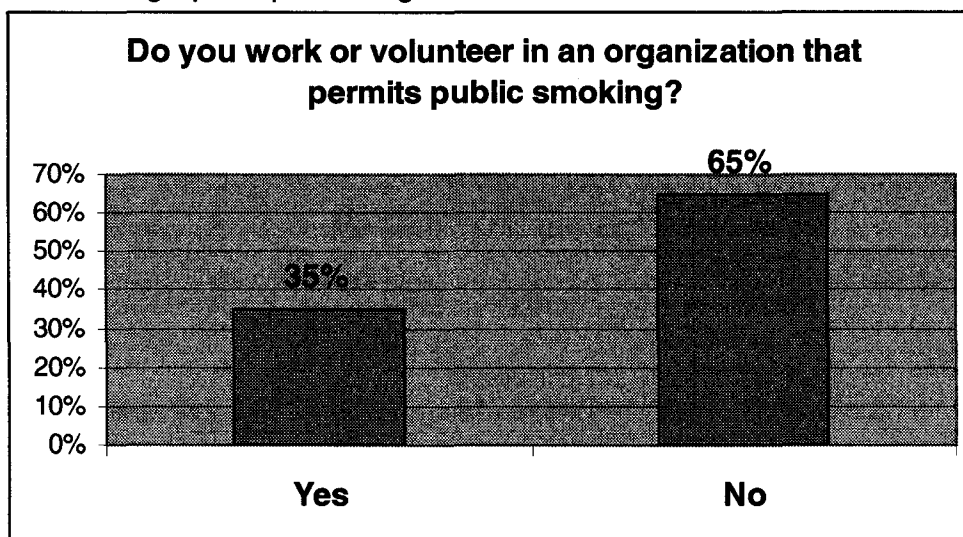
- There was a total of 1,615 (58%) who would support a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places
- There was a total of 1,179 (42%) that are opposed to a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places.

Below is a graph in percentages.



- There were a total of 647 (35%) who work or volunteer in organizations that permit public smoking.
- There were a total of 1183 (65%) who do not work or volunteer in organizations that permit public smoking.

Below is a graph in percentages.



Some of the responses received from the public may be duplicated due to several different methods used for public input. There was no way to indicate if someone had already filled in the survey due to the many optional ways the public could provide us with their input.

Alberta Initiatives

The Provincial Government is currently considering legislation to curb smoking in indoor public places. A private members bill was presented this spring to ban smoking in all indoor public places. This legislation has since been amended to ban smoking only where minors are permitted. If this legislation passes it will put the Province at a level similar to Red Deer's current Bylaw. The proposed Provincial legislation indicates that the legislation does not affect the Bylaw that is more restrictive than that of the Province.

Amendment To Bill 201, Smoke-Free Places Act Agreed to April 4, 2005.

H Section 11 is struck out and the following is substituted:

Municipal Bylaws:

11(1) Nothing in this Act affects a municipality's power to make Bylaws to regulate, restrict or prohibit smoking.

(2) Where there is a conflict between a provision of this Act and a provision of a municipal bylaw that regulates, restricts or prohibits smoking, the more restrictive provision prevails.

Implications for Red Deer

If the Provincial legislation passed as now amended and Red Deer proceeds to the 100% smoke free Bylaw the "playing field" will not be level across the Province. However Bylaws now passed or being considered in other municipalities creates this same scenario.

Options Available to City Council

Throughout the public participation process, there were several different options presented in order to deal with smoking environments. Below is a highlight of some of the options Council could consider in dealing with the smoking in public places.

1. Maintain the 2002 Bylaw

The 2002 bylaw prohibits smoking in indoor public places where individuals under the age of 18 are allowed. Based upon this regulation most restaurants are now smoke free and have in many cases designated their lounge as the smoking area, where persons under 18 are not allowed. Most bars and casinos have remained totally smoking environments. The Westerner has created a designated smoking room while bingos have created non smoking rooms. This mix of approaches means that many staff and patrons who do not smoke are still required to inhale second hand smoke. According to AADAC prolonged second hand smoke enclosure during adulthood can lead to an increased risk of lung cancer. AADAC further indicates that second-hand smoke can cause coronary heart disease in non-smokers; AADAC indicates that second hand smoke causes about 10 times as many deaths from heart and blood vessel diseases as it does from lung cancer. Children are protected from second hand smoke with the current silver standard whereas adults are not. One bar owner in our survey indicated that his doctor had asked him how long he had smoked even though he has never smoked in his life; his exposure to second hand smoke had caused him to develop similar symptoms to a smoker thereby reinforcing the impact of second hand smoke.

This option is preferred by the majority of bar owners who would prefer the status quo but is not supported by the majority of Red Deer residents.

2. Implement Designated Smoking Rooms (DSR)

The Westerner is a good example of a facility with a designated smoking room. While the Centrum is smoke free, they have designated a room in the lower level for smokers only. As described by the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association, these facilities have been constructed to protect non-smokers by providing clearly defined smoking areas with high-end ventilation systems. According to Central Alberta Businesses for Choice, a typical Designated Smoking Room would include the following features

- A ventilation system that limits the build up of environmental smoke (ETS) in the Designated smoking room and prevents the transfer of ETS to non-smoking areas
- A separate non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system
- An effective physical seal around the room to prevent air leakage from the DSR to non-smoking areas

- Negative pressure (lower than outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled into the outside space

British Columbia has established ventilation standards through the Workers Compensation Board for Designated Smoking Rooms. The Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association indicates that some jurisdictions have placed restrictions on the operations of DSR's to limit employee's exposure; some jurisdictions prohibit a bar or service area in a DSR requiring that anyone wanting drink or service exit the DSR thereby preventing employee exposure to second hand smoke. In British Columbia, the Workman's Compensation Board prohibits employees from spending more than 20% of their work period in a designated smoking room during a 24-hour day. In the diagrams supplied by the Central Alberta Business for Choice, it appears that DSR's would comprise less than half of a facility – often 30% or less of the premises.

The Designated Smoking Room option has been supported by the Central Alberta Businesses for Choice – a coalition of drinking establishment owners in Central Alberta. It would clearly designate the issue of where patrons could smoke and would avoid potential congregations of smokers at an entryway. This is an interim option between the existing regulations and the 100% smoke free bylaw. The Central Alberta Central Alberta Businesses for Choice indicate that this option would be less financially damaging to existing drinking establishments than a total ban. This option is described as “an effective tool to better help transition establishments to a fully smoke free environment” according to the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association.

3. Adopt the 100% Smoke Free Bylaw

A 100% Smoke free bylaw would prevent smoking in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and casinos. Dr. Robert Cushman, Ottawa's Medical Officer of Health indicates “smoke free bylaws are currently the most important public health initiative available at the municipal level to protect the well being of our citizens”. Five Provinces and Territories have already implemented smoke free legislation with Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario looking at new legislation this year. Appendix 13 reviews the large number of municipalities across the country including many in Alberta that have decided to go 100% smoke free. The Non-Smoker's Rights Association indicates that this option is easier to comply with, largely self-enforcing and protects workers and patrons 100% of the time. In examining the various options related to smoking in public places, the Government of New Brunswick indicated that “the experience of other jurisdictions which allowed DSRs have found that in practice, it is difficult to ensure the DSR is properly maintained and functioning which leads to more complaints. In addition, the increased costs to enforce the legislation, the unequal playing fields that DSR's create, and reduced protection that they

offer workers and members of the public were all reasons which weighed against allowing DSRs”.

4. A fourth option, which is in effect in Banff, is the combination of Options two and three. Effective in 2004, smoking was banned in public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, and bowling alleys. DSRs are permitted but they must be separately ventilated and enclosed. DSRs cannot exceed 15% of the total gross floor area, no food or beverages are permitted and no minors are allowed to enter. However all DSRs are to be phased out by January 1, 2009. Currently Banff only has two DSRs and they are both cigar bars.

Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

Having reviewed the four options above staff recommend that Council precede with a 100% Smoke Free Bylaw. A proposed Smoke Free Bylaw has been drafted for Council's consideration and is attached in Appendix 8. The draft bylaw responds to some of the concerns raised by businesses. However, it was not possible to respond to every concern, as there are many conflicting comments.

Some features of the bylaw include:

- The bylaw proposes a one-year delay before it takes effect on June 1, 2006. Most businesses asked for a period to adjust to a smoke free bylaw and the one-year implementation delay will allow for a period of adjustment. This will mean that Red Deer's bylaw will come into effect approximately one year after Edmonton's smoke free bylaw, but 18 months before Calgary implements their smoke free bylaw.
- The bylaw does not include a restriction against smoking in entryways of public buildings. It is our intention to further review a four-metre restriction from entryways to public buildings, once the new bylaw has been in place for a period of time. There are arguments for and against banning smoking at entrances to public buildings.
- The bylaw includes a ban on smoking at drinking establishments, bingo establishments, public buildings, casinos, patios, public transportation vehicles (including taxis), work places, grandstands, restaurants, sidewalk cafés and private clubs.
- Enforcement of the bylaw will be on a complaint basis only. However, in discussions with the RCMP we discovered that there might be merit in including a temporary position next year to work with business owners before and after the bylaw is in place to assist in compliance. Significant fines have been included in the bylaw for non-compliance.

Summary

On July 7, 2004, Red Deer City Council agreed “to consider amending Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 by absolutely prohibiting smoking in all public areas and businesses, including restaurants, bars, and casinos” based upon the correspondence from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition, dated July 7, 2004 and the report from the Legislative and Administrative Services Manager, dated July 20, 2004.

Following adoption of the terms of reference on December 6, 2004, staff conducted extensive consultation with the public. This is a divisive issue however there is support for a smoke free bylaw. Like many other public health initiatives in the private and public sector such as mandatory seatbelts, banning of smoking in aircraft, separate sections for smokers in restaurants and even The City’s 2002 Smoking Bylaw to ban smoking where individuals under the age of 18 are permitted, Council will have to weigh public health against further restriction on business operations.

Observations

Throughout the public consultation process we had a large number of responses. When all of the responses received are totaled 58 per cent were in support of a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places and 42 per cent were opposed.

Implementing a 100% smoke free bylaw would reflect statements found in The City of Red Deer’s Strategic Plan. One of our guiding principles states that, “We will value one another’s contributions and make safety and wellness high priorities.” The Strategic Plan also reflects The City’s commitment to, “Facilitate the planning, development, and delivery of social programs that support individuals, families, and healthy community.”

Section seven of the Municipal Government Act states:

A council may pass bylaws for municipal purposes respecting the following matters:

- (a) the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of safety and property.*

These statements demonstrate Council’s ability to enforce bylaws that protect citizen’s health.

Recommendations

1. Staff recommends that City Council adopts a 100% Smoke Free Bylaw to come into effect June 1, 2006.
2. Staff recommends that prior to considering any readings of the bylaw, the proposed bylaw be tabled for one month to allow public and business to review the bylaw and enable them to make representations to City Council prior to Council consideration of the bylaw.

Comments:

The process that Council normally follows for these types of reports is:

- 1) Council hears the presentation from Administration.
- 2) Councillors ask questions or seek clarification.
- 3) Council receives the report for information and tables consideration of the matter to allow the public time to provide any additional comments.
- 4) The report and all comments received are presented back to Council. Public have an opportunity to speak.
- 5) Based on the information presented, Council debates the issue.

We recommend that this process be followed in this instance. This item will be brought back for Council's consideration at the Tuesday, May 24, 2005 Council Meeting at approximately 7:00 p.m.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

APPENDIX 1

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC
CONSULTATION PROCESS WITH
BUSINESS OWNERS AND
MANAGERS**

City of Red Deer
Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

Public Participation Process

The purpose for this public participation process was to gauge the level of support for a 100% ban on smoking in all indoor public places including restaurants, bars, nightclubs, bingo halls and casinos.

To do this we met with the owners or managers of sixty-three (63) businesses who would be impacted by such a bylaw. We also developed a brief survey on the City's Web Page and we invited written responses from the public as well. The last process undertaken was hosting an Open House to answer questions and to seek further input.

What follows is a summary of the responses we had:

- There was a full range of responses. Some supported this proposed bylaw and some were adamantly opposed to it. There were more who were opposed than were supportive as these are the businesses that would have to change their current operations.
- With the exception of one person, everyone acknowledged that smoking and second hand smoke are public health issues. The responses to this fact varied but they knew that smoking was addictive and an unhealthy life style.
- The majority of those opposed to a smoking ban stated this should be a Provincial matter to consider, the only way that everyone can be on equal footing is to have Provincial Legislation, no matter what that legislation is.
- Many who oppose this proposed bylaw stated that as long as tobacco is a legal product and is used by adults only, then adults should make their own choices either good or bad. May other products are used by adults that may be harmful but there is no ban on them.
- The existing bylaw was supported by most that were interviewed. Children are not exposed to second hand smoke and any exposed to second hand smoke and any adults that do not want to be in a smoking environment have alternatives for service where smoking is not now permitted.
- Most of the bar managers stated that up to 80% of their patrons smoke and so do their staff.

- When the present bylaw was passed in 2002 some businesses spent considerable money to upgrade their air handling systems and to enclose smoking areas for those eighteen years and older. Those businesses state they need more time to recover some of these costs prior to any further change.
- One bar operator believes that HVAC systems can be improved sufficient to meet WCB standards and this should be an option rather than a bylaw to ban smoking. The Tobacco Reduction Coalition disputes this claim and I am not qualified to judge either claim.
- Outdoor crowd control was a concern for one of the larger bar managers. He stated that capacity is often an issue and if some of his patrons are outside smoking it will be difficult to know how many have been admitted and those waiting to get in may have conflict with those coming out to smoke.
- Many of the businesses interviewed stated the issue is choice. Non-smokers need not come to a private business where there is smoking and non-smokers need not work there either.
- Three of the smaller bars stated that their business is marginal now and any loss of income even in the short term would be enough to have their business fail.
- Staff that we were able to talk to had a variety of opinions. Some said they “hated” having to take their turn in the smoking area. Others said they preferred this side, as tips were better. Still others said they would like to quit smoking personally but they find it difficult if not impossible as they work in this environment.
- Some businesses said, “The writing is on the wall” as the whole of society moves away from smoking and so they support a complete ban. They expect there will be an adjustment period but in time an expectation of people will be smoke free environments.
- One of the larger businesses stated they believe they could “grow” their business in a smoke free environment. They believe if they market themselves correctly that they’ll gain more non-smokers than what they might lose in smokers.
- Some managers have experience in other jurisdictions where smoking is banned and they believe business can and will adjust as people become more concerned for their health.
- Both bingo halls stated that local non-profit groups are dependent on income generated from bingo and a loss of revenue here will be a loss

of revenue in the community and to the work that these agencies support.

- There would be more support for a 100% ban on smoking if a year was given to prepare and if a significant public education effort was made to prepare people for this change.
- Without exception everyone spoke of the need for a “level playing field.” People adjusted to no smoking on aircraft because that was all aircraft. It was said, “Out places will be healthier for both staff and patrons.”
- Two existing non-smoking bars reported that their business is good. Even smokers who attend here enjoy the clean air.
- One bar encouraged us to “Bring it on.” They supported a ban even if it impacts them in the short term. “Everyone will be equal and everyone benefits.”

APPENDIX 2

OTHER MUNICIPALITIES SURVEYED SMOKE FREE ENVIRONMENTS

Other Municipalities Surveyed:

City of Saskatoon

- The Saskatoon Health Region requested their complete ban bylaw based on “strong support” to an extensive 1,200-person survey.
- The Health Region is enforcing the bylaw with their inspectors.
- Their implementation and public education process was to be very positive. They talked about clean air and used slogans like: smell the coffee; see your friends.
- After six or seven months since passing this bylaw there is very little criticism of it and they described their experience as “very positive.”
- Their Chamber of Commerce reported that they opposed the bylaw from a regulatory perspective however, “the overall impact on business has been relatively neutral.” Their bingo halls have not yet recovered losses however.
- The Chamber said you need to be aware of a “leakage factor” if the Province doesn’t go the same way. They said its much better now that the entire province is a complete ban.

Town of Banff

- The Town of Banff went smoke free August 1, 2004. The process was fast tracked which they cited as a problem.
- Their situation is unique in that they are a world destination centre and thus they impact more than their 8,000 residents.
- They stated their situation is also unique in that they have eight months of winter.
- Many of their visitors from the U.K. and Europe expect no smoking where Asian visitors are more likely to expect smoking being permitted.
- They reported it is now generally well received although there was “much grumbling” in the beginning.

City of Edmonton

- The City’s smoke free bylaw becomes effective July 1, 2005.

- To prepare businesses they have encouraged them to “get a leg up on those who wait until they have to comply.” They reported that those who have gone smoke free in advance are “doing well.”
- The public education campaign for this bylaw will be stepped up beginning in May.
- City Bylaw enforcement staff will enforce this bylaw. They have not budgeted any increased staffing.
- One major restaurant/ bar vows to fight the bylaw but generally there appears to be good support for it.

City of Calgary

- Calgary City Council was encouraged by an anti-smoking coalition to pass a 100% smoke free bylaw two years ago. They decided however to phase it in with a complete ban in 2008. At this time their current bylaw is similar to Red Deer.
- Over the past two years there has been very good compliance with the current Bylaw with only 3 or 4 charges.
- The Bylaw Department stated that this has become a very “quiet issue” in Calgary. They believe that the public is ready for a complete ban and while there is some interest in Council to move the 2008 date forward it will likely remain as is. They expect very few issues going forward.

APPENDIX 3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

Executive Summary Written Submissions

Nineteen (19) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- The Public School Board of Trustees supports a complete ban. This was not a unanimous decision but it was the majority.
- Taxis need to be included as an indoor place. Entrances to business need to be clear too.
- Enforcement will be important.
- A clear public communication strategy including education needed to proceed with the Bylaw.
- Leave smoking patrons a service free patio to go to.
- Many of the newer restaurants and lounges are smoke free already.
- Make it happen with some notice.
- Health care costs will be reduced if we do anything to reduce the consumption of smoking.
- The Bower Mall shopping centre strongly supports a smoking ban declaring this as a health issue not a choice issue.
- The Red Deer Centre Mall

Twenty-eight (28) **Do not support** a 100% ban on smoking in indoor public places.

Comments:

- Jobs will be lost if business declines.
- Leave the current Bylaw as is.
- You can expect incidents around drinking establishments if smokers must go outside.
- There will be a loss in revenue for non-profit groups who offer services throughout the city. Everyone loses this way.
- Business should adjust to changing needs of their customers when they choose to, not through legislation.
- The "playing field" is not level with a ban in Red Deer only. Business will be lost to the County and to other Central Alberta towns.
- Several Businesses have spent a lot of money to comply with the 2002 Bylaw and it's unfair to legislate change so soon.
- A decision such as this should only be considered by way of a plebiscite.
- The Westerner Exposition Association has a smoking room in the Centrium that fully meets the current Bylaw standard. This was a significant investment and they want this left as is.

-Governments are hypocrites if they profit from cigarettes on one hand and try to ban it on the other.

APPENDIX 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ONLINE SURVEY

Executive Summary Online Survey

One thousand one hundred and thirty two (1,132) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- I just moved here from Saskatchewan, which is 100% smoke free; Alberta needs to catch up with the other Provinces.
- This is indeed a public health issue and thus as issue for Government. It's not about choice due to the costs to our health system.
- It is difficult if not impossible to stop smoking if you are constantly exposed to it.
- Anything that reduces exposure helps the addicted to quit.
- Government should assist people to quit smoking, as it is a proven health hazard.
- Many comment that they don't frequent business now that permit smoking however they would if their air was clean of smoke.
- All business must be impacted with the same Bylaw and there won't be a loss of business that way. People still want to socialize and will meet their friends as before but now in healthier environments.
- Wherever a ban has been implemented the response is always very positive after a short time of adjustment.
- People can and do adjust. Air travel was used as an example no one expects to smoke on an aircraft any longer.
- Red Deer College students are leading the way and setting a higher standard in their pub.
- At least two Doctors strongly support a ban based on their professional experience.
- The existing bylaw doesn't go far enough. In the bingo centers you have to go to the smoking side to buy cards.
- Smoking just outside an entry door was also described as a significant issue for many as they must walk through that to enter a business.
- Some respondents with health issues are restricted as to where they can go to socialize, to listen live music, etc. because of the smoke now in these businesses.
- There was preference for a Provincial ban in order to have no "leakage factor" from Red Deer. Nonetheless there was support for Red Deer to proceed as other cities are.
- Some non-smoking staff expressed concern with having to work where smoking is permitted. They feel trapped, as they need the income.
- Many respondents expressed concern regarding the way they smelt after being in a smoking environment. They felt it necessary to come home and shower and to air their clothes just to smell fresh air again.

- Many stated that they have visited both American and Canadian cities that have smoking bans yet their tourism industry flourishes. After people adjust they strongly prefer the smoke free environment.
- Several volunteers at bingo events reported that they can no longer support their charity this way due to their reaction to the smoking environment.

Six hundred and ninety eight (698) **Do not support** a 100% ban on smoking in indoor public places.

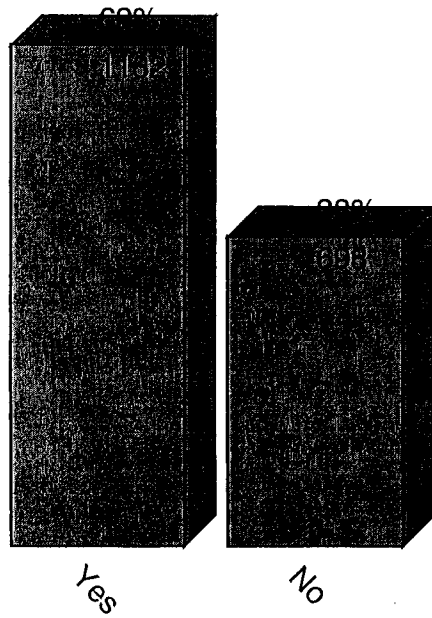
Comments:

- The option should be left tot the business with signage warning where smoking is permitted; then adults make a choice. How can Government permit the choice to smoke but prohibit the place?
- The issue of freedom of choice was often repeated. People have a choice as adults to frequent a business or to boycott it and business adjusts to meet the demands of their customers.
- Improved ventilation is an alternative that needs to be explored rather than a complete ban.
- The expected loss of business was cited many times as a very significant issue for the businesses. Some smaller businesses state they will fail if there are any (even short term) drops in business.
- Not allowing smoking indoors just moves the problem outdoors with litter, etc.
- Many other pollutants are not regulated and are health issues too; therefore why target tobacco.
- The existing Bylaw protects children from exposure and then adults make a choice for themselves.
- If a ban is to be implemented then reasonable time must be given for business to adjust and for people to do the same. Twelve months was suggested.
- Another solution needs to be found rather than a 100% ban as bans don't work but simply drives the issue "under ground".
- Some businesses expressed concerns that people will stay home (order out) to eat and to drink and their business will suffer loss.

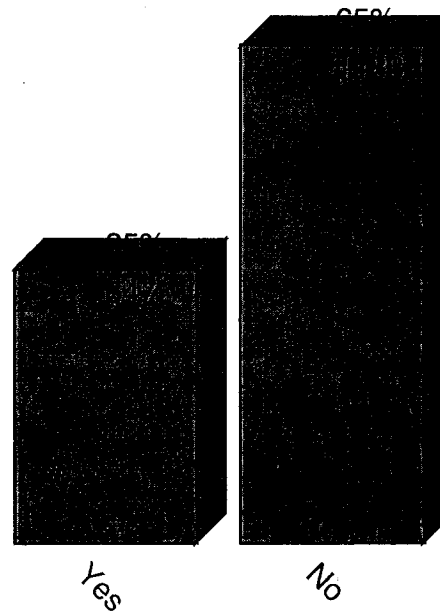
Smoke Free Red Deer Survey

1830 Responses
March 29, 2005

1. Do you support a 100 percent smoking ban in indoor public places?



2. Do you work or volunteer in an organization that permits public smoking?



APPENDIX 5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

LETS TALK AT BOWER MALL ON

FEBRUARY 26, 2005

Executive Summary

Lets Talk at Bower Mall On February 26, 2005

One hundred seventy nine (179) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- This is a public health issue and thus a tax issue for everyone, that makes it my business too.
- Please don't delay this.
- I would be more willing to go to the bars if they were smoke free.
- The mere smell of smoke on me when I leave these places is disgusting.
- Bus shelters should be included in this ban.
- It is a decision whose time has come do it.
- Anything that moves society towards better health is worth pursuing for all of society.
- Alberta should lead the way.
- Smoking costs business in many, many ways.

Sixty-four (64) **Do not support** a 100% ban on smoking in indoor public places.

Comments:

- Don't ban it in bingo halls, casinos, or bars but create smoking rooms instead.
- Loss of business will be a huge issue.
- Businesses who spent money to comply with current bylaw will be hurt the most.
- Freedom of choice must be protected.
- There are bigger issues than this around drinking establishments; deal with those first.

APPENDIX 6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OPEN HOUSE SURVEY ON MARCH

22, 2005

Executive Summary

Open House Survey On March 22, 2005

Twelve (12) **support** a 100% smoking ban in all indoor public places.

Comments:

- Bylaw should be strictly enforced.
- I moved here from British Columbia eight months ago and I miss the clean air that is now there.
- Lets demonstrate leadership to the Province if that is what they need.
- Second hand smoke to non-smokers may be more dangerous than first hand to a smoker.
- Second hand smoke takes away my right not to smoke.

Forty-five (45) **Do not support** a 100% ban on smoking in indoor public places.

Comments:

- People over eighteen years of age should make their own decision.
- Existing Bylaw should stand.
- Choice exists now
- Our restaurant was redesigned to provide for both smokers and non-smokers alike. Adults make the choice.
- People will stay home to eat and drink and will be there with minors and you will have defeated your purpose.
- It's a legal substance.
- Non-smokers should respect smokers too.
- It's my livelihood.
- Business owners should for their own business.
- Drunken smokers outside will be an issue for crowd control.
- I smoke and I am an entertainer. Bars will not be able to afford entertainers and I love employment.

Q&A Backgrounder: Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw**1. What is the intent of the proposed smoke free bylaw?**

The intent of the proposed smoke free bylaw is for the City of Red Deer to become a 100 per cent smoke free community. This means that smoking would be banned in all public places and work places, including restaurants, bars, nightclubs, bingo halls and casinos.

2. How does this proposed bylaw differ from the existing smoking bylaw?

The City of Red Deer's current Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 prohibits smoking in indoor public places where individuals under the age of 18 are allowed. The current bylaw states that smoking areas in buildings that allow minors must be constructed separately with their entry and ventilation systems.

3. Why is The City pursuing this bylaw?

On July 27, 2004, the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition presented a report to City Council suggesting that Red Deer move to a 100 per cent smoke free community. In response to the report, Council agreed to support a public consultation process to investigate the community's standpoint on making Red Deer smoke free.

4. When will City Council consider the proposed smoke free bylaw?

A report outlining the findings of the public consultation process and the proposed smoke free bylaw will be presented to Council for their consideration on Monday, April 25, 2005. At this time, Administration will recommend that the report be tabled for four weeks to allow the public an opportunity to present their input on the proposed bylaw.

5. If the bylaw were passed, when would it come in to effect?

Administration is recommending that the proposed bylaw take effect June 1, 2006 to allow businesses time to prepare. The effective date will be finalized if Council approves the proposed bylaw. Research based on other municipalities' experience shows that spring/summer implementation is ideal as weather conditions help smokers ease into the transition of being outdoors.

6. Will outdoor patios be included in the proposed smoke free bylaw?

The proposed bylaw defines a patio as an outdoor area also known as "a deck, terrace or rooftop, whether enclosed or not, that is open to the public or to which the public is customarily admitted or invited that is operated as part of a restaurant or bar, but does not include an outdoor area or structure made available by a restaurant or bar if:

- i) There is no seating of any kind provided in the area or on the structure,
- ii) There is no service of any kind provided in the area or on the structure; and
- iii) There is no food or drink permitted in the area or on the structure at any time.

This means that smoking will be permitted on patios as long as it is only designated for smoking and staff are not serving customers at that location.

7. Will private clubs such as the Legion and Elks Club be covered by the proposed smoke free bylaw?

Yes. To ensure that all businesses are treated the same, all public buildings in the city of Red Deer will be smoke free.

8. Are private functions in hotels, clubs and at the Westerner covered by the bylaw?

Private functions taking place in hotels, clubs and at the Westerner will all be covered by the bylaw, with smoking not being permitted in those locations. However, the bylaw does not include hotel rooms since they are considered private living accommodations.

9. Who do I contact for more information about the current bylaw and the proposed smoke-free bylaw?

The City of Red Deer Inspections and Licensing Department by phone at (403) 342-8190 or by e-mail to smoking@reddeer.ca.

APPENDIX 7

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
SURVEY CONDUCTED AT JACKPOT
CASINO, BLARNEY STONE SOUTH,
BELLINIS AND BILLY BOB'S
SATURDAY APRIL 2, 2005
CULLICUTT CENTRE AND CANNERY
ROW BINGO ON APRIL 4, 2005

Executive Summary

Survey Conducted at Jackpot Casino Saturday, April 2, 2005

Fifty-five (55) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- Many other Provinces are smoke free we should be too.
- After hours working in the casino my eyes hurt and I find it hard to breath.
- I am a smoker but I know we can do better.

One hundred six (106) **Do not support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- Lets respect each other!
- Leave the current Bylaw as it is.
- Concentrate on ventilation.
- Freedom of choice gives you freedom to come here or to work here.
- Allow business to decide.
- With a no smoking Bylaw I won't come to this casino nor to Red Deer.
- I would prefer a designated smoking room rather than a complete ban.

**Executive Summary
Survey Conducted at Blarney Stone South
Saturday, April 2, 2005**

Ten (10) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

-I am from out of town where I work in a smoke free environment. I like it much better.

Twenty (20) **Do not support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- It is free will for all of us. Go elsewhere if you need to.
- As long as it is available to adults only it is okay as it is.
- Business will lose profits and so will Government.
- There are other issues that need to be considered before this one.
- I would stay home rather than go out if smoking is banned.

Executive Summary
Survey Conducted at Bellinis and Billy Bob's
Saturday, April 2, 2005

Twenty-nine (29) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- I am from Manitoba which is smoke free. Get fresh! Catch up!
- I am from Ontario and I can't believe they still have smoking in bars here.
- It is a public health concern. My lungs are good today. I want to keep them this way.

Eighty-three (83) **Do not support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- As long as no minors are present leave it alone.
- A smoking ban will kill businesses and I will be out of work.
- Let adults assume their own risk.
- I support the existing Bylaw.
- Banning smoking would be an infringement on my rights as a Canadian.
- Check out other options before banning it.
- If it is legal as a product leave it legal.

Executive Summary

Survey Conducted at Collicutt Centre On April 4, 2005

Eighty-six (86) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- It is absolutely a public health issue.
- This must include entrance ways too so we don't have to walk through smoke.
- This Bylaw should have been passed years ago. Don't water it down.
- We just moved from where it was smoke free and we loved it.

Four (4) **Do not Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

- It should be free choice in bars, lounges and casinos.

Executive Summary

Survey Conducted at Canery Row Bingo On April 4, 2005

Twenty-three (23) **Support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

-I would volunteer more if there were no smoking. Today's non-profit group was the Catalina Swim Club and most of the volunteers voted support.

-We have lived where smoking was banned and business recovered after about two weeks.

Forty (40) **Do not support** a 100% smoking ban in indoor public places.

Comments:

-Free will has to be worth something.

-The present Bylaw is great.

-It's a legal product and if it's not consumed amongst children then leave it alone.

-Our personal rights as adults are under attack. If you don't smoke don't come in here.

APPENDIX 8

DRAFT SMOKE FREE BYLAW

BYLAW NO. 3345/2005

Being a bylaw of the City of Red Deer in the Province of Alberta respecting smoke free public places and workplaces.

WHEREAS the Council of The City of Red Deer has the authority to pass bylaws respecting:

- a) the safety, health and welfare of people and the protection of people and property;
- b) people, activities and things in, on or near a public place or place that is open to the public;
- c) businesses, business activities and persons engaged in business;

AND WHEREAS it has been determined that second hand smoke (exhaled smoke and the smoke from idling cigarettes, cigars and pipes) is a health hazard or discomfort for many persons.

AND WHEREAS Council deems it expedient and appropriate to limit the effects of second hand tobacco smoke for residents of and visitors to the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Short Title

1. This bylaw may be cited as the "Smoke Free Bylaw."

Definitions

2. In this Bylaw, the following terms shall have the meanings shown:
 - (a) "Bingo Establishment" means any premises for which the Province of Alberta license has issued a bingo license under the *Gaming and Liquor Act*.
 - (b) "Casino" means any premises for which the Province of Alberta has issued a casino license under the Gaming and Liquor Act.
 - (c) "City" means the City of Red Deer.
 - (d) "Drinking Establishment " means a business the primary purpose of which is the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption on the premises and the secondary purposes of which may include entertainment, dancing, music, the preparation and sale of food for

consumption on the premises, take-out food services and the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption away from the premises.

- (e) "Grandstand" means an open air seating facility primarily but not exclusively limited to use in watching sporting events.
- (f) "Offence Ticket" means a municipal ticket issued by the City allowing for the voluntary payment of a specified fine established by this Bylaw.
- (g) "Patio" means an outdoor area also known as a deck, terrace or rooftop, whether enclosed or not, that is open to the public or to which the public is customarily admitted or invited that is operated as part of a Restaurant or Drinking Establishment, but does not include an outdoor area or structure made available by a Restaurant or Drinking Establishment if:
 - (i) there is no seating of any kind provided in the area or on the structure,
 - (ii) there is no service of any kind provided in the area or on the structure; and
 - (iii) there is no food or drink permitted in the area or on the structure at any time.
- (h) "Private Club" means an enclosed place or premises that operates primarily for the benefit and pleasure of the members of a non-profit corporation, service club or branch of the Royal Canadian Legion.
- (i) "Private Living Accommodation" means an area of a building used as a residence and includes a hotel or motel room, but does not include any portion of such area used as a workplace.
- (j) "Proprietor" means the owner, operator, manager or any other person in charge or in control of a place or premises and includes:
 - (i) a person who is in charge of the place or premises at any particular time;
 - (ii) the owner or driver of a taxi-cab;
 - (iii) the owner or driver of a public bus or other form of public transportation;
 - (iv) the owner or driver of a school bus; and

- (v) the Board of Trustees of a school, college or hospital.
- (k) "Public Building" means an enclosed or substantially enclosed building or structure to which the public is customarily admitted or invited. Without limiting the generality of the forgoing, public building includes bus shelters.
- (l) "Public Transportation Vehicle" means any vehicle used for the transportation of people upon the payment of a fee.
- (m) "Restaurant" means an enclosed place or premises the primary purpose of which is the preparation and sale of food for consumption on the premises, and the secondary purpose of which may include the sale of alcohol or non alcohol beverages, take out food services and catering. A Restaurant does not include a Drinking Establishment but does include any premises in respect of which a "Class A" Liquor License has been issued and where minors are not prohibited by the terms of the license.
- (n) "Sidewalk Café" means an outdoor area, located on a public sidewalk, to which the public is invited or permitted access and which abuts and is operated as part of a Restaurant.
- (o) "Smoke" means to smoke, hold or otherwise have control over an ignited tobacco product including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars and pipes.
- (p) "Violation Ticket" means a violation ticket as defined in the Provincial Offences Procedure Act
- (q) "Work Place" means an area of a building or structure in which a person works as an employee or in a capacity similar to an employee.

Regulation of Smoking

3. No person shall smoke tobacco in any indoor place to which the public is ordinarily invited or permitted to attend or in any of the following places:

- Bingo Establishment
- Casino
- Drinking Establishment
- Grandstand
- Patio
- Private Club
- Public Building

Public Transportation Vehicle
Restaurant
Sidewalk Cafe
Work Place

4. (1) No Proprietor of a place where smoking is prohibited by Section 3 shall permit smoking in that place.
- (2) A Proprietor who takes the following steps or ensures that the following steps are taken shall be deemed to have complied with the obligation described in Section 5(1):
 - (a) advise a smoker that smoking is not allowed and request the smoker to put out any lit tobacco;
 - (b) ask any smoker who refuses to comply with such a request to leave the premises;
 - (c) refuse to provide any further service to such person; and
 - (d) immediately report to the RCMP any smoker who refuses to put out lit tobacco and to leave the premises when requested to do so.
5. No Proprietor of a place where smoking is prohibited by this bylaw shall permit ashtrays to be placed or to remain in that place.
6. (1) The provisions of sections 4 to 6 inclusive do not apply to an area of a building used exclusively as Private Living Accommodation.
- (2) The provisions of section 5 do not apply to an area listed in section 4.

Signs required

7. (1) Every Proprietor of a place or premises mentioned in Section 3 shall ensure that signs prohibiting smoking are posted in proximity to all of the public entrances to such place. Such signs shall be in general conformity with the form specified in Schedule "A".
- (2) Where there is no public entrance to a place or premises mentioned in Section 3, signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted in a prominent location on or near the premises in such manner as to be readily visible to any member of the public using such place or premises.

8. No person shall remove, alter, conceal, deface or destroy any sign posted pursuant to this bylaw.

Inspections

9. For the purpose of determining if the provisions of this Bylaw are being complied with, a City Bylaw Enforcement Officer or a member of the RCMP is a designated officer for the purposes of section 542 of the *Municipal Government Act* of Alberta and may inspect such places or premises at all reasonable times.

Enforcement

10. Any person who contravenes a provision of this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and is liable upon conviction:
 - a) for a first offence, to a fine of \$200.00; and
 - b) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine of not less than \$200.00 and not more than \$2,500.00.
11. An individual who is convicted of an offence shall also be liable, in default of payment of any fine, to imprisonment for up to six months
12. Each day that an offence continues shall constitute a separate offence.
13. Where a Bylaw Enforcement Officer or a member of the RCMP has reason to believe that a person has contravened any provision of this Bylaw, he or she may serve upon such person:
 - (a) an Offence Ticket allowing payment to the City of the specified fine set out in Section 11 (a), which payment shall be accepted by the City in lieu of prosecution for the offence; or
 - (b) for a first offence, a Violation Ticket requiring a person to appear in Court with the alternative of making a voluntary payment; or
 - (c) for a second or subsequent offence, a Violation Ticket requiring a person to appear in Court without the alternative of making a voluntary payment.
14. If a Violation Ticket containing a specified penalty is issued to a person for a breach of this bylaw, the person may make a voluntary payment equal to the specified fine by delivering the Violation Ticket and the specified fine to the Provincial Court Office specified on the Violation Ticket within the required time. In that event, the voluntary payment will be accepted as a guilty plea and no court appearance is required.

Severability

15. Should any provision of this bylaw be found to be invalid it is the intention of Council for the City that such invalid portion be severed and that the remainder of the bylaw be given full force and effect.

Effective Date

16. This bylaw shall come into effect on June 1, 2006 and Bylaw 3286/01, the Smoking Control Bylaw 2001, is repealed as of June 1, 2006.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

APPENDIX 9

COMPENDIUM OF 100% SMOKE FREE PUBLIC PLACE MUNICIPAL BYLAWS

Compendium of 100% Smoke-free Public Place Municipal By-laws

Before delving into an analysis of smoke-free by-law development at the municipal level, the NSRA would like to take a moment to congratulate our colleagues across Canada who have worked hard to make the public places of entire provinces and territories 100% smoke-free. Obviously, strong and comprehensive provincial or territorial legislation is preferable to the patchwork quilt of varying by-laws that currently exists in many jurisdictions. **At present, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories all have excellent legislation that protects workers 100% from second-hand smoke (SHS) in public places.** An indoor public place is generally defined as any enclosed building or structure to which the public can and does have access by right or by invitation. However, weak *workplace* legislation in **Saskatchewan** translates into more than half of the province's workers still at risk from exposure to SHS in the workplace. This could change when Saskatchewan Labour reviews workplace regulations in 2005. A workplace generally means any enclosed area of a building or structure in which an employee works and includes washrooms, lounges, stairways, etc. Ontario has tabled strong public place/workplace legislation that is expected to come into force in 2006, and the governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec have formally launched public consultation processes to strengthen current smoke-free legislation. Both Newfoundland/Labrador and Quebec intend to introduce legislation as early as the spring of 2005. Until all provinces and territories in Canada can boast similar accomplishments, the NSRA will continue to track and analyze municipal smoke-free by-laws.

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The NSRA has chosen to focus on public place by-laws that address SHS in the hospitality sector, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and casinos/slots (where applicable). Although not always the case, it is generally presumed that if a municipality requires hospitality venues to be 100% smoke-free, then it is likely that protection from SHS in other workplaces and public places has already been addressed. Unfortunately, one notable exception is Calgary, where despite being designated as Gold Standard come January 2008, workers in many workplaces will still be exposed to unenclosed and unventilated SHS.

When it comes to smoke-free by-law development in Canada, exciting things are happening from coast to coast to coast. Municipalities big and small are recognizing the important role they can play and are taking the lead to make communities healthier places in which to live, work, and play. Dr. Robert Cushman, Ottawa's Medical Officer of Health and by-law champion, advocates that "*smoke-free by-laws are currently the single most important public health initiative available at the municipal level to protect the well-being of our citizens.*"¹ Such by-laws are based on the conclusive scientific evidence that both short and long-term exposure to second-hand smoke (SHS) produces significant adverse health outcomes.

The creation of a smoke-free by-law has a single purpose: to protect people from the known health hazards of exposure to

SHS. Sometimes, municipal smoke-free by-laws are more restrictive and provide residents with better protection from SHS than is afforded by existing provincial/territorial legislation, regulations or policy. As has been observed by Lacchetti and Abernathy,² local smoke-free initiatives often begin with modest restrictions, but progressively gain strength and comprehensiveness over time through amendments. Although this municipality-by-municipality patchwork approach to SHS protection runs a distant second to the obvious benefits of strong and consistent provincial/territorial legislation, there are benefits. "Bottom-up" action at the municipal level can be skill-building, brings a sense of ownership over local issues, and can sometimes create a greater awareness of the law, hopefully leading to satisfactory compliance.

One challenge for the health community is to keep abreast of smoke-free by-law development across Canada. This is not an easy task, given the number of municipalities that are interested in or are currently engaged in the process, and the fact that the journey to becoming smoke-free can be long, tedious, and fraught with delays and complications. In addition, the by-law situation is changing every day, adding to the challenge of keeping the list up to date.

In 2003 the Non-Smokers' Rights Association (NSRA) began the process of producing a compendium of "best practices" Gold Standard by-laws that completely ban smoking in public places. In the spring of 2004, the compendium was expanded from just Gold Standard by-laws to include public place by-laws that meet a Silver or Bronze Standard.

A "best practices" by-law means:

- no restrictions on smoking based on the time of day, and
- no arbitrary banning of minors in order to permit smoking.

In order to qualify as a Bronze, Silver, or Gold Standard by-law in this compendium, a by-law cannot include time stipulations. A by-law that includes rules concerning the time of day during which smoking is permitted is confusing for patrons to obey, difficult to enforce and only protects hospitality workers part of the time. A by-law that is 100% smoke-free all the time with no exemptions is easier to comply with, largely self-enforcing and properly protects workers 100% of the time.

In addition, a by-law that stipulates where smoking can occur based on the age of the customers poses a number of problems. First, such a stipulation adds to the misconception that SHS is only dangerous to children and young people. Hospitality workers in restaurants may then be protected, but their colleagues who work in smoke-filled bars and billiard halls are not. Basing smoking restrictions on the age of the customers also creates an unlevel playing field for businesses, as well as potentially creating problems with compliance and enforcement. However, the reality is that many by-laws ban smoking

except in adults-only establishments, such as bars, without stating outright that the distinction has been made on the basis of the age of the customers. Other by-laws state that smoking is banned wherever minors have access, which can result in the ridiculous situation of donut shops or restaurants permitting smoking if they declare themselves off-limits to minors. In order to distinguish between these two situations, by-laws that meet the basic requirements of the Bronze, Silver, or Gold Standard and do not bar minors from certain classes of establishment for the sole purpose of allowing smoking in those establishments, have been included in the compendium.

Gold Standard

Gold Standard by-laws are those that prohibit smoking in all public places, including:

- restaurants
- bars
- billiard halls
- bingo halls
- bowling alleys, and
- casinos/slots (where applicable).

There is no allowance for Designated Smoking Rooms (DSRs) in a Gold Standard by-law. For the purpose of the compendium, a DSR means a room where smoking is permitted that is separately enclosed from the rest of the establishment and separately ventilated to the exterior. Much has been written on the topic of DSRs, and evidence indicates that even under the best possible circumstances, they do not adequately protect health. Furthermore, we do not live in a perfect world, and the reality of DSRs can include doors being propped open; ventilation systems not being turned on; clogged vents and poorly maintained systems that fail to provide a basic level of ventilation; hospitality workers being forced to enter; and smoking patrons who dislike feeling like pariahs on display.

Silver Standard

Silver Standard by-laws prohibit smoking in most public places, including restaurants, and may allow for DSRs. One exemption is permitted among bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, and casinos/slots. The one exemption may or may not stipulate the need for a DSR or a Designated Smoking Area (DSA). A DSA is used to describe a contiguous area of an establishment where smoking is permitted that is not physically separate from the non-smoking area. Most by-laws that permit DSRs include additional construction and performance standards. Smoking is considered "banned" or "prohibited" in premises where smoking is permitted only in DSRs.

Bronze Standard

Bronze Standard by-laws ban smoking in most public places, including restaurants, and may allow for DSRs. Two or more exemptions are permitted among bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, and casinos/slots. Bronze Standard exemptions may include DSRs and DSAs. However, if a by-law bans smoking in restaurants except in a DSR, but the DSR is not separately enclosed and separately ventilated, the by-law does not qualify as Bronze Standard.

Transitional Stage

This term is used to describe the phase during which a by-law is in force but does not fulfill the criteria for a Bronze, Silver or Gold Standard. However, the original by-law stipulates a date by which a Bronze, Silver or Gold Standard will be reached.

The compendium is a work in progress and in no way represents all by-laws across Canada that regulate smoking in hospitality sector establishments. Please note that by-laws that phase in restrictions have been included, provided the by-law ultimately qualifies as Bronze, Silver or Gold. The compendium also includes by-laws that have been passed by council but not yet implemented. To determine the percentage of the province that is covered by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws, the final phase of the by-law was used in the calculation. Percentages have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

The NSRA would like to thank the smoke-free coalitions, councils, non-governmental organizations, health agencies and Health Canada who have been very supportive of this project and have provided us with information. If you are aware of a by-law that fits the "best practices" profile but is not included on the list, or if you find any errors in the compendium, please contact us at ottawa@nsra-adnf.ca or by phone (613) 230-4211 or fax (613) 230-9454. We will endeavour to update the list four times a year.

References

- 1 City of Ottawa. (2002). Ottawa's smoke-free bylaws: Lessons learned toolkit. Corporate Services, Communications and Marketing: Ottawa, Canada.
- 2 Lacchetti, C. & Abernathy, T. (2001). Analysis of factors related to development, regulatory level and change in municipal smoking by-laws in Ontario. Available on-line www.cwhpin.ca/cwhpin/reports/report_2001_05.pdf

Executive Summary: Protection from Second-hand Smoke in Public Places

In the pages that follow, as of January 2005, the following statistics can be noted:

	Province/Territory	Legislation	# Gold By-laws	# Silver By-laws	# Bronze By-laws
	British Columbia	<i>Occupational Health & Safety Regulation, Part 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke (WCB)</i> assures a Bronze Standard level of protection	5	11	0
	Alberta	<i>Protection From Second-hand Smoke in Public Buildings Act</i> does not assure an adequate level of protection	8	0	16
	Saskatchewan	<i>Tobacco Control Amendment Act</i> assures a Gold Standard level of protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Manitoba	<i>Non-Smokers' Health Protection Act</i> assures a Gold Standard level of protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Ontario	<i>Ontario Tobacco Control Act</i> does not assure an adequate level of protection. <i>Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i> , if/when passed, will assure a Gold Standard level of protection	87	17	7
	Quebec	<i>Tobacco Act</i> does not assure an adequate level of protection. New legislation to be implemented spring 2005	0	0	0
	New Brunswick	<i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a Gold Standard level of protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Nova Scotia	<i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a Bronze Standard level of protection	9	2	0
	Prince Edward Island	<i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a Bronze Standard level of protection	0	0	0

	Province/Territory	Legislation	# Gold By-laws	# Silver By-laws	# Bronze By-laws
	Newfoundland and Labrador	<i>Smoke-Free Environment Act</i> does not assure an adequate level of protection. New legislation as early as spring 2005 could assure a Gold Standard level of protection.	0	0	0
	Yukon	No legislation	1	0	0
	Northwest Territories	<i>Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations (Safety Act, WCB)</i> assures a Gold Standard level of protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Nunavut	<i>Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations (Safety Act, WCB)</i> assures a Gold Standard level of protection	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total			110	30	23

Compendium of 100% Smoke-free Public Place By-laws

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population ¹
BRITISH COLUMBIA:² 3,907,738 The provincial <i>Occupational Health & Safety Regulation, Part 4: Environmental Tobacco Smoke</i> , administered by the Workers' Compensation Board, assures a minimum Bronze Standard of protection in public places across the province. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 15% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 35% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 50% 				
Belcarra	<i>Smoking Control Bylaw 285, 1998</i>	16 November 1998	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	682
Capital Region District	By-law No. 2401 (As amended by By-law No. 2663, No. 2697), <i>Capital Region District Clean Air Bylaw No. 1, 1996</i>	1 January 1999	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.	325,754

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¹ All population figures were taken from the 2001 Census for the sake of consistency, although more recent statistics were available for some jurisdictions from other sources. Accessed from the Statistics Canada website at <http://www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/standard/popdwell/tables.cfm>.

² Please note that only those bylaws that are as restrictive or more restrictive than the provincial WCB Regulation have been included in this compendium, since when two laws conflict the most restrictive one takes precedence.

Note: Percentage calculations have been rounded to the nearest whole number.

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Delta	<i>Delta Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 5891, 2001</i>	6 November 2001	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. DSRs permitted only in bars and must conform to WCB regulation. Smoking banned in outdoor patios, except those attached to bars (minors prohibited access).	96,950
Kelowna	By-law No. 5980-86, <i>Clean Indoor Air and Smoking Regulation Bylaw</i> (as amended by By-law Nos. 7334, 7966, 8846)	13 May 2002	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places. DSRs permitted and must conform to WCB regulation.	96,288
Maple Ridge	<i>Maple Ridge Smoking Regulation By-law No. 5495-1997</i> (as amended by By-law No. 6058-2002)	28 May 2002	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted only in restaurants and bars occupying maximum 30% of floor space. No minors permitted in DSRs. DSRs permitted in bingo halls and casinos and must conform to WCB regulation.	63,169

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
New Westminster	Smoking Control By-law No. 6263, 1995, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking</i> (as amended by By-law Nos. 6282, 6340, 6745)	1 March 1997	BRONZE Effective 1997, smoking banned in restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted occupying maximum 10% of floor space; no service in DSR. Smoking in bars restricted to DSA occupying maximum 30% of seating capacity. Smoking in bingo halls and casinos restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of seating capacity.	54,656
		1 January 2000	GOLD Effective 2000, smoking ban extended to bars, bingo halls, casinos. No DSRs.	
		10 June 2002	SILVER Effective 2002, DSRs permitted in bars and must conform to WCB regulation.	
North Vancouver (City)	<i>Smoking Regulation Bylaw, 1998, No. 7026</i> (as amended by By-law Nos. 7107, 7317, 7342)	1 July 1998	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places. DSRs permitted only in bars and must conform to WCB regulation.	44,303
North Vancouver (District)	By-law No. 6858, <i>Smoking Regulation Bylaw</i>	31 December 1997	BRONZE Effective 1997, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. In bars, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 70% of customer service area. In bingo halls and casinos, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of customer service area.	82,310
		31 December 1999	GOLD Effective 1999, smoking ban extended to bars, bingo halls, casinos. No DSRs	

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Pitt Meadows	<i>Indoor Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 1511, 1993 (as amended)</i>	16 July 2002	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted only in bars and must conform to WCB regulation. Smoking banned on outdoor patios, except in bars (not accessible to minors).	14,670
Port Coquitlam	<i>Smoking Control Bylaw 285, 1998</i>	13 January 2003	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs. Bars exempt. Smoking banned on outdoor patios if minors permitted access.	51,257
Port Moody	<i>Smoking Control Bylaw, 1996, No. 2300</i>	21 October 1996	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. DSRs permitted in bars occupying maximum 45% of floor space. DSRs permitted in casinos occupying maximum 65% of floor space. Smoking banned on outdoor patios, except patios of bars and casinos (not accessible to minors).	23,816
Richmond	<i>City of Richmond Public Health Protection Bylaw No. 6989</i>	13 March 2000	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.	164,345
Surrey	<i>Surrey Smoking Regulation By-law, 1996, No. 12993</i>	23 June 1997	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bars and must conform to WCB regulation. Casinos exempt.	347,825

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Vancouver	Health By-Law No. 6580	25 July 2000	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. DSRs permitted occupying maximum 10% of floor space.	545,671
West Vancouver	Clean Indoor Air and Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 4021, 1996, Amendment Bylaw No. 4158	6 January 1997	BRONZE Effective 1997, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls, bingo halls, casinos. No DSRs. In restaurants and bars, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 30% of seating/floor space.	41,421
		1 January 1998	BRONZE Effective 1998, in restaurants and bars smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 20% of seating/floor space.	
		1 January 1999	BRONZE Effective 1999, in restaurants and bars smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 10% of seating/floor space.	
		1 January 2000	SILVER Effective 2000, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bars. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bars occupying maximum 50% of seating/floor space.	
White Rock	White Rock Smoking Regulation Bylaw 1996, No. 1502; Amendment Bylaw, 1997, No. 1539	1996	SILVER Effective 1996, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. In bars, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space/seating.	18,250
		31 December 1999	GOLD Effective 1999, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.	

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
ALBERTA: 2,974,807 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 60% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 7% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 67% 				
Airdrie (New!)	By-law No. B-44/2004, <i>The Smoking Bylaw, Being a Bylaw Respecting Smoke-free Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 July 2005	GOLD Effective 2005, smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Includes outdoor patios, enclosed parking garages and areas within 3 metres of an entrance or exit.	20,382
Banff	By-law No. 222-2, <i>The Town of Banff Smoke Free Bylaw</i>	1 August 2004	SILVER Effective 2004, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted but must be separately ventilated and enclosed. DSRs cannot exceed 15% of total gross floor area, no food or beverages permitted, and no minors are allowed to enter.	7,135
		1 January 2009	GOLD Sunset clause on DSRs effective 1 January 2009.	
Calgary	By-law No. 57M92, <i>The Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 March 2003	TRANSITIONAL PHASE From 1 March 2003 until 31 December 2007, "transitional public establishments"—restaurants, bars, bingo halls, and casinos—may permit smoking, provided minors not permitted access. DSRs must be separately enclosed but not separately ventilated.	878,866

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 January 2008	GOLD Effective 2008, smoking banned in all public places, including bars, bingo halls, billiard halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	
Camrose	By-law No. 2376/03, <i>The Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2003	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants. DSRs permitted. No minors permitted in DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars, bingo halls, casinos. Smoking banned within 3 m of public entrances.	14,854
Cardston	By-law No. 1499A, <i>A By-Law of the Town of Cardston to Amend the Smoking By-Law 1499</i>	1 June 2002	GOLD Smoking prohibited in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	3,475
Coaldale	By-law No. 488-R-06-01, <i>Tobacco Reduction Bylaw</i>	1 May 2002	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars, bingo halls, casinos.	6,008
Cochrane	By-law No. 20/00, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of Cochrane, in the Province of Alberta for the Purpose of Regulating Smoking Within the Town of Cochrane</i>	1 October 2000	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars, bingo halls, casinos.	11,798
Cold Lake	By-law No. 050-PL-98, <i>The Municipal Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2002	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants.	11,520

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Town of Drayton Valley	By-law No. 2003/18/P, <i>The Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2004	BRONZE Effective 2004, smoking banned in most public places including restaurants. No DSRs. Adult-only establishments exempt, including bars, bingo halls, billiard halls, casinos.	5,801
City of Edmonton	By-law No. 13333, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. In bingo halls and casinos smoking restricted to DSRs occupying maximum 65% of floor space. No minors permitted in DSRs. Bars exempt. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	666,104
		1 July 2005	GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to all establishments, including bars, bingos, and casinos. No DSRs.	
High River	By-law No. 4057/2003, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of High River, in the Province of Alberta for the Purpose of Regulating Smoking Within the Town of High River</i>	1 May 2004	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted. No minors permitted in DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars and bingo halls.	9,345
Lethbridge	By-law No. 3896, <i>Consolidation of a By-Law of the City of Lethbridge to Regulate Smoking Within the City of Lethbridge</i>	1 January 2000	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt including bars, bingo halls, casinos.	67,374

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Magrath	By-law 1046, <i>A By-Law of the Town of Magrath in the Province of Alberta for the Purpose of Regulating Smoking Within the Town of Magrath</i>	1 January 2000	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls bowling alleys. No DSRs.	1,993
Nanton (New!)	By-law No. 1158/04, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of Nanton in the Province of Alberta for the Purpose of Regulation of Smoking Within the Town of Nanton</i>	1 January 2005	BRONZE Smoking banned in all public places where minors are permitted, including restaurants. Adult-oriented establishments including bars, billiard halls, and bingo halls exempt. DSRs not permitted.	1,841
Olds	By-law No. 01-22, <i>The Town of Olds Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2002	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	6,607
Picture Butte (New!)	By-law No. 785-04, <i>Being a By-law of the Town of Picture Butte, in the Province of Alberta, to Regulate Smoking Within the Town of Picture Butte</i>	1 January 2005	BRONZE Smoking banned in restaurants and other enclosed public places to which minors have access. Smoking permitted in adult-oriented establishments, including bars, casinos, bingo halls, lounges and cabarets.	1,701
Spruce Grove	By-law No. C-470-03, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 April 2004	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	15,983
St. Albert (New!)	By-law 1/2004, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2004	TRANSITIONAL PHASE From 1 July 2004 until 30 June 2005, "transitional establishments"—restaurants, bars/lounges, bingo halls, licensed gaming venues, and workplaces —may permit smoking in DSAs.	53,061

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 July 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys, billiard halls, and licensed gaming venues. Smoking banned within 3 m of any building entrance or exit, on the grounds of an outdoor public event and on outdoor patios.	
Stettler <i>(New!)</i>	By-law No. 1898-04, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 July 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys and billiard halls. Smoking banned within 6 m of entrances and exits, public transportation vehicles and outdoor patios.	5,215
Strathcona County	By-law No. 96-2002, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	21 March 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants and bingo halls. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 3 m of main entrances.	71,986
		1 June 2005	GOLD Effective 2005, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	
Taber	By-law 7-99, <i>Being a By-Law of the Town of Taber, in the Province of Alberta, to Regulate Smoking Within the Town of Taber</i>	1 July 2000	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Adults-only establishments exempt, including bars, bingo halls, casinos.	7,671

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Three Hills	By-law 1213-01, <i>A Bylaw of the Town of Three Hills, in the Province of Alberta, Being a Bylaw for the Purpose of Regulating Tobacco Smoking Within the Town of Three Hills</i>	1 January 2002	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted.	2,902
Vermillion	By-Law No. 1-2002, <i>Being a By-Law of the Town of Vermillion to Amend By-Law 1-99 for the Purpose of Promoting Non-Smoking Within the Town of Vermillion</i>	1 January 2003	BRONZE Smoking banned in restaurants. DSRs permitted. No minors permitted in DSRs.	3,948
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	By-law 00/081, <i>Non-Smoking (Environmental Tobacco Smoke) Bylaw, Being a Bylaw Regulating Smoking Within the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo</i>	29 November 2001	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2001, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls and bowling alleys. In restaurants smoking restricted to DSAs occupying maximum 40% of seating area. Minors not permitted in DSAs unless are employees.	41,466
		29 November 2002	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, in restaurants smoking restricted to DSAs occupying maximum 20% of seating area. Minors not permitted in DSAs unless are employees.	
		29 November 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking ban extended to restaurants. No DSRs.	

SASKATCHEWAN: 978,933

The *Tobacco Control Amendment Act*, which came into force January 1, 2005, assures a Gold standard level of protection in public places across the province.

Congratulations to the municipalities of Humboldt, Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Yorkton that demonstrated leadership and passed strong smoke-free public place by-laws ahead of the provincial legislation.

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
MANITOBA: 1,119,583 The <i>Non-Smokers' Health Protection Act</i> , which came into force October 1, 2004, assures a Gold standard level of protection in work places and public places across the province. Congratulations to the municipalities of Brandon, Winnipeg and Thompson that demonstrated leadership and passed strong smoke-free public place by-laws ahead of the provincial legislation.				
ONTARIO: 11,410,046 ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 46% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 40% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 4% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver, or Bronze by-laws: 90% The Government of Ontario tabled <i>The Smoke-Free Ontario Act</i> in December 2004, and if passed, will assure a Gold standard level of protection in public places and workplaces. The government hopes to implement the Act in May 2006.				
Township of Adjala-Tosorontio	By-law No. 03-26, <i>A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 September 2003 1 May 2005	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt. GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.	10,082
Township of The Archipelago	By-law No. 03-19, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Township of The Archipelago</i>	23 May 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	505

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Town of Arnprior <i>(New!)</i>	By-law No. 5234-04, <i>A By-law of the Town of Arnprior Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 October 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in the public portion of restaurants and bars, as well as in bingo halls, bowling alleys and billiard halls. No DSRs.	7,192
Township of Barrie Island	By-law No. 2003-04, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places in the Township of Barrie Island</i>	4 August 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	50
Barrie	By-law No. 2003-023, <i>A By-law of the Council of the Corporation of the City of Barrie to Amend By-Law 88-260 to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 June 2003	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bingo halls exempt.	103,710
		31 December 2006	GOLD Effective 2006, smoking ban extended to bingo halls. No DSRs.	
Belleville	By-law No. 2002-118, <i>A By-law of the City of Belleville Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 October 2002	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places including bingo halls. DSRs permitted in bingo halls occupying maximum of 50% of floor space. In restaurants, billiard halls, bowling alleys, smoking permitted in DSAs occupying maximum 30% of floor space. In bars smoking permitted in DSAs occupying maximum 50% of floor space. Minors not permitted in DSAs or DSRs.	45,986

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 May 2003	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking permitted in bingo halls in DSRs occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	
		31 May 2004	SILVER Effective 2004, DSRs in bingo halls must meet conditions prescribed in the by-law.	
Municipality of Billings	By-law No. 2003-11, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking</i>	17 May 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	551
Blind River (New!)	By-law No. 1944, <i>Being a Bylaw to Amend By-law No. 1887 Which was Passed by Council on the 16th Day of December, 2002.</i>	1 January 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys and billiard halls. No DSRs. Smoking banned in the Royal Canadian Legion Hall.	3,969
Brantford	By-law No. 107-2002, <i>The Brantford Clean Air Bylaw</i>	1 June 2002	SILVER Effective June 2002, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted occupying maximum 30% of floor space. Casinos/slots exempt.	86,417
		1 September 2002	SILVER Effective September 2002, smoking ban extended to casinos/slots. DSRs permitted.	
Bradford West Gwillimbury	By-law No. 2002-073, <i>Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces By-law</i>	15 September 2002	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls and bingo halls. No DSRs. Restaurants, bars, bowling alleys exempt.	22,228

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 January 2006	GOLD Effective 2006, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	
Brighton <i>(New!)</i>	By-law No. 2005-782, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Municipality of Brighton</i>	1 April 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking also banned on outdoor patios.	9,449
Brockville	By-law No. 093-2003, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places</i>	18 August 2003 1 July 2004	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2003, smoking restricted in public places. In restaurants and bowling alleys smoking restricted to a DSA occupying maximum 15% of useable floor space. In billiard halls, smoking restricted to a DSA occupying maximum 25% of floor space. In bingo halls, smoking restricted to a DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space. Bars exempt, provided minors not permitted access. SILVER Effective 2004, smoking banned in restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. DSRs permitted only in billiard halls, bingo halls, slots, occupying maximum 50% of floor space. Bars exempt provided minors not permitted access.	21,375

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Burlington	By-law No. 31-2002, <i>Smoke-Free Public Places By-law</i>	1 May 2003	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys occupying maximum 20% of occupant load or 75 persons, whichever is less. DSRs permitted in bingo halls occupying maximum 50% of seating area. Minors not permitted in DSRs.	150,836
		1 January 2006	SILVER Effective 2006, DSRs permitted only in bingo halls.	
Township of Burpee and Mills	By-law No. 03-15, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i>	7 July 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	362
Caledon	By-law No. 2003-140, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i> , By-law No 2003-177, <i>Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2003-140</i>	1 October 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.	50,595
		1 June 2004	SILVER One specific bingo hall given allowance for DSR occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	
Callander	By-law No. 2004-889, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Municipality of Callander</i>	15 September 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos. No DSRs.	3,184

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Township of Carling	By-law No. 2003-21, <i>By-law to Prohibit and Regulate the Smoking of Tobacco in Public Places within the Township of Carling</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	1,063
Village of Casselman	By-law No. 2004-108, <i>A By-law of the Corporation of the Village of Casselman Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 October 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outside patios if covered by a roof and more than 50% of the perimeter is enclosed with walls or coverings.	2,910
Township of Chapleau	By-law No. 2003-15, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places in the Corporation of the Township of Chapleau</i>	14 October 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	2,832
Municipality of Chatham-Kent	By-law No. 265-2002, <i>Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces By-law</i>	1 June 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. No DSRs.	107,341
Clarence-Rockland	By-law No. 2003-141, <i>A By-law of the City of Clarence-Rockland Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios with roof and more than 50% of perimeter enclosed by wall/covering.	19,612
Township of Clearview	By-law No. 01-54, <i>No Smoking Bylaw—Public Places</i>	31 May 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	13,796

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Cobourg	By-law No. 2-2003, <i>Being a Bylaw Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 June 2003	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSR permitted in bingo halls only occupying maximum 40% of floor area.	17,172
Cockburn Island	By-law No. 2-2003, <i>Being a Bylaw Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 July 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	0
Cornwall	By-law No. 010-2002, <i>Smoking in Public Places By-Law</i>	1 May 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios with roof and more than 50% of perimeter enclosed by wall/covering.	45,640
Collingwood	By-law No. 02-109, <i>No Smoking in Public Places By-Law</i>	30 September 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in "playground equipment zones" (i.e. area 25 m around playground equipment that includes swings, slides, swimming pool, etc.) but does not include basketball, hockey, walking or biking trails.	16,039
Dryden (New!)	By-law No. 2919-2002, <i>Smoking in Public Places By-law</i>	1 January 2003	BRONZE Smoking banned in restaurants and other public places where minors are permitted. DSAs permitted in adult-oriented enclosed public places, including bars and billiard halls.	8,198

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Dufferin County	By-law No. 2002-44, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i>	1 March 2003 1 June 2004	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. In restaurants and bars, smoking permitted from 9:00 p.m. until closing. GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bars. No DSRs.	51,013
Durham Regional Municipality	By-law No. 66-2002, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and in the Workplace</i>	1 June 2004	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos, slots. DSRs permitted in bingo halls, casinos, and slots occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	506,901
Township of Ear Falls	By-law No. 983-02, <i>Smoke-free Bylaw--Workplaces</i>	3 September 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. At least 50% of outdoor patios must be smoke-free.	1,150
Township of East Ferris	By-law No. 2007, <i>Being a By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in The Corporation of the Township of East Ferris</i>	31 December 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	4,291
Elliot Lake	By-law No. 03-4, <i>By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Elliot Lake</i>	31 May 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	11,956
Township of Essa	By-law No. 2002-8, <i>No Smoking By-Law--Public Places</i>	31 May 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	16,808

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Essex County	By-law No. 26-2003, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places in Essex County</i>	1 October 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	166,573
Township of Fauquier-Strickland (New!)	By-law No. 2004-08, <i>Being a By-law Respecting Smoking in Public and Workplaces in the Township of Fauquier-Strickland</i>	28 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls and billiard halls. No DSRs.	678
Gore Bay	By-law No. 2003-25, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i>	31 October 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	898
Greenstone	By-law No. 03-81, <i>Being A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in all Public Places where Children are Permitted</i>	5 March 2004	BRONZE Smoking banned in all public places that permit minors, including restaurants and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Public places off-limits to minors are exempt, including bars, billiard halls and bingo halls.	5,662
Grey County	By-law No. 3942-02, <i>A By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the County of Grey</i>	3 September 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	89,073

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Guelph	By-law No. (1995)-14892, the <i>Smoking By-law</i> , and amendments (2000)-16387 and (2003)-17197	17 July 1995 1 January 2000—restaurants, bars, billiard halls; 30 Sept. 2000—bowling alleys, bingo halls	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 1995, smoking restricted in public places. In restaurants and bars, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of total seating, declining to 25% by 1999. In bingo halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 90% of floor space. In bowling alleys smoking restricted to area where licensed beverages served. GOLD Effective 2000, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	106,170
Haldimand County	By-law No. 391/03, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of Haldimand County</i>	15 August 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	43,728

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Halton Hills	By-law No. 2003-0050, <i>A Bylaw Regarding Smoking in Public Places and the Workplace in the Town of Halton Hills</i>	1 July 2003	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2003, smoking banned between opening time and 9 p.m. in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. Smoking permitted between 9 p.m. – 2 a.m. in restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys in DSA occupying maximum 25% of seating.	48,184
		1 July 2004	GOLD Effective 2004, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	
Hamilton	By-law No. 02-054, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 June 2002	BRONZE Effective 2002, smoking banned in restaurants and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bowling alleys occupying maximum 25% of seating area. In bars and billiard halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 25% of seating area. In bingo halls, casino and slots, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of seating area.	490,268
		1 June 2004	SILVER Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, casinos, and slots. DSRs permitted in bars and billiard halls occupying maximum 25% of seating area. DSRs permitted in bingo halls, casino, slots occupying maximum 50% of seating area.	

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 June 2008	GOLD Effective 2008, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos, slots. No DSRs.	
Hastings County	By-law No. 2003-0025, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the County of Hastings</i>	1 January 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	38,520
Hearst	By-law No. 35-03, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Town of Hearst</i>	3 December 2003	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants. No DSRs. Bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys exempt.	5,825
Huron County	By-law No. 21, 2003, <i>A By-Law of the Corporation of the County of Huron to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in Huron County and to Repeal By-Law No. 9, 2003.</i>	4 September 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	59,701
Huron Shores	By-law No. 04-34, <i>Being a By-law to Amend By-law No. 04-06 to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces within the Municipality of Huron Shores, to Allow for a Site Specific Workplace Allowance for Midway Lumber Mills Ltd.</i>	23 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including a 4 metre radius around entrance ways. Smoking also banned outside on restaurant and bar patios. No DSRs. Site specific allowance for DSA for lumber mill permitted owing to serious fire hazard concerns. Equal or greater area provided for non-smokers.	1,794
Ingersoll	By-law No. 03-4093, <i>Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places</i>	1 January 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	10,977

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Innisfil	By-law No. 012-03, <i>A By-Law of the Corporation of the Town of Innisfil to Regulate Smoking in All Municipal Facilities and Public Places in the Town of Innisfil</i>	1 April 2003 1 January 2006	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2003, smoking banned in all public places. However, any business may be exempt upon applying for exemption and posting required sign indicating smoking permitted. Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances to all municipal facilities. GOLD Effective 2006 smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. No DSRs.	28,666
Township of Johnson	By-law No. 2003-643, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Municipality of the Corporation of the Township of Johnson</i>	1 April 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	658
Kapuskasing	By-law No. 2711, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Town of Kapuskasing</i>	31 May 2003 31 May 2004	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt. GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.	9,238

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Kawartha Lakes	By-law No. 2003-22, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate and Control Tobacco Smoking in Kawartha Lakes</i>	1 June 2003 1 June 2004	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2003, smoking banned in billiard halls and bowling alleys. In restaurants and bars, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space. Bingo halls exempt. SILVER Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bars. No DSRs. Smoking in bingo halls restricted to DSR occupying maximum 30% of floor space.	69,179
Kingston	By-law No. 2002-231, <i>A By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Kingston</i>	1 May 2003	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in bingo halls to a maximum of 50% of seating area. Smoking banned on outdoor patios.	114,195
County of Lambton	By-law No. 10 of 2004, <i>A By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the County of Lambton</i>	4 September 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	123,611
Township of La Vallee	By-law No. 1062, <i>Smoke-free Bylaw—Workplaces</i>	1 January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking on outdoor patios limited to maximum 50% of seating/floor space.	1,073
London	By-law No. PH-10, <i>Smoke Free Public Places Bylaw</i>	1 July 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	336,539

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Middlesex County	By-law No. 5682, <i>A By-Law to Regulate Smoking In Public Places and Workplaces in the County of Middlesex</i>	1 August 2003 1 August 2004	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bingo halls exempt. GOLD Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bingo halls. No DSRs.	66,646
Township of Manitouwadge	By-law No. 2004-17, <i>the Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces By-law</i>	1 September 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	2,949
Municipality of McDougall (New!)	By-law No. 2004-16, <i>Being a By-law to Prohibit and Regulate the Smoking of Tobacco in Public Places within the Municipality of McDougall</i>	31 December 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, and bingo alleys. No DSRs. Smoking also banned on outdoor patios that have more than 50% of their area enclosed.	2,608
Midland	By-law No. 2003-38, <i>A By-law to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 September 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	16,214
Township of Michipicoten	By-law No. 1610-03, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Township of Michipicoten</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	3,668

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Milton	By-law No. 78-2003, <i>A Bylaw to Amend Bylaw 48-2002, Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Town of Milton and to Repeal Bylaw 57-2003</i>	26 May 2003 2 January 2009	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. DSRs permitted in restaurants, bars, bingo halls, slots occupying maximum 40% of seating. GOLD Effective 2009, smoking banned in all public places. No DSRs.	31,471
District Municipality of Muskoka	By-law No. 2004-17, <i>Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2002-4 (Smoking in Public Places)</i>	29 March 2004	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bingo halls, casinos, and racetracks/slots exempt.	53,106
Greater Napanee	By-law No. 03-05, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplace in the Town of Greater Napanee</i>	24 February 2003	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt.	15,132
Township of New Tecumseth	By-law No. 2002-114, <i>No Smoking Public Places By-Law</i>	30 September 2002 1 May 2003 1 May 2005	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Restaurants, bars, and bingo halls exempt. SILVER Effective 2003, smoking ban extended to restaurants and bingo halls. No DSRs. Bars exempt. GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 10 m of outdoor playground areas.	26,141

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Niagara Regional Municipality	By-law No. 22-2002, <i>A Bylaw Regulating the Smoking of Tobacco</i>	31 May 2003	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants occupying maximum 25% of floor space. DSRs permitted in bars occupying maximum 50% of floor space. DSRs permitted in bingo halls occupying maximum 60% of floor space. Casinos/slots exempt.	410,574
North Bay	By-law No. 2003-05, <i>Being a By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the City of North Bay</i>	31 December 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	52,771
Northeastern Manitoulin and the Islands	By-law No. 2003-20, <i>Being a By-Law to Foster Community Health and Well-Being by Limiting the Emission of Second-Hand Tobacco Smoke in Public Places</i>	4 June 2003 1 June 2005	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. In bars smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of seating area. Smoking banned within 9 m radius of entrances; radius does not extend onto street. GOLD Smoking ban extended to bars. No DSAs or DSRs.	2,531
North Perth	By-law No. 120-AD-2001, <i>the Smoking By-Law</i>	1 September 2002	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places, including billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. In restaurants, bars, bingo halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of seating/floor space.	12,055

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 June 2003 1 June 2004	Effective 2003, in restaurants, bars, bingo halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 25% of seating area/floor space. GOLD Effective 2004, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	
Township of The North Shore	By-law No. 04-06, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Township of The North Shore</i>	1 May 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	544
Oakville	By-law No. 2001-218, <i>A By-law Respecting Smoking in Public Places</i>	31 May 2002	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. DSR permitted in bingo halls only occupying maximum 50% of seating.	144,738
Orillia	Chapter No. 953, Smoking – Regulation – Public Places and Workplaces	1 June 2002 1 January 2005	SILVER Effective 2002, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bingo halls exempt. By-law does not apply to casino since it is under native jurisdiction. GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bingo halls. No DSRs.	29,121
Township of Oro-Medonte	By-law No. 2002-115, <i>Being a By-law Respecting Smoking in Public Places in the Township of Oro-Medonte</i>	1 January 2003	GOLD Effective 2003, smoking banned in all public places including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	18,315

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Ottawa	By-law No. 2001-148, <i>Public Places By-law</i>	1 August 2001	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and slots. No DSRs.	774,072
Parry Sound	By-law No. 2002-4498, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places Within the Municipality of the Town of Parry Sound</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and slots. No DSRs.	6,124
Peel Regional Municipality (Caledon listed separately owing to an allowance for a DSR in one bingo establishment)	By-law No. 14-2003, <i>A Bylaw To Regulate the Smoking of Tobacco in Public Places and Workplaces Within the Municipality</i>	13 August 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bowling alleys occupying maximum 25% of seating. In bars and billiard halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 25% of floor space. In bingo halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	938,353
		1 June 2004	SILVER Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bars, billiard halls, bingo halls. DSRs permitted in bars and billiard halls occupying maximum 25% of floor space. DSRs permitted in bingo halls occupying maximum 50% of floor space.	
		1 June 2010	GOLD Effective 2008, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Township of Perth East	By-law No. 21-2001, <i>A Bylaw Regulating Smoking in Public Places</i>	15 January 2002 15 January 2003	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 2002, smoking restricted in restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space. BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in restaurants. No DSRs.	12,218
Township of Perth South	By-law No. 58-1999, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places</i>	2 November 1999	BRONZE Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. In bingo halls, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of floor space. Bars exempt.	4,304
Peterborough	By-law No. 00-128, <i>Being a By-law to Amend By-law 97-45 of the Corporation of the City of Peterborough</i>	1 January 2000	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. In restaurants, bingo halls and bowling alleys, DSRs occupying maximum 25% of floor space/seating permitted. In bars and billiard halls, DSRs permitted occupying maximum 50% of floor space/seating.	71,446
Peterborough County	By-law No. 30-2003, <i>Smoke-free By-law</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, slots. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	53,168
Port Hope (New!)	By-law No. 88-2204, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces of the Municipality of Port Hope</i>	1 June 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys and billiard halls. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 10 m of any door or window of any building owned or leased by the municipality.	15,605

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Prince Edward County	By-law No. 1093-2003, <i>No Smoking By-Law</i>	1 November 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	24,901
City of Quinte West	By-law No. 04-34, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the City of Quinte West</i>	2 January 2006	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	41,409
St. Marys	By-law No. 23-2003, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Town of St. Marys</i>	1 July 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs.	6,293
Township of Sables-Spanish Rivers	By-law No. 2003-29, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places</i>	1 January 2006	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective Jan 1, 2004, DSAs in enclosed public places permitted in no more than 50% of total indoor seating area. Effective January 1, 2005, DSAs permitted in no more than 25% of total indoor seating area. GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	3,245
Sault Ste. Marie	By-law No. 2003-7, <i>A by-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and City Buildings in the City of Sault Ste. Marie</i>	1 June 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and casinos. No DSRs.	74,566

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Township of Schreiber	By-law No. 20-2001, <i>Being a Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places where Children are Permitted; Bylaw 24-99, Being a Bylaw to Designate Public-Accessible Areas in Municipal Buildings as "Smoke-Free" and to Rescind Bylaw 15-98</i>	3 April 2001	SILVER Smoking banned in public places that permit minors, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted. No minors permitted in DSRs. Bars exempt.	1,448
Township of Severn	By-law No. 2003-74, <i>No Smoking By-law for Public Places</i>	1 October 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	11,135
Sioux Lookout	By-law No. 11-03, <i>Smoke-Free Public Places By-Law</i>	19 March 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 2 m of entrances, not including street.	5,336
Township of South Stormont	By-law No. 63-2004, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Township of South Stormont</i>	2 January 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	11,941
Township of Springwater	By-law No. 2002-041, <i>No Smoking By-law—Public Places</i>	31 May 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	16,104
City of St. Thomas	By-law No. 89-2004, <i>Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 March 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	33,236

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Stratford	By-law No. 174-2003, <i>Smoking in Public Places By-law</i>	1 April 2004	SILVER Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos and slots. DSRs permitted in bingo halls only, occupying maximum 50% of floor area. Any new outdoor patios where smoking permitted limited to maximum seating capacity of 50 persons.	29,676
Greater Sudbury	By-law No. 2002-300, <i>Smoke Free Public Places and Workplaces By-law</i>	31 May 2003	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos and slots. DSRs in existence as of 23 October 2002 may continue to permit smoking until 31 May 2004.	155,219
		1 June 2004	GOLD Effective 2004, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos and slots. No DSRs.	
Township of Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional	By-law No. 12-2003, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Municipality of the Corporation of the Township of Tarbutt & Tarbutt Additional</i>	30 May 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	466
Township of Tay	By-law No. 2003-45, <i>No Smoking By-Law – Public Places</i>		GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and slots. No DSRs.	9,162

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Township of Tehkummah <i>(New!)</i>	By-law No. 2004-08, <i>Being a Bylaw to Provide for the Regulation of the Smoking of Tobacco within the Municipality</i>	4 May 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls, bowling alleys and billiard halls. No DSRs. Smoking also banned on outdoor patios.	367
Township of Terrace Bay	By-law No. 20-2001, <i>Being A Bylaw to Prohibit Smoking in Public Facilities where Children are Permitted</i>	30 April 2001	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted. Bars exempt.	1,950
Thessalon	By-law No. 1123, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Municipality of the Corporation of the Town of Thessalon</i>	30 May 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	1,386
Thunder Bay	By-law No. 34-2004, <i>A Bylaw Prohibiting Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces</i>	1 July 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	109,016
Timmins	By-law No. 2003-5815, <i>Smoke-free Workplace and Public Places By-law</i>	1 June 2003	BRONZE Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. In bingo halls smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 65% of seating area. Bars exempt.	43,686
		1 January 2006	GOLD Effective 2006, smoking ban extended to bars and bingo halls. No DSRs.	
Township of Tiny	By-law No. 03-061, <i>Being a By-law to Prohibit Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces and to Repeal By-laws 56-87 and 71-90</i>	1 September 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and slots. No DSRs.	9,035

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Toronto	By-law No. 441-1999, <i>A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the City of Toronto and to Repeal Smoking Bylaws in the Former Municipalities</i>	8 October 1999	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 1999, smoking restricted in public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casinos, slots, to DSA occupying maximum 25% of floor space. Note: a licensed restaurant may be classified as a bar if minors are prohibited.	2,481,494
		1 June 2001	BRONZE Effective 2001, smoking banned in restaurants and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted in restaurants and bowling alleys occupying maximum 25% of floor space.	
		1 June 2004	SILVER Effective 2004, smoking banned in all public places. DSRs permitted. In restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bowling alleys, casinos and slots, DSRs restricted to maximum 25% of seating area/floor space. In bingo halls, DSRs restricted to maximum 50% of floor space.	
Wasaga Beach	By-law No. 2003-19, <i>No Smoking Public Places By-law</i>	2 June 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	12,419
Waterloo Regional Municipality	By-law No. 96-055, the <i>Smoking By-law</i>	1 November 1996	TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective 1996, smoking restricted in public places. In restaurants, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 50% of seating. In billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys, smoking restricted to DSA occupying maximum 75% of floor space/seating area. Bars exempt.	438,515

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
		1 January 2000	GOLD Effective 2000, smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	
Wellington County	By-law No. 4585-03, <i>A By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the County of Wellington</i>	12 August 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs effective 12 August 2008.	81,143
Municipality of West Nipissing	By-law No. 2003/20, <i>Being a By-Law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Municipality of West Nipissing</i>	31 December 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys, casino and slots. No DSRs.	13,114
Municipality of West Perth	By-law No. 62-2003, <i>Being a Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in the Municipality of West Perth</i>	1 July 2004	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	9,129
Municipality of Whitestone (New!)	By-law No. 50-2004, <i>Being a By-law to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in the Corporation of the Municipality of Whitestone</i>	1 January 2005	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.	853
Woodstock	By-law No. 7912-03, <i>Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places</i>	1 September 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	33,061

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
York Regional Municipality	By-law No. A-0285-2000-105, <i>A By-law to Regulate the Smoking of Tobacco in Public Places and Workplaces within the Regional Municipality of York</i>	26 January 2001 1 June 2001 1 June 2004	<p>TRANSITIONAL STAGE Effective January 2001, smoking restricted in restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and casinos to DSA occupying maximum 25% of floor space.</p> <p>BRONZE Effective June 2001, smoking banned in restaurants and bowling alleys. DSRs permitted, occupying maximum 25% of floor space.</p> <p>SILVER Effective 2004, smoking ban extended to bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, casinos. In bars, billiard halls and casinos, DSRs permitted occupying maximum 25% of floor space. In bingo halls, DSRs permitted occupying maximum 50% of floor space.</p>	729,254
Township of Zorra	By-law No. 26-03, <i>Smoke Free Workplaces and Public Places By-law</i>	1 January 2004	<p>GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs.</p>	8,052

QUEBEC: 7,237,479

- Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 0%
- Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0%
- Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0%
- Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 0%

Note: Due to unresolved jurisdictional issues, there are no municipal by-laws in Quebec that restrict smoking in public places. Smoking in public places is regulated by the provincial *Tobacco Act*, which does not assure an adequate level of protection from second-hand smoke.

However, the Government of Quebec has formally launched a consultation process regarding implementation of a 100% smoking ban. Legislation could be introduced as early as the spring of 2005.

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
NEW BRUNSWICK: 729,498 The provincial <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> , which came into force 1 October 2004, assures a Gold Standard of protection in public and work places across the province. Congratulations to the municipalities of Fredericton and Sackville that demonstrated leadership and passed strong smoke-free public place by-laws ahead of the provincial legislation.				
NOVA SCOTIA: 908,007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 20% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 40% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 60% Note: The <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a minimum Bronze Standard of protection in public places across the province.				
County of Antigonish	<i>Smoking By-law</i>	1 May 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios. Smoking banned within 4 m radius of entrances and air intakes.	19,578
Berwick	<i>Smoke-free Indoor Public Places By-law</i>	1 April 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 1 m radius of public entrances and air intakes.	2,282

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
Cape Breton Regional Municipality	<i>Smoking By-law</i>	18 November 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys and casinos. No DSRs. Smoking permitted where only business is custom blending of tobaccos or sale of tobacco products.	105,968
Halifax Regional Municipality	By-law No. S-203, <i>Smoke Free Places By-law</i>	19 April 2003 1 January 2008	SILVER Effective 2003, smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, bars, bingo halls and casinos. DSRs permitted in bars and casinos occupying maximum 25% of "drinking area." No minors permitted in DSRs; no food service provided. Tobacco bars exempt, i.e. bar that earns at least 10% annual revenue from on-site sale of tobacco products and/or rental of cigar humidors. SILVER Effective 2008, DSRs no long permitted in bars and casinos. Tobacco bars remain exempt.	359,111
County of Inverness	By-law No. 42, <i>No Smoking By-law</i>	1 January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	19,937
Mulgrave	By-law No. 3S, <i>By-law Respecting Smoking in the Town of Mulgrave</i>	11 August 2003	SILVER Smoking banned in all restaurants, bars, bingo halls, billiard halls, bowling alleys. DSRs permitted. Smoking banned within 4 m radius of public entrances and air intakes.	904

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
New Glasgow	By-law No. 24, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned on outdoor patios. Smoking banned within 1 m radius of public entrances and air intakes to buildings including operable windows.	9,432
Port Hawkesbury	By-law No. S-1, <i>Smoking By-law</i>	4 February 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls, bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned in private clubs.	3,701
County of Richmond	By-law No. 55, <i>Non-Smoking By-law</i>	3 January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 5 m radius of public entrances and air intakes.	10,225
County of Victoria	<i>Non-Smoking By-law</i>	January 2003	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. Smoking banned within 5 m radius of public entrances and air intakes.	7,962
Wolfville	By-law No. 72, <i>Smoke Free Indoor Public Places Bylaw</i>	1 January 2002	GOLD Smoking banned in all public places, including restaurants, bars, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Smoking banned within 1 m radius of public entrances and air intakes, excluding windows.	3,658

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: 135,294 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 0% <p>Note: There are no by-laws in Prince Edward Island that restrict smoking in public places beyond the requirements of the provincial <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i>. The <i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i> assures a Bronze Standard of protection in public places across the province.</p>				
NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR: 512,930 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of province protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 0% <p>Note: There are no municipal by-laws in Newfoundland and Labrador that restrict smoking in public places. Smoking in public places is regulated by the provincial <i>Smoke-Free Environment Act</i>, which does not assure an adequate level of protection from second-hand smoke.</p> <p>However, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador has formally launched a consultation process regarding implementation of a 100% smoking ban. Legislation could be introduced as early as the spring of 2005.</p>				

Municipality	By-law	Date in Force	Standard/Description	Population
YUKON TERRITORY: 28,674				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Percentage of territory protected by Gold Standard by-laws: 67% ■ Percentage of territory protected by Silver Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of territory protected by Bronze Standard by-laws: 0% ■ Percentage of territory protected by Gold, Silver or Bronze by-laws: 67% 				
Whitehorse	By-law No. 2003-28, <i>Smoking Bylaw</i>	1 January 2004 1 January 2005	SILVER Smoking banned in public places, including restaurants, billiard halls, bingo halls and bowling alleys. No DSRs. Bars exempt. GOLD Effective 2005, smoking ban extended to bars. No DSRs.	19,058
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: 37,360				
<p>The <i>Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations</i> under section 25 of the <i>Safety Act</i>, which came into force May 1 2004, provide Gold Standard protection in all public places across the Territories.</p> <p>Congratulations to the municipality of Yellowknife that demonstrated leadership and passed a strong smoke-free public place by-law ahead of the regulations.</p>				
NUNAVUT: 26,745				
<p>The <i>Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations</i> under section 25 of the <i>Safety Act</i>, which came into force May 1 2004, provide Gold Standard protection in all public places across the Territory.</p> <p>Congratulations to the municipality of Iqaluit that demonstrated leadership and passed a smoke-free public place by-law ahead of the regulations.</p>				

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Council to consider proposed Smoke Free Bylaw at April 25 meeting

April 21, 2005

(Red Deer, Alberta) – The City of Red Deer Inspections and Licensing department will present the findings of its public consultation process regarding a proposed smoke free bylaw to City Council at its regular meeting on April 25, 2005.

Monday's meeting will allow Administration the opportunity to update Council on the public consultation process and propose recommendations for moving forward. It is also being recommended that Council's decision be tabled for four weeks to allow members of the public and local business owners an additional opportunity to share their thoughts on the proposed bylaw directly with Council.

"Through the public consultation process we received a tremendous amount of valuable input from the public and local business owners," said Treena Patenaude, Smoking Bylaw Project Lead for The City of Red Deer. "This input was extremely valuable in enabling Administration to present Council with an in-depth look at the public's views on a ban on smoking in public places and propose options that incorporate stakeholder feedback."

The City began examining the move to a smoke free community following a report from the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition. In response to the report, Council directed Administration to undertake a public consultation process to gauge community response to the proposed initiative. If passed, the proposed bylaw would move Red Deer from its current Silver Standard where smoking is prohibited in locations where minors are permitted, to a Gold Standard smoking bylaw. The Gold Standard level is 100 per cent smoking ban in all public places, not just locations where minors are permitted, as the current bylaw stipulates.

"In response to this direction from Council, we consulted with business owners, a variety of Alberta municipalities, Canadian provinces and tourism boards," said Patenaude. "Members of the public were provided with the opportunity to provide their input by completing a survey online or at several community locations where the survey was administered."

Based on the consultation process and the information gathered, Administration is recommending that The City of Red Deer become a smoke free community and will be presenting a draft smoke free bylaw to Council. The bylaw proposes a one-year delay before it takes effect on June 1, 2006. It includes a ban on smoking at drinking establishments, bingo halls, public buildings, casinos, patios, public transportation vehicles (including taxis), work places, grandstands, restaurants, sidewalk cafés and private clubs. If passed, enforcement of the bylaw will be on a complaint basis only.

While Administration is recommending that Council approve the proposed Smoke Free bylaw, they are putting forward three additional options for Council's consideration in response to feedback received through the consultation process.

These additional options include:

1. Maintain Red Deer's current smoking bylaw without any changes.
2. Implement Designated Smoking Rooms (DSR) to clearly designate where patrons can smoke, as proposed by the Central Alberta Business for Choice (CABC), a coalition of drinking establishment owners in Central Alberta.
3. Implement DSRs to clearly designate where patrons can smoke, limiting the size to no more than 15 per cent of the total gross floor area. No food or beverages can be served and no minors would be allowed to enter. This option would be implemented under the direction that the rooms would be phased out by January 1, 2009.

If Council agrees to table the report for four weeks, members of the public will be provided with the opportunity to present their response to the proposed bylaw at the May 24, 2005 Council meeting.

More information on the proposed bylaw is available in the **Q&A Backgrounder**.

-end-

For more information, contact:

Treena Patenaude
Smoking Bylaw Project Lead
Inspections & Licensing
The City of Red Deer
(403) 309-8599

Q&A Backgrounder: Proposed Smoke Free Bylaw

1. What is the intent of the proposed smoke free bylaw?

The intent of the proposed bylaw is for the city of Red Deer to become a 100 per cent smoke free community. This means that smoking would be banned in all public places and work places, including drinking establishments, bingo halls, casinos, patios, public transportation vehicles (including taxis), work places, grandstands, restaurants, sidewalk cafes and private clubs.

2. How does the proposed bylaw differ from the existing smoking bylaw?

The City of Red Deer's current Smoking Bylaw 3286/2001 prohibits smoking in indoor public places where individuals under the age of 18 are allowed. The current bylaw states that smoking areas in buildings that allow minors must be constructed with separate entry and ventilation systems.

3. Why is The City pursuing this bylaw?

On July 27, 2004, the Central Alberta Tobacco Reduction Action Coalition presented a report to City Council suggesting that Red Deer move to a 100 per cent smoke free community. In response to the report, Council agreed to support a public consultation process to investigate the community's standpoint on making Red Deer smoke free.

4. What did the public consultation process entail?

The consultation process involved two components: consultation with key stakeholders and consultation with the public.

During the consultation with key stakeholders, City of Red Deer staff met with 63 business owners and managers that would potentially be affected by the proposed bylaw. While there was some support among these stakeholders for a complete ban on smoking in public places, the majority of the owners were opposed. Overall, most of the businesses preferred that the Province take action through a Province wide ban to ensure that all businesses are operated on a level playing field. Their main concern was that the proposed bylaw could result in a loss of business.

The consultation with the public was primarily conducted through the administration of a short survey. The survey was posted on The City's Web site to gather input from Red Deer residents to obtain a well-defined picture of their needs, concerns and expectations. Citizens were also provided with a variety of additional opportunities to fill in the survey and provide their feedback, including Let's Talk at Bower Mall on February 26, 2005, via e-mail to smoking@reddeer.ca, or at an Open House hosted by Inspections and Licensing on March 22, 2005.

In response to feedback heard at the Open House, the survey was also administered at the Collicutt Centre, Jackpot Casino, Blarney Stone South, Billy Bobs and Bellinis in the Capri and Cannery Row Bingo.

5. How many survey responses were received in total?

When all responses are combined, there was a total of 2,794 responses from the public. 1,615 (58 per cent) of respondents said they would support a 100 per cent smoking ban in all indoor public places, while 1,179 (42 per cent) were opposed to the proposed bylaw. The survey results are intended as a gauge of public direction/perception only. The accuracy of the information cannot be guaranteed as some of the responses received from the public may be duplicated due to the variety of methods available for public input.

6. How many other Alberta municipalities have adopted a Gold Standard smoking bylaw?

There are currently eight municipalities in Alberta that have gone or will be going 100 per cent smoke free in indoor public places.

Airdrie: Will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.

Banff: Will be moving to a gold standard January 1, 2009.

Calgary: Will be moving to a gold standard January 1, 2008.

Cardston: Implemented a gold standard June 1, 2002.

Edmonton: Will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.

St. Albert: Will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.

Stettler: Will be moving to a gold standard July 1, 2005.

Strathcona County: Will be moving to a gold standard June 1, 2005.

7. What impact will provincial legislation have on The City's proposed smoke free bylaw?

The Provincial Government is currently considering legislation to curb smoking in indoor public places. A private members bill was presented this spring to ban smoking in all indoor public places. This legislation has since been amended to ban smoking only where minors are permitted. If this legislation is passed, it will put the Province at a level similar to Red Deer's current smoking bylaw. However, the proposed Provincial legislation indicates that the legislation does not affect any bylaws that are more restrictive than that of the Province. Therefore, if The City moves forward with a smoke free bylaw and the province does not, The City's bylaw would still take effect in Red Deer.

8. What is Administration recommending to Council?

Based on the consultation process and the information gathered, Administration is recommending that The City of Red Deer become a smoke free community. However, in response to feedback heard through the consultation process, three additional options are being presented.

Option 1: Maintain the existing smoking bylaw

Though this approach protects minors from the effects of second hand smoke, it does not protect the health of the many staff and patrons who are exposed to secondhand smoke. This is the preferred option of the majority of bar owners, but does not appear to be supported by the majority of Red Deer residents.

Option 2: Implement Designated Smoking Rooms (DSR) as proposed by the Central Alberta Business for Choice (CABC)

As described by the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association, these facilities have been constructed to protect non-smokers by providing clearly defined smoking areas with high-end ventilation systems. According to CABC, a typical DSR would include:

- A ventilation system that limits the build up of environmental smoke (ETS) in the DSR and prevents the transfer of ETS to non-smoking areas
- A separate non-recirculating exhaust ventilation system
- An effective physical seal around the room to prevent air leakage from the DSR to non-smoking areas
- Negative pressure (lower than outside area) to ensure that air within the DSR is not pulled into the outside space

In the diagrams supplied by the CABC, it appears that DSR's would comprise less than half of a facility – often 30 per cent of the premises or less.

The CABC states that this option would clearly designate the issue of where patrons could smoke and would avoid potential congregations of smokers at an entryway. This is an intermediate option between the existing regulations and the 100% smoke free bylaw. The CABC indicate that this option would be less financially damaging to existing drinking establishments than a total ban. This option is described as "an effective tool to better help transition establishments to a fully smoke free environment" according to the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association.

Option 3: Adopt the Gold Standard, but allow DSRs in the interim

This option, which is being used in Banff, would include banning smoking in all public places, but allowing DSRs provided they are no more than 15 per cent of the total gross floor area, and no food or beverages are served and no minors are allowed to enter. The DSRs must also be separately ventilated and completely enclosed. This option could be implemented under the direction that the rooms would be phased out by January 1, 2009, which is the date that Banff has committed to phasing out the DSRs.

9. When will City Council consider the proposed smoke free bylaw?

A report outlining the findings of the public consultation process and a draft smoke free bylaw will be presented to Council for their consideration on Monday, April 25, 2005. At this time, Administration will recommend that the report be tabled for four weeks to allow the public an opportunity to present their input

on the proposed bylaw.

10. If the bylaw were passed, when would it take effect?

Administration is recommending that the proposed bylaw take effect June 1, 2006 to allow businesses time to prepare. The effective date will be finalized if Council approves the proposed bylaw. Research based on other municipalities' experience shows that spring/summer implementation is ideal as weather conditions help smokers ease into the transition of being outdoors.

11. Will outdoor patios be included in the proposed smoke free bylaw?

The proposed bylaw defines a patio as an outdoor area also known as "a deck, terrace or rooftop, whether enclosed or not, that is open to the public or to which the public is customarily admitted or invited that is operated as part of a restaurant or bar, but does not include an outdoor area or structure made available by a restaurant or bar if:

- i) There is no seating of any kind provided in the area or on the structure,
- ii) There is no service of any kind provided in the area or on the structure; and
- iii) There is no food or drink permitted in the area or on the structure at any time. "

This means that smoking will be permitted on patios as long as it is only designated for smoking and staff are not serving customers at that location.

12. Will private clubs such as the Legion and Elks Club be covered by the proposed smoke free bylaw?

Yes. To ensure that all businesses are treated the same, all public buildings in the city of Red Deer will be smoke free.

13. Are private functions in hotels, clubs and at the Westerner covered by the bylaw?

Private functions taking place in hotels, clubs and at the Westerner will all be covered by the bylaw, with smoking not being permitted in those locations. However, the bylaw does not include hotel rooms since they are considered private living accommodations.

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Treena Patenaude, Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Public Consultation and Development of a Gold Standard Bylaw (100% Smoke Free) for The City of Red Deer

Reference Report:

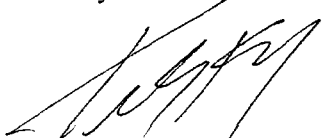
Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing, dated April 18, 2005.

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from the Project Coordinator, Inspections & Licensing, dated April 18, 2005, Re: Public Consultation and Development of a Gold Standard Bylaw (100% Smoke Free) for The City of Red Deer, hereby tables consideration of Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005 to the Tuesday, May 24, 2005 Council Meeting to allow the public time to provide any additional comments."

Report Back to Council: Yes*Comments/Further Action:*

This item will be brought back to the Tuesday, May 24, 2005 Council meeting for public feedback at approximately 7:00 p.m. Smoke Free Bylaw 3345/2005 will be considered by Council at that time.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c Director of Development Services
 Community Services Director
 Inspections & Licensing Manager
 K. Benum, Communications Officer – Media Relations & Publications



Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 19, 2005
TO: City Council
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

History

At the Monday, April 11, 2005 meeting of Council, a Public Hearing was held with respect to Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005.

Additional information was provided by Parkland Community Planning Services regarding an abandoned gas well contained within the land to be rezoned. Consideration of second and third readings of the bylaw was tabled to allow Administration time to determine if an amendment to the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan would be required.

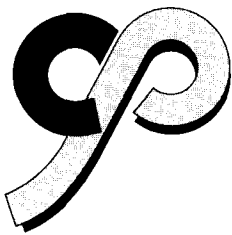
Discussion

Additional information has been provided by the developer that they will maintain a minimum setback of 5.0 metres from the abandoned well site and all proposed residential lots. An amendment to the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan will not be required prior to the completion of the rezoning. A copy of the report from Parkland Community Planning Services is attached.

Recommendation

That Council proceed with second and third reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005.


Kelly Kloss
Manager



DATE: April 18, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/D-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Proposal

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/D-2005 received first reading on March 14, 2005. Melcor Developments Ltd. is proposing to develop Phase 2 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. Phase 2 is located within the most northerly portion of the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The applicant seeks to rezone approximately 9.695 ha (23.96 ac.) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District for the purpose forty-four (44) low density residential lots, two (2) municipal reserve lots, and two (2) public utility lots.

A public hearing for this amendment was held on April 11, 2005. Prior to the hearing, additional information pertaining to the related subdivision application had been received and Parkland Community Planning Services had therefore recommended that City Council not proceed with second reading of the bylaw, due to issues raised regarding an abandoned gas well contained within the subject lands.

During the related subdivision application referral, comments were received from City Engineering Services whereby the Department requested that the abandoned well maintain a minimum setback distance of 5.0 metres from all proposed residential lots. The applicant has since provided evidence that such a setback requirement would be met.

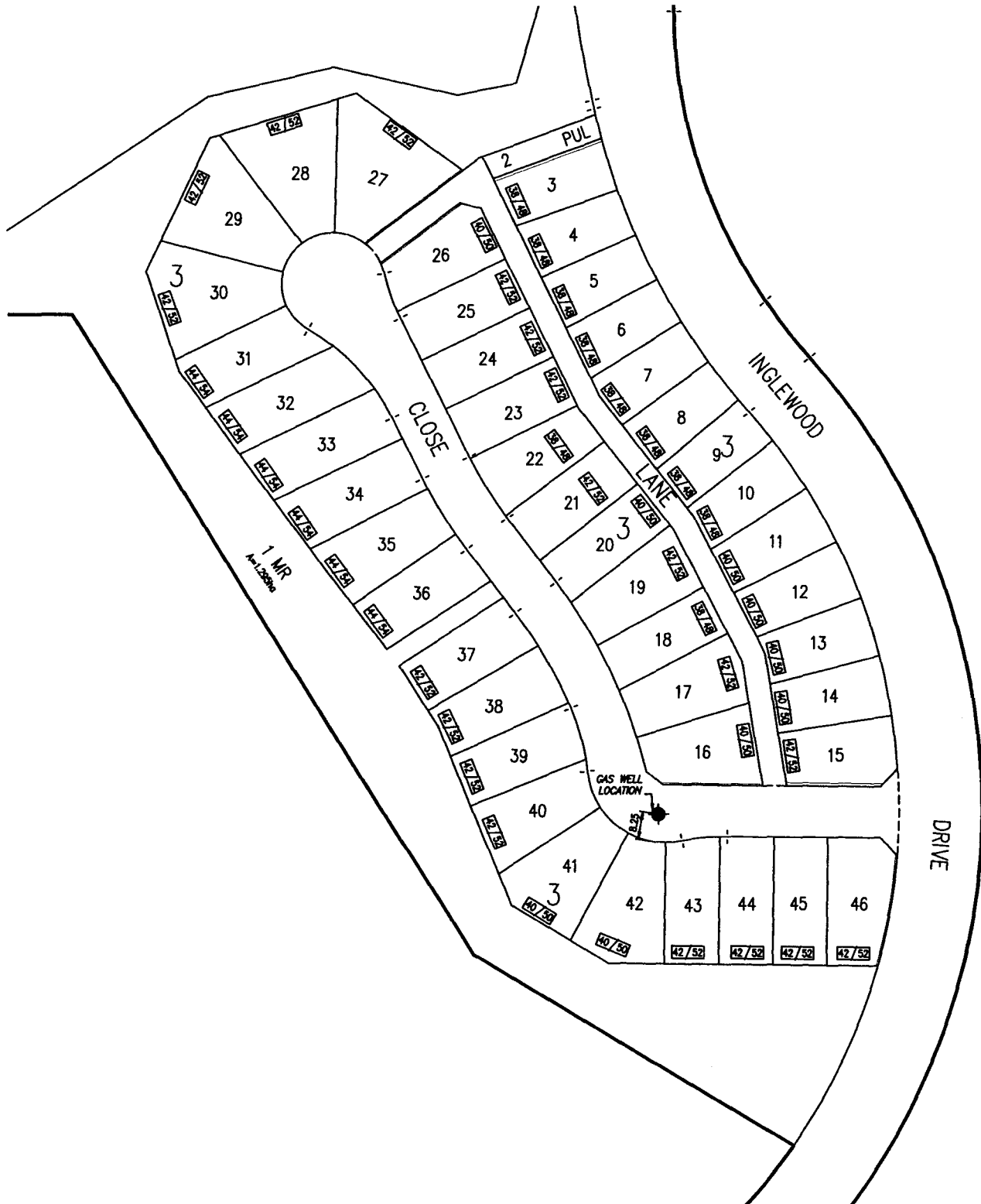
The proposed rezoning conforms with the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan.

Staff Recommendation

Therefore it is recommended that City Council proceed with second and third readings of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005.

Martin Kvapil

Attachment



U:\1128-Ironstone Legal\dwg\Phase 2 112870939\1Sphase2-legal-base.dwg
 2005-04-18 01:19PM By: mdartnell

03-05
 112870939

ORIGINAL SHEET - ANSI A



Stantec

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

600, 4808 Ross Street
 Red Deer AB Canada
 T4N 1X5

Tel. 403.341.3320

Fax. 403.342.0969

www.stantec.com

Client/Project

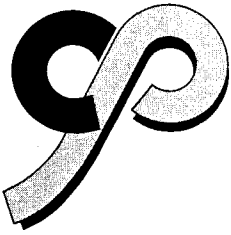
MELCOR DEVELOPMENTS LTD
 INGLEWOOD EAST
 PHASE 2

Figure No.

1.0

Title

**GAS WELL LOCATION
 (FOR PARKLAND PLANNING)**



DATE: April 4, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/D-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Proposal

Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/D-2005 received first reading on March 14, 2005. Melcor Developments Ltd. is proposing to develop Phase 2 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. Phase 2 is located within the most northerly portion of the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The applicant seeks to rezone approximately 9.695 ha (23.96 ac.) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District for the purpose forty-four (44) low density residential lots, two (2) municipal reserve lots, and two (2) public utility lots.

Additional information pertaining to the related subdivision application has been recently received. An abandoned gas well exists along the front boundary of a proposed residential lot (Lot 42). Following further research, the applicant may need to replace this lot, along with minor boundary adjustments, with a municipal reserve lot in order to accommodate the required setbacks of the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board. Furthermore, an amendment to the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan may be required prior to completion of this rezoning.

Staff Recommendation

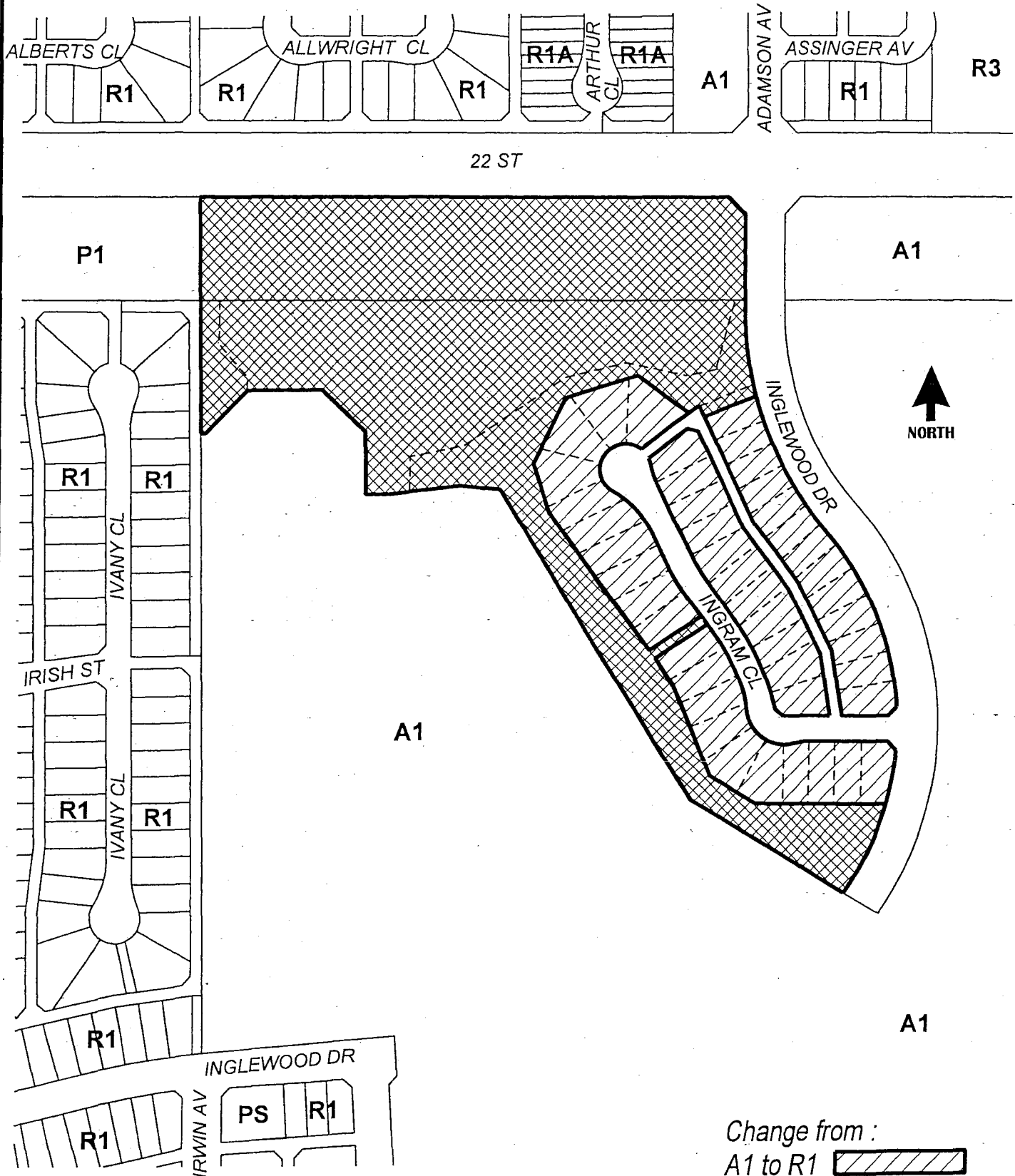
Therefore it is recommended that, following the April 11, 2005 public hearing, City Council not proceed with second reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005.

Martin Kvapil

/attach.

The City of Red Deer

PARTIAL ZONING BYLAW AMENDMENT



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R1 - Residential (Low Density)

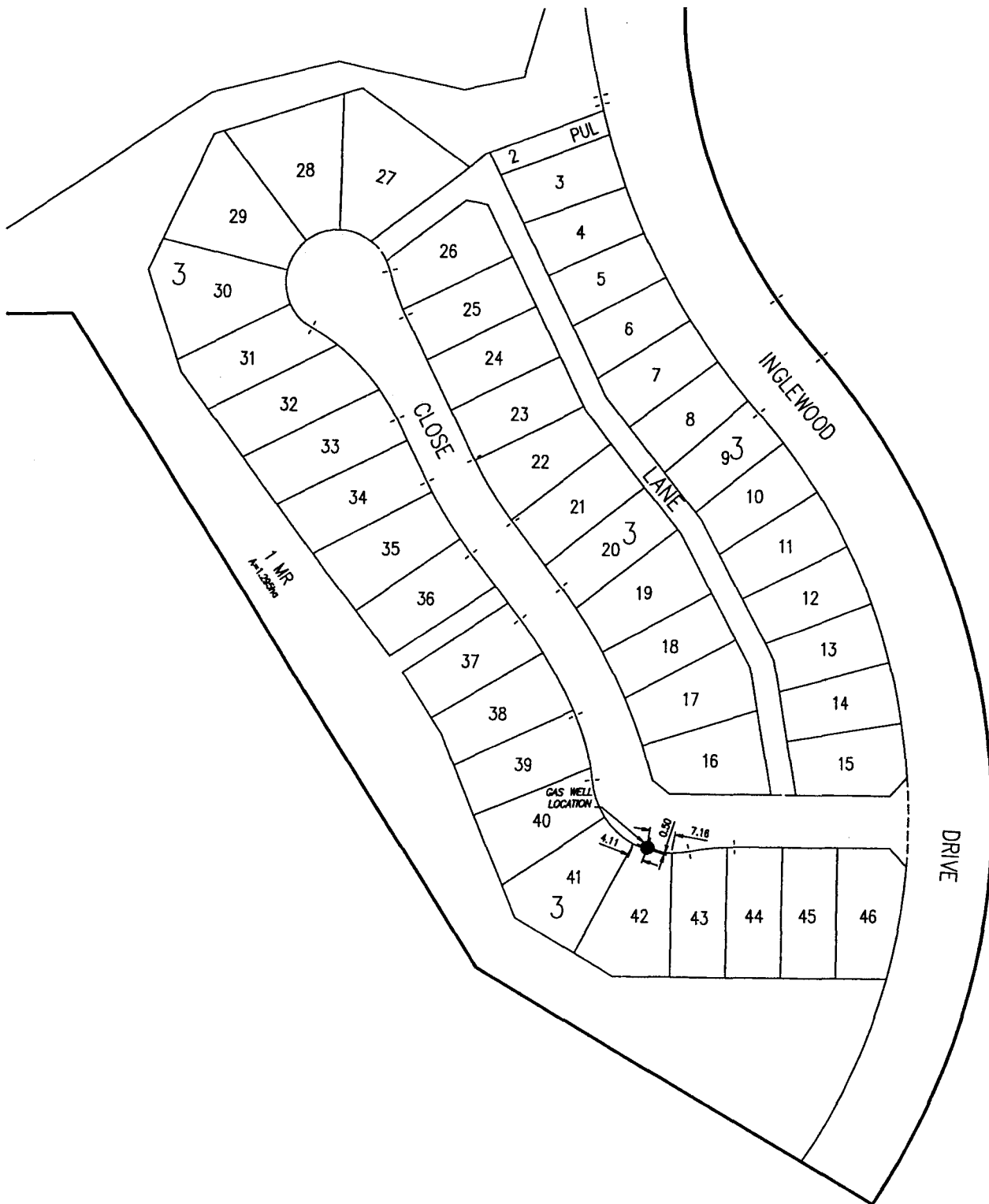
P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1

A1 to P1

MAP No. 4 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / D - 2005



U:\112870938 Inglewood East Legal\dwg\Phase 2 112870939\phase2base.dwg
 2005-03-23 02:44PM By: mdartnell

03-05
 112870939

Client/Project

MELCOR DEVELOPMENTS LTD
 INGLEWOOD EAST
 PHASE 2

Figure No.

1.0

Title

GAS WELL LOCATION
 (FOR PARKLAND PLANNING)

Stantec Consulting Ltd.

600, 4808 Ross Street
 Red Deer AB Canada
 T4N 1X5

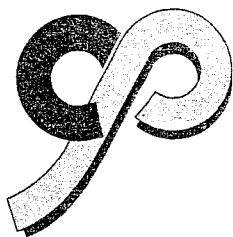
Tel. 403.341.3320

Fax. 403.342.0969

www.stantec.com



Stantec



DATE: March 3, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/D-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Proposal

Melcor Developments Ltd. is proposing to develop Phase 2 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. Phase 2 is located within the most northerly portion of the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The applicant seeks to rezone approximately 9.695 ha (23.96 ac.) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District in order to create forty-four (44) low density residential lots, two (2) municipal reserve lots, two (2) public utility lots, and a remainder.

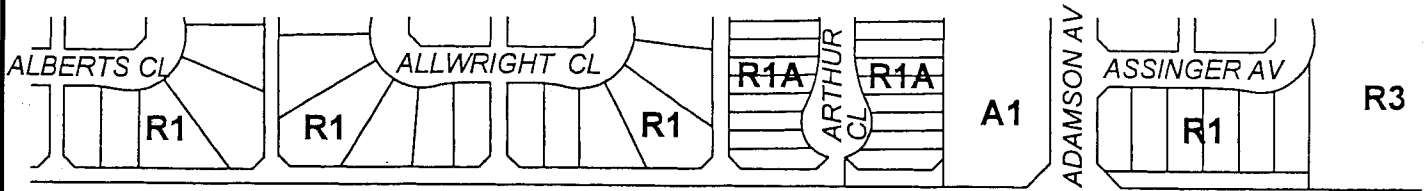
Staff Recommendation

The proposal conforms with the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan and therefore it is recommended that City Council proceed with first reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005.

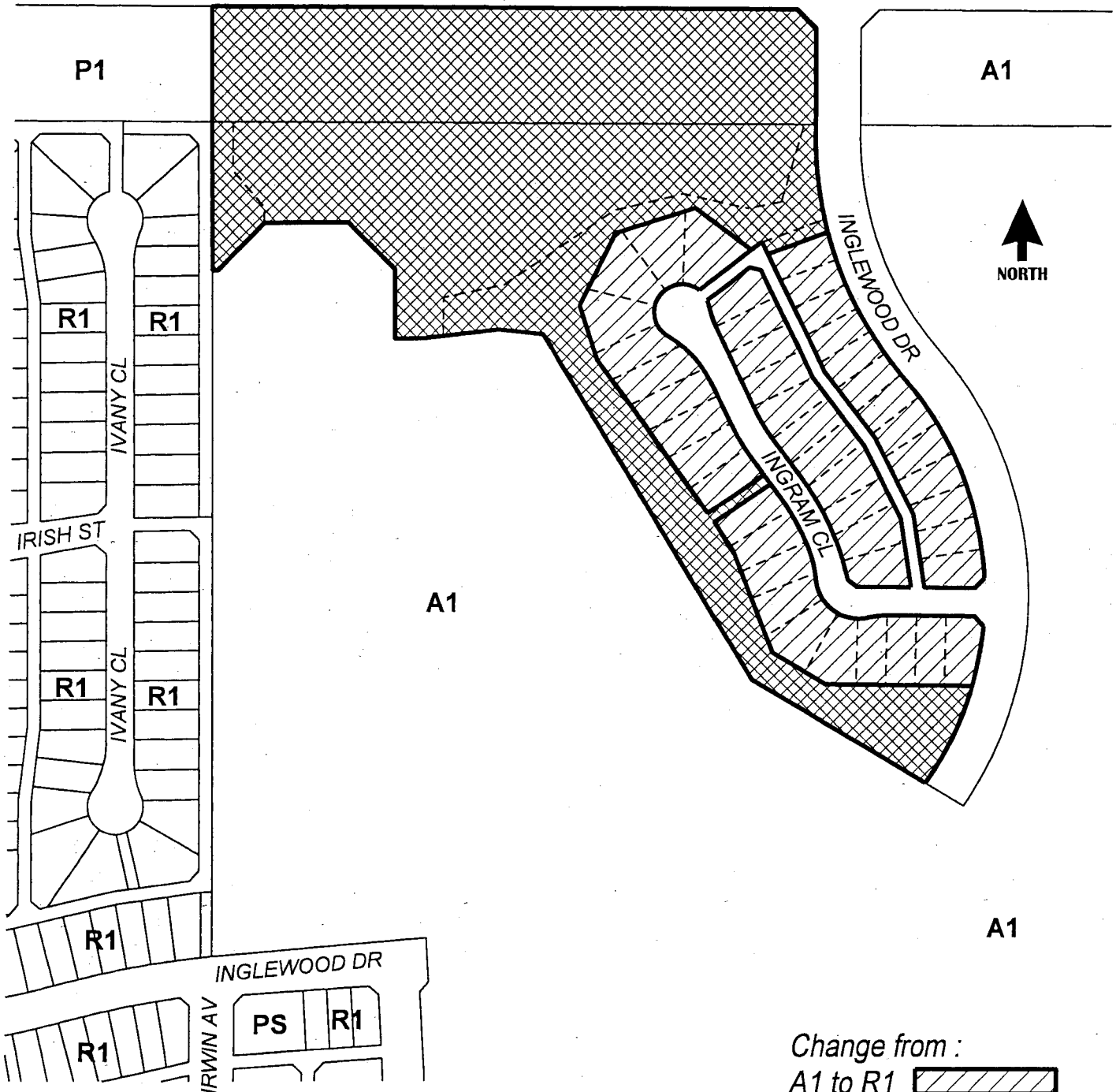
Martin Kvapil

/attach.



The City of Red Deer *PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMEN* 117



22 ST



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:
 A1 - Future Urban Development
 R1 - Residential (Low Density)
 P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :
 A1 to R1 
 A1 to P1 
 MAP No. 4 / 2005
 BYLAW No. 3156 / D - 2005

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of Administration that Council proceed with 2nd and 3rd readings of the Land Use Bylaw Amendment.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Martin Kvapil, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 18, 2005, April 4, 2005 and March 3, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005 was given second and third readings. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: No

Comments/Further Action:

The developer provided additional information that they will maintain a minimum setback of 5.0 metres from the abandoned well site and all proposed residential lots. An amendment to the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan will not be required and Council proceeded with second and third readings of the bylaw. Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005 provides for the rezoning of land to develop Phase 2 of the Inglewood East Neighbourhood. Approximately 9.695 ha (23.96 ac) of land will be rezoned from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District to create 44 low density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots, 2 public utility lots and a remainder. This office will amend the Land Use Bylaw and distribute copies in due course.



Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land & Economic Development Manager
City Assessor
D. Kutinsky, Graphics Designer
L. Khoshaba, GIS Analyst
T. Edwards, Clerk Steno

BYLAW NO. 3156/D-2005

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

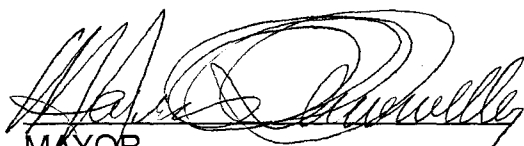
1. That "Use District Map J4" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 4/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

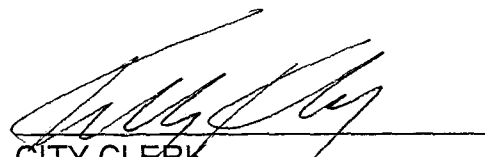
READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 14th day of March 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25th day of April 2005.

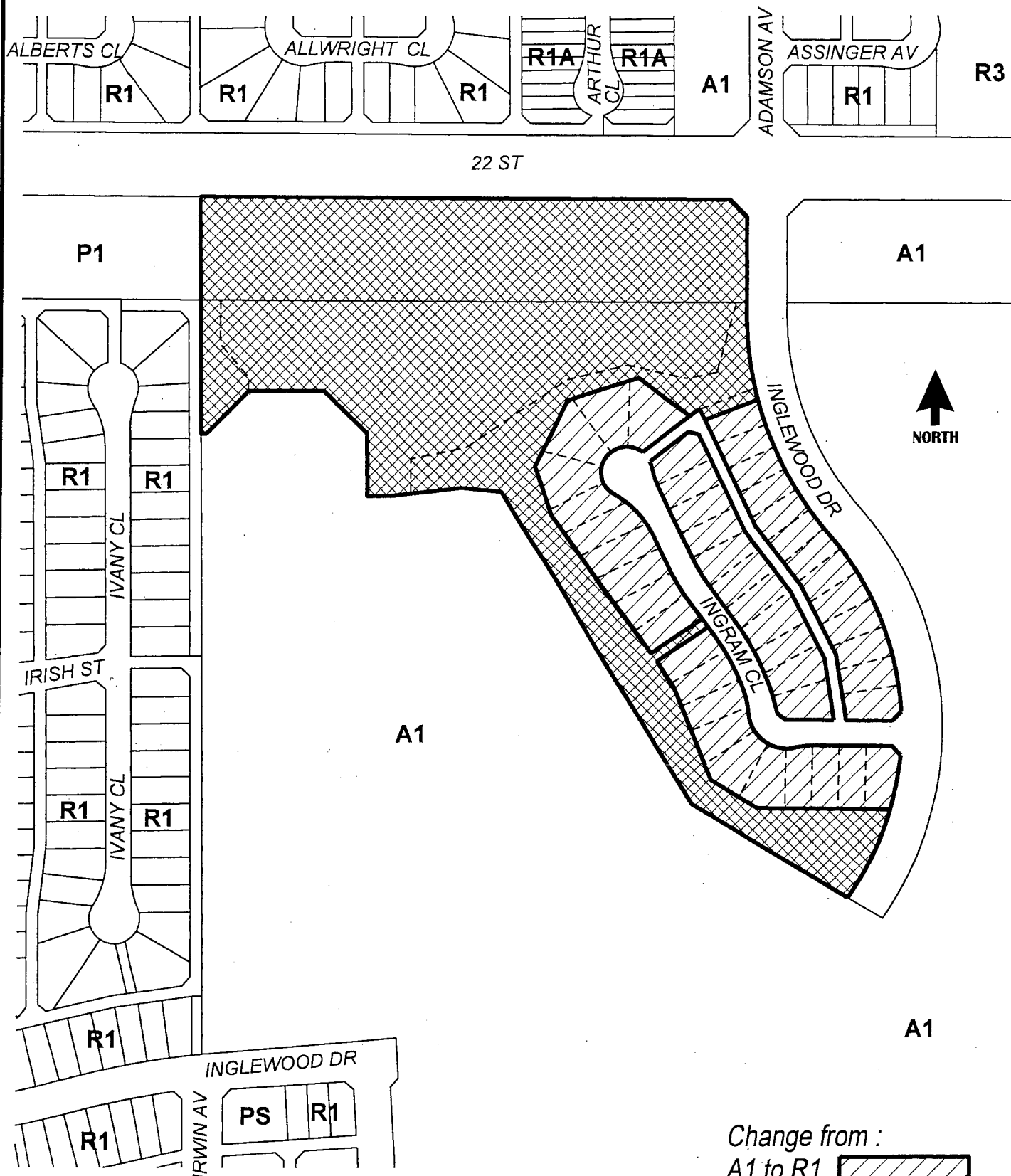
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25th day of April 2005.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this 25th day of April 2005.


MAYOR


CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer *PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT*



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R1 - Residential (Low Density)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

MAP No. 4 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / D - 2005



FILE

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

April 26, 2005

Mr. G. Pelletier
Melcor Developments Ltd.
502, 4901 – 48 Street
Red Deer, AB T4N 6M4

Dear Mr. Pelletier:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005
Inglewood East – Phase 2
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Consideration of second and third readings of *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005* was tabled pending information relative to an abandoned gas well site in the area to be rezoned. At the Monday, April 25, 2005 Red Deer City Council Meeting, a report was provided by Parkland Community Planning Services noting that Melcor Developments have agreed to maintain a minimum setback of 5.0 metres from the abandoned well site and all proposed residential lots. Red Deer City Council gave second and third reading to *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005*. For your information, a copy of the bylaw is attached.

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/D-2005 provides for the rezoning of land to develop Phase 2 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. Approximately 9.695 ha (23.96 ac) of land will be rezoned from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District to create 44 low-density residential lots, 2 municipal reserve lots, 2 public utility lots and a remainder.

Please call if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss'.

Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Parkland Community Planning Services



Director of Corporate Services

DATE: April 19, 2005
TO: Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
FROM: Director of Corporate Services
Re: 2005 Budget Amendments

AMBULANCE

Background

The 2005 approved Operating Budget includes a revenue provision of \$3,040,500 in grant funding from the Provincial Government, via the health region. This provision was included in the budget based on the Province's announcements regarding transfer of ambulance governance and funding to the health regions, effective April 1, 2005, and that municipalities were free to reallocate funding previously directed to ambulance services to other priorities.

However, the Province has now advised that the transfer of ambulance governance and funding to the health regions has been put on hold while the matter is given further study. To mitigate the impact of this short notice decision subsequent to municipalities having approved their 2005 budgets, the Province has advised it will provide a grant in 2005 to offset costs incurred. As per a phone call from the Office of the Minister of Health & Wellness, the amount for The City of Red Deer is \$1,386,484. As of the writing of this report, this grant has not been received, nor has it been confirmed in writing, but it is shown on the Government of Alberta's web site listing Municipal Grants for Ground Ambulance funding. There has been no indication if or when the transfer of governance and funding will occur, and no discussion on funding for 2006.

Based on the above noted scenario, the 2005 Operating Budget needs to be revised to remove the ongoing funding of \$3,040,500 and replace it with a one-time grant funding of \$1,386,484 as indicated in the attached Government of Alberta document titled "Municipal Grants for Ground Ambulance", dated March 8, 2005. There will remain a budget shortfall of \$1,654,016.

Options

Two options to replace the shortfall in ambulance funding are discussed below:

1. Increase the tax rate by approximately 3.6%, to generate ongoing taxation revenue of \$1,654,016. Make no other changes related to the ambulance issue.

2. Discontinue the \$555,578 approved as a transfer to the Capital Projects Reserve, and increase the tax rate by approximately 2.4% to generate the \$1,098,438 needed to replace the total ambulance funding shortfall of \$1,654,016.

Discussion

Option 1:

This option allows The City to maintain its planned strategy of increasing the Capital Projects Reserve, but places the full impact on the taxpayer this year. The City's long-term capital projections do show a serious funding shortfall, but that has now been mitigated by the Province's recently announced infrastructure program that is discussed below in Option 2.

Option 2:

This option mitigates the immediate impact on the taxpayer by reducing transfers to the Capital Projects Reserve. This option demonstrates The City's efforts to shield the taxpayer in the current year by deferring an additional amount that was intended for capital reserves. Given that the Province has just announced The City will be receiving \$14,282,428 in 2005 as the first installment of a 5 year infrastructure program that will total \$71,412,140, this deferring of the additional transfer is a reasonable step to show we are doing our part to resolve this current year's deficit issue.

Recommendation:

That Council amend the 2005 Operating Budget, to support Option 2, as follows:

1. Remove grant revenue of \$3,040,500 from the Emergency Services' budget.
2. Add one-time grant revenue of \$1,386,484 to the Emergency Services' budget.
3. Remove the transfer of \$555,578 to the Capital Projects Reserve.
4. Add \$1,098,438 as ongoing tax revenue by way of an approximate 2.4% tax rate increase.

SNOW & ICE CONTROL

Background

The Manager of the Public Works Department advises that their snow and ice control budget for 2005 has been almost exhausted up to this point, leaving them with inadequate budget funds for the balance of 2005. Based on past experience, a further expenditure of \$500,000 is projected. The matter of snow and ice control service is being reviewed this year.

Options

1. Find any funding required within the department, the division or within the city-wide budget.
2. Amend the 2005 Operating Budget, with an additional transfer of one-time funding from the Tax Stabilization Reserve.

Discussion:

Option 1:

Past history indicates there would likely be sufficient surplus in the 2005 Operating Budget to cover the funding required in the last winter months of 2005. However, this places the department in a position of not knowing if they will be over-budget or not, given it is a certainty there will be a need for snow and ice control this fall and winter.

Option 2:

This option allows the department to continue with 'business as usual', and given that any surplus that may occur in this department, or any other department, will flow into the Tax Stabilization Reserve, the end result is the same. The department has committed to not divert any surplus funding from this item to other use.

Recommendation:

That Council approve Option 2 which provides for a one-time allocation to the snow and ice control budget, from the Tax Stabilization Reserve, in the amount of \$500,000.



Rodney Burkard
Director of Corporate Services

MUNICIPAL GRANTS FOR GROUND AMBULANCE

Announced March 8, 2005

(Municipalities in Palliser and Peace Health Regions are not included)

	(\$)
Acme	10,764
Airdrie	467,609
Alberta Beach	12,658
Alix	13,704
Alliance	2,840
Amisk	3,007
Andrew	8,056
Argentia Beach	399
Arrowwood	3,156
Athabasca	40,116
Athabasca no. 12, County of	175,989
Banff	137,573
Barnwell	9,103
Barons	4,917
Barrhead	69,982
Barrhead no. 11, County of	134,969
Bashaw	13,704
Bawlf	6,013
Beaumont	129,683
Beaver County	132,068
Beiseker	13,787
Bentley	18,173
Betula Beach	166
Big Valley	5,648
Bighorn no. 8, M.D. of	30,373
Birch Cove	316
Birchcliff	1,744
Bittern Lake	3,671
Black Diamond	30,996
Blackfalds	65,697
Bon Accord	25,448
Bondiss	1,728
Bonnyville	94,833
Bonnyville Beach	1,229
Bonnyville no. 87, M.D. of	196,534

	(\$)
Botha	3,090
Bowden	19,501
Boyle	13,953
Brazeau County	161,341
Breton	9,518
Bruderheim	19,967
Buffalo Lake Metis Settlement	16,895
Burnstick Lake	166
Calgary	17,047,221
Calmar	31,594
Camrose	286,143
Camrose no. 22, County of	170,677
Canmore	190,330
Carbon	8,804
Cardston	57,723
Cardston County	101,203
Carmangay	4,335
Caroline	9,236
Carstairs	37,441
Castle Island	166
Castor	15,531
Champion	5,897
Chauvin	6,279
Chestermere	113,969
Chipman	4,319
Claresholm	60,165
Clearwater County	269,213
Clive	9,817
Clyde	8,156
Coaldale	99,799
Coalhurst	24,800
Cochrane	210,761
Cold Lake	211,745
Consort	10,531
Coronation	17,840
Coutts	6,046

Municipal Grants for Ground Ambulance
Page 2 of 4

Cowley	3,737
Cremona	6,894
Crossfield	38,006
Crowsnest Pass	104,019
Crystal Springs	1,196
Czar	3,405
Daysland	12,940
Delburne	11,943
Delia	3,571
Derwent	1,844
Devon	88,288
Dewberry	3,322
Didsbury	65,315
Donalda	3,821
Drayton Valley	103,155
Drumheller	129,317
Eckville	16,927
Edberg	2,492
Edgerton	6,694
Edmonton	12,915,982
Edson	129,816
Elizabeth Metis Settlement	13,946
Elk Point	23,920
Elnora	4,535
Ferintosh	2,924
Fishing Lake Metis Settlement	11,185
Flagstaff County	86,508
Foothills no. 31, M.D. of	413,752
Forestburg	14,335
Fort Macleod	49,667
Fort Saskatchewan	252,450
Gadsby	664
Galahad	2,674
Ghost Lake	1,146
Gibbons	45,348
Glendon	7,624
Glenwood	4,286
Golden Days	2,076
Grandview	1,412
Granum	6,977
Gull Lake	2,375
Half Moon Bay	615
Halkirk	1,943

Hanna	49,601
Hardisty	12,342
Hay Lakes	5,747
Heisler	3,040
High Level	63,936
High River	158,171
Hill Spring	3,621
Hinton	156,227
Holden	6,213
Horseshoe Bay	864
Hughenden	3,904
Hussar	3,007
I.D. no. 12 Jasper Park	1,147
I.D. no. 13 Elk Island	632
I.D. no. 24 Wood Buffalo	8,634
I.D. no. 4 Waterton	3,627
I.D. no. 9 Banff	35,029
Innisfail	117,772
Innisfree	3,638
Irma	7,226
Irricana	17,325
Island Lake	3,588
Island Lake South	1,179
Itaska Beach	166
Jarvis Bay	2,060
Jasper Municipality	74,933
Kananaskis Improvement District	10,811
Kapasiwin	233
Kikino Metis Settlement	21,574
Killam	16,678
Kitscoty	11,595
Kneehill County	124,463
Lac La Biche	46,112
Lac Ste. Anne County	209,380
Lacombe	170,014
Lacombe County	249,230
Lakeland County	124,041
Lakeview	249
Lamont	28,106
Lamont County	97,506
Larkspur	349
Leduc	285,431
Leduc County	293,151

Municipal Grants for Ground Ambulance
Page 3 of 4

Legal	17,575
Lesser Slave River no 124, M.D. of	66,455
Lethbridge	1,327,937
Lethbridge, County of	232,358
Linden	10,781
Lloydminster	240,105
Lomond	2,840
Longview	5,100
Lougheed	3,787
Mackenzie M.D.	226,672
Magrath	33,106
Ma-Me-O Beach	1,345
Mannville	11,993
Marwayne	8,222
Mayerthorpe	26,079
Mewatha Beach	1,678
Milk River	14,601
Millet	33,837
Milo	1,910
Minburn	1,462
Minburn no. 27, County of	80,401
Morinville	108,636
Morrin	4,186
Mountain View County	283,931
Mundare	11,877
Munson	3,688
Myrnam	5,349
Nakamun Park	515
Nanton	30,581
New Norway	4,850
New Sarepta	6,345
Nobleford	10,216
Norglenwold	4,435
Norris Beach	482
Okotoks	193,752
Olds	109,749
Onoway	14,070
Opportunity no. 17, M.D. of	83,537
Paddle Prairie Metis Settlement	13,595
Paintearth no. 18, County of	51,292

Paradise Valley	2,525
Parkland Beach	1,611
Parkland County	637,687
Pelican Narrows	1,860
Penhold	29,069
Picture Butte	28,255
Pincher Creek	60,896
Pincher Creek no. 9, M.D. of	74,809
Point Alison	166
Ponoka	105,148
Ponoka County	206,151
Poplar Bay	1,395
Provost	32,890
Provost no. 52, M.D. of	61,658
Rainbow Lake	19,701
Ranchland no. 66, M.D. of	2,246
Raymond	53,155
Red Deer	1,386,484
Red Deer County	436,146
Redwater	36,079
Redwood Meadows	18,952
Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo	1,632,637
Rimbey	35,880
Rochon Sands	963
Rocky Mountain House	109,367
Rocky View no. 44, M.D. of	711,770
Rockyford	6,229
Rosalind	3,355
Ross Haven	1,811
Ryley	7,259
Sandy Beach	3,339
Sangudo	6,611
Seba Beach	2,276
Sedgewick	14,369
Silver Beach	648
Silver Sands	2,093
Slave Lake	109,633
Smoky Lake	16,794
Smoky Lake County	64,887
South Baptiste	731
South View	1,445

Municipal Grants for Ground Ambulance
Page 4 of 4

Special Areas (2, 3 and 4)	124,346
Spring Lake	7,591
Spruce Grove	311,947
St. Albert	996,871
St. Paul	85,447
St. Paul no. 19, County of	143,791
Standard	6,462
Starland County	51,713
Stavely	7,558
Stettler	86,809
Stettler no. 6, County of	125,352
Stirling	14,568
Stony Plain	175,147
Strathcona County	1,847,807
Strathmore	151,410
Strome	4,535
Sturgeon County	422,761
Sunbreaker Cove	1,429
Sundance Beach	615
Sundre	37,657
Sunrise Beach	1,578
Sunset Beach	831
Sunset Point	2,924
Swan Hills	30,016
Sylvan Lake	141,261
Taber	127,424
Taber, M.D. of	140,679
Thorhild	7,940
Thorhild no. 7, County of	73,007
Thorsby	13,272
Three Hills	59,036
Tofield	30,199
Trochu	17,159
Turner Valley	26,711
Two Hills	18,123
Two Hills no. 21, County of	61,167
Val Quentin	2,375
Vauxhall	18,472
Vegreville	89,301
Vermilion	73,670

Vermilion River no. 24, County of	176,059
Veteran	4,850
Viking	17,475
Vilna	4,468
Vulcan	29,269
Vulcan County	88,404
Wabamun	9,983
Wainwright	86,095
Wainwright no. 61, M.D. of	99,004
Waiparous	914
Warburg	9,302
Warner	6,296
Warner no. 5, County of	88,872
Waskatenau	4,186
West Baptiste	764
West Cove	1,744
Westlock	80,065
Westlock County	160,498
Wetaskiwin	203,691
Wetaskiwin no. 10, County of	250,259
Wheatland County	184,600
Whispering Hills	1,960
White Sands	1,213
Whitecourt	145,297
Willingdon	4,767
Willow Creek no. 26, M.D. of	126,639
Woodlands County	89,340
Yellowhead County	231,212
Yellowstone	1,628

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Director of Corporate Services.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Rodney Burkard, Director of Corporate Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: 2005 Budget Amendments

Reference Report:

Director of Corporate Services, dated April 19, 2005.

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Corporate Services, dated April 19, 2005, re: 2005 Budget Amendments/ Ambulance Funding, hereby amends the 2005 Operating Budget, as follows:

1. Removing on-going revenue of \$3,040,500, related to the Ambulance Operations, from the Emergency Services' budget.
2. Add one-time Province of Alberta 2005 Ambulance Grant of \$1,386,484 to the Emergency Services' budget.
3. Discontinue the transfer of \$555,578 from the 2005 Operating Budget to the Capital Projects Reserve.
4. Add \$1,098,438 as ongoing tax revenue to be funded by of an approximate 2.4% municipal tax rate increase."

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Corporate Services, dated April 19, 2005, re: 2005 Budget Amendments, Snow and Ice Control, hereby approves an amendment to the 2005 Public Works Budget of a one-time allocation of \$500,000 to the Snow and Ice Control Budget, to be funded by the Tax Stabilization Reserve."

Report Back to Council: No



Kelly Kloss
Manager

/chk

c P. Goranson, Public Works Manager
Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst
Dean Krejci, Controller



Corporate Services

DATE: APRIL 12, 2005

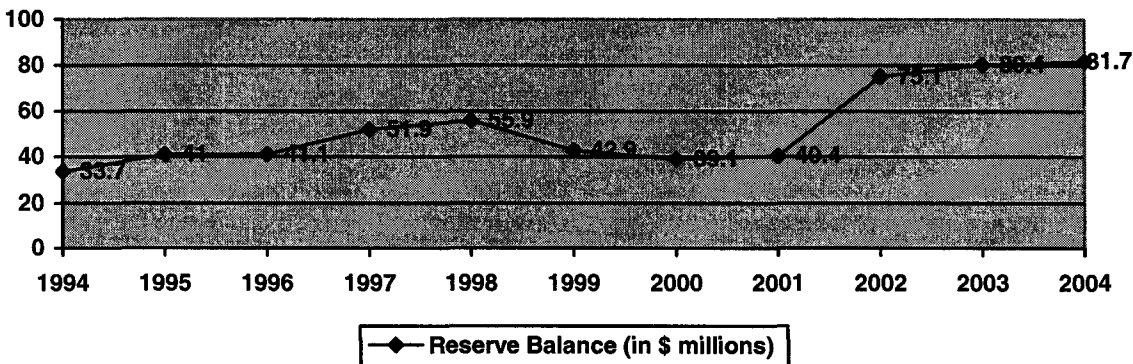
TO: LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER

FROM: CITY TREASURER

SUBJECT: 2004 RESERVE REPORT TO COUNCIL

This report provides City Council with details of reserves for the year ended 2004, and some recommendations. Reserves are an important financing and risk management tool and just as individuals set aside funds for unexpected expenses or large ticket items, the City also needs to save. If money isn't set aside, debt may be needed to finance large purchases. Department heads have been consulted in drafting this report.

History of Reserves – Reserves increased during the period 1994 to 1998 as a result of restricted spending on capital projects and operations. The subsequent decrease was primarily due to reserve financing of the Collicutt Centre. The large increase in 2002 was the result of Council's approval to move the Subdivision Surplus from the Capital Fund to the Reserve Fund.



Purpose of Reserves – Reserves serve many purposes such as providing a cushion in case of unanticipated changes in revenues or expenses, financing operations without using bank funding (normally 45 days cash flow), infrastructure maintenance and replacement, and for specific purposes such as landfill cell construction or parking facilities.

Tax Stabilization Reserves – The Tax Stabilization Reserve 2004 year-end balance was \$5.89 million, less than 45 days working capital. The balance should increase over time as long as tax supported operations generate surpluses greater than the amount drawn from the reserve to subsidize taxation.

EL&P Reserves – During budget deliberations, Council approved the transfer of EL&P reserves to the Capital Project Reserve, leaving the EL&P reserve at the historical target of \$4 million.

Other Utilities and Business Reserves – The following table shows the 2004 year-end balance for utilities and self-funding business enterprises. Funding sources are operating surpluses, depreciation allowances, and returns on the rate base.

Corporate Services

Description	Purpose	2004 Balance
Water Utility	Plant Expansion & Working Capital	\$ 2,086,415
Wastewater Utility	Plant Expansion & Working Capital	1,978,615
Waste Management	Working Capital	832,346
Landfill	Working Capital	1,976,897
Landfill Cell	New Cell Construction	3,773,884
Parking Fund	Future Parking Facilities	1,752,408
Subdivision Fund	Future Industrial Land & Servicing	33,050,997
Total		\$ 45,451,562

Restricted, Special Purpose and Other Reserves – There are a number of small reserves that are for special purposes, or are restricted by legislation or other conditions such as conditional donations or grants. The total of such reserves is approximately \$ 6.4 million and represents such items as:

Description	Details	2004 Balance
Cemetery Perpetual Care	To Pay for Maintenance in Perpetuity	\$ 798,540
Downtown Revitalization	Committed by Agreement	451,013
FCSS	Conditional Grant Funding	99,106
Public Reserve – General	Monies in Lieu of Land Dedication	1,294,451
Public Reserve – Bower Woods	Monies in Lieu of Land Dedication	478,404
Public Reserve – Roads R/W	Sale of Road Rights of Way	810,453
Red Deer Heritage Fund	Alberta 75 th Anniversary Funding Legacy	311,600
Legion Track Maint. & Equip.	Funding by City and Two School Boards	102,407
Old Court House	From Sale of Old Court House	410,875
PCPS Dividend	Special Planning Projects	93,284
Personnel Safety Reserve	Used to Fund Safety Initiatives	227,331
Summer Games	Help fund the 2006 Summer Games	100,000
Police	2004 Provincial Police Grant	813,164
Other	Various Smaller Reserves	451,814
Total		\$6,442,442

Of the reserves shown above, it is recommended that the following reserves totaling \$90,671 be closed and consolidated with the Tax Rate Stabilization Reserve. These reserves were established in the past

Description	2004 Balance
Personnel General – This funded special items, like a 2004 municipal intern. Such items are now submitted as Business Plan Funding Requests.	\$ 85,244
Personnel Training – This is what remains of a slowly declining \$103,700 reserve that has existed since before 1996.	2,735
Communities in Bloom – This represents the remainder of \$12,000 in unspent 2002 operating funds. Now that Communities in Bloom has on-going funding in the operating budget, this reserve is no longer needed.	2,692
Total	\$ 90,671

Corporate Services

Capital Reserves – The following table shows the City's capital reserves.

Capital Reserves	2004 Balance
Capital Project Reserve	\$ 12,186,945
Equipment Fund – Fleet Financing	6,512,946
Equipment Fund – Radio Replacement	781,416
Equipment Fund – Fuel Tank Replacement	339,081
Recreation Parks & Culture Infrastructure	114,147
Total	\$ 19,934,535

Unspent RedNet Funds - RedNet is a fibre optic network developed by the City, in partnership with the Library and school boards to provide a network for schools, emergency services, recreation facilities and libraries across the City. It was agreed the City would own and operate the network and the City's partners would use the network and help provide direction in its development. Seventeen km of fibre was installed from the Collicutt Centre through downtown to the G. H. Dawe Centre. The City contributed \$1.66 million and its partners contributed \$.52 million for a total of \$2.18 million. With the announcement of SuperNet, development of RedNet was put on hold with \$.47 million unspent.

The City was using less than 10% of capacity (8 of 96 strands) for RedNet and City operations, so 72 strands of dark (unused) fibre was sold to Bell West to allow them to connect to SuperNet, recovering \$.67 million of the initial investment, resulting in total unspent funds of \$1.17 million. It recommended by ITS and Corporate Services that \$355,000 of these funds be used to establish a RedNet infrastructure maintenance reserve to establish a source of funding to ensure the City meets its obligations to its partners with respect to future upgrades and maintenance. This balance includes:

- \$250,000 – Purchase of replacement electronics in 2006 or 2007
- \$100,000 – Repair and maintenance costs (\$25,000/yr for 2001 to 2004)
- \$ 5,000 – Tracer wire installations for First Call services

The RedNet operating budget anticipates annual fees of \$45,500 from the School Boards, Library and DTHR and a contribution from ITS of \$40,000, total annual revenue of \$85,500. Annual operating costs are projected at \$60,500, with the remaining \$25,000 budgeted as a transfer to reserves. This annual contribution, plus investment income on the reserve, is intended to fund future RedNet maintenance and replacement. The \$817,861 balance can be transferred to the Capital Projects Reserve.

Recommendation/Action Requested

It is recommended that:

1. That the five minor reserves indicated in this report, totaling \$90,671, be transferred to the Tax Stabilization reserve.
2. Council establish a RedNet Infrastructure Reserve in the amount of \$355,000, in keeping with the general direction of providing sustainable funding for infrastructure maintenance and replacement, or "Asset Renewal".
3. The remaining \$817,861 of RedNet Funds be transferred to the City's Capital Projects Reserve.

GARY MULLIN, CMA
City Treasurer

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the City Treasurer.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

FILE

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Gary Mullin, City Treasurer
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: 2004 Reserve Report to Council

Reference Report:

City Treasurer, dated April 12, 2005

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the City Treasurer, dated April 12, 2005, re: 2004 Reserve Report to Council, hereby approves the following:

1. Closing the following reserves and consolidating each with the Tax Stabilization Reserve:
 - a) Personnel General \$85,244
 - b) Personnel Training \$ 2,735
 - c) Communities in Bloom \$ 2,692
2. The establishment of a RedNet Infrastructure Reserve in the amount of \$355,000, initially funded from RedNet.
3. An amendment to the 2005 Capital Budget by transferring the remaining \$817,861 of RedNet Funds to the Capital Projects Reserve."

Report Back to Council: No


Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst
Dean Krejci, Controller

Date: APRIL 12, 2005
To: LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
From: CITY TREASURER
Subject: 2004 BUDGET VARIANCE REPORT

Background

Section 208 (1) (k) of the Municipal Government Act requires that "actual revenues and expenditures of the municipality compared with ... the operating or capital budget approved by Council are reported to Council as often as council directs". Budgets and actual amounts are, of course, reported in the City's published financial statements. Historically, though, council has been provided with a more detailed analysis of significant budget variances, as follows:

A. Tax Supported Operations

The tax-supported surplus for 2004 is \$2.97 million. Details of significant variances, greater than \$200,000 at the department level, are as follows:

	Surplus (Deficit)
Taxation – Tax collections were higher than expected	\$ 334,000
General – Greater franchise fee/dividends from City owned utilities, and the salary budget contingency did not need to be fully allocated	541,000
Treasury Services - Staff Training, Contractors, and Write Offs due to Utility Startup, etc., were greater than expected.	(371,000)
Engineering Services – Primarily higher than expected labor recovery, and lower contract services, with some carried over to 2005	262,000
Emergency Services – Greater than expected revenue, plus a salary under-expenditure	509,000
Inspections & Licensing - Greater than expected revenue	493,000
Public Works – Primarily due to recording of a provision for the future environmental cleanup of the existing City Yards	(286,000)
Police – Higher than expected revenues	814,000
Other Tax Supported operations under expenditures	671,075
Total Year End Tax Supported Surplus	<u><u>\$2,967,075</u></u>

B. Tax Stabilization Reserve Balance

Tax-supported surpluses are transferred to the Tax Stabilization Reserve at year-end. Activity in the 2004 Tax Stabilization Reserve in 2004 is as follows:

January 1, 2004 Tax Stabilization Reserve Balance	\$5,545,052
2004 Operating Surplus	2,967,075
Budget - Contribution to Tax Supported Operations	(1,350,000)
Budget Resolution – Carry Forward Outstanding Purchases, etc.	(512,628)
Budget Resolution – Fund One Time Items	(567,096)
Budget Amendment – Smoking Bylaw Consultation	(25,000)
Budget Amendment – Community Services Contract Coordinating	(100,000)
Less: Minor Items – Local Improvement Lending from Reserve	(71,058)
December 31, 2004 Tax Stabilization Reserve Balance	<u><u>\$5,886,345</u></u>

C. Utility Operations

Surpluses and transfers like depreciation are budgeted and transferred into each utility's reserve as a source of capital funding. The following surpluses are in addition to the budgeted transfers:

Electric Utility Surplus – The planned surplus was \$2.6 million but was actually 4.7 million, primarily due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$440,000 in greater than expected revenue - \$240,000 under-expenditure due to staff vacancies and reduced consulting services - \$180,000 under-expenditure due to lower than expected industry system changes, regulated transmission deferral account under-expenditure, etc. - \$200,000 under-expenditure in substation maintenance - \$1 million less than expected transmission & load settlement costs 	\$ 2,070,549
Water Utility Surplus – The planned surplus was \$2.3 million but was actually \$3.7 million due to higher than expected revenue and natural gas costs less than budget.	1,387,629
Wastewater Utility Surplus – Numerous small budget variances.	411,378
Garbage Collection Utility Surplus – Numerous small budget variances.	31,157
Recycling Utility Deficit – Primarily due to greater than expected revenue offset by greater than expected collection costs.	(9,715)
Landfill Utility Surplus – Due to increased landfill revenue offset in part by increased landfill closure provisions.	836,221
Total Utility Surpluses	\$4,727,219

D. Business Enterprises

Results of the City's business enterprises for 2004 are as follows:

Parking Fund – The parking fund had budgeted for a surplus of \$56,900 but actually showed a deficit of \$74,700, primarily because revenue from fines under the City Bylaw was \$141,000 less than budgeted. The reserve balance is \$1.75 million.
Subdivision/Land Bank Fund – The subdivision/land bank recorded a surplus of \$4.2 million, increasing the subdivision reserve to \$ 33.1 million.
Fleet Operations – There was \$1 million less funding required from the equipment replacement reserve, primarily because some equipment purchases were not needed as soon as expected. The reserve balance is \$6.5 million.

Business Enterprise Surpluses/Deficits are transferred to or funded by each business's individual reserve.

Recommendation/Action Requested

Submitted for information.

Gary Mullin
City Treasurer

Comments:

This report is submitted for Council's information.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Gary Mullin, City Treasurer

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: 2004 Budget Variance Report

Reference Report:

City Treasurer, dated April 12, 2005

Report Back to Council: No

Comments/Further Action:

This report was presented to Council for information.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', with a large, stylized flourish extending from the end.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst
Dean Krejci, Controller

Item No. 4

**Assessment and Taxation Services**

DATE: April 19, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss
Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Rod Risling
Assessment and Taxation Services Manager

SUBJECT: 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw

Legislation:

The Municipal Government Act requires Council to approve a Tax Rate Bylaw before taxes can be collected for the following:

- The City of Red Deer: Municipal Operations
- Red Deer Public Library: Library Operations
- Province of Alberta: Education Requisition

Background:

The City of Red Deer and the Red Deer Public Library's annual budget process consists of three main components:

- Administration prepares the budget,
- Council reviews and approves the budget including the revenue to be collected through property taxes, and
- Through a Tax Rate Bylaw, Council sets the rates used to collect the property tax.

In order to allow City Administration to collect revenue through property taxation, Council must pass a Tax Rate Bylaw. The bylaw can now be passed because the Provincial Government recently provided the education requisition amount. It should be noted that City Council has no authority to change the requisitioned amount.

Discussion:

The 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw is broken down into three main components:

1. General Municipal Taxes

As part of the 2005 budget, Council approved municipal tax revenues of \$46,141,171 which takes into consideration construction growth and market value growth.

The municipal tax revenue requirements are distributed based on a tax allocation model. This model has not changed for several years. However, the attached bylaw was developed incorporating a slight adjustment which shifts a portion of the tax requirements from the multiple family property assessment class to residential. The justification for the change is to reflect the switch in property assessment classification of some properties from multi-family (apartments) to residential (condominiums). To maintain the intent of the previously established tax allocation structure, approximately 1.1% of the tax revenue requirements will shift to residential from multiple family. The tax allocation to non-residential and farm land is proposed to remain the same as previous years. The result is the following:

Property Assessment Class	2004 Tax Allocation %	2005 Tax Allocation %
Residential	51.00	52.07
Multiple Family	8.00	6.93
Non-residential / Farm land	41.00	41.00

There are two additional changes to the bylaw. The first is the addition of a definitions section. The definitions were added to improve transparency for some of the "technical" words in the bylaw. The second change is the identification of the total property assessment within the newly annexed area. Properties within this area will have the lesser of The County's or The City's tax rate applied to them. In addition, the revenue collected from these properties will not form part of The City's revenues as these funds will be transferred to The County as per the annexation Order in Council 432/2004. The tax sharing agreement calls for 100% transfer to The County in 2005 and then reductions of 20% per year.

2. Red Deer Public Library Taxes

The revenue requirement for the library in 2005 is \$2,064,127, representing an increase of 7.9% from 2004. Council reviewed the library budget as part of the 2005 budget deliberations.

3. Education Taxes

The Province of Alberta submitted the following education requisition which represents a 3.5% increase from 2004.

	2004 Requisition	2005 Requisition	Increase
Public School:	\$23,289,469	\$23,985,250	\$695,781
Separate School:	<u>\$ 3,354,566</u>	<u>\$ 3,585,015</u>	<u>\$230,449</u>
Total Education Tax:	\$26,644,035	\$27,570,265	\$926,230

The amount of construction growth in the city of Red Deer this past year will more than offset the provincial requisition increase.

Typical tax impacts on property within each assessment class are illustrated in Schedule A.

The tax notices will be mailed on or about May 20, 2005. The due date for payment of taxes is Thursday, June 30.

Recommendation:

That Council give three readings to the attached Tax Rate Bylaw.

Rod Risling
Assessment and Taxation Services Manager

Attach. Schedule A

Property Tax Impact Per Property Assessment Class

Assessment of \$100,000

Residential

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$93,900	992
2005 Assessment \$100,000	1,036
Tax Increase	44
Percent Increase	4.40%

Assessment of \$150,000

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$140,850	1,488
2005 Assessment \$150,000	1,554
Tax Increase	66
Percent Increase	4.40%

Assessment of \$200,000

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$187,800	1,984
2005 Assessment \$200,000	2,072
Tax Increase	88
Percent Increase	4.40%

Assessment of \$300,000

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$281,700	2,976
2005 Assessment \$300,000	3,108
Tax Increase	132
Percent Increase	4.40%

Multiple Family

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$97,370	1,217
2005 Assessment \$100,000	1,227
Tax Increase	10
Percent Increase	0.80%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$146,050	1,826
2005 Assessment \$150,000	1,841
Tax Increase	15
Percent Increase	0.80%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$187,800	2,434
2005 Assessment \$200,000	2,454
Tax Increase	20
Percent Increase	0.80%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$281,700	3,651
2005 Assessment \$300,000	3,681
Tax Increase	30
Percent Increase	0.80%

Non-Residential

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$94,070	1,837
2005 Assessment \$100,000	1,917
Tax Increase	80
Percent Increase	4.40%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$141,100	2,756
2005 Assessment \$150,000	2,876
Tax Increase	120
Percent Increase	4.40%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$187,800	3,674
2005 Assessment \$200,000	3,834
Tax Increase	160
Percent Increase	4.40%

	Tax (in \$)
2004 Assessment \$282,210	5,511
2005 Assessment \$300,000	5,731
Tax Increase	220
Percent Increase	4.40%

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Assessment and Taxation Services Manager. It should be noted that the 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw incorporates the Budget amendments recommended by the Director of Corporate Services in his letter of April 19, 2005, re: 2005 Budget Amendments, appearing elsewhere on this agenda.

We agree that Council proceed with 3 readings of the 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw. This bylaw is the culmination of Council's previous budget deliberations and decisions. Council does have the option to delay 2nd reading to the next Council meeting.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



FILE
Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Rod Risling, Assessment & Taxation Services Manager
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: 2005 Tax Rate Bylaw - Bylaw 3344/2005

Reference Report:

Assessment & Taxation Services Manager, dated April 19, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Tax Rate Bylaw 3344/2005 was given three readings. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: No

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Kloss'.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

/attach.

c Director of Corporate Services
City Treasurer
Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst
Dean Krejci, Controller

Date: April 19, 2005
To: Legislative & Administrative Manager
From: Director of Development Services
Re: Relocation of the West Yards Site (New Riverside Yards Site)

Current Situation

The current West Yards site has been in existence since the 1960's. The buildings on the site are inadequate to accommodate today's needs, much less provide for future growth. Council has been presented with information relating to the requirements to renovate and enlarge both the Public Works Administration Building and also the Transit Facility. While there is sufficient space to accommodate the necessary requirements for Public Works, there is not sufficient space on the current site to accommodate the necessary Transit expansion as presented in the Transit Study. The costs presented to Council for the necessary improvements were:

- Public Works - \$3,000,000 in 2003 dollars.
- Transit - \$6,000,000 in 2004 dollars; this estimate does not consider the cost of a new site if required.
- Civic Garage - additional bay - while not documented in an earlier report, the proposed transit fleet expansions would require an additional \$600,000.

EL & P has a separate site to the south of the West Yards and occupying riverfront property. This building is in good repair and adequate for EL & P needs for the short to mid term. If they were to stay in their present location, some capital savings to the project could be achieved, however EL & P's annual operating costs would rise significantly if they were separated from the Stores facility and from the Civic Garage.

The current Parks site is located north of West Yards and north of Taylor Drive and also occupies riverfront property. It is significantly undersized and plans and costs were presented to Council for improvements to this and other park sites. The cost provided for this work, that are relevant to this project was \$3,400,000 in 2003 dollars.

Based on the above information, there is a recognized need for approximately \$13,000,000 in expansions/upgrades on existing or new sites, if the city facilities relocation does not occur as recommended.

Major Facilities and Construction Template

This project started prior to the adoption of the template. We considered it critically important that this project utilize the process outlined in the template and, through the course of the Concept Design, have been conscious of that. In presenting this project to Council, we are in the final step of Phase II (B) Concept Design. Council will be presented plans and drawings providing a conceptual layout and design of the facility. Preliminary capital cost estimates will be presented and "very" preliminary operating costs for the facility will also be presented. Council will also be presented with an estimate of consulting fees to complete the detailed design.

After hearing and considering the information presented to them this evening, Council will provide a "go" or "no go" decision. If the decision is "no go", the project would be terminated, or another direction considered as Council directs. If the decision is "go", then administration would proceed to Phase III: CONSTRUCTION. The first element of this phase is the detailed design. During this phase detailed design work would be carried out and the options to tendering the project would be researched and a recommendation made to the City Manager. The size and complexity of this project is such that this will be a very critical decision.

It is at this stage that a public process would be developed to inform the public and other interested stakeholder groups as to the nature of the project. To the east of this property, the city's Three Mile Bend facility exists. People using this park have also been walking on the property proposed for the new facility. It is important that we meet with these folks and communicate our plans for the new facility, and work with them to mitigate their concerns and/or issues.

Unless there is a reason to brief Council earlier, the project would proceed to tender and the results of the tender would be brought to Council for a decision.

Context

This project, if it proceeds, will be the largest single project undertaken by The City of Red Deer with a preliminary (2006) cost estimate ranging from 71 million dollars to 85 million dollars. It is in fact the melding of several different department projects resulting in an integrated facility.

The first and most obvious benefit derived from proceeding is the provision of modern and adequately sized facilities for four city departments. These facilities will be constructed to provide 8 – 10 years of growth in the initial build with the capacity to expand for many years beyond that. While there will initially be incremental operating

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costs resulting from the larger facilities, we will also see synergies and efficiencies created with these departments sharing a common home.

Equally important are the broader beneficial effects of this project proceeding.

First, an essential first step to realization of the Riverlands Area Redevelopment Plan, is the relocation of the West Yards. While there has been some incremental redevelopment in the area, redevelopment of the 25 acres West Yards occupies will be a huge first step in fulfilling the vision for the Riverlands area as described in the Riverlands Area Redevelopment Plan. Both the business community and the general public strongly endorse the redevelopment plan. The plan contemplates the development of high quality residential and commercial development on the vacated lands in a setting that will provide an "urban village" concept. The plan contemplates a significant cultural component to be located in the area. This would provide a strong anchor, focus, and character for a vibrant, new neighbourhood.

Alexander Way, the redevelopment of 48 Street, as a major pedestrian and cultural experience, is designed to cross Taylor and terminate at the Red Deer River in the heart of the Riverlands area. This project, west of Taylor would not be viable if Riverlands does not redevelop.

Relocation of the West Yards facilities, and the successful implementation of the Riverlands Area Redevelopment Plan, including Alexander Way, could probably be collectively considered the last three phases of the Rail Relocation project started some 19 years ago. Their realization will change the face and character of Red Deer in a fashion unlike any other project.

Next Steps

If the decision of Council is to proceed with the project, as prescribed in the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template, administration would prepare a Terms of Reference to facilitate the engagement of a consultant for the detailed design, tendering and construction services for the project.

Recommendation

It is respectfully recommended that Council authorize administration to proceed to Phase III (Construction) of the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template.



Bryon C. Jeffers, P. Eng.

Director of Development Services

BCJ/ldr

April 20, 2005

West Yards Relocation Project

1. What facilities are being included as part of the proposed West Yards relocation?

The West Yards site is located along the river and currently holds the Public Works buildings including the Civic Garage, the Transit facility, and the Purchasing and Stores building. In addition to the 25 acre West Yards site, the relocation project also includes the Electric Light and Power building and the Recreation, Parks and Culture parks maintenance facilities, both located along the river at different sites. These facilities are all operationally interrelated and achieve significant synergies and efficiencies by being located in close proximity of each other.

2. Why is The City looking at relocating the current West Yards site?

There are two primary drivers behind the proposed relocation:

- **The current site and facilities no longer meet The City's operational needs.**

The current West Yards site was developed in the 1960s and is reaching the end of its useful life in its present condition. As the major hub of The City's operational departments, the demands on the site and facilities has continued to increase as The City has grown. West Yards has reached capacity and requires urgent upgrades and expansion to continue to meet The City's operational needs. The City would need to invest approximately \$13 million (based on 2003 and 2004 estimates) to bring Transit, Public Works, and Parks Maintenance facilities up to par to meet current operational needs. This investment would not provide for future expansion.

- **Relocation of the existing site and facilities is a catalyst in achieving the vision for the Riverlands Area Redevelopment Plan.**

The community's vision for Red Deer's centre is expressed in the Greater Downtown Action Plan, the Riverlands Area Redevelopment Plan and The City's Strategic Plan. These plans promote an increased use of Red Deer's riverfront through the development of an integrated mix of residential, commercial, cultural and public space within the city's core. The development of Alexander Way (48 Street) to its full potential as a major pedestrian promenade linking Barrett Park with Bower Ponds is also contingent on Riverlands redevelopment. Although some development has begun to occur on its own, redevelopment of the 25 acres that currently houses the West Yards is a critical step in reaching the community's vision for that area. Relocating the West Yards at this time will set the stage to change the face and character of Red Deer, building on the success of the rail yards relocation of 19 years ago.

3. Where would the new site be located?

The City has secured land in the Riverside Heavy Industrial Area for the proposed site. This location has been identified as the optimal new location to relocate due to its central location, heavy industrial zoning, and proximity to arterial roads and the future Northlands Drive river crossing.

If the site is not used for the West yards location, The City will develop and sell the parcel as industrial land.

4. What work has been done to date?

The proposed West Yards relocation project is currently in Phase II B: Concept Design of the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template. This means that a concept plan, including affected facilities, site location, site access and circulation, traffic impact, site grading and servicing, environmental standards, functional relationships, and building and yard layout has been determined. Site planning has factored in space for 8 - 10 years of growth. New facilities will be constructed so that additional space can be easily added, as growth demands it. Preliminary estimates have also been identified.

5. How much would the relocation cost?

As the proposed relocation is still in the concept design stage of the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template, only preliminary estimates showing the magnitude of the project have been developed. The preliminary costs for the project, including land purchase and development, site and facility design, and construction range from \$71 million to \$85 million.

The next stage of the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template is detail design, which provides more detailed specifications and more accurate costing. Detail design also looks at start up and ongoing operating costs for the facility.

6. Will Council be approving the West Yards relocation project if they approve proceeding to Phase III A: Detail Design?

No. The Major Facility Planning and Construction Template is a tool that gives Council several decision points during a facility development process. At the conclusion of each stage, Council has the opportunity to review the findings and make a 'go' or 'no go' decision.

Administration is currently asking Council for a decision to move from the concept design stage to the detail design stage.

The intent of the detail design phase is to take the project to a detailed enough stage, usually blueprints, to develop the construction budget for the project. This stage also determines start-up costs and annual operating budget implications. Once these numbers are finalized, Council is in a better position to determine the feasibility of the project.

Council will have the opportunity to review the findings of the detail design phase before they make a 'go' or no go' decision on construction. A 'go' decision would result in the project moving to Phase III B: Construction. If Council were to decide not to proceed with construction, the project would be halted and The City would retain the work completed to date for future use.

7. What are the next steps for the proposed West Yards relocation project?

Council will consider moving to Phase III A: Detail Design at their April 25 Council meeting. If this phase is approved, the next step will be to engage consulting services for the detail design, tendering and construction services of the project. The detail design phase will take approximately one year to complete and contain a public consultation component.

Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Director of Development Services.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



FILE
Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Bryon Jeffers, Director of Development Services

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Relocation of the West Yards Site (New Riverside Yards Site)

Reference Report:

Director of Development Services, dated April 19, 2005

Resolutions:

The following resolution was tabled for two weeks:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Development Services, dated April 19, 2005, re: Relocation of the West Yards Site (New Riverside Yards Site), authorizes City Administration to proceed to Phase III (Construction) of the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template."

Report Back to Council: Yes

This item will be brought back to the May 9, 2005 Council Meeting.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss'.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Engineering Services Manager



COUNCIL MEETING OF APRIL 25TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: WEST YARDS RELOCATION
STUDY
SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
COUNCIL SUBMISSION**



West Yards Relocation Study

Schematic Design Report Executive Summary Council Submission

April 18, 2005
File No. 04052



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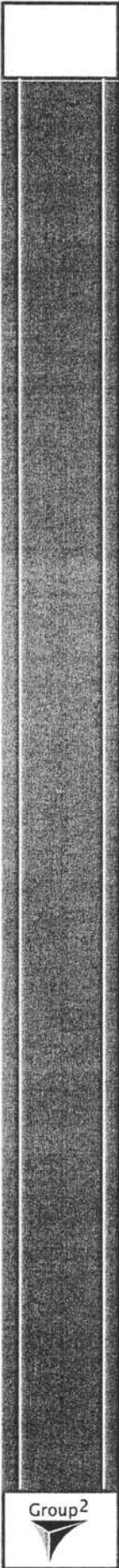
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Project History



Recognizing the ultimate need to either relocate, or renovate and expand the City's West Yards and other related facilities, the City has investigated the potential options to determine the best course of action. In the 2004 Budget, Council directed administration to carry out a concept design for the proposed site in the Riverside Heavy Industrial area.

There are two primary drivers for relocating the current West Yards, EL & P, and Recreation, Parks and Culture facilities off their current locations; the current condition of the existing facilities and the community's vision for the Riverlands area as expressed in the Riverlands Redevelopment Plan.

The Community's vision for the Greater Downtown is echoed in the City's current Strategic Plan, the Greater Downtown Action Plan, and the Riverlands Redevelopment Plan, all of which contemplate a redeveloped Riverlands area, containing an integrated mix of residential, commercial, cultural, and public places.

The relocation of the West Yards could be considered the last phase of the CPR railway relocation in Red Deer.

Independent investigations have concluded that the existing facilities for Public Works, Transit, and Parks have reached capacity and are in need of urgent upgrades and expansion. These studies also question the practicality of upgrading existing facilities considering the Community's vision for the Riverlands area.

Anticipating the move and recognizing the need to secure industrial land for the future, the City has acquired a property situated within the Riverside Heavy Industrial Park based on the recommendations of a previous review of potential sites.

The consulting team of Group² Architecture Engineering Interior Design and Earth Tech Canada Inc. were retained in July of 2004 to develop a preliminary site plan, building layouts and cost estimate for this new site. This phase of planning and design is recognized as Phase II (B): Concept Design from the City's Major Facilities and Construction Template.

1.2 Preliminary Site Plan

Site Plan Development

The City assembled a Design Committee, chaired by the Director of Development Services, with representation from Transit, Public Works, EL&P and Parks.

The space requirements and operating models of each department were reviewed to define the individual needs of each stakeholder. Operational relationships between departments were reviewed to identify preferred adjacencies and opportunities for sharing common space.

More than thirty site plan options were evaluated considering different building and yards orientations, and for providing site access and circulation, in accordance with site constraints.

Significant synergies were ultimately realized by locating departments with compatible operations into common buildings. EL&P, Public Works and Parks will be housed in a common building, as will Materiel Management and the Civic Garage.

The proposed Preliminary Site Plan is shown on Exhibit 1.

Site Information

The property is situated in the Riverside Heavy Industrial Park, next to Three Mile Bend Park, at 40th Avenue and 77th Street.

The preliminary site plan utilizes sixty-two acres of the seventy acre property. The remaining eight acres is currently reserved for private development, or for future expansion.

Site Access / Egress

A limited number of accesses will be constructed to minimize the impact on the adjacent road network.

The main entrance to the site will be located at the intersection of 77th Street and 40th Avenue. New signals are proposed at this location to permit large equipment to integrate safely with external traffic flows. This access will provide direct routing to Gaetz Avenue from 77th Street.

A secondary entrance to the yards, and access to the main parking lot, will be provided south of the 77th Street intersection. This entrance will likely be incorporated with a proposed signalized intersection into Olymel.

A third access to the sand and gravel storage area will be provided with separate entry from 40th Avenue. Traffic generated from this operation is largely from off-site locations and is not required to circulate through the yards.

Site Circulation

The internal road system will enhance operational efficiency between departments. Access is provided internally to each facility through service roads, except for the sand and gravel storage area.

An extension of 77th Street will provide access to each facility. A rear service road connects the site internally from north to south.

Parking is located in front of each building to provide separation from operations.

All internal circulation roads and parking lots will be paved with a rural profile.

Traffic Impact Analysis

Allowances are made in the preliminary cost estimate to upgrade 40th Avenue and 77th Street directly adjacent to the site.

The proposed Olymel expansion and future Northland Drive extension across the Red Deer River will also affect traffic patterns on the Riverside Industrial Park road system. A detailed Traffic Impact Analysis is required to determine the combined impacts of these developments with the proposed yards.

Site Grading

The site has a natural grade that slopes in a northeasterly direction from 40th Avenue towards the Red Deer River.

The majority of the site is located above the one in one hundred year flood level. A berm will be constructed along the east perimeter of the yards to provide flood protection in low-lying areas and to balance earthwork quantities. The berm will be landscaped with trees to provide an aesthetic buffer to Three Mile Bend Park.

Buildings will not be located on areas of the property that were formerly used for concrete disposal.

Site Servicing

There is currently no formal storm collection drainage system on site. Storm water will be conveyed by overland ditching to an oil/grit separator and then directed through piping to the Red Deer River. Other options for storm management will be evaluated in the next phase of design.

Water service will be extended from the existing watermain running along 40th Avenue. Hydrants will be positioned to provide full fire protection coverage to each building.

Sanitary service will be extended from an existing manhole located at 77th Street. A small pump facility and force main will be required to service the wash bay.

Overhead electrical power lines that currently run through the middle of the site will be relocated and buried.

A new electrical distribution control system will be extended to the proposed EL&P facility.

New fiber optics will be extended to the yards from 67th Street. Options to share costs with neighboring industries will be explored in the next phase of design.

Yard Development

Most operations will have a separate graveled yard that will be fenced for security. Transit will be provided a paved area to stage busses as they return from their routes for servicing.

Existing yard sheds and smaller buildings will be moved to the new site. Larger yard buildings will be replaced.

Cold storage tents with electrical plug-ins will be erected in the EL&P, Public Works and Parks yards to shelter operational equipment from adverse weather. A similar tent will also be erected near the Transit facility to shelter Central Action Buses, which are currently parked off site.

A separate sand and gravel yard will be constructed at the north end of the site. This yard will be used for the storage of granular materials such as sanding chips, black dirt, gravel and road salt. All salt and salt mixtures will be covered. Runoff from the salt storage area will be contained.

Fuel islands and a wash bay facility will be located along the east side of the site. Vehicle fueling will be completed on a concrete pad to assist in the recovery of fuel spills and to prevent the vertical migration of petroleum products. Fuel storage will likely be above ground, with provisions for overfill protection and spill containment. The wash bay facility will accommodate three wash bays.

The yards for each operation will be sized as follows:

Yard	EXISTING (m ²)	PROPOSED (m ²)	Growth
Sand and Gravel	20,835	23,018	10%
Materiel Management	17,683	21,125	19%
Civic Garage	3,649	5,892	61%
Transit	4,552	10,058	121%
Public Works	23,300	21,648	(7%)
Parks	14,581	20,324	39%
EL&P	7,997	12,596	58%
Fueling Stations & Washbay	1,850	3,876	110%
Total	94,447	118,537	26%

1.3 Preliminary Building Layouts

Each department's space and operating requirements were reviewed in detail. The size of offices, workstations and parking stalls were standardized.

There will be a significant amount of growth in the floor area of the proposed buildings. First, many of the existing facilities have not had any significant additions since their initial construction and are currently undersized. Second, each preliminary building layout is designed with spare office space to accommodate an additional ten years growth (from 2004).

The site plan allows buildings to expand laterally for additional growth beyond ten years.

EL&P/ Public Works/ Parks Administration Building

EL&P, Public Works and Parks will be brought together into one administration building.

Distinct areas with individual entries, reception, photocopying/file storage rooms, washrooms and conference rooms will be provided for each operation. A separate area is provided for the Environmental Services Department in consideration of the Public Works Department reorganization. Engineering Survey will be relocated to this building, vacating the leased Dairyworld Facility for other uses. Parks administration will be consolidated into a single building from two locations.

Common locker rooms, lunchrooms, mechanical rooms and janitorial storage rooms will be used by the three departments.

Workshops and storage areas unique to each operation will be located at the rear perimeter of the building with access for loading.

The space requirements of the EL&P/Public Works/Parks Administration Building is summarized below:

Operation	EXISTING (m ²)	PROPOSED (m ²)	Growth
Public Works Administration	1,485	2,649	78%
EL&P Administration	1,163	1,994	71%
Parks Administration	455	986	117%
Engineering Survey Administration	132	140	6%
Total	3,235	5,769	78%

EL&P/Public Works /Parks Equipment Parking Building

A shared building will be erected for EL&P, Public Works and Parks equipment storage. This building will be heated to ensure a portion of each operation's fleet will be available to respond to emergencies on short notice.

The remainder of the fleet will be sheltered in cold storage tents. Each tent will be equipped with electrical plug-ins.

A number of vehicles, which are currently stored within a heated facility, will be relocated to a cold storage tent. The transition from heated to cold storage represents a major change in the current philosophy of each operation to reduce proposed capital costs.

The space requirements of the EL&P/Public Works/Parks Equipment Storage Building is summarized below:

Operation	EXISTING (m ²)	PROPOSED (m ²)	Growth
Public Works Equipment Storage	2,161	2,840	31%
EL&P Equipment Storage	1,400	1,525	9%
Parks Equipment Storage	361	1,093	203%
Engineering Equipment Storage	229	0	n/a
Total	4,151	5,458	31%

The size of the proposed parking stalls will increase to accommodate large equipment more safely.

Public Works has an existing heated tent (approximately 1,000 m²), which is not included in the aforementioned area. If this component is considered, provisions for Public Works heated storage will actually be reduced in the new facility.

Parks existing heated equipment storage facility is configured as a series of parking bays arranged several stalls deep without aisles or lanes for maneuvering. The functionality of the new facility will be a significant improvement.

Transit Building

Transit will be located in a single building in close proximity to the Civic Garage.

The administration area will be separated into private and public areas. The main reception and administration offices will be accessible to the public. Access to locker rooms, lunchrooms and storage rooms will be restricted.

The transit storage garage will be sized to accommodate fifty-five buses. Internal circulation and a dedicated service lane will be provided to allow buses to be serviced (i.e. fuelling, fare drop off and washing) without intermediate staging or without needing to leave the building, unlike the existing building.

The space requirements of the Transit Building is summarized below:

Operation	EXISTING (m ²)	PROPOSED (m ²)	Growth
Transit Administration	240	896	273%
Transit Vehicle Storage	3,009	7,943	164%
Total	3,249	8,839	172%

Civic Garage/ Materiel Management Building

Materiel Management and the Civic Garage will be combined under a common facility. The building entrance, locker rooms, lunchroom, file storage and mechanical rooms will be shared.

Materiel Management will likely receive many of the deliveries and product shipments for the Civic Garage.

A common consumable area will be located between each operation's parts room, utilizing common space, and allowing staff from both operations to support each other.

The Civic Garage shop will be configured with a center aisle between two diagonal rows of bays. This new configuration will allow equipment to be serviced without blocking access to another bay or to an exit, which is a problem frequently encountered with the existing pull-through configuration.

The space requirements of the Materiel Management/Civic Garage Building is summarized below:

Operation	EXISTING (m ²)	PROPOSED (m ²)	Growth
Materiel Management	1,162	2,026	74%
Civic Garage Admin/Warehouse	643	1,469	128%
Civic Garage Shop	1,416	4,159	194%
Total	3,221	7,654	138%

Sustainable Strategies

Sustainable strategies will be reviewed thoroughly during the next phase of design to make the new yards as energy efficient and environmentally friendly as practical, in consideration of budgetary constraints.

1.4 Preliminary Cost Estimate

Construction and Consulting Capital Costs

The following preliminary cost estimate for construction and consulting includes allowances for site servicing, off-site improvements, final grading, landscaping and the construction of the internal road system, yards, main buildings and storage tents:

CONSTRUCTION AND CONSULTING CAPITAL COSTS (MILLIONS)				
Operation	CONSTRUCTION AND CONSULTING	ESCALATION (2006)	PROFESSIONAL FEES	TOTAL
EL&P	\$ 7.8	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 8.7
Public Works	\$ 12.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8	\$ 14.1
Parks	\$ 7.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 7.9
Eng. Survey	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.3
Transit	\$ 16.0	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 17.8
Mat. Management	\$ 7.2	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ 8.0
Civic Garage	\$ 10.0	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.6	\$ 11.1
Sand and Gravel	\$ 4.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3	\$ 4.8
Total	\$ 65.2	\$ 3.4	\$ 4.1	\$ 72.7
Construction & Consulting Cost Range ($\pm 10\%$)			\$ 66.0 - \$ 80.0	

The preparation of working drawings (detailed design) is expected to take one year. Construction is anticipated over a two year period.

Pre-Development Capital Costs

Purchasing the land from the Land and Economic Development Department, and site pre-grading will be part of the overall project budget. Provisions are made to purchase the remaining eight acre parcel, which may become available for future expansion.

Pre-Development Costs are as follows:

Pre-Development Capital Costs	Millions
Land Purchase: City Site (62 Acres)	\$ 0.9
Off-site Levies: City Site (62 Acres)	\$ 1.0
Pre-Grading: City Site (62 Acres)	\$ 1.0
Allowance to Purchase the 8 Acre Reserve	\$ 0.4
Total Pre-Development Costs	\$ 3.3

Miscellaneous Capital Costs

Another \$ 1.7 million dollars is included in the budget to move into the new yards and to provide a dedicated City representative during detailed design and construction. Allowances for the following items have been considered:

- Pack, Move and Unpack Office Furniture and Personal Effects;
- Replacement Outdated Office, Lunch and Training Room Furniture;
- Computer / Network Connections & Disconnections;
- Window Coverings;
- Move Yard Materials, Equipment and Sheds;
- Replace Outdated Workshop Furnishings; and
- City Design & Construction Representative.

Capital Cost Summary

A summary of the anticipated preliminary capital costs is as follows:

Capital Costs Summary	Millions
Construction and Consulting Capital Costs	\$66.0 - \$ 80.0
Pre-Development Capital Costs	\$ 3.3
Miscellaneous Capital Costs	\$ 1.7
Capital Cost Range (\pm 10%)	\$ 71.0 - \$ 85.0

At this point there has not been a detailed analysis of the split of costs between utility-based and tax-based operations. This analysis will be done in the next phase if we proceed. A preliminary estimate is that the costs would be apportioned 35% to utilities and 65% to tax-base.

Annual Incremental Operating Costs

In addition to the capital costs, annual operating costs are expected to increase. We have done a preliminary estimate of these costs.

Although efficiencies are expected from new design techniques and construction materials, it is anticipated that an additional \$845,000 will be incurred annually to operate and maintain the larger facilities.

The existing site is near the center of the City. Direct operating costs for fleet operation and labour to travel the additional distance to/from the Riverside yards to service locations throughout the City will increase by \$655,000 annually. These costs are expected to become less significant as the City expands towards the Northeast.

The annual incremental operating costs are as follows:

ANNUAL INCREMENTAL OPERATING COSTS	
Facility Operating Costs	\$ 845,000 / year
Direct Operational Costs	\$ 655,000 / year
Total	\$ 1,500,000 / year

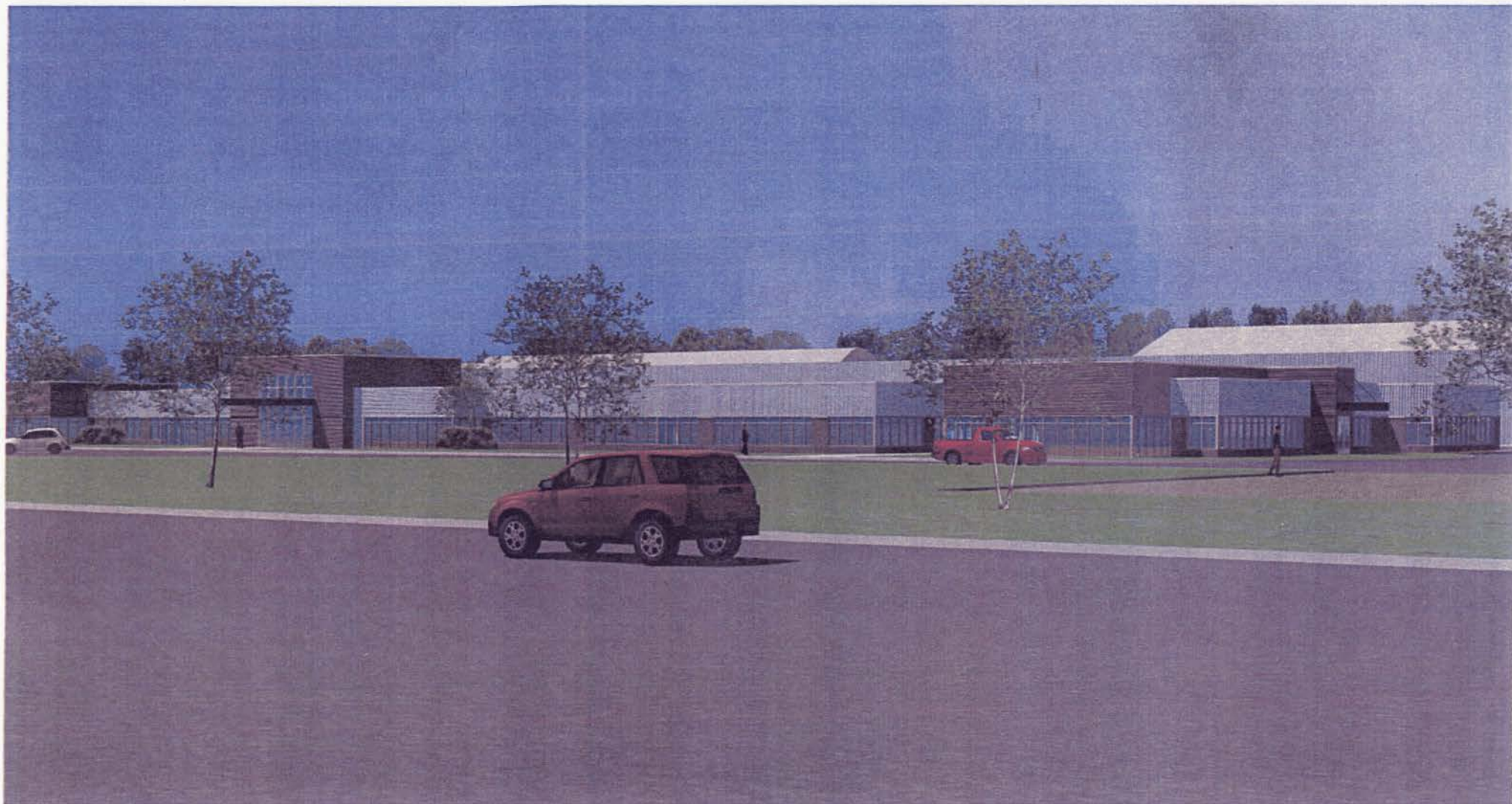
Conclusion

If this project proceeds, it is anticipated that the next phase, detailed design would take approximately one year to complete. Part of that exercise would be a determination of the best strategy for constructing the project; a single tender, multiple tenders, or project management. The total construction time is estimated to be two to three years to total completion. This would mean that the relocation would not be totally executed until 2008 – 2009.

1.0









RECREATION, PARKS & CULTURE

Date: March 3, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

From: Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

SUBJECT: Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study

BACKGROUND

In 2003 the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department completed a Parks Maintenance, Storage, and Office Facilities Needs Study. The purpose of the study was to:

- Determine long term requirements (20-25 years) including expansion/decentralization timelines.
- Evaluate current facilities of both parks sections in terms of office space, current and future vehicle and equipment storage space, tool storage space, material storage space and workshop space. Include vehicle and equipment storage requirements for the Recreation and Culture Facilities section.
- Examine and evaluate decentralized operations versus centralized operations.
- Examine possibilities for upgrading and/or relocating existing facilities versus constructing new facilities.
- Provide a condition report of existing buildings including their energy efficiency rating.
- Examine and review existing expansion and relocation plans of other city departments and review existing municipal development plans to determine the possibility of interdepartmental sharing opportunities.

Through this review the consulting team of Bearden Engineering and John Hull Architects evaluated a number of options to increase storage capacity and administrative efficiencies. Unfortunately, most existing facilities have little opportunity to expand due to site constraints, so alternative sites were explored. In addition, none of these existing facilities have had any significant upgrades, renovations or additions since their initial construction, even though The City had grown significantly during this time.

Through this review the following factors were identified that have contributed to increased programmatic needs for this department:

- The rapid growth of the city of Red Deer
- Increasing demand of the Biological Services facilities and staff
- The potential relocation of The City's Public Works Yards
- The proposed redevelopment in the Riverlands and Downtown areas
- Inefficiency and adjacencies of existing locations
- The size and functional utility of current facilities

From this assessment, options were developed that recommended investing in a new storage compound facility at two potential satellite locations, development of a new Ecological Services facility, as well as developing a consolidated storage and Parks Maintenance areas as part of the proposed City Yards relocation project. Below for Council's information are summaries of the 3 options developed within the Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study.

Summary of Option 1

Based on the study's findings this option offers the best solution to the current shortcomings and future needs of the Recreation, Parks and Culture Department. It proposes the construction of more multi-purpose built buildings in the short and immediate terms and less investment in existing sites. Overall the strategy is to attempt to balance the centralization of sections and the even distribution of service and storage locations.

New buildings proposed within this option:

- Building as part of west yards relocation
- Alto Reste building
- Ecological services building (site to be determined)
- New satellite service sites and storage compounds
- Addition to Parks Facilities Shop to accommodate vehicle and equipment storage.

Summary of Option 2

With the exception of the New Biological Services Building, Option 2: proposes a more modest approach to new construction in the short and intermediate term. It recommends the City invest more heavily in the existing facilities such as the Parks Maintenance Shop #1, Parks Maintenance Shop #2, and the Alto Reste Buildings. This investment allows the development of the building at the proposed Public Works site (Proposed New Campus Building) to be deferred (15-25 years). The concern with this option is that it consists of a series of additions to existing buildings, which may save the City some initial capital costs, but to the detriment of longer term operational costs and functionality.

Summary of Option 3

Similar to Option 1 (the recommended option), Option 3 attempts to address the current shortcomings and future needs of this department through more new construction than additions. The exception is the Alto Reste Building, which would receive an addition as outlined in Option 2.

Like Option 1, Option 3 also proposes the construction of a New Biological Services Building, but in this instance, it would be combined with the New Campus Building at the Public Works site. Unfortunately, this combined location is not very appealing for the New Biological Services Building, as this facility is envisioned to become a sustainability showpiece and teaching and program facility for the City, and the west yards location may not be suitable for this type of operation. Finally, unlike Option 1 and Option 2, Option 3 proposes independent sites for

the New Storage Compound and New Satellite Service Sites, but this is unlikely to be as operationally efficient as combining these functions at one site.

In February 2004 Recreation, Parks & Culture Administration presented the report and its options to Council for discussion purposes recommending support for option #1. Council agreed to receive the Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Needs Study as information, with the intent of administration bringing back a more detailed report as part of the presentation and discussion relating to the overall City Yards relocation project.

NEW STRATEGY

Recreation, Parks & Culture administration has been part of the City Yards Relocation Project Team throughout the conceptual plan development. In addition, options recommended through the Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study have continued to be reviewed with the intent of developing an overall strategy that both meets the storage and office needs of the Recreation, Parks & Culture Department plus The City's proposed City Yards relocation requirements. As a result of this, the following implementation plan has been developed, with the proposed facility components included as part of the Recreation, Parks & Culture Capital Budget commencing in 2006. This strategy is a blending of the recommended 3 options from the Storage Needs Study and proposes a more efficient and effective development process.

Year	Project	Cost
2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Ecological Services Building (site options explored as part of Waskasoo Park Phase II Study) 	\$753,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Maintenance Shop #2 (addition to current building) 	\$364,500
2007-2008	Alto Reste Cemetery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New land acquisition New building development 	\$432,000
2008-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New satellite storage compound (county building site – southwest corner of 40 Ave and 19 Street) 	\$324,500
2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parks Maintenance shop and storage relocation 	Part of City Yards Relocation Project Budget
Total		\$1,874,000

- Projected costs were developed in 2003 dollars
- Costs do not include on site servicing or land acquisition

RECOMMENDATION

City Council accept the proposed Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Implementation Plan as outlined above. City Administration to bring forward to Council implementation strategies, including costs for consideration and support based on the developed implementation schedule.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Greg Scott". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "G" and a cursive "Scott".

Greg Scott
Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

- CC. Colleen Jensen, Community Services Manager
Ron Kraft, Construction/Maintenance Superintendent
Neil Evans, Parks Facilities Superintendent
Jeff Graves, Facilities Superintendent

Comments:

We agree that Council accepts the “New Strategy” outlined in this report as a planning guideline. This provides Administration with the basis to bring formal recommendations back to Council for consideration during budget deliberations. It should be noted that the projects outlined are not part of the Major Capital Project template process.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study

Reference Report:

Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, dated March 3, 2005

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, dated March 3, 2005, re: Parks Maintenance, Storage and Office Facilities Needs Study, hereby approves the "New Strategy" as outlined in the above report as a planning tool for future implementation strategies."

Report Back to Council: No

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss'.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

- c Director of Development Services
- Community Services Director
- Construction/Maintenance Superintendent
- Parks Facilities Superintendent
- Facilities Superintendent

**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Date: April 25, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

From: Colleen Jensen, Director of Community Services

Subject: Options for the Existing RCMP Building

Background

The original RCMP facility was built in 1972. For 10 years, this one story building housed the jail cells, administration offices and the vehicle garages. In 1983, a major renovation/addition was undertaken, which added the west end of the facility and a second floor. (Attachment 1) This renovation increased the overall facility size to 3302 square metres. In its present configuration, the basement level consists of a furnace room, a large conference room, an exercise area, a staff room, locker rooms and two washroom shower facilities. The main floor continues to house the holding cells as well as the operations offices and some administration. The top floor of the building houses the remainder of the administration offices as well as the plain-clothes section.

This facility operates 24/7, which may result in higher than expected wear and tear and resulting lifecycle and maintenance costs to retain optimal functioning. In addition to the major renovations, over time, various aspects of the facility have been upgraded or replaced to ensure the integrity of building infrastructure was maintained. For example, in 2004, new boilers were installed. It is reasonable to assume that other major building elements will require replacement in the next 5 years including items such as roofing. Given the age of the facility, it is anticipated that undertaking major maintenance or large-scale renovation would most likely result in the need to mitigate for the presence of asbestos.

The Red Deer Crime Prevention and Policing Study identified that there is a need to increase police presence in the community. The relocation of 30% of the current staffing complement (member and municipal) from the City Centre site to a new facility, in conjunction with the Emergency Services Station at 67th street, is Red Deer's first venture into supporting establishment of a police presence outside the downtown core. This move will leave 70% of the staff in place, at the downtown location.

Given the alterations and changes that have occurred over time to the existing RCMP facility, changes in technical and safety standards and the security requirements related to the cell block, The City, in order to exercise its due diligence, must assess the viability of renovating the existing police station in the downtown core against building a new facility.

To: Kelly Kloss
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Process to Date

In 2003 the RCMP security engineering section conducted a review of the existing station, which identified that the facility requires a significant change to its secure cell area to meet

current standards. The confined space in the cellblock represents a safety concern for prisoners and staff. To mitigate concerns in this regard, at least two staff are required when more than one prisoner is in residence. Guards are required to physically monitor the cells. In contemporary facilities with electronic monitoring devices, one guard is able to manage several prisoners from a control point. Extra staff is then only required when a particular prisoner is at risk for some reason.

In order to build cells that meet current requirements, the most likely course of action would be to demolish the one story portion of the existing facility (on the south side) right up to the two-story aspect. New cells and related facilities would then be designed and built to tie into the facility at that point. Realignment and renovation of space within the existing two-story portion of the facility would have to occur to ensure that work areas are properly associated to allow management of the cell location. Due to the constraints and structure of the existing facility the overall area required in a renovation is increased from that required in a brand new facility. A proposed alignment is outlined in Attachment 1.

The exhibit storage area is too small for demand and does not provide access to basic safety stations that are critical for personnel handling unknown and potentially hazardous substances. The ventilation system was recently serviced in an attempt to manage toxic fumes from stored evidence. The current system is insufficient to handle the fumes and as a result, there are potential negative impacts on staff. There are two off site storage areas (totaling 250 square metres) used to accommodate the volume of exhibits (about 30 square metres of this space is for bicycles).

Currently, the Forensic Identification Unit is housed at the 55th Street rural detachment. Both detachments have increased their staffing in this regard and the location has become overcrowded. Should an opportunity present itself, the development of an expanded forensic identification area with its attendant air handling functions would be ideal.

While the actual space left may increase as a result of the proposed shift of staff to a new north location, many of the areas that house staff in the current station, have been converted from other uses and have lower than standard ceiling heights, less than optimum lighting conditions and challenging business circulation traffic patterns. It is anticipated that a major renovation would have to address some of these issues in order to adequately extend the useful life of the facility.

In reviewing the requirements for site location with the RCMP they identified that they prefer a location in the downtown core that:

1. Is easily accessible for public walk in traffic
2. Has good access to major traffic routes to facilitate moving members to critical scenes quickly and efficiently.

To: Kelly Kloss
Page 3 of 4

3. Has adequate parking for police vehicles and some staff vehicles and
4. Is close to the courthouse and the remand centre

Discussion

The current site, in the downtown core, has good accessibility for walk in traffic, police vehicles and it is in close proximity to the courthouse and the remand centre. While current parking levels are adequate for police vehicles, there is some concern regarding space for staff vehicles, particularly for the evening and night shift staff that need to park in close proximity to the station.

The Crime Prevention and Policing Study has recommended that The City move to a precinct model of policing which would mean once the North Station is established, planning for a further presence in the south east as the city grows would need to be considered. A decision about what to consider in developing or redeveloping the downtown site would then take the precinct model into consideration and expansion room downtown would not have to be so great. The current facility could be made to house members for now and into the future however, as the size of the detachment grows with the size of The City, the headquarters office would only be required to accommodate expansion until a critical mass was reached to warrant a new south east precinct station.

A new police facility is proposed on the north side of Red Deer, in conjunction with the 67th St. Emergency Services site. A Request for Proposal has just been produced for the concept design for the 67th Street RCMP accommodation. It is anticipated that by the end of September 2005 the concept design will be complete along with a preliminary cost estimate for the facility.

The completion of a facility at 67th Street will allow the RCMP to move 40 staff from its crowded downtown quarters. Changes and improvements to a downtown station are still required to accommodate the remaining staff (members and municipal employees), safety and security changes to the cellblock and improved exhibits areas. The extent of the renovation or the size of a new facility is dependant upon the adoption of the precinct vision for future servicing.

Recreation, Parks and Culture's Facilities Technical Services Coordinator, has indicated in Attachment 2 that "due to the structural constraints and low ceiling height of the main floor cell block section, future expansion or renovation to this area may be better served by a complete demolition, then adjoining a new structure to the existing two story part of the facility." Even with proposed changes, the majority of the facility would still operate in its original or renovated state.

Consideration of a new facility could incorporate an environmental friendly design that would likely have a realistic payback period. This is possible because of the 24/7 use and occupancy of the RCMP station. A design of this type could lend itself well to LEED™ designation; consideration for support through the Green Municipal Fund and the resulting associated operational cost savings.

Should the RCMP be able to identify an alternate site in the downtown area where a new facility could be established, the current site could be factored into a downtown redevelopment scheme that could have a much longer-term economic impact.


To: Kelly Kloss
Page 4 of 4

In approving the 2005 Capital Budget, Council agreed to the development of a concept design plan to renovate the existing RCMP facility. Based on the information known to date, Administration is recommending an amendment to the scope of this project to include assessing the cost and benefit of renovating at the existing RCMP site against consideration for building a new facility in the downtown.

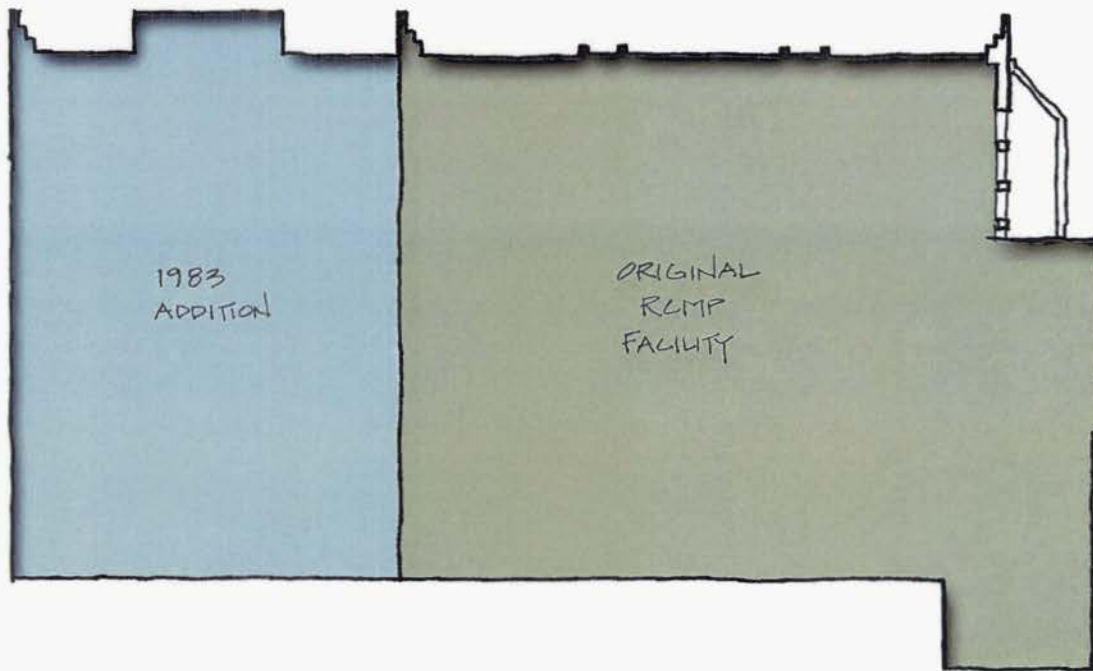
Recommendation

It is recommended that Council for The City of Red Deer:

- Direct administration to complete a cost benefit analysis and site evaluation for the RCMP Station to determine the viability of renovation on its existing site versus building a new police station at an alternate site in the downtown.

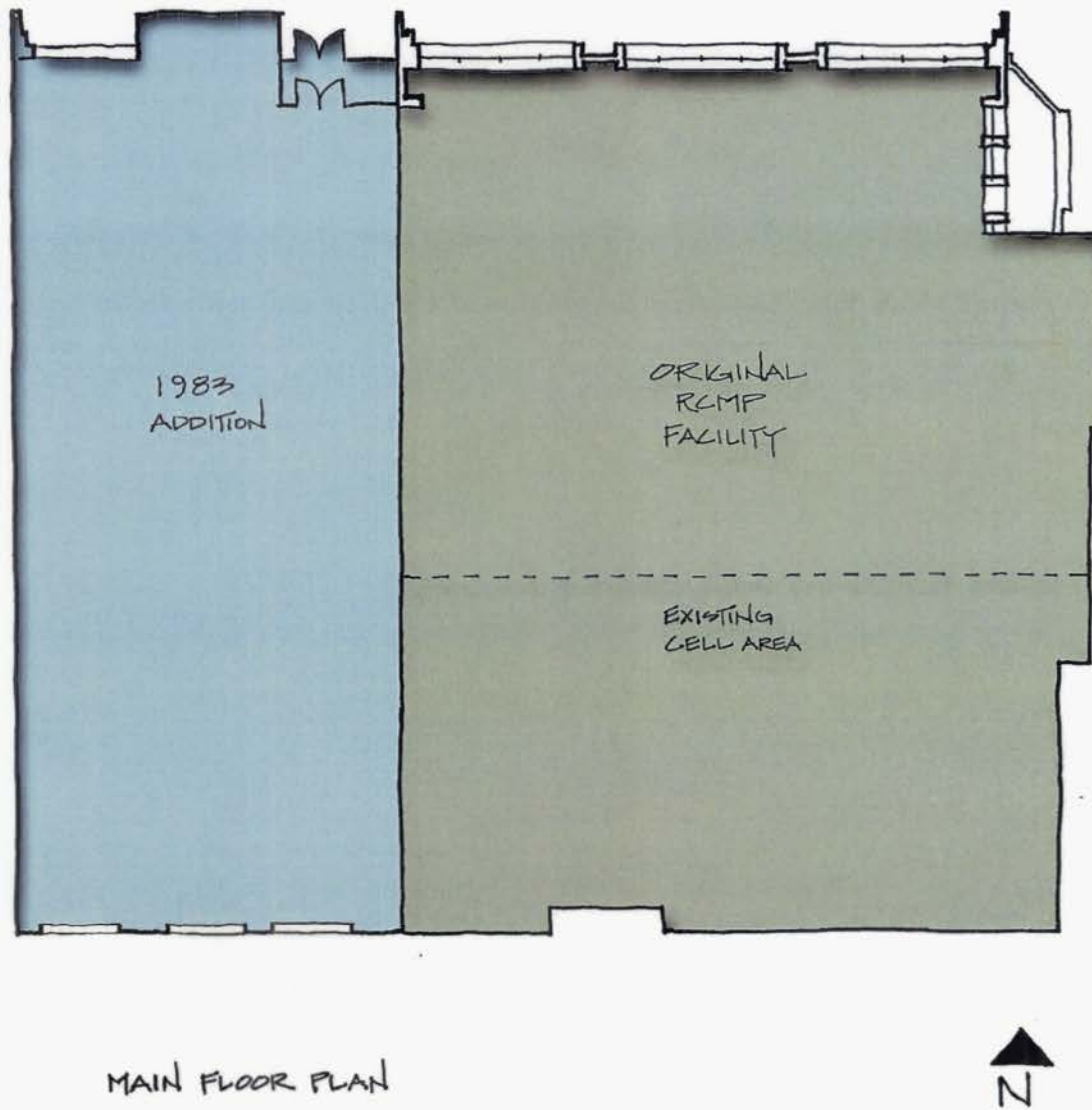

Colleen Jensen
Director of Community Services

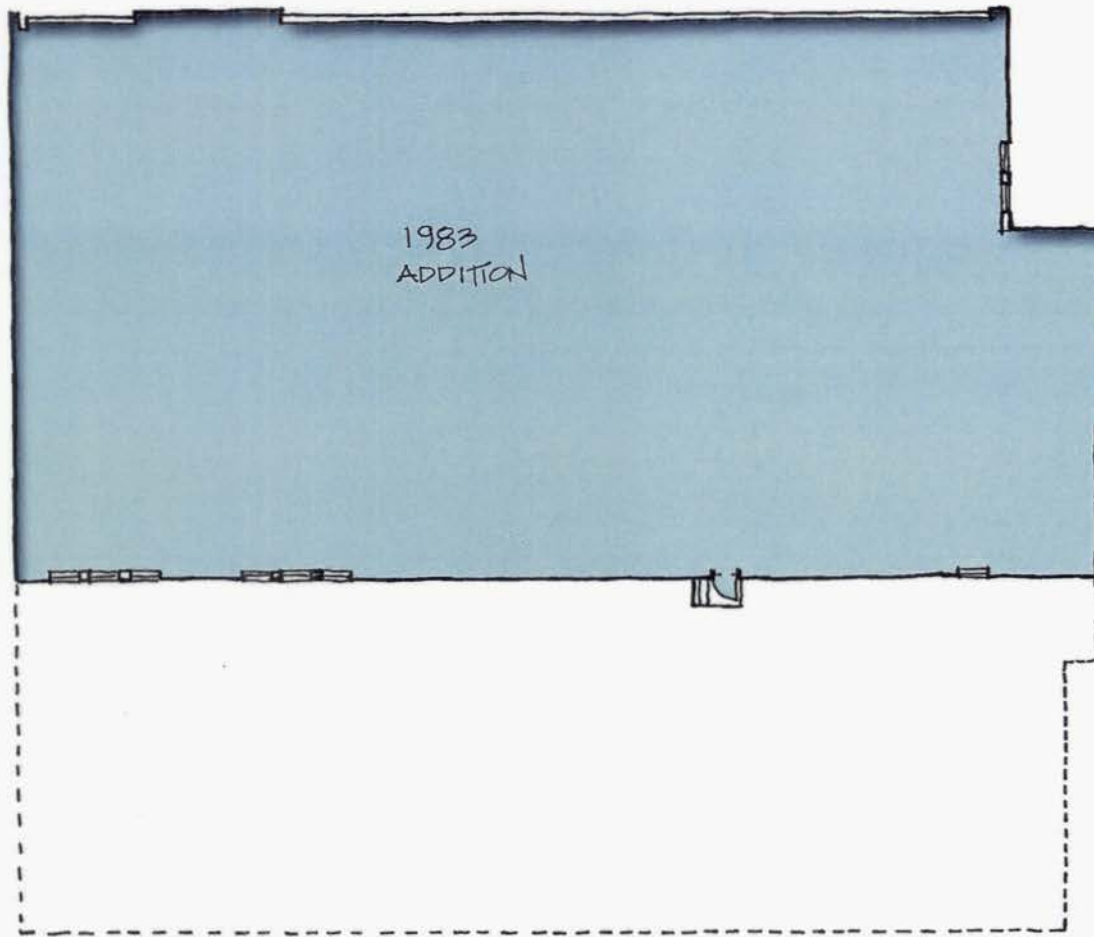
Attachment 1: Floor Plans, Current RCMP Station
Attachment 2: Memo from Jerry Hedlund



BASEMENT PLAN

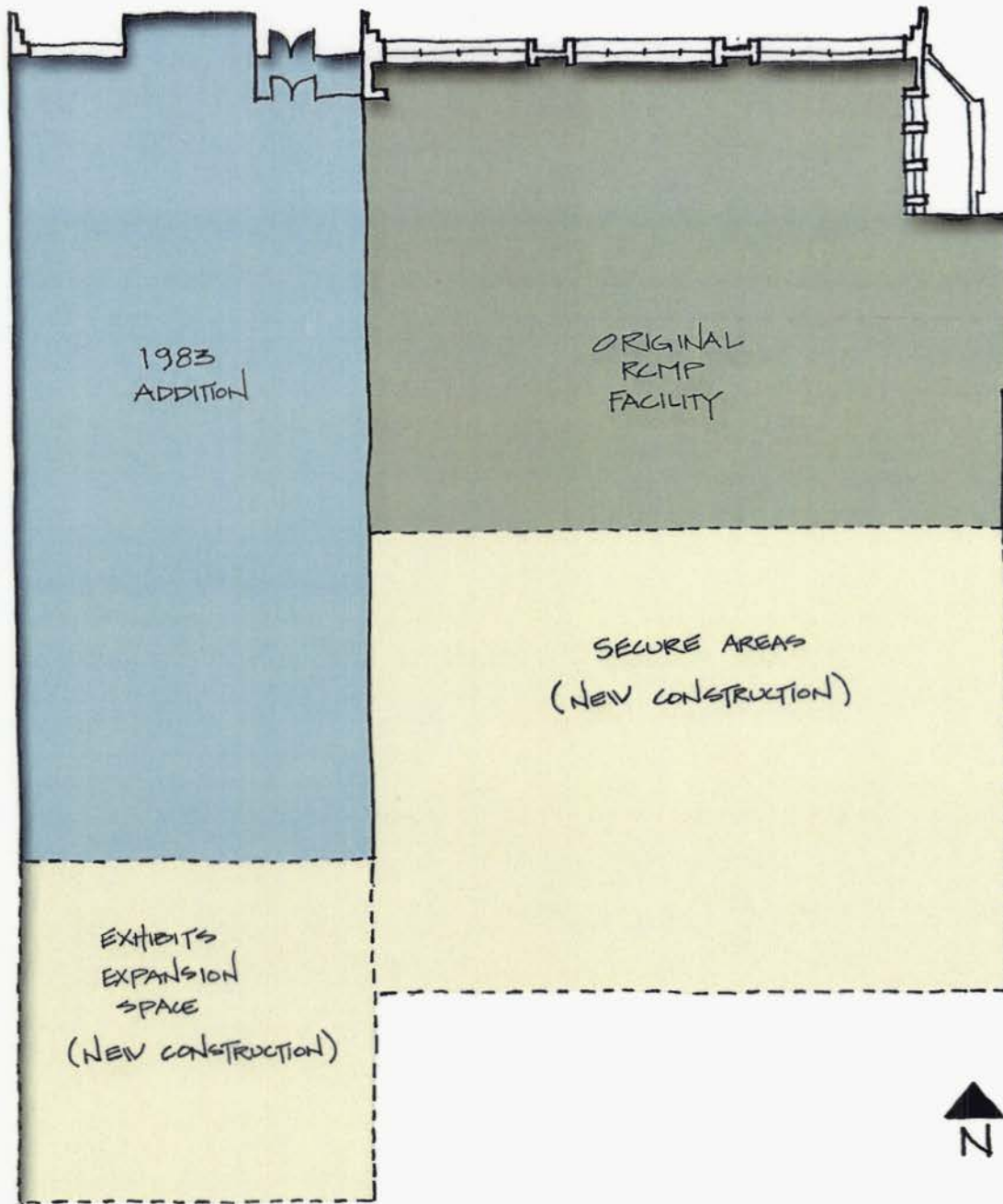






SECOND FLOOR PLAN





RENOVATION/EXPANSION PLAN

DATE: April 12, 2005

TO: Barbara Hill
Senior Projects Consultant

FROM: Jerry Hedlund
Facilities Technical Services Coordinator

SUBJECT: RCMP Building Infrastructure Assessment

STRUCTURAL

The RCMP building is a two-storey building comprised of very heavy cast in place beams and columns. There have been renovation/additions over the years, usually creating just enough new space to meet the needs for a few years. Renovations to this type of structure are generally expensive and labour intensive.

In 2001, main floor cells were demolished to create adequate space for the records area. The low ceiling heights had to be maintained throughout the area due to a conflict with large overhead support beams, and the mechanical ductwork could only supply air to the central area of this space, as a result. Consequently, the mechanical maintenance contractor inherited a renovated records area in which the air supply could never be properly balanced.

A small renovation is planned to the men's change room in 2005. This will involve retiling showers, replacing vanities and fixtures and painting, to a budget of \$25,000. Although significant work needs to be done to the female change room, no funds are available in the 2005 budget.

Due to the structural constraints and low ceiling height of the main floor cell block section, future expansion or renovation to this area may be better served by a complete demolition, then adjoining a new structure to the existing two story part of the facility.

MECHANICAL

In 2004, Cognidyne Engineering was hired to review the entire HVAC system for the RCMP building. The consultant recommended a four-phase plan to begin addressing the aging equipment in this facility.

1. Replace the existing thirty-two year old gas fired hot water boiler with two high efficiency boilers to operate in series. (Done in 2004 at a cost of \$50,000.)
2. Replace the second floor a/c condensing unit scheduled for 2005 with a budget of \$50,000.
3. Replace existing air handler fans (30 years old), motors and duct modifications complete with remote sensing unit this equipment. Estimated cost for this work is \$110,000.
4. Replace existing second storey rooftop multi-zoned air handling unit, which has approximately three to five years of life left. Estimated cost \$60,000.

ROOFING

The other major infrastructure item on the horizon is to re-roof the second floor built-up asphalt and gravel roof. Although this roof is scheduled for replacement in the 2006 Infrastructure Maintenance Plan, with some extra maintenance, the life may be extended a few more years. In fact, I would recommend this roof replacement coincide with the replacement of the second floor air-handling unit previously mentioned in the mechanical section (4). Estimated cost to re-roof is \$48,000.

In summary, I have touched on a few of the major infrastructure items requiring funding over the next three or four years to keep the building operational. There will be several other minor maintenance items to be addressed when the 2006 Infrastructure Maintenance Plan is updated over the next few weeks.

Jerry Hedlund
Facilities Technical Services Coordinator

April 20, 2005

RCMP Facility Site Evaluation

1. Why is The City looking at options for RCMP facility development?

The current RCMP facility has been operating since 1972. Since it was developed, the facility has undergone one major addition as well as several smaller renovations aimed at increasing its use and lifespan. The facility has now reached a point where The City must evaluate whether further renovations will add to its operational viability.

The RCMP Station, as it is currently used, is facing two critical challenges. First, it does not have the capacity to adequately house the current level of staff and officers, while ensuring there is space to accommodate future growth. Second, the previously renovated spaces that were designed for specific functions like holding cells and exhibits have become substandard and no longer meet the needs of those functions.

2. What is being proposed to resolve RCMP facility needs?

In keeping with the recommendations from the Crime Prevention and Policing Study, The City's capital budget plan includes provisions for the development of a satellite RCMP Station in conjunction with the existing Emergency Services Station 2 on 67 Street. While the proposed north location will resolve some of the RCMP facility issues, it is only a partial solution.

Even with new space created by developing a north facility, the downtown facility will also need to be upgraded. Because of the age of the downtown facility and some of its constraints in meeting service standards, it is important that The City exercise due diligence in assessing whether or not a further renovation is warranted at this site. Depending on the viability of a future renovation, The City may opt to perform a third major renovation to the current facility, or to construct a new facility to replace the existing one.

3. What process is The City following to determine if another renovation to the existing RCMP facility is viable?

Administration is asking Council for approval to proceed with a cost-benefit analysis to determine the most responsible direction to resolve the RCMP space issue. Options to be considered in the cost-benefit analysis include renovating the existing facility or building a new facility on another site within the downtown. Site evaluation and selection would occur as part of the cost-benefit analysis.

4. If a further renovation is not viable, will Council consider demolishing the existing facility?

The RCMP facility is over 30 years old and has had one major addition and several smaller renovations to allow it to accommodate increasing staff and services. The cells are inadequate and need to be replaced. Considering the cost benefit of renovating an old facility or building new follows sound business practice. To demolish or not will be looked at during the cost-benefit analysis and could be considered depending on alternate uses for the facility in the future.

5. Is there potential for the downtown RCMP facility to be located at another site within the city's core?

If the cost benefit analysis determines that it is more practical to build a new station in the downtown core rather than renovate a 30 year old facility for a third time, City Council will give consideration to moving the facility. No sites have been identified for a possible location. Site selection and evaluation will occur as part of the proposed cost-benefit analysis work.

6. Why not consider building a new facility on the existing site, rather than taking up land somewhere else for a police station?

While building new on the existing site is attractive on the surface, logistical complications will likely make it impractical. Demolition of the existing facility and the construction of a new facility could take up to one year. Without a building, it would be difficult for the RCMP to carry out its service. Developing a new facility on a new site would allow the RCMP to run business as usual while construction is occurring. The purpose of evaluating site options is to consider which sites might meet the stated needs of the RCMP as well, or better than, the current site.

7. What are the criteria for establishing a RCMP facility?

While criteria for site selection will be further defined during the cost-benefit analysis, the RCMP have identified some considerations which include:

- accessibility for public walk in traffic;
- good access to major traffic routes to facilitate moving resources to critical scenes quickly and efficiently;
- adequate parking for police vehicles and some staff vehicles; and
- close proximity to the courthouse and the remand centre.

8. Isn't the current RCMP location also being looked at as part of the Arts, History and Heritage Place (museum and archives facility) site selection and evaluation process?

The RCMP site is one of six sites under consideration as a potential for the proposed museum and archives facility. So far, the museum and archives planning committee has assessed this location as a site worth further consideration. No decisions will be made in this regard until the planning work is complete for the RCMP station.

Comments:

We agree with the recommendation of the Director of Community Services.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager



COUNCIL MEETING OF APRIL 25TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: ADDITIONAL REPORT, DATED
APRIL 21, 2005, REGARDING
OPTIONS FOR THE EXISTING
RCMP BUILDING**



COMMUNITY SERVICES

Date: April 21, 2005

To: Kelly Kloss, Manager
Legislative and Administrative Services

From: Colleen Jensen, Director
Community Services

CS 05-0028-5440

Re: North 67th Street RCMP Station
(Additional to "Options for the Existing RCMP Building")

Discussion:


As indicated in the "Options for the Existing RCMP Building" report to Council, the Crime Prevention and Policing Study recommends moving to a precinct model for RCMP facilities, with the first move in this direction being the establishment of a site on the north end of the city. The approach identified is to work in conjunction with the Emergency Services Station (#2) on 67th Street. Information concerning this approach is outlined under "Background" and "Discussion" in the original report as noted above.

In order to move forward with the Concept Design for the 67th Street RCMP Station, according to the Major Facility Planning and Construction Template, Council approval is required. The Concept Design provides the first level of detail for a facility, which includes such things as examination of the proposed location, space requirements, relationship between space for each function or component and the proposed footprint. Preliminary "order of magnitude" capital costs will be provided, along with very preliminary operating costs.

Funding, in the amount of \$75,000, was approved in the 2005 Capital Budget, for this project. It is hoped that work on the Concept Design for this North RCMP Station can begin very soon, with the intent of having information for Council's consideration available in September 2005.

Recommendation:

That Council for The City of Red Deer direct administration to proceed with the undertaking of the Concept Design as described above, (Phase II B of the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template) for the North 67th St. RCMP Station, in conjunction with the current 67th St. Emergency Service Station, using the allocated \$75,000 from the 2005 Capital Budget. Community Services will be responsible for the expenditure of the funds, with work to be completed by September 2005.



Colleen Jensen

**THE CITY OF RED DEER
DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

REVISED RESOLUTION 8

Date: **April 25, 2005**

No. 8, p. 150

Moved by Councillor

Seconded by Councillor

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Community Services, dated April 25, 2005, re: Options for the Existing RCMP Building, hereby agrees to direct Administration to proceed with the undertaking of the Concept Design for the Downtown RCMP Station (Phase II B of the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template), based on an amended scope from that noted in the 2005 Capital Budget, which includes a cost benefit analysis and site evaluation for the downtown RCMP Station to determine the viability of renovation on its existing site versus building a new site, along with the space requirements, the relationship between space for each function, the proposed footprint, preliminary “order of magnitude” capital costs and very preliminary operating costs.

Council further agrees that funding in the amount of \$50,000 will be used, from the 2005 Capital Budget, with Community Services responsible for the expenditure of the funds, with work to be completed by fall 2005.

Hughes	Veer	Mulder	Wong	Dawson	Watkinson- Zimmer	Pimm	Jefferies	Flewwelling
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Carried	Defeated	Withdrawn	Tabled					

☐ For

✓ Against

A Absent

**THE CITY OF RED DEER
DRAFT RESOLUTIONS**

Date: April 25, 2005

No. 8A, p. 150

Moved by Councillor

Seconded by Councillor

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Community Services, dated April 21, 2005, re: Addition to the “Options for the Existing RCMP Building”, hereby directs Administration to proceed with the undertaking of the Concept Design as described in the report (Phase II B of the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template) for 67th Street RCMP Station, in conjunction with the current 67th Street Emergency Services Station, using the allocated \$75,000 from the 2005 Capital Budget.

Council further agrees that Community Services is responsible for the expenditure of the funds, with work to be completed by September, 2005.”

Hughes	Veer	Mulder	Wong	Dawson	Watkinson- Zimmer	Pimm	Jefferies	Flewwelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Carried	Defeated	Withdrawn	Tabled					

☐ For

✓ Against

A Absent

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Colleen Jensen, Director of Community Services

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Options for the Existing RCMP Building

Reference Report:

Director of Community Services, dated April 25, 2005 and April 21, 2005

Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Community Services, dated April 25, 2005, re: Options for the Existing RCMP Building, hereby agrees to direct Administration to proceed with the undertaking of the Concept Design for the Downtown RCMP Station (Phase II B of the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template), based on an amended scope from that noted in the 2005 Capital Budget, which includes a cost benefit analysis and site evaluation for the downtown RCMP Station to determine the viability of renovation on its existing site versus building a new site, along with the space requirements, the relationship between space for each function, the proposed footprint, preliminary "order of magnitude" capital costs and very preliminary operating costs.

Council further agrees that funding in the amount of \$50,000 will be used, from the 2005 Capital Budget, with Community Services responsible for the expenditure of the funds, with work to be completed by fall 2005.

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the Director of Community Services, dated April 21, 2005, re: Addition to the "Options for the Existing RCMP Building", hereby directs Administration to proceed with the undertaking of the Concept Design as described in the report (Phase II B of the Major Facilities Planning and Construction Template) for 67th Street RCMP Station, in conjunction with the current 67th Street Emergency Services Station, using the allocated \$75,000 from the 2005 Capital Budget.

Council further agrees that Community Services is responsible for the expenditure of the funds, with work to be completed by September, 2005."

Report Back to Council: Yes

Comments/Further Action:

A report is to be brought back to Council by the fall of 2005 with a cost benefit analysis and site evaluation for the RCMP station.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

- c B. Hill, Projects Consultant
- J. Steele, Superintendent, RCMP
- M. Bovair, Financial Analyst
- D. Krejci, Controller

DATE: April 6, 2005

TO: Manager, Legislative & Administrative Services

FROM: EL&P Manager

RE: Market Surveillance Administrator
2005 – Q1 Compliance Report

This report is submitted to City Council for the purpose of complying with the reporting requirements pursuant to provincial regulation respecting the manner in which certain aspects of business in the electricity marketplace were conducted by the EL&P utility. The attached report covers the first quarter of 2005. Previous similar reports relating to 2003 and 2004 have been submitted to Council and further similar reports will continue to be submitted.

Legislation and Background

The *Electric Utilities Act* SA 2003 cE-5.1 ("Act") established the Market Surveillance Administrator ("MSA") as an independent body to protect the public interest and to ensure fairness, transparency, and balance in Alberta's competitive electricity marketplace. The *Code of Conduct Regulation* AR 160/2003 ("Code"), pursuant to the Act, governs aspects of the retail electricity market such as: conduct of distribution system owners and affiliated retailers, equality of treatment for customers and retailers, confidentiality of customer information, business practices, preventing unfair competitive advantage, records and accounts, compliance plans, and compliance reporting and audits.

As the Owner of an electrical distribution system, the City of Red Deer is regulated under certain sections of the Code. Agreement has been reached with the MSA that there is no useful purpose in duplicating the compliance activities provided by outside parties respecting the specific functions they perform for the City of Red Deer under an agreement. This understanding reduces the scope and volume of reporting required directly by the City of Red Deer. One of the compliance requirements that the City of Red Deer itself must meet is that senior management of the utility must provide City Council with quarterly and annual compliance reports describing various activities and City Council must approve those compliance reports.

Based on its understanding of the City of Red Deer EL&P Department operations, the MSA will:

1. Allow the City of Red Deer to rely upon the compliance plan and audit reporting to be provided by Enmax Power and Enmax Energy related to the functions they perform for the City of Red Deer, and as such, no compliance plan or audit reporting will be required of the City of Red Deer.

2. Require the City of Red Deer to advise the MSA of any material changes relating to the services contracted to the Enmax entities.
3. Require that City Council be provided with quarterly compliance reports describing at least:
 - a. any non-compliance with the Code or the compliance plan,
 - b. the action taken to remedy the non-compliance, and
 - c. any complaints of non-compliance with the Code and the compliance plan and how the complaints have been dealt with.
4. Require the City of Red Deer, by March 31 of the following calendar year, to send the MSA an annual compliance report, approved by City Council, describing for the calendar year the matters referred to in item 3 above.

The first of the above items indicates that Red Deer relies on certain activities provided by the Enmax entities as it relates to the functions they perform for the City of Red Deer. The attached letter from the MSA relating to their review of Enmax is assuring news and indicates the level of cooperation and assistance provided by the City's partner in the MSA review of their operations.

City Council Request

The 2005 First Quarter Compliance Report is attached.

Council's approval, designated by appropriate signature and seal, is requested for: "The City of Red Deer EL&P Department 2005 First Quarter Compliance Report to Council of the City of Red Deer".



Al Roth, P.Eng.
EL&P Manager

**THE CITY OF RED DEER
EL&P DEPARTMENT**

**2005 FIRST QUARTER COMPLIANCE REPORT
To
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER**

This Report is submitted to the Council of the City of Red Deer pursuant to sections 34(1) and 34(2) of the *Code of Conduct Regulation* AR 160/2003 for the period of January 1, 2005 to March 31, 2005.

The City of Red Deer EL&P Department advises that:

- (a) The City of Red Deer had no incidents of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation*.
- (b) The City of Red Deer took no action to remedy any non-compliance as there were no incidents of non-compliance.
- (c) The City of Red Deer received no complaints of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation*, therefore, no complaints were dealt with.
- (d) Enmax Energy and Enmax Power will report directly to their board of directors on the manner in which they dealt with complaints of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation* or their own compliance plans including those complaints respecting the functions performed by those two entities for the City of Red Deer.

Per: _____

A. Roth. P.Eng.
Manager, Electric Light & Power Department

Per: _____

K. Kloss
City Clerk

Date: _____



W.W. (Wayne) Silk
Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Telephone (403) **705-8522**
Fax (403) 232-8343
wayne.silk@albertamsa.ca

February 15, 2005

Delivered via courier and via email to: ebhar@enmax.com

ENMAX Corporation
141 - 50th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4S7

ATTENTION: LIZ BHAR – Director, Compliance

Dear Ms. Bhar:

RE: MSA REVIEW

On behalf of the Market Surveillance Administrator (MSA), I am writing to convey our appreciation for the manner in which you and other ENMAX personnel dealt with the Grant Thornton staff during the recent review. The same appears to be true of the Accenture personnel. By all accounts, the level of cooperation and assistance provided was very high. This enabled the review to be conducted relatively efficiently, and with a minimum of direct involvement by MSA employees.

We believe that the approach taken on your side is reflective of the professionalism which you have brought to your compliance role. However, we also recognize that the work was a team effort, and thus would ask that you pass along our appreciation to the other individuals who were involved.

Yours truly,

“Original signed”

Wayne Silk
Vice President, Chief Operating Officer,
Market Surveillance Administrator

cc. Martin Merritt, MSA
Kenneth Bateman, ENMAX

Comments:

We agree with the recommendation of the EL & P Manager.

“Morris Flewwelling”
Mayor

“Norbert Van Wyk”
City Manager

FILE



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005

TO: Al Roth, EL & P Manager

FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager

SUBJECT: Market Surveillance Administrator – 2005 – Q1 Compliance Report

Reference Report:

EL & P Manager, dated April 6, 2005

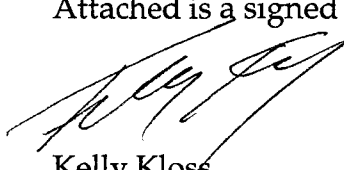
Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from the EL & P Manager, dated April 6, 2005, re: Market Surveillance Administrator 2005 – Q1 Compliance Report, hereby approves the EL & P Department – 2005 First Quarter Compliance Report as presented to Council on Monday, April 25, 2005.”

Report Back to Council: No

Comments/Further Action:

Attached is a signed copy of the 2005 First Quarter Compliance Report for your use.



Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Director of Development Services

**THE CITY OF RED DEER
EL&P DEPARTMENT**

**2005 FIRST QUARTER COMPLIANCE REPORT
To
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER**

This Report is submitted to the Council of the City of Red Deer pursuant to sections 34(1) and 34(2) of the *Code of Conduct Regulation* AR 160/2003 for the period of January 1, 2005 to March 31, 2005.

The City of Red Deer EL&P Department advises that:

- (a) The City of Red Deer had no incidents of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation*.
- (b) The City of Red Deer took no action to remedy any non-compliance as there were no incidents of non-compliance.
- (c) The City of Red Deer received no complaints of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation*, therefore, no complaints were dealt with.
- (d) Enmax Energy and Enmax Power will report directly to their board of directors on the manner in which they dealt with complaints of non-compliance with the *Code of Conduct Regulation* or their own compliance plans including those complaints respecting the functions performed by those two entities for the City of Red Deer.

Per: _____

A. Roth. P.Eng.
Manager, Electric Light & Power Department

Per: _____

K. Kloss
City Clerk

Date: _____

April 25, 2005



Date: April 19, 2005
To: Legislative & Administrative Manager
From: Engineering Services Manager
Re: **Lindsay Thurber High School**
Advancement of Road Improvements

The City and the Red Deer Public School Board have a Letter of Understanding that includes a cost sharing agreement for construction of the following facilities (see Figure 1 attached):

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>City Share</u>
• 42A Ave and 59 St Road Extensions	\$ 435,000	\$ 261,000 (60%)
• Memorial Centre south parking lot revisions	<u>\$ 155,000</u>	<u>\$ 77,500 (50%)</u>
Total:	\$ 590,000	\$ 338,500

This work has been included in the Capital Projects Budget for 2006, with The City's share of funding coming from the Capital Projects Reserve. The project budgets were estimated by Earth Tech Consulting in 2002 and have been escalated slightly in the Capital Projects Budget to account for construction inflation.

The School Board has recently asked us to advance this work to 2005 as their school construction project is ahead of schedule.

Subject to Council approval, design and tendering could be completed during May/June and construction during the summer.

Legislative & Administrative Manager
April 19, 2005
Page 2

Recommendation

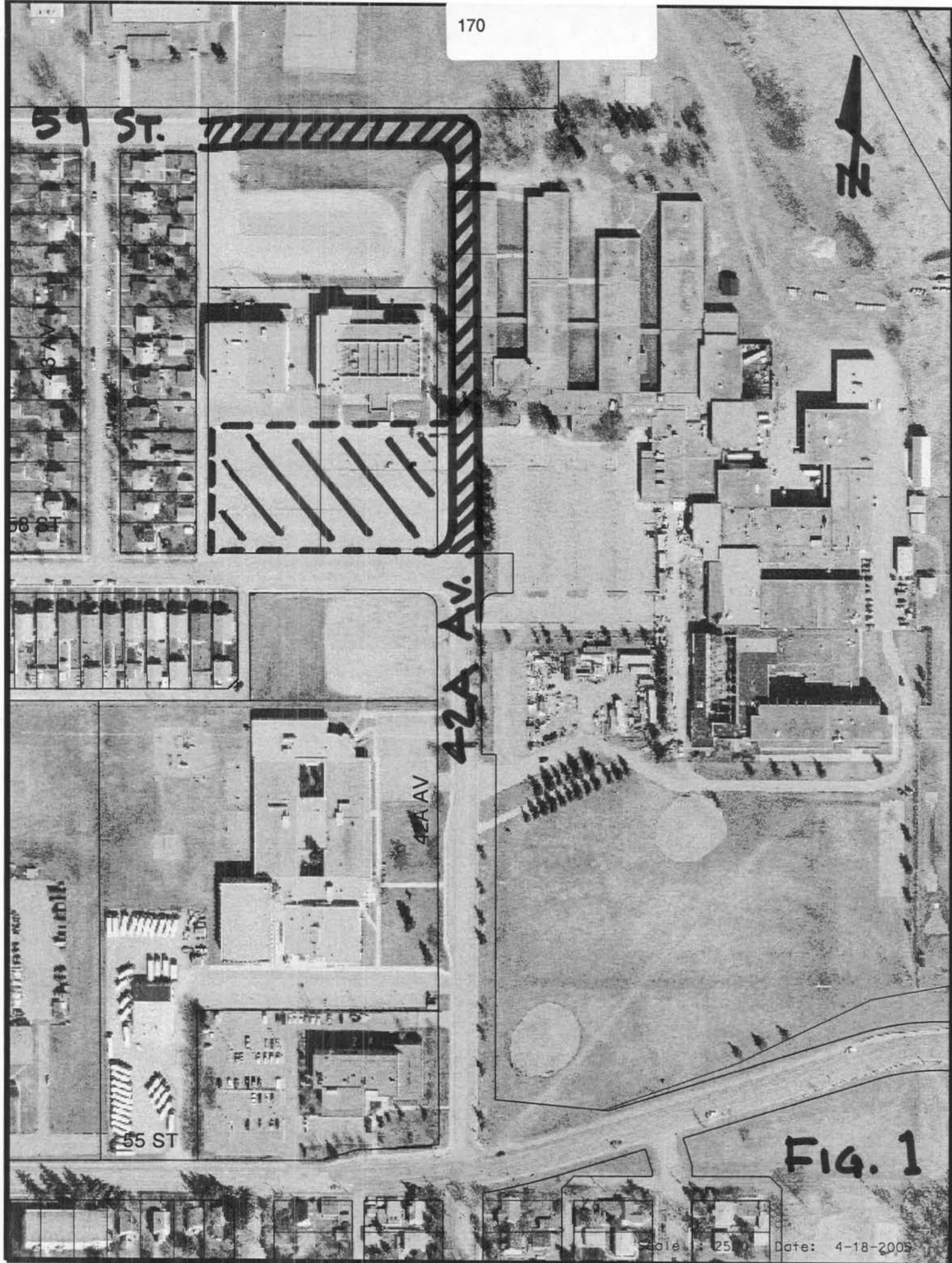
We respectfully request that City Council approve the advancement of the above noted projects and budget to 2005. As indicated, the total project budget is \$590,000, of which the School Board is responsible for \$251,500 and the remaining \$338,500 would come from the City Projects Reserve.



Tom Warder, P. Eng.
Engineering Services Manager

TCW/ldr
Attach.

- c. Terry Mitchell, Red Deer Public School Board
Streets Engineer
Director of Development Services



Comments:

We agree with the recommendations of the Engineering Services Manager.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services**DATE:** April 26, 2005**TO:** Tom Warder, Engineering Services Manager**FROM:** Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager**SUBJECT:** Lindsay Thurber High School – Advancement of Road Improvements

Reference Report:

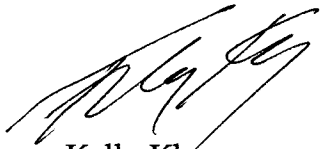
Engineering Services Manager, dated April 19, 2005

Resolutions:

“Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from the Engineering Services Manager, dated April 19, 2005, re: Lindsay Thurber High School, Advancement of Road Improvements, hereby agrees to amend the 2005 Capital Budget by including the Lindsay Thurber High School Road Improvements Project as noted below:

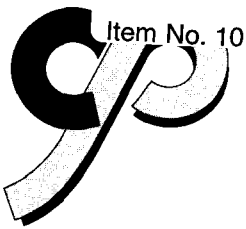
Department	Item	2005 Amount	School Board Portion	City Portion	Funding Source for City Portion
Engineering Development	42A Avenue and 59 Street Road Extension at Lindsay Thurber and River Glen	\$435,000	\$174,000	\$261,000	Capital Projects Reserve
Engineering Development	Memorial Centre Parking Lot and 58 Street Improvements at Lindsay Thurber	\$155,000	\$ 77,500	\$ 77,500	Capital Projects Reserve
	TOTAL:	\$590,000	\$251,500	\$338,500	

Report Back to Council: No

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', written over the printed name.

Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

- c Director of Development Services
 Director of Corporate Services
 Mary Boviar, Financial Analyst
 Dean Krecji, Controller



DATE: April 4, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Manager

FROM: Kristina Mark, Parkland Community Planning Services

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005
Changes to sign regulations in the Land Use Bylaw
(Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia & Rooftop Signs)

Within the last year, the Municipal Planning Commission made requests to Parkland Community Planning Services to review and update some of the City's signage regulations in the Land Use Bylaw. Sign regulations which were suggested for review included public service district, real estate signage, fascia signage and rooftop signage.

The review was suggested as a result of a number of non-conforming and site specific sign applications received by the Inspections and Licensing Department and brought to MPC for consideration. These applications requested enhanced signage for public service sites, a greater sign area for real estate signage and additional rooftop signage.

Freestanding Signage in Public Service Districts

Currently, all freestanding signage in "Public Service" Districts are considered a discretionary use. Their size and height are treated the same as freestanding sign regulations in the C2 Commercial District. "Public service" sites permit freestanding signs of 2.0 square metres (maximum area) and a maximum height of 4.5 metres. Generally, Public Service sites include all public or quasi-public uses; these can range from elementary schools to public or civic buildings, The Westerner, Red Deer College and the Collicutt Centre. Since public service sites vary a great deal in their size, use, need for advertising and traffic generation, it would appear reasonable that regulations for signage on these have regard to parcel size.

Freestanding signage for Public Service Districts are recommended to be broken into three separate categories pertaining to the site size as summarized in the table below:

		Proposed Regulations for PS Sites		
	Existing Regulations for PS sites	sites of less than 8.0 hectares	sites of 8.0 – 17.0 hectares	sites greater than 17.0 hectares
No. of Signs per parcel		One (1) sign per lot frontage		
Maximum Sign Area	All sites = 2.0 m ²	shall not exceed 2.0 m ²	shall not exceed 8.0m ² for the first 15.0m of frontage, plus 0.3m ² for each additional 10.0m of frontage to a maximum of 9.2m ² .	at the discretion of the Development Authority, a sign may be greater than 9.2m ²
Maximum Sign Height	All sites = 4.5m	shall not exceed 4.5 m	shall not exceed 9.0m	
Sign Illumination		Yes, but no flashing or intermittent lights or devices		
Sign Design or Architectural Requirements		At the discretion of the Development Authority, having regard to the general character of the principal building and/or surrounding streetscape		
Advertising of Accessory Tenants		No identification of accessory tenants within the principle building	Up to 25% of the sign area may be allowed to identify accessory tenants within the principle building	
Landscaping		At the discretion of the Development Authority		
Bottom of Sign		shall be at grade, except where the sign is located at an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case, bottom of sign shall be minimum of 3.6 m above grade unless varied by the Development Authority.		
Reader Board		Reader board signs are permitted.		

Real Estate and Fascia Signage

Following analysis by Planning and Inspections and Licensing staff, proposed changes include additional signage definitions and greater clarification of regulations for real estate signage and fascia signage.

The recommended changes include:

- 1 To further clarify wording in the bylaw by adding the following new definitions:
 - “Accessory Tenants” means businesses, which have leased land or buildings or space within a building from the principal business on a site.

- “Façade” means the exterior wall of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.
- “Frontage” means the minimum straight line distance between the intersection of the side lot lines and the front lot lines.
- “Property Management Sign” means a sign that identifies the party responsible for the management of the site and any necessary sales, leasing or rental information.”

2 To further clarify where real estate or property management signs can be situated the following is proposed:

- A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 1.0 m² in R1, R1N, R1A, R2 R3 and R4 Districts;
- A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 6.0 m² in any other district.”

3 To regulate the size and look for fascia signs.

The following is to be added:

- A fascia sign shall not exceed 15% of the visible area of the façade of each wall of the building on which it is located;
- A fascia may be illuminated.

Rooftop Signage

From time to time the City of Red Deer has approved the erection of signage on rooftops of businesses around the city. Currently within the Land Use Bylaw, rooftop signage is a discretionary use in the C1 Commercial (City Centre) and C1A Commercial (City Centre West) districts and permitted in the C4 Commercial (Major Arterial) district. Recently there has been an increase in requests for rooftop signage.

Planning issues to be considered are the appearance of rooftop signage in relation to a building’s architecture and streetscape. Roof signs on businesses in

the city's centre may create difficulties for achieving the goal of creating a vibrant and attractive downtown and creates a visual distraction from the original building design and do not appear to create a coherent street scene. Roof sign styles with excessive repetition, colors, poor fabrication and contrasting size creates visual clutter.

The use of rooftop signage seems contrary to the City's Strategic Plan and Municipal Development plan which states:

Section 1 of the City's *Strategic Plan* contains long-term community growth strategies which indicate *"support of the development of the Downtown as a vibrant and **attractive** focal point of the community...all citizens should have the opportunity to live in a clean, caring, healthy and **attractive** community, to participate in programs, and to benefit from services that contribute to their quality of life."*

Section 5.6 of the City of Red Deer's Municipal Development Plan, enforces the need for signage regulations by stating *"the City shall continue to maintain its leading role as an aesthetically pleasing City through initiatives such as the greening of major transportation routes, preservation of natural areas, setbacks and development standards and **signage requirements**."*

When considering a building proposal, considerable attention is paid to the building design including rooflines. The majority of commercial signage is either fascia or freestanding. Fascia signs complement a building and the advertisement is geared for the pedestrian traffic. Freestanding signs are placed away from a building and are a more visible form of advertisement from vehicles. Rooftop is a different type of signage in that it protrudes from a building's roofline.

From a land use and planning perspective, if rooftop signage no longer permitted, there would be better opportunity to develop a more open and inviting commercial streetscape. The simplicity and organized appearance of a building's roofline would allow for a greater appreciation of the overall structure and architecture. Having sign-free rooftops in the City would create a continuous connection between rooflines of adjacent buildings. The aesthetics of a rooftop signage free city would enable the City to evolve as a more attractive place for residents and visitors alike.

For these reasons it is recommended that roof top signs be eliminated as a use from all land use districts in the city.

Municipal Planning Commission

On April 4, 2005 the Municipal Planning Commission gave consideration to a report presented by Parkland Community Planning Services, Re: Review of the Signage Regulations in the Land Use Bylaw (Public Service District, real estate signage and additional rooftop signage).

It was resolved that the Municipal Planning Commission endorses the proposed changes to the signage regulations relating the Public Service Districts, real estate and fascia signs, as well as elimination of rooftop signage as a use from all land use districts.

Planning Recommendation

Planning staff recommend that City Council proceed with first reading of the Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Kristina Mark'.

Kristina Mark
Planner

/attch.



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

DATE: April 5, 2005
TO: City Council
FROM: Municipal Planning Commission
RE: Review of the Sign Regulation in the Land Use Bylaw
(Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia and Rooftop Signs)

On April 4, 2005 the Municipal Planning Commission gave consideration to a report from Parkland Community Planning Services, Re: Review of the Signage Regulations in the Land Use Bylaw (Public Service District, real estate signage and additional rooftop signage). Following discussion the motion as shown below was introduced and passed.

"Resolved that the Municipal Planning Commission endorses the proposed changes to the signage regulations relating the Public Service Districts, real estate, and fascia signs, as well as elimination of roof top signage as a use from all land use districts."

This is provided for Council's information and consideration.

Mayor Morris Flewwelling, Chair
Municipal Planning Commission

Comments:

We agree that Council proceed with 1st reading of the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

FIL



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Kristina Mark, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005
Changes to Sign Regulations in the Land Use Bylaw
(Public Service District, Real Estate, Fascia & Rooftop Signs)

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 4, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/K-2005 provides for changes to sign regulations in the Land Use Bylaw after a review that resulted from applications to the Inspections & Licensing Department requesting enhanced signage for public service sites, greater sign area for real estate signage and additional rooftop signage. Freestanding signage will be categorized into three separate areas pertaining to the site size. Real Estate and Fascia Signage will include additional definitions and greater clarification of regulations. Rooftop signs will be eliminated as a use from all land use districts in the City. This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. The City will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.


Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land & Economic Development Manager
C. Adams, Administrative Assistant
T. Edwards, Clerk Steno

BYLAW NO. 3156/K-2005

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Schedule "D" - Sign Regulations of Bylaw No. 3156/96 is hereby amended as follows:

- 1 By adding the following new definitions in alphabetical order to section 1(1):

"Accessory Tenants" means businesses, which have leased land or buildings or space within a building from the principal business on a site.

"Façade" means the exterior wall of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.

"Frontage" means the minimum straight line distance between the intersection of the side lot lines and the front lot lines.

"Property Management Sign" means a sign that identifies the party responsible for the management of the site and any necessary sales, leasing or rental information."

- 2 By deleting the existing subsection 10(9) and replacing it with the following:

"10(9)(a) A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 1.0 m² in R1, R1N, R1A, R2 R3 and R4 Districts;

(b) A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 6.0 m² in any other district."

- 3 By adding subsection 35(1) and 35(2) as follows:

"35(1) A fascia sign shall not exceed 15% of the visible area of the façade of each wall of the building on which it is located;

(2) A fascia may be illuminated."

- 4 By addition subsections 36(1), 36(2) and 36(3) as follows:

- "36(1) In a PS (Public Service) site of less than 8.0 hectares freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:
- a) one (1) freestanding sign shall be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the use or building on that lot;
 - b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;
 - c) the maximum Area of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 2.0 m²;
 - d) the maximum height of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 4.5 m;
 - e) free standing signs shall not identify any accessory tenants within the principle building;
 - f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.
 - g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;
 - h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping may be required at the base of the sign.
- (2) In PS (Public Service) sites of 8.0 – 17.0 hectares, freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:
- a) one (1) sign may be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the said use or building;
 - b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;

- c) the maximum sign area shall not exceed 8.0 m^2 for the first 15.0 m of frontage plus 0.3 m^2 for each additional 10.0 m of frontage to a maximum sign area of 9.2 m^2 ;
 - d) the maximum height of a sign shall not exceed 9.0 m ;
 - e) up to 25% of the sign area may be allowed for the purpose of identifying any accessory tenants within the principal building;
 - f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.
 - g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;
 - h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping at the base of the sign may be required.
- (3) In PS (Public Service) sites greater than 17.0 hectares, freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:
- a) one (1) sign may be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the said use or building;
 - b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;
 - c) at the discretion of the Development Authority, a sign area greater than 9.2 m^2 ;
 - d) the maximum height of a sign shall not exceed 9.0 m ;
 - e) up to 25% of the sign area may be allowed for the purpose of identifying any accessory tenants within the principle building;
 - f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the

impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.

- g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;
- h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping at the base of the sign may be required."

5 By deleting subsection 40(1) and replacing it with the following:

"40(1) in the A1, P1 and R1 districts is 2.0 square metres;"

6 By deleting subsection 41(1) and replacing it with the following:

"41(1) in the A1, P1, R1 and C3 districts is 4.5 metres;"

7 By deleting sections 54 and 55.

8 In all other respects, Schedule "D" of Bylaw No. 3156/96 is hereby ratified and confirmed.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25th day of April 2005

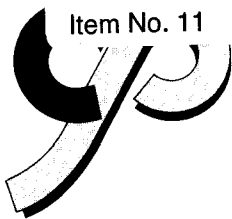
READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005

MAYOR

CITY CLERK



DATE: April 8, 2005

TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative and Administrative Services Manager

FROM: Martin Kvapil, Planning Assistant

RE: Land Use Bylaw Amendment No. 3156/L-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 3 & 4
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Proposal

Melcor Developments Ltd. is proposing to develop Phases 3 and 4 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. These phases are located within the westerly portion of the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan. The applicant seeks to rezone approximately 9.445 ha (23.34 ac.) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District for the purpose of one hundred nineteen (119) low density residential lots, two (2) municipal reserve lots, and one (1) public utility lot.

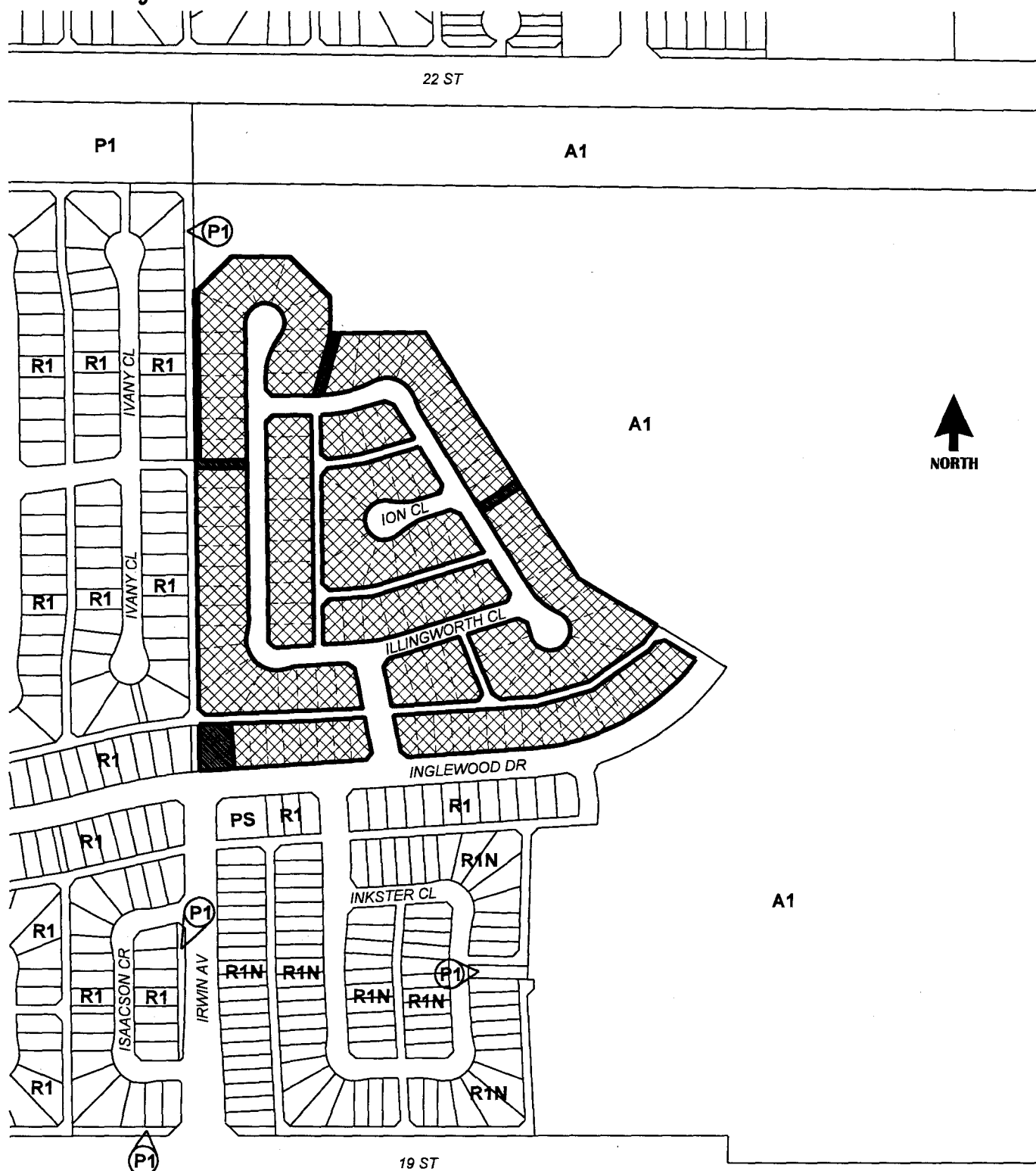
Staff Recommendation

The proposal conforms with the Inglewood East Neighbourhood Area Structure Plan and therefore it is recommended that City Council proceed with first reading of Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005.

Martin Kvapil

Attachment

The City of Red Deer *PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT*



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R1 - Residential (Low Density)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1 

A1 to P1 

MAP No. 9 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / L - 2005

Comments:

We agree that Council proceed with 1st reading of the Land Use Bylaw Amendment. A Public Hearing would be held on Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

FILE



Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Martin Kvapil, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005
Portion of SE ¼ Sec. 3-38-27-W4M
Inglewood East – Phase 3 & 4
Melcor Developments Ltd.

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 8, 2005

Bylaw Readings:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005 was given first reading. A copy of the bylaw is attached.

Report Back to Council: Yes

A Public Hearing will be held on Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers, during Council's regular meeting.

Comments/Further Action:

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005 provides for the rezoning of approximately 9.445 ha (23.34 ac) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District for the development of Phases 3 & 4 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. One hundred and nineteen low density residential lots, two municipal reserve lots and one public utility lot will be developed. This office will now proceed with the advertising for a Public Hearing. Melcor Developments Ltd. will be responsible for the advertising costs in this instance.



Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Director of Development Services
Inspections & Licensing Manager
Land & Economic Development Manager
C. Adams, Administrative Assistant
T. Edwards, Clerk Steno

BYLAW NO. 3156/L-2005

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That "Use District Map J4" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 9/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25th day of April 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

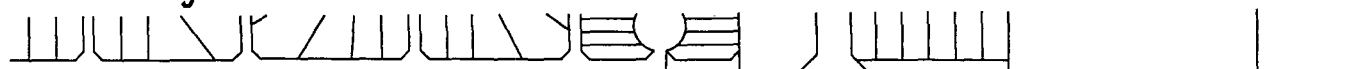
READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

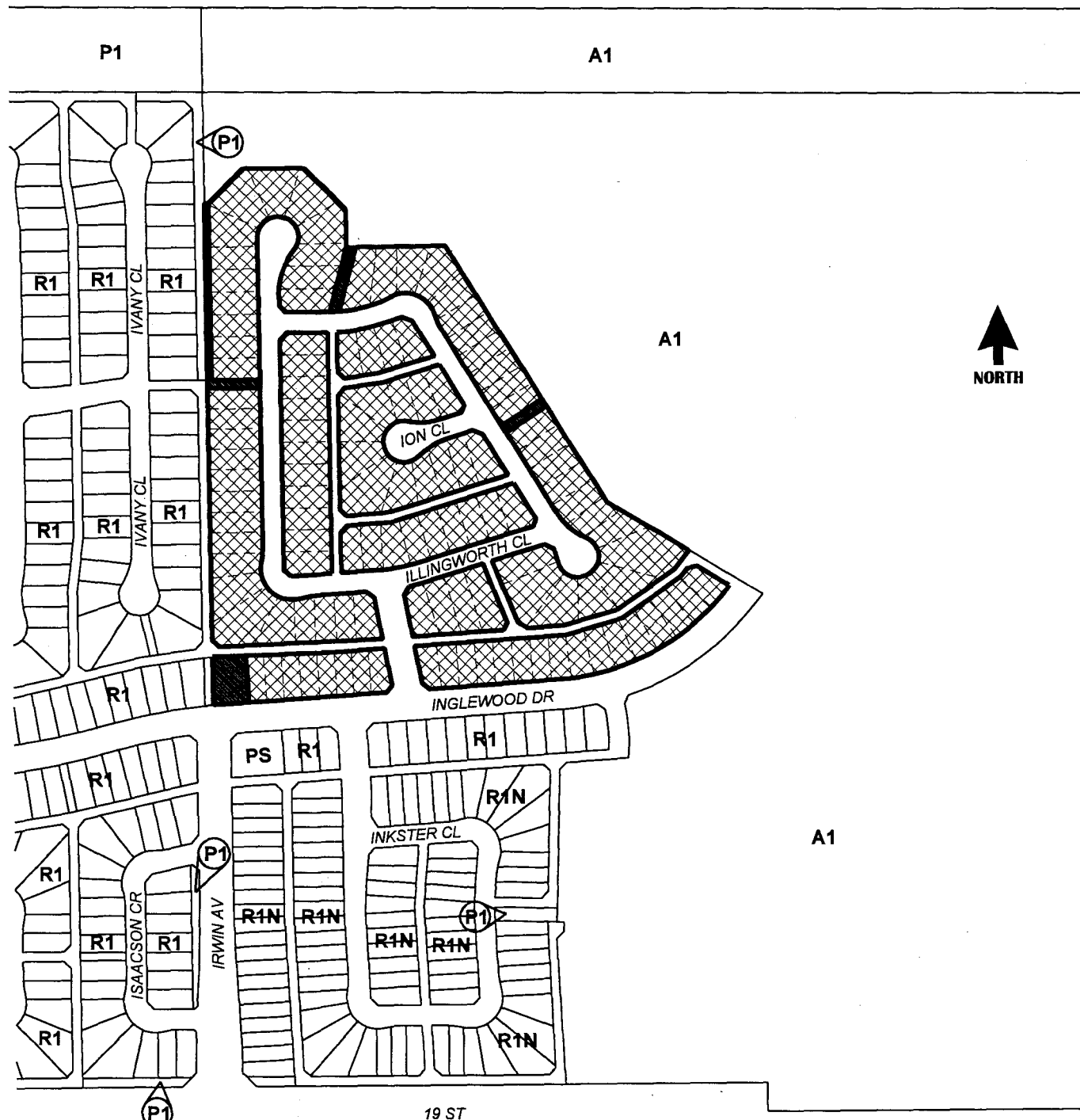
MAYOR

CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



22 ST



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R1 - Residential (Low Density)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1 

A1 to P1 

MAP No. 9 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / L - 2005

FILE



LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

April 12, 2005

Fax: 343-7510

Mr. G. Pelletier
Melcor Developments Ltd.
502, 4901 - 48 Street
Red Deer, AB T4N 6M4

Dear Mr. Pelletier:

*Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005
Inglewood East - Phases 3 & 4
Melcor Developments Ltd.*

Red Deer City Council gave first reading to *Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005* at the City of Red Deer's Council Meeting held Monday, April 25, 2005. For your information, a copy of the bylaw is attached.

Land Use Bylaw Amendment 3156/L-2005 provides for the rezoning of approximately 9.445 ha (23.34 ac) of land from A1 Future Urban Development District to R1 Residential Low Density District and P1 Parks and Recreation District for the development of Phases 3 & 4 of the Inglewood East neighbourhood. One hundred and nineteen low density residential lots, two municipal reserve lots and one public utility lot will be developed.

Council must hold a Public Hearing before giving second and third readings to the bylaw. This office will now advertise for a Public Hearing to be held on Tuesday, May 24, 2005 at 7:00 p.m. in Council Chambers of City Hall during Council's regular meeting.

According to the *Land Use Bylaw*, the City requires a deposit before public advertising. An amount equal to the estimated cost of advertising, which in this instance is \$400, is required by Wednesday, May 4, 2005. You will be invoiced for or refunded the difference once the actual cost of advertising is known.

Please call if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,

Kelly Kloss
Manager
/attach.

c Parkland Community Planning Services
C. Adams, Administrative Assistant

BYLAW NO. 3156/L-2005

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That "Use District Map J4" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 9/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 25th day of April 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

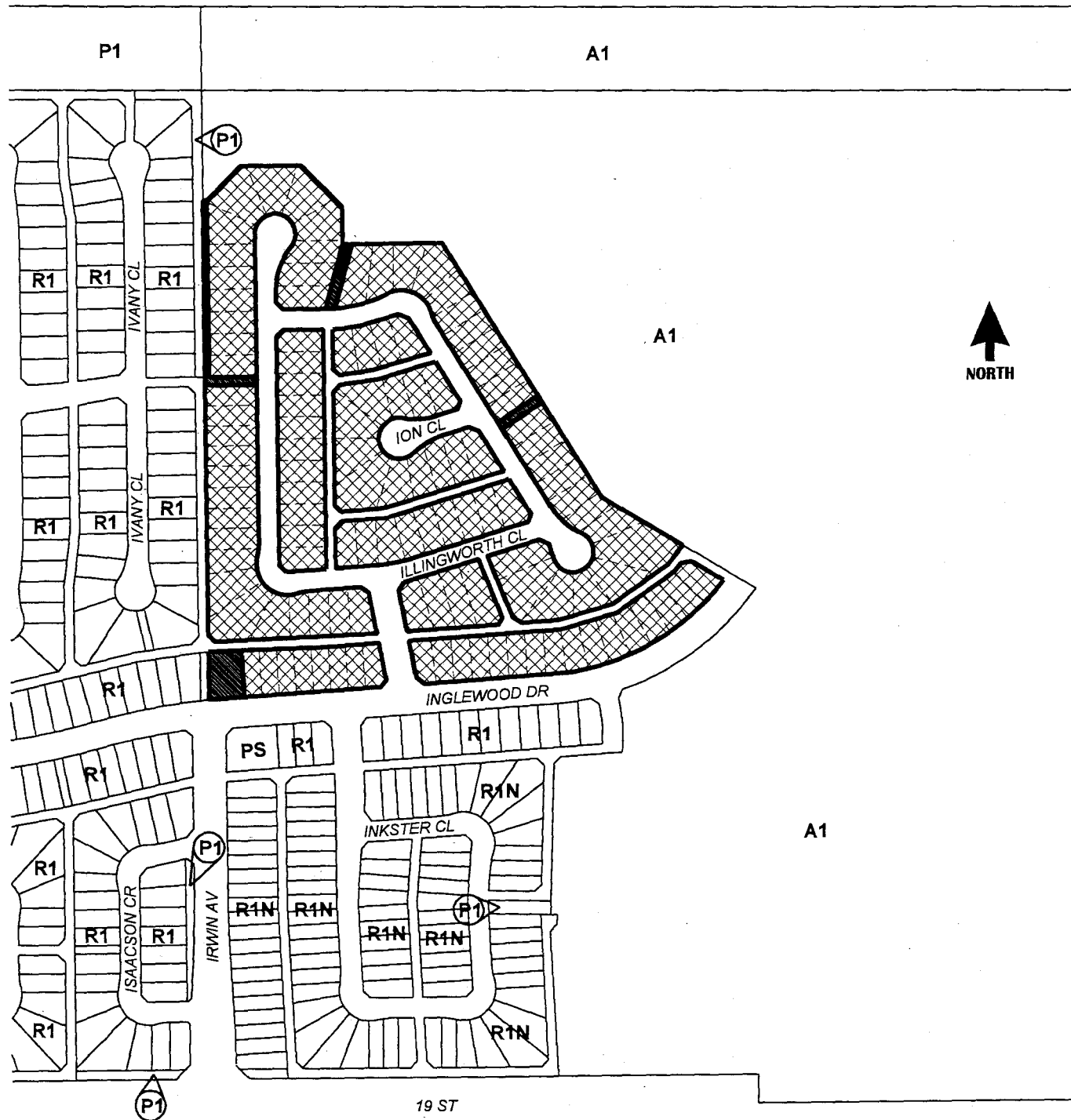
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT

22 ST



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

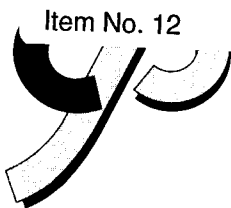
- A1 - Future Urban Development
- R1 - Residential (Low Density)
- P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1 

A1 to P1 

MAP No. 9 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / L - 2005



DATE: April 8, 2005
TO: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
FROM: Tony Lindhout, City Planning Manager
RE: Funding Approval Request
C1 Downtown Public Realm Improvements Study

This letter is submitted to Council for approval of funding to engage consulting services to the City of Red Deer to examine, evaluate and determine cost analysis and priorities for public realm streetscape improvements for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial District. Public realm streetscape elements to be addressed would include the potential style, colour, material and location of benches, garbage/waste containers, street lights, sidewalks (paving stones), banners, kiosks, etc.

BACKGROUND

The Greater Downtown Action Plan, adopted in 2000, contained specific policies calling for the preparation of individual urban design guidelines for various downtown neighbourhoods. General parameters for examining urban design criteria for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial areas were approved by City Council on May 17, 2004 at which time the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 11, 2004 re: Downtown C1 Commercial Design Criteria, hereby approves said criteria as a basis for future planning subject to the following directions:

1. That Administration proceeds with drafting the necessary Land Use Bylaw Amendment to include parking lot standards contained within Council Policy 4414, within the Land Use Bylaw.
2. That Administration prepares a thorough analysis of the impacts and implementation implications (including financial) of including the public realm initiatives as a basis for planning.
3. That Administration prepare and recommend the Heritage Building Restoration Principles for inclusion in either Council Policy or the Land use Bylaw."

The purpose of acquiring funding for this study is to undertake and complete Council directive #2 above which provides a specific focus on the downtown street and sidewalk environments in order to satisfy objectives identified in the *Greater Downtown Action Plan* and the C1 Commercial Design Criteria document.

Parkland Community Planning Services (PCPS), in conjunction with the *Greater Downtown & Riverside Meadows Internal Implementation Committee*, have been assigned the task to coordinate an analysis of the impacts and implementation (including financial) of the proposed public realm initiatives contained on pages 12-15 of the *C1 Downtown Commercial District Development Design Criteria* document (see attached). Many of these initiatives require City Departments to examine and evaluate their individual departmental policies, design standards and business plans particularly in light of setting priorities, timing of projects and possible significant financial implications relative to any public realm improvements that may be envisioned for the downtown.

Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
C1 Downtown Public Realm Improvements Study
Page 2

In order to complete this task and provide the basis for future planning and decision making, the City requires the assistance of a consulting team to undertake an inventory of existing downtown public infrastructure, propose, prioritize and discuss with City Departments upgraded and new public realm improvements and analyse impacts and financial implications of incorporating these improvements into the Downtown public environment.

The consultant's study with recommendations would be presented to the *Greater Downtown & Riverside Meadows Internal Implementation Committee* who in turn, would analyze the consultant's study and provide for Council's consideration, a summary report containing proposed future action steps and implementation strategies.

The cost to undertake this study is estimated to be \$60,000 inclusive of GST and all contingencies. Attached is a copy of the project Terms of Reference. City Administration has identified the City's PCPS Dividend Reserve Fund as the source of funding to undertake this study. Expenditures from this fund require City Council approval.

Recommendation

That City Council approves funding in the amount of up to \$60,000 to be taken from the City PCPS Dividend Reserve Fund for the purpose of engaging a consultant to undertake a public realm streetscape improvements study for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial District to facilitate long term City planning and decision making.



Tony J. Lindhout, ACP, MCIP
City Planning Manager

2 attachments

- c. Colleen Jensen, Community Services Director
Kristina Mark, Planner, PCPS

5. THE PUBLIC REALM

VISION

Public initiatives in the C1 district will enhance the historic nature of the downtown nature of the downtown. Visitors to the downtown will know they are in a unique section of the city.

CONTEXT

To provide general direction for development of public spaces in the C1 Commercial District.

RELEVANT POLICIES from the GREATER DOWNTOWN ACTION PLAN

- Policy 2.1** Develop links between Downtown neighbourhoods
- Policy 2.32** Develop distinct identities for Downtown neighbourhoods
- Policy 2.4** Improvements to special places in the core
- Policy 2.6** Develop a Downtown lighting programme
- Policy 7.1** Provide high quality streetscapes in the downtown core
- Policy 7.2** Develop the 48th Street Promenade
- Policy 7.5** Upgrade existing laneways as pedestrian routes
- Policy 7.11** Traffic calming on 51st Avenue
- Policy 7.12** Streetscaping and traffic calming on 49th Avenue
- Policy 7.14** Enhance distinctive streets



An example of a mid block sidewalk from street to street, to enhance the variety and convenience for pedestrian movement. (Initiative 5.2)

PUBLIC REALM DESIGN INITIATIVES

GENERAL

The following public realm improvements take the form of initiatives rather than development design criteria as they deal with public sector sidewalks, streets and/or the street environment which are not normally addressed through the Land Use Bylaw or its development regulations. These types of improvements are often dealt with in accordance with City and/or City Departmental policies, City design standards, implementation of special studies or through funding initiatives and/or Local Improvement Bylaws.

Some of these initiatives carry high financial implementation costs and will be evaluated by the City on a case by case basis in accordance with availability of appropriate funding.



An example of a generous width sidewalk. Its width allows for outdoor display, a clear width for people to easily pass one another and street furniture. (Initiative 5.3; 5.4)

Initiative 5.1 The historic grid of blocks, lots, streets, avenues, and lanes will be preserved throughout the Downtown.

Initiative 5.2 Pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths will be integrated with large scale commercial or mixed-use developments. Walkways may be connected to Downtown lanes or to the interiors of private developments (through building interior malls, etc.) or as part of the public realm similar to the parkette/pathway between Bishop's Place and the Old Courthouse.

Initiative 5.3 Maintain and provide generous sidewalk widths as required by City of Red Deer engineering standards including the use of additional setbacks for pedestrian related enhancements and bike travel.

Initiative 5.4 There is to be a continuity of boulevard and/or sidewalk tree plantings and other landscaping (flower barrels, hanging baskets) along every major street.

Initiative 5.5 The Downtown sidewalk and streetscaping program (Appendix 2) implemented in the 1980s will be reviewed, refined and continued, and is to be extended to include pedestrianization of some key lanes (see Initiative 5.23). The first priorities will be along Gaetz and 49th Avenues between the Red Deer River and 43rd Street.

Initiative 5.6 The City's "Downtown Traffic Initiatives Study" (EarthTech September 2001) be used as the basis for implementation of traffic calming measures along 51st Ave (as the first priority) and other downtown locations.

Initiative 5.7 All public realm development will utilize, and be based on, CPTED (Community Policing Through Environmental Design) design philosophy.

STREET FURNITURE

Initiative 5.8 The City will support public and private art displays: sculptures, murals, galleries and sidewalk entertainers (i.e. buskers) and street theatre.

Initiative 5.9 Recycling containers in the commercial core will be supported.

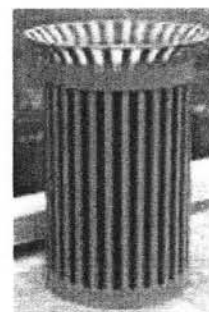
Initiative 5.10 A common theme for Downtown streetscaping will be reflected in the design, style, colour and use of materials for benches, garbage/recycle containers, light standards, etc. in a manner that respects the existing downtown built environment and heritage component.



Continue the Streetscaping Programme (Initiative 5.4; 5.5)



One of the "Ghosts" collection of public art along the Downtown's sidewalks. Cultural displays both enhance the pedestrian experience and reinforce a unique character for downtown Red Deer. (Initiative 5.8)



An example of a heritage style refuse container. (Initiative 5.10)

Initiative 5.11 A uniform and coordinated colour scheme for all downtown streetscape furniture (benches, bike racks, garbage/recycling containers, kiosks, etc.), traffic light standards, street light standards, street name signs and sign and parking meter posts, etc. will be established and coordinated by the City of Red Deer in consultation with applicable City Departments and the Downtown Business Association.

Initiative 5.12 Where feasible, all public development related to the street environment will utilize colours and design features that are coordinated with the Downtown Logo; it is suggested that all street light and traffic light standards in the commercial core be black in colour.

Initiative 5.13 No advertising will be permitted on public street furniture with the exception of designated information kiosks and/or other venues approved by the City.

Initiative 5.14 Information kiosks will be located at major downtown intersections. Maintained by the Downtown Business Association, these will allow for Downtown business advertising and will be designed to allow private application of flyers and bulletins announcing upcoming events in the downtown.

Initiative 5.15 Street furniture placed on private property adjacent to the public sidewalk will meet the same design, style and colour criteria as those placed on public property.

LIGHTING

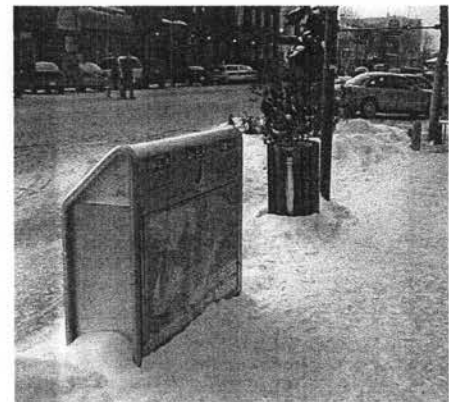
Initiative 5.16 Street light standards located on all major downtown thoroughfares and developed commercial streets will be pedestrian oriented with flower basket and banner hangers and of a design containing a strong heritage component.

Initiative 5.17 Modifications to the style, location, and number of street light standards to achieve better pedestrian scale lighting, will be undertaken in a systematic manner. Light fixtures attached to building faces could be used to enhance pedestrian light levels.

Initiative 5.18 Until applicable light standards are replaced with pedestrian oriented lighting, existing light standards will be modified to allow flower baskets and banners to be installed.



An example of heritage style benches. (Initiative 5.10)



No advertising is to be permitted on public street furniture with the exception of designated information kiosks and venues. (Initiative 5.13)



An example of heritage style lighting incorporating banners. (Initiative 5.16)

LANDSCAPING

Initiative 5.19 Trees lining sidewalks and/or boulevards will be expanded throughout the Downtown on an ongoing basis. Appropriate species will be as recommended by the City's Parks Department.

Initiative 5.20 The electrification and tree-lighting program will be expanded throughout the Downtown's commercial areas in a systematic manner.

Initiative 5.21 No existing boulevards or boulevard or sidewalk trees will be removed for new development including access driveways.

LANE DEVELOPMENT

Initiative 5.22 As part of Initiative 5.5, a review will be carried out to determine the extent of lane locations to have upgraded paving, landscaping, public signage and lighting. While other locations will be considered in the future, the following lane locations will be initially considered:

1. North of Ross Street between Gaetz - 49th Avenues.
2. North of 49th Street and connecting to Gaetz Avenue.
3. East of Gaetz Avenue between 48th - 49th Streets.
4. South of 49th Street and running west of 49th Avenue.

Initiative 5.23 Lanes will be the primary location for service access and deliveries to street-facing businesses and residences. They will also be developed as attractive pedestrian routes through the Downtown core.

THE 48th STREET PROMENADE

Initiative 5.24 A continuous connected and enhanced pedestrian environment will be developed and maintained between Barrett Park and the Red Deer River.

Initiative 5.25 A detailed study will be carried out to design and determine content and location of all applicable streetscaping and street furniture items to be incorporated along the full length of 48th Street.

Initiative 5.26 Streetscaping of 48th Street could have its own unique character, while still adhering to the overall Downtown initiatives noted elsewhere in this section.



*Location of initial lane upgrades
(Initiative 5.22)*



*An example of a well designed and landscaped lane, which enables servicing and parking as well as pedestrian circulation.
(Initiative 5.22)*

TERMS OF REFERENCE

City of Red Deer

"Downtown Public Realm Initiatives Study"

These Terms of Reference have been prepared by The City of Red Deer for the purpose of inviting a joint submission from UMA Engineering and John Hull Architect to provide consulting services to the City of Red Deer to examine, evaluate and determine cost analysis and priorities for public realm streetscape improvements for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial District.

The work that UMA is currently completing (streetscape design & improvements) for the City's Alexander Way (48th Street promenade) and the work undertaken by John Hull Architect in completion of the Downtown C1 Commercial Design Guidelines, provides the basis, expertise and familiarity required to undertake this study. The joint collaboration of the UMA Engineering and John Hull Architect firms to undertake this initiative together is hereafter referenced as the "consulting team".

BACKGROUND

The Greater Downtown Action Plan, adopted in 2000, contains specific policies calling for the preparation of individual urban design guidelines for various downtown neighbourhoods. Urban design criteria for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial neighbourhood were approved by City Council on May 17, 2004 at which time the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer having considered the report from Parkland Community Planning Services, dated May 11, 2004 re: Downtown C1 Commercial Design Criteria, hereby approves said criteria as a basis for future planning subject to the following directions:

1. That Administration proceeds with drafting the necessary Land Use Bylaw Amendment to include parking lot standards contained within Council Policy 4414, within the Land Use Bylaw.
2. That Administration prepares a thorough analysis of the impacts and implementation implications (including financial) of including the public realm initiatives as a basis for planning.
3. That Administration prepare and recommend the Heritage Building Restoration Principles for inclusion in either Council Policy or the Land use Bylaw."

The purpose of design criteria is to describe the manner by which future development will be designed to satisfy objectives identified in the *Greater Downtown Action Plan*. The proposed public realm initiatives provide a specific focus on the street and sidewalk environments.

With regard to item #2 above (public realm initiatives) Parkland Community Planning Services (PCPS), in conjunction with the *Greater Downtown & Riverside Meadows Internal Implementation Committee*, have been assigned the task to coordinate an analysis of the impacts and implementation of the proposed public realm initiatives contained on pages 12-15 of the *C1 Downtown Commercial District Development Design Criteria* document. Many of these initiatives require coordination between, and with, various City Departments. Each will need to examine and evaluate their individual departmental policies, design standards and business plans particularly in light of setting priorities, timing of projects and possible significant financial implications attached to some of the proposed public realm initiatives. In this regard, the City requires the assistance of an experienced consulting team to analyse the impacts and implementation implications (including financial) of incorporating new and enhanced public realm design initiatives in the Downtown.

SCOPE OF STUDY

1. In order to comprehend the scope and scale of specific public realm improvements for the City's C1 Downtown areas the Consulting Team will meet with the following City Departments and/or Downtown stakeholders:

- Engineering Services,
- Public Works,
- Recreation, Parks & Culture,
- Electric, Light & Power,
- Land & Economic Development,
- Inspections & Licensing,
- Transit,
- Downtown Business Association,
- Main Street Board,
- Culture Link, and
- any other Downtown stakeholders identified by PCPS

to research, identify and determine the magnitude of costs and priorities (high, medium, low) for various public realm improvement options which could include, but are not limited to, such items as garbage/recycling containers, benches and other street furniture, street lighting, signage, banners/flags, statuary and other public art, sidewalks/paving stones, bike racks, landscaping, kiosks and gateways. The analysis also needs to take into account the suggested heritage theme for Downtown street furniture (benches, street lighting, garbage containers, etc.) and the suggested color coordination (e.g. black) with the Downtown branding logo.

The Public Works Department has specifically identified the need to come up with a design for a combination garbage/recycling container that is stand alone, a configuration with a bench and container and a configuration with two benches and container. The designs for each configuration should have a version that allows for optional advertising. To address space constraints, the combination garbage/recycling container should only have two separate

components - one for garbage, the other for recyclables. A design for a garbage/recycle container incorporating benches has already been approved by City Council as a separate initiative for only the Transit Terminal site.

2. The Consulting Team will coordinate the information gathered from stakeholders and prepare a summary report (with illustrations) that will include a cost analysis (e.g. cost/improvements of a typical downtown block), order of magnitude, feasibility, timing and priorities (high, medium, low) for public realm improvements. The priorities should include an "early successes" list of initiatives that can be undertaken quickly, at minimal cost, and have significant public visual impact.
3. The Consulting Team is to review summary report collectively with stakeholders, amend as necessary and present, to the *Greater Downtown & Riverside Meadows Internal Implementation Committee*, a final report with recommendations.

STUDY METHODOLOGY

1. The Consulting Team to approach investigation of potential public realm initiatives from the perspective of:
 - encouraging creativity and high quality development consistent with a vision that reflects community interests,
 - ensuring downtown character and features are protected,
 - aesthetically pleasing urban and architectural designs,
 - using work undertaken on Alexander Way as a model for possible future Downtown public realm improvements, and
 - incorporation of "crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)" concepts.
2. All work undertaken by the Consulting Team to be under the direction of, and in consultation with, Parkland Community Planning Services on behalf of the City of Red Deer.
3. The *Greater Downtown & Riverside Meadows Implementation Committee* would forward and present final Consulting Team report to Council.

STUDY COMMENCEMENT

Upon submission of a favorable proposal from the Consulting Team to undertake this study and awarding of a contract by the City of Red Deer, it is anticipated that this study would commence immediately.

Comments:

We support the recommendation of Mr. Lindhout of Parkland Community Planning Services. As the organization does not have the internal capacity to undertake this work, it is recommended that we engage consulting expertise to assist us with this particular analysis as directed by City Council on May 17, 2004.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager



FILE
Council Decision – April 25, 2005

Legislative & Administrative Services

DATE: April 26, 2005
TO: Tony Lindhout, Parkland Community Planning Services
FROM: Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
SUBJECT: Funding Approval Request
C1 Downtown Public Realm Improvements Study

Reference Report:

Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 8, 2005


Resolutions:

"Resolved that Council of the City of Red Deer, having considered the report from Parkland Community Planning Services, dated April 8, 2005, re: Funding Approval Request – C1 Downtown Public Realm Improvements Study, approves an amount of up to \$60,000 from the City PCPS Dividend Reserve Fund, to fund the engaging of a consultant to undertake a public realm streetscape improvements study, for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial District. "

Report Back to Council: Yes

Comments/Further Action:

The public realm streetscape improvement study for the City's Downtown C1 Commercial District will need to be brought back for Council's review when complete.



Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Community Services Director
Mary Bovair, Financial Analyst
Dean Krejci, Controller



PARKLAND AIRSHED MANAGEMENT ZONE
BOX 1020, SUNDRE, ALBERTA, CANADA, T0M 1X0 pamz@pamz.org

April 16, 2005

Kelly Kloss
Legislative & Administrative Services Manager
City of Red Deer
Box 5008
Red Deer, AB
T4N 3T4

Dear Kelly,

On behalf of the Parkland Airshed Management Zone (PAMZ), it is my pleasure and privilege to invite the City Of Red Deer to provide a representative and an alternate to serve on the PAMZ Board of Directors. Representation on the Board will help ensure that City management strategies and policies on air quality are coordinated with those of other PAMZ municipalities and industries. In working collaboratively with other zone stakeholders, the City's resources can be more effectively directed at the priority ambient air quality issues of concern to city residents and businesses.

Below is information about PAMZ, its Board of Directors and individual Board Members' roles, responsibilities, qualifications, and time requirements that City Council can use to assist them in the selection of the representatives.

PAMZ Background

Many of Alberta's air quality issues are local or regional, both in their causes and in the solutions required to deal with them. Monitoring and managing regional air quality through the creation of airshed zones is a unique and innovative response to the priority that Albertans place on the need to deal with these local air quality concerns.

PAMZ's zone-based management approach marks a fundamental shift away from the previous centralized, top-down, compliance-driven system that struggled to address those concerns. PAMZ's collaborative and consensus-driven approach allows local stakeholders to work together to develop and implement solutions best suited to their region's unique needs.

The result has been an Air Quality Monitoring (AQM) Program that is flexible, dynamic, more efficient and cost-effective. The data collected by the PAMZ AQM Program is providing a better understanding of regional air quality issues and the ability to measure the effectiveness of the air quality management strategies employed by PAMZ and its stakeholders to manage those issues.

PAMZ was the third airshed formed of the six airsheds currently operating in the province. Since its inception in 1997, it has operated as a registered not-for-profit society with a mandate to monitor and manage air quality issues within the Parkland Region.

PAMZ currently includes membership from over fifty local industries, three provincial government departments, seven municipalities, the local regional health authority, three environmental non-government organizations, farmers, ranchers and the general public.

The PAMZ Board of Directors

The PAMZ Board is responsible for:

- Establishing policy on direction and priorities, with a particular focus on long-term direction
- Coordinating and committing resources to carry out priorities
- Regularly assessing progress and evaluating results of projects and action plans
- Supporting and promoting consensus decisions i.e. “Speaking with one voice”
- Upholding the by-laws and mandate of the organization

PAMZ Board Members and their Alternates

- Directors have voting authority (alternate votes only when Director is absent)
- Represent a particular stakeholder group
- Maintain a reporting relationship with their stakeholder group
- Represent the views of their stakeholder group in Board discussions and keeps their organization informed
- Attend Board Meetings, contributes to discussions, provides input and advice on the goals and objectives of PAMZ
- Make every effort to be informed and knowledgeable about the mandate, goals and objectives of PAMZ
- Adhere to the rules for voting and principles of consensus decision-making as outlined in the PAMZ by-laws
- Have authority to participate in Board decisions
- Can participate on working groups, committees, chairing a committee, or championing a particular task

Board Member Qualifications

PAMZ stakeholders are free to choose who their Board member and alternate will be. They should have good knowledge of the air quality issues of concern to their stakeholder group. Representatives of municipalities on airsheds have traditionally been elected officials; however, permanent staff members may be an appropriate choice if they have been given the authority to represent their organization and are knowledgeable of its air quality issues. It is recommended that appointment of representatives to the PAMZ Board be for a minimum period of two years.

Board Member Time Requirement

PAMZ Board meetings are typically held five times a year: January, March, June, September and November. The Annual General Meeting is held on the same date as the June Board Meeting, following the meeting. Four of the five meetings are held in Red Deer, typically at the Red Deer and District Museum's Stewart Room or the Kerry Wood Nature Centre's Theatre. The combined Board/ Annual General Meeting is moved around to different locations within the zone. For 2005, it will be held in Rocky Mountain House.

PAMZ Board membership typically requires a commitment of about 30 hours annually, five hours per meeting and one-two hours of preparation in between. Each meeting consists of a three-hour board meeting, followed by a one-hour catered supper, and a one-hour presentation. The meeting starts at 3:00 PM and the presentation concludes at 8:00 PM. The supper provides members the informal opportunity to network and build relationships with other members. The presentations that follow the supper are intended to raise the awareness level and knowledge base of members who can use the information provided to make better decisions around air quality issues. Some previous presentations have been on Indoor Air Quality, Vehicle Emissions, and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Incentives.

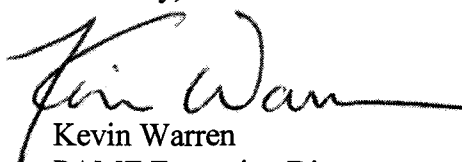
PAMZ Technical Working Group

In addition to the position that PAMZ has made for the City on the Board of Directors, the City should also consider participating on the Technical Working Group as it is the body responsible for operating the PAMZ Air Quality Monitoring Program which is the foundation for most of the work done by PAMZ. Members of this committee also have a lot of expertise at managing environmental issues for their various organizations and the opportunity for city staff to network with them would serve the city well. The Technical Working Group also meets five times annually with an annual average time commitment would be about 20-15 hours. All Technical Working Group Meetings are held in Red Deer at the Energy and Utilities Board Boardroom in the Millennium Centre.

I trust the information provided will be useful in helping Red Deer City Council select their representatives for the PAMZ board and possibly for the technical Working Group also. Should you have any questions or more information needs please contact me at your convenience.

I am sending, under separate cover a copy of the PAMZ Board Member Manual and the 2004 Annual report that should be given to the City's PAMZ Board Member, once selected, to familiarize themselves with PAMZ and its Bylaws.

Sincerely,



Kevin Warren
PAMZ Executive Director

Comments:

We agree that Council appoint an elected member and alternate. The technical representative, who would be a City employee, will be appointed by the City Manager.

"Morris Flewwelling"
Mayor

"Norbert Van Wyk"
City Manager

Christine Kenzie

From: Kevin Warren [amarok@telus.net]
Sent: April 16, 2005 3:42 PM
To: 'Lenore Harris'
Cc: Kelly Kloss; Morris Flewwelling; Norbert Van Wyk; Christine Kenzie
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership

Lenore,

Wow, talk about timing. I just finished the letter to Kelly twenty minutes ago and e-mailed it to his assistant Christine. It was not clear from my conversation with Christine that it was to also make the request for a representative. I will revise and resend to all. I am also couriering the Board Members Manual to Christine so that whoever is selected can bone up some more on PAMZ and its bylaws.

I think it would be a good idea if you could attend the April 25 meeting to respond to any questions or concerns that arise. I would attend however I will be at a Bio-Monitoring Conference in Banff.

Kevin

-----Original Message-----

From: Lenore Harris [mailto:lenore51@shaw.ca]
Sent: Saturday, April 16, 2005 9:10 AM
To: Kevin Warren
Subject: Fw: PAMZ Membership
Importance: High

----- Original Message -----

From: Kelly Kloss
To: Morris Flewwelling ; Lenore Harris
Cc: Norbert Van Wyk
Sent: Friday, April 15, 2005 9:58 PM
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership

Hi Lenore,

My secretary Christine had contacted Kevin and asked him to do a letter to us making a formal request of Council to appoint a Councillor to the Board. I have been away a few days so I am not sure if Kevin had sent this letter. I also suggest that the letter contain some background about PAMZ and what the role of the Board is and the role of the Councillor . You could also include any other information as it is a media opportunity to again get some good news out there as the request will appear on a public Council agenda.

I need the letter by 9:00 am this Tuesday morning so I can get the request on the April 25 Council meeting.

Call me or my secretary Christine Kenzie if you have any questions.

Kelly Kloss

2005-04-18

342-8134

From: Morris Flewwelling
Sent: Thu 2005/04/14 2:37 PM
To: 'Lenore Harris'
Cc: Kelly Kloss; Norbert Van Wyk
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership

Dear Lenore, Good news. I spoke with Council on Monday after Council meeting and asked them about an appointee from Council to your board. Larry has kindly agreed to take it on and the rest of Council support that. The formal appointment will be done at our meeting on April 25th. You can safely go ahead and make arrangements for the announcement in your news letter. There should be no problem with the mechanics of appointment. Larry's appointment will be valid until October at which time we hold our organizational meeting. I am sure he will be reappointed at that time.

I am personally, of course, very happy to know that we are finally at the table. I am hoping that our move will bring the County on side. I was unaware until recently that they were not members represented on your board.

Thanks for your patience and assistance in this regard

Best personal wishes,

Morris Flewwelling
 Mayor, City of Red Deer
morris.flewwelling@reddeer.ca
 403-342-8155
 403-342-8365

-----Original Message-----

From: Lenore Harris [mailto:lenore51@shaw.ca]
Sent: April 14, 2005 1:02 PM
To: Morris Flewwelling
Cc: Kevin Warren
Subject: Re: PAMZ Membership

Hi Morris, I've just returned from a 10 day holiday so not sure what Kevin did. Is Larry now the official Board Member? Lenore

----- Original Message -----

From: Morris Flewwelling
To: Lenore Harris
Sent: Monday, April 04, 2005 12:04 PM
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership

Dear Lenore. If we have time, I would like to be able to announce that Pimm will be our Board Member. He has been active, has the interest and good background generally and has been on the one technical committee. I don't think that there will be any opposition. We will do this perhaps at the meeting on the 11th.

Why don't you have Kevin make up a quote and run it past me for editing and approval. That way it will fit exactly what is needed. As for a picture, I am sure we can get one of me on horseback if that is really what you want. Let me know.

Morris Flewwelling
 Mayor, City of Red Deer

2005-04-18

morris.flewwelling@reddeer.ca
403-342-8155
403-342-8365

-----Original Message-----

From: Lenore Harris [mailto:lenore51@shaw.ca]
Sent: April 01, 2005 3:59 PM
To: Mayor
Cc: Kevin Warren
Subject: PAMZ Membership

Hi Morris,
PAMZ puts out a semi annual newsletter which goes to all our members. We wish to include an article about the City joining PAMZ. We were hoping to have a quote from you as to why the City joined PAMZ & why it is important. I phoned your office but your talking to Victor re: the ambulance issue! Way to go on that one!! As you know, you have my support. Also, if you have a picture of you in the great outdoors perhaps riding your horse you could also send that. If not, don't worry. I'm off to Phoenix so if you could reply to Kevin that would be great. Lenore

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Christine Kenzie

From: Kevin Warren [amarok@telus.net]
Sent: April 16, 2005 3:30 PM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: RE: City of Red Deer - PAMZ Membership

Christine,

The letter is attached as well as the PAMZ 2004 Annual Report. I am also couriering to you today, hard copies of these documents as well as the PAMZ Board Member's Manual mentioned in the letter. For any more needs, don't hesitate to contact me.

Kevin W.

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie [mailto:Christine.Kenzie@reddeer.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2005 12:53 PM
To: amarok@telus.net; kwarren@pamz.org
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: City of Red Deer - PAMZ Membership

Dear Kevin Warren:

Further to my telephone message of April 5th:

Red Deer City Council approved the City of Red Deer becoming a member of PAMZ during the 2005 Budget deliberations. To date, The City has not yet paid for the membership. The City is also looking at appointing a member of Council to serve as the City's representative on PAMZ.

Would you be able to send a letter to The City of Red Deer, addressed to Kelly Kloss, Legislative & Administrative Services Manager, with some information about membership in PAMZ and the appointment of a member to PAMZ. The letter can be emailed to: christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

From your voice-mail message, I understand you will be out "in the field" until Thursday of this week. Council will be considering the appointment of the City's representative to PAMZ at the Monday, April 25th Council Meeting. Your information should be forwarded to Legislative & Administrative Services prior to Monday, April 18, 2005 in order to be included in the agenda for the April 25th Council Agenda.

Please call if you require any additional information.

Thanks Kevin.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services

2005-04-18

City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

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Confidential

Topics for Discussion

Monday, April 11, 2005

After Regular Council Meeting

In the Wapiti Room

- ✓1. Community Services Director – Re:
Recreation Centre Renovation Project
L.E.E.D. Certification ..1
- ✓2. Community Services Director – Re:
RCMP Building Review
- ✓3. Mayor Flewwelling – Re: Dutch Canadian Club ..3
 - a) Council Supper – April 11
 - b) 60th Anniversary of Liberation of Holland by the
Canadian Armed Forces – June 16, 2005
 - c) Musical Trio (Tulips 2005) From Amsterdam – June 15, 2005
- ✓4. Mayor Flewwelling – Re:
PAMZ Appointment - L. Pimm - appointment at meeting
- next Council meeting April 25
- ✓5. Mayor Flewwelling – Re:
Serving Dinner at Loaves & Fishes (Monday, Wednesday or
Friday) : 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (8 – 10 People) Phone 347-1844
- ✓6. Mayor Flewwelling – Re:
Chamber of Commerce Business Awards ..8
- Mary to organize
- off Monday?
- ✓7. Mayor Flewwelling – Re:
Meeting with Minister Lyle Oberg in Red Deer
April 14, 2005 - 1:00 P.M. – Council Chambers
Re: Announcement of \$3 Billion Infrastructure Money
Lunch to be provided in Crimson Star Room at Noon
- ✓8. Mayor Flewwelling – Re:
George Croome's Letter to the Editor

- ✓9. Mayor Flewwelling – Re: Ambulance Issue
Meeting with Victor Doerksen & Mary Ann Jablonski –
April 15, 2005 – 11:00 A.M. – Noon – Crimson Star Room
- ✓10. Director of Corporate Services – Re:
Ambulance Funding / Tax Notices *- Handout*
- ✓11. Community Services Director – Re:
New Community Services Guide
- ✓12. Legislative & Administrative Services Manager – Re:
Law Day Invitation: April 16, 2005 – 9:00 A.M. Tour .. 10
- Additional Handout

Colleen's

- 13. Curling Club expansion.
- 14. Safe Harbour - Future Meeting with Council

Christine Kenzie

To: Kevin Warren
Cc: Greg Scott
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership - City of Red Deer

You can address your invoice to The City of Red Deer, Attention Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager, P.O. Box 5008, Red Deer, Alberta T4N 3T4. Greg will ensure the invoice gets processed.

Thanks Kevin.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

-----Original Message-----

From: Kevin Warren [mailto:amarok@telus.net]
Sent: April 06, 2005 8:49 AM
To: Christine Kenzie
Subject: RE: PAMZ Membership - City of Red Deer

Christine,

I will get an invoice generated and put together info package as discussed in your other e-mail. To whom to I send the Invoice?

Kevin

-----Original Message-----

From: Christine Kenzie [mailto:Christine.Kenzie@reddeer.ca]
Sent: Tuesday, April 05, 2005 2:20 PM
To: amarok@telus.net
Subject: PAMZ Membership - City of Red Deer

Further to my earlier email: Will PAMZ be sending an invoice to The City of Red Deer for the membership fee?

Let me know.

Thanks.

2005-04-06

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

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Christine Kenzie

To: amarok@telus.net
Subject: PAMZ Membership - City of Red Deer

Further to my earlier email: Will PAMZ be sending an invoice to The City of Red Deer for the membership fee?

Let me know.

Thanks.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca

Christine Kenzie

To: amarok@telus.net; kwarren@pamz.org
Cc: Kelly Kloss
Subject: City of Red Deer - PAMZ Membership

Dear Kevin Warren:

Further to my telephone message of April 5th:

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Please call if you require any additional information.

Thanks Kevin.

Christine Kenzie
Legislative & Administrative Services
City of Red Deer
403.342.8201
christine.kenzie@reddeer.ca



For more information on the Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association please contact:

Parkland Airshed Management Zone
P.O. Box 1020
Sundre, AB
T0M 1X0
Phone: (403) 862-7046
Fax: (403) 238-6604
E-mail: kwarren@pamz.org
Website: www.pamz.org

For information on the Clean Air Strategic Alliance please contact:

Clean Air Strategic Alliance
10th Floor, 10035 - 108 Street
Edmonton, AB
T5J 3E1
Phone: (780) 427-9793
Fax: (780) 422-3127
E-mail: admin@casahome.org
Website: www.casahome.org

LEGISLATIVE & ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

April 27, 2005

Kevin Warren, Executive Director
Parkland Airshed Management Zone
Box 1020
Sundre, AB T0M 1X0

Dear Mr. Warren:

Appointment of City of Red Deer Representative to PAMZ Board of Directors

At the Monday, April 25, 2005 Red Deer City Council meeting, Council appointed Councillor Larry Pimm as the City of Red Deer's representative to serve on the PAMZ Board of Directors. Councillor Lynne Mulder was appointed alternate. These representatives were appointed to October, 2006.

Although these appointments precede the agreement between PAMZ and The City for the air quality monitoring station and membership fees, Paul Goranson has indicated he is working with you to finalize this agreement.

The following is the contact information for the Councillor's appointed:

Councillor Larry Pimm
City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
Phone: 347-6093 (Res.)
Fax: 346-6195
Email: lpimm@aagt.net

Councillor Lynne Mulder
City of Red Deer
P.O. Box 5008
Red Deer, AB T4N 3T4
Phone: 341-6418 (Res.)
Fax: 346-6195
Email: lynne.mulder@reddeer.ca

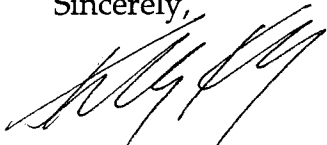
...2/

PAMZ
April 27, 2005
Page 2

Please contact the above Councillors with PAMZ Board of Directors meeting dates and times.

If you require any additional information, please contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kelly Kloss', written over the printed name and title.

Kelly Kloss
Manager

c Councillor Larry Pimm
 Councillor Lynne Mulder
 Paul Goranson, Public Works Manager
 Greg Scott, Recreation, Parks & Culture Manager

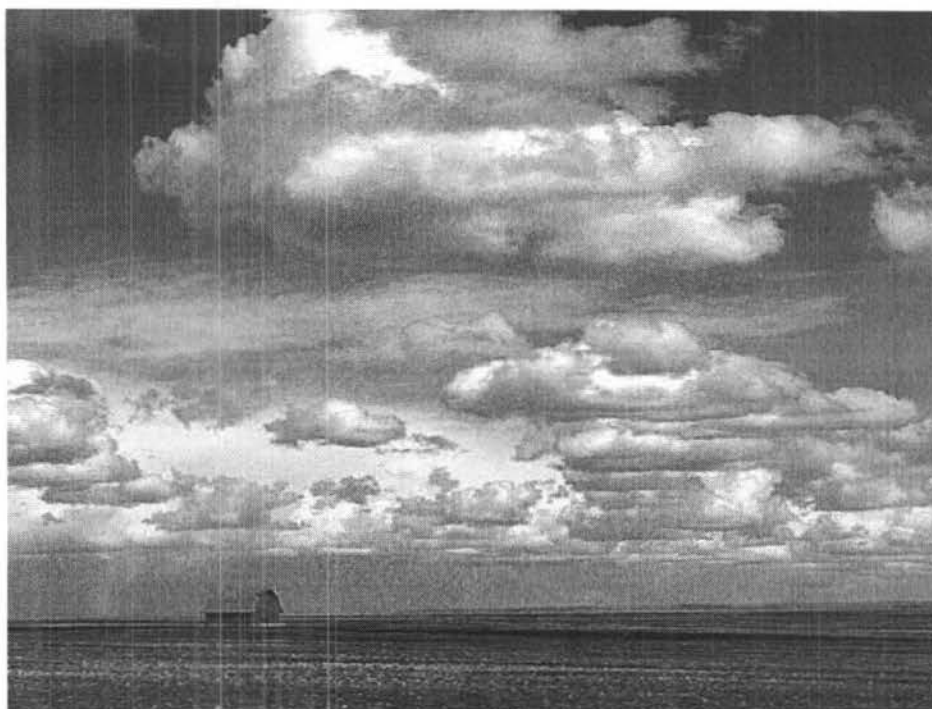


COUNCIL MEETING OF APRIL 25TH , 2005

ATTACHMENT

DOCUMENT STATUS: PUBLIC

**REFERS TO: PARKLAND AIRSHED
MANAGEMENT ZONE
2003 ANNUAL REPORT**



PARKLAND AIRSHED MANAGEMENT ZONE



2003 Annual Report

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Cover Photograph "Red Barn" Image Credit: C. Grandjean

1. Executive Summary

2003 marked the fourth full year of operation of the Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association's (PAMZ) regional Air Quality Monitoring (AQM) Program. During the year the association continued to organize and hold public meetings and workshops with a common theme of exploring air quality-related issues and seeking input into strategies and plans to address them.

In February, a Pollution Prevention Workshop was held in Red Deer. Guest speakers included representatives from Alberta Environment, the CASA Pollution Prevention Project Team and a Pollution Prevention Expert from the United States. Recommendations and actions from the workshop were incorporated into a PAMZ Pollution Prevention Action Plan approved by the Board of Directors in March. The plan is currently being implemented by PAMZ and workshop attendees.

In May a public meeting was held in Dovercourt, a hamlet southeast of Rocky Mountain House, to identify possible locations for the PAMZ Portable Air Quality Monitoring Station for 2004. The four monitoring locations chosen based on input received at this meeting were Dovercourt, Rimbey, Red Deer City Centre and a location associated with a large-scale "best practices" hog farming operation.

In June, PAMZ hosted its first-ever two-day Environment Canada "Let's Drive Green" Vehicle Emissions Inspection Clinic in Red Deer. The event was a total success with 243 vehicles tested and a pass rate of 86%.

In July, the Ozone Research Monitoring Program was expanded to include high volume sampling for Beryllium-7 at the Harlech Station, located in the foothills northeast of Nordegg. Environment Canada is providing the equipment and materials for this sampling and the analysis is being conducted by the Saskatchewan Research Council. Environment Canada is now also providing funding for the operation of the Harlech Station that includes equipment loaned to PAMZ by Alberta Environment.

In late November, utilizing surplus equipment from other PAMZ Stations and equipment donations from several member-companies, a second portable monitoring station was added to the PAMZ AQM Program. This station will be used primarily to fill data gaps that may exist for technical issues, e.g. Ozone and Fine Particulate Matter and for monitoring at locations specifically to build a historical and geographical zonal air quality database.

PAMZ launched its revamped website, www.pamz.org on December 1. The website is now operated by PAMZ and contains zone air quality data, an events calendar, a survey page and several other innovative features.



PAMZ Pollution Prevention Workshop

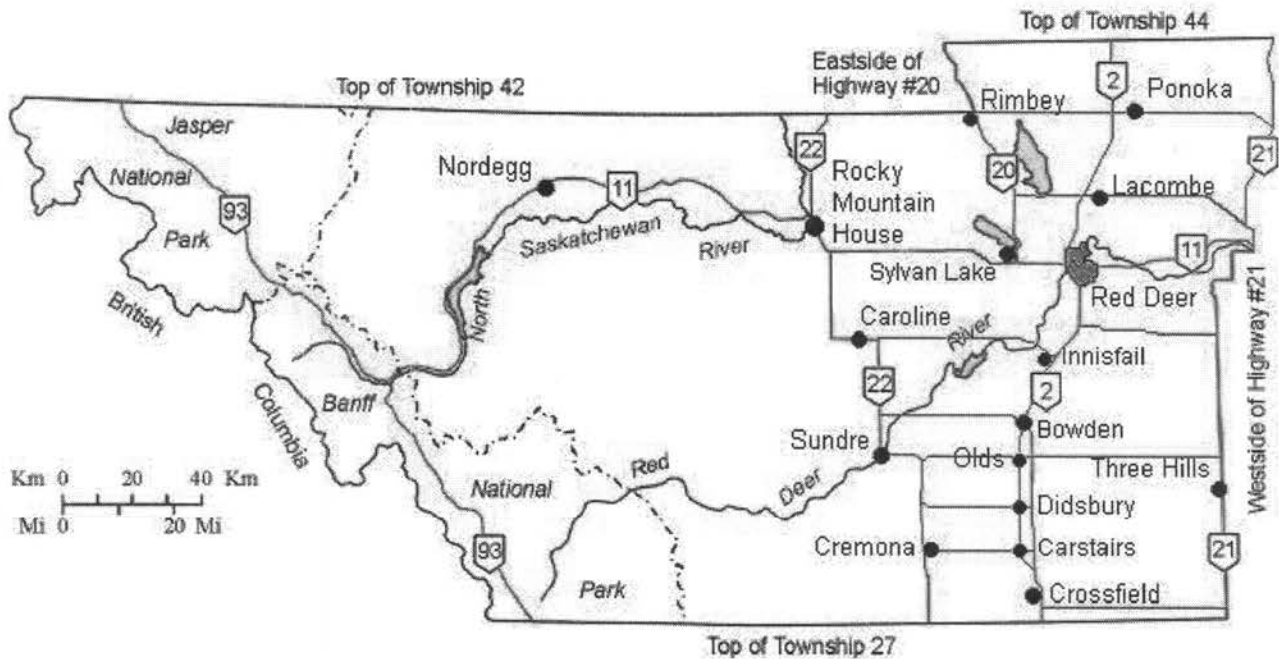
Throughout the year PAMZ continued to work with Alberta Health and Wellness and the David Thompson Health Region on the design and development of a Community Exposure and Health Effects Assessment Program scheduled to start up in 2004.

For the year 2003, all but two of the air quality parameters monitored by the PAMZ Regional Air Quality Monitoring Program were significantly below the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines. A total of five exceedences of the guideline for one-hour average hydrogen sulphide concentrations associated with emissions from dairy and hog manure were observed at the Caroline and Crossfield-Carstairs stations respectively. During 2003, a total of eleven exceedences of the guideline for one-hour average ozone concentrations were observed at the Caroline, Harlech and Red Deer Sites. These exceedences all occurred during August and September and were associated with the significant forest fire activity and warm temperatures that were occurring at the same time.

In 2003, the passive monitoring network indicated that sulphur dioxide levels were 25% lower than the previous year, nitrogen dioxide levels were 6% lower while ozone levels increased by 8%. The decreasing trend (53% from 2000 to 2003) in ambient SO₂ levels would seem to correspond to reductions in SO₂ emissions from sources within the zone (26% from 1999 to 2002). The emission reductions in the zone are due to significant reductions in flaring and the efficiency improvements made to several large facilities located within the zone.

Throughout 2003, PAMZ and its members continued their involvement in several key Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA) Project Teams that are developing workplans and strategies to address air quality issues common to all Albertans.

Parkland Airshed Management Zone



2. Introduction

PAMZ is a multi-stakeholder, non-profit society that was established in 1997 because of concerns regarding air quality issues within the zone as well as the emergence of a zonal air quality monitoring and management strategy under the Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA).

PAMZ has the following Mission Statement: *The Parkland Airshed Management Zone (PAMZ) will implement a zonal approach to monitoring and managing air quality in the zone.*

Many of Alberta's air quality issues are local or regional, both in their causes and in the solutions required to deal with them. Establishing air quality management zones allows local stakeholders to design appropriate solutions for their problems. Zones are defined on the basis of emission sources and volumes, dispersion characteristics, impacts, and administrative characteristics such as land jurisdiction.

The air quality concerns that have been historically and more recently identified as being high priority issues for the zone are:

- Human and Animal Health Effects
- Pollution Prevention
- Sulphur Dioxide Emissions

- Odours from Intensive Livestock Operations
- Transportation Emissions

PAMZ recognizes that these are very broad issues and that an AQM Program can not address these issues alone. One of the first steps in the process of developing, implementing and evaluating strategies to address these issues is the collection of data by a comprehensive AQM Program operated within the zone's boundaries (see below) in order to understand the air quality within the region better.

PAMZ utilizes a public-based consensus decision-making process to identify and prioritize zonal air quality issues and to develop strategies and action plans to address these issues. The process has resulted in the establishment of various PAMZ committees to address some of these air quality issues. PAMZ is also actively involved in several important CASA Project Teams that have either developed or are developing strategies to address those issues common to all Albertans.

Funding of PAMZ is proportioned amongst its members at levels consistent with their contribution to emissions within the Zone, as determined by annual emission inventories. In 2003, PAMZ members' financial and in-kind contributions totaled approximately \$510,000 and over 2200 hours, respectively.

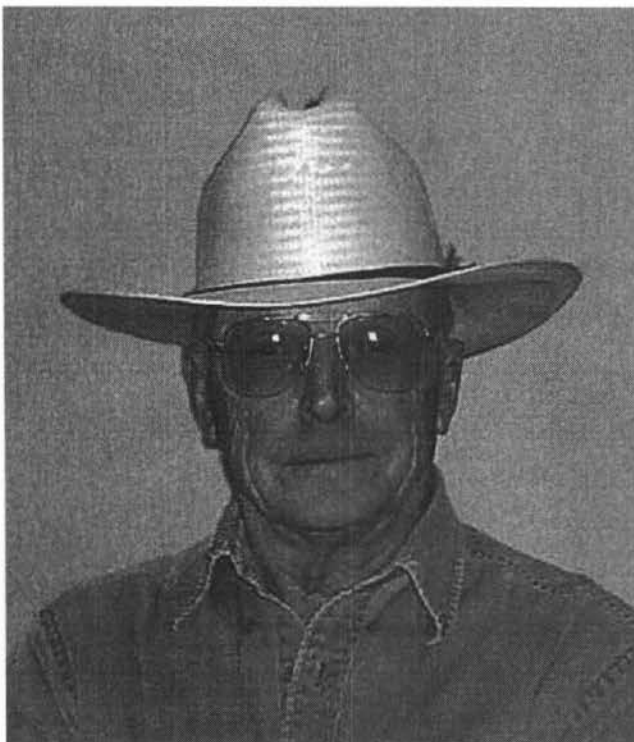
3. Report From the Chair

The 2003 year has been a very progressive one for PAMZ. For me, there were two highlights. The first was the Pollution Prevention and Continuous Improvement Workshop held in February. Many of the actions items contained in the Pollution Prevention Plan developed at the workshop have already been implemented while others are ongoing. The year's second highlight was our very successful "Let's Drive Green" Vehicle Emissions Testing Clinic that assessed the health of some of the many vehicles that travel the roads of Central Alberta.

Another notable success in 2003 was getting a second portable air quality monitoring station operational. In the coming years this station's capabilities will be increased to give PAMZ more comprehensive coverage of the region and include areas where there has been no previous air quality monitoring.

Through its various committees, PAMZ is endeavoring to make the public in our region more aware of air quality issues and what PAMZ, its various stakeholders and others are doing to address them. Our Issues Response Group and Communications Committee were especially effective in this area in 2003. The Community Exposure and Health Effects Assessment Program being developed by our Human Health Committee is certain to add greatly to our association's visibility to the public.

The success of PAMZ is only possible through the financial and in-kind support of local industries, municipalities and other stakeholder organizations. In 2003, the efforts of our fundraising committee sought to expand our current base to include more organizations and industries. The sustainability and ultimate success of our regional air monitoring program and of PAMZ itself will require the participation and support of organizations and industry sectors that have historically not been represented in airsheds.



2003 was my final year as the Chairman of the PAMZ Board and I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to all the members for their support and contributions over the past two years. It has been a most enjoyable and wonderful learning experience for me. I want to extend a special note of appreciation to our Program Manager, Kevin Warren, who has made my term as chairman an easy one and kept me on track throughout the past two years. I look forward to continuing to work on the various PAMZ committees I am involved with and to witnessing the continuing growth and maturity of our association.

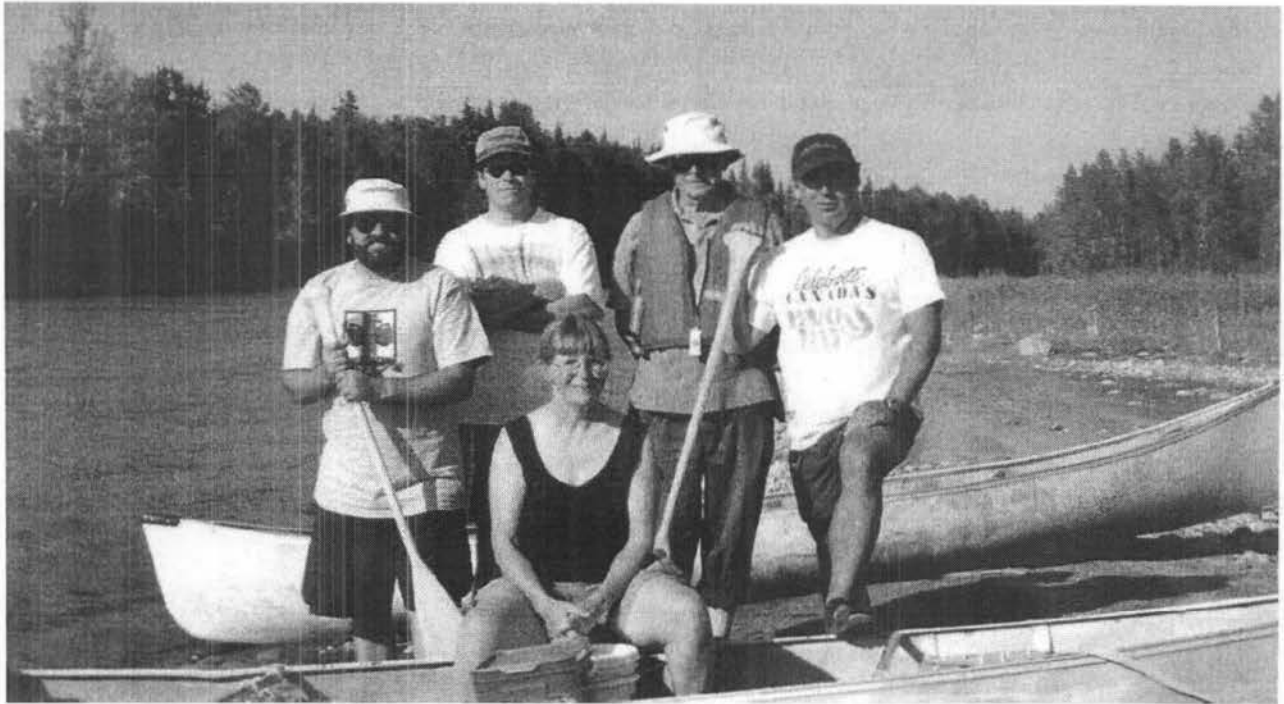
Reg Watson
Chairman

4. The Organization

The Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association is a non-profit organization whose membership is drawn from four stakeholder groups all united in a common purpose, to improve air quality. This goal is consistent with the objectives of CASA, PAMZ's parent organization. The association was incorporated as a society in April 1997, and operates under guidelines put forth by CASA.

The four stakeholder groups represented in the association are the public, industry, government, and non-

government organizations (NGOs). The association's activities are managed by a Board of Directors. Each of the four sectors nominates directors and alternates to serve on the board. Individuals from local municipalities, provincial government departments, regional health authorities, the farming and ranching community, environmental organizations, industry and the general public represent their various sectors on the board which currently consists of twelve members.



PAMZ Executive (L to R): Kevin Warren - Program Manager, Greg Calpas - Treasurer, Martha Kostuch - Secretary, Reg Watson - Chairman, Brian Goliss - 2nd Vice-Chair, Missing: Ron Bronstein 1st Vice-Chair

The current makeup of the board is:

- Four government members
- Three industry members
- Three public members
- Two NGO members

Committees for promoting the objectives or functions of the association are appointed and dissolved by the PAMZ Board. Each committee has a chairperson and reports to the board through that person. In 2003, there were six active PAMZ committees:

- Technical Working Group (TWG)
- Human Health Committee (HHC)
- Issues Response Group (IRG)
- Communications Committee
- Financial Committee
- Fundraising Committee

Kevin Warren of Amarok Consulting, is contracted to manage the PAMZ air quality monitoring program, oversee the implementation and evaluation of zonal air quality management strategies, serve on all committees and act as an ambassador for the association. Administrative support for Board Meetings is ably provided by Kim Sanderson.

RSLs Environet Inc., a Calgary-based AQM services company, operates and maintains the continuous monitoring portion of the air quality monitoring program and reports directly to the Program Manager.

The analysis of the samples associated with the passive monitoring network is contracted to an Edmonton-based laboratory, Maxxam Analytics Inc. The changeout of the network's passive samplers is accomplished by Gene Lesoway, an independent Leduc-based contractor. A Calgary-based Internet Services Company, Evolve, hosts and maintains the PAMZ Website.

5. Committee Reports

5.1 Technical Working Group

The Technical Working Group's (TWG) primary tasks are the operation of the zonal AQM Program, assessing the data collected by the program and recommending man-

agement strategies based on that data to the PAMZ Board. The group meets regularly and works closely with the program manager in overseeing the operation of the

program to insure that the program is credible, affordable and provides the data required by the association's stakeholders to help them gain an understanding of the region's air quality and the air quality issues identified by the association's stakeholders.

To accomplish all of these tasks, the TWG met bi-monthly in 2003. In March and April, a smaller group comprised of TWG members and the program manager oversaw the compilation of the 2002 Annual Report.

5.2 Human Health Committee

The PAMZ Human Health Committee (HHC) acts as a forum to explore and address issues affecting human health that may be associated with air pollution. To this end, the HHC is comprised of representatives from a wide variety of interests including health, environment, academics, industry, agriculture and the general public.

In 2003, the committee's focus was almost entirely devoted to the design of the Community Exposure and Health Effects Assessment Program (CEHEAP). The overall purpose of the program is to enhance the overall understanding of the links between environmental exposure to airborne chemicals and human health in the PAMZ region. The goals and objectives of the program are consistent with those of three previous CEHEAP goals and objectives. These are:

- Describing the population (i.e., what % of the population is exposed to what contaminants) and personal distribution of exposure to airborne chemicals and

Throughout the summer and into the fall, several members of the TWG participated on a joint committee with members of the communications committee that oversaw the development of the upgraded PAMZ website. (The new website is discussed further in Section 5.4).

In September and October, the TWG was kept busy working on a review of the air quality monitoring program and the development of the 2004 PAMZ Operating Budget.

particulates by estimating the distribution of selected airborne chemicals and particulates and characterizing the personal variation of exposure as a function of individual activity patterns.

- Quantifying the relative contribution of various exposure sources and pathways to airborne chemicals by quantifying the relative contribution of outdoor and indoor air to the total exposure.
- Describing associations between exposure to airborne chemicals and human health effects by analyzing occurrence relationships between selected exposures, biomarkers and health outcomes.

The development and implementation of the program is dependent upon the goodwill, teamwork and resources of many sectors. The creation of an ongoing monitoring function of this nature will act as a tool to help understand the impact of air quality on human health, a priority identified by PAMZ stakeholders.

5.3 Issues Response Group

Throughout the year, work continued on the priority issues identified by PAMZ stakeholders. PAMZ members served on the various PAMZ committees and CASA project teams established to address specifically these issues.

In February, a Pollution Prevention Workshop was held in Red Deer. Guest speakers included representatives from Alberta Environment, the CASA Pollution Prevention Project Team and a Pollution Prevention Expert from the United States. Recommendations and actions from the workshop were incorporated into a PAMZ Pollution Prevention Action Plan that can be found in the library of the PAMZ website. The plan was approved by the Board of Directors in March and is currently being implemented by PAMZ and workshop attendees.

In mid-May, a public meeting was held in Dovercourt to solicit input from the public and generate recommenda-

tions for the IRG on issues and possible locations for the Portable AQM Trailer. Approximately 40 attendees participated in the meeting, with representation from all four of PAMZ's stakeholder groups; public, NGOs, government (AENV & EUB), and industry.

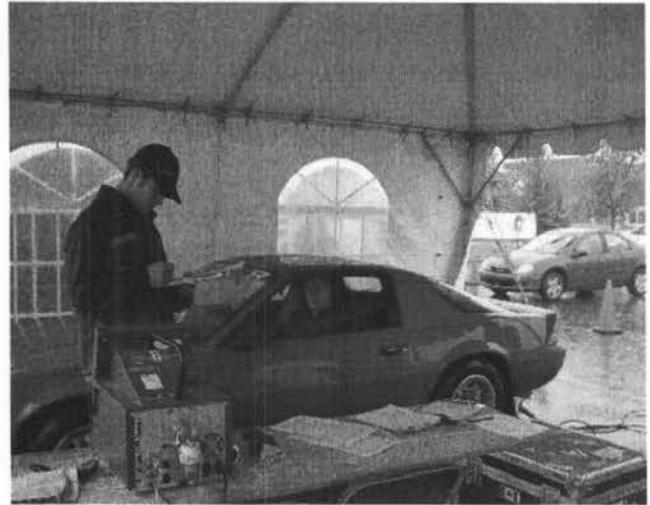
The meeting resulted in the recommendation of four possible sites for the portable station from January through December 2004. These recommendations were adjusted and finalized by the Issues Response Group in July and adopted by the Technical Working Group and ratified by the PAMZ Board of Directors in September.

In June, PAMZ hosted its first-ever two-day Environment Canada "Let's Drive Green" Vehicle Emissions Inspection Clinic at Bower Place Shopping Centre in Red Deer. 243 vehicles were tested, 61 more than last year. Of the vehicles tested by Environment Canada staff, 208 (85.5%) passed, while 35 (14.5%) exceeded either the Hydrocar-

bon or Carbon Monoxide limits of the idle emissions test. The success of the event was a testament to the enthusiasm and dedication of more than 25 volunteers who managed to keep their spirits up despite some inclement weather.

During 2003, PAMZ continued to provide support for an Natural Resources Conservation Board (NRCB) investigation and subsequent Farmer's Advocate Peer Review Panel to address environmental issues associated with a hog farm located in the vicinity of Bentley. PAMZ air quality data collected in 2002 provided valuable contributions to both processes. A PAMZ member and the program manager continued to provide input into a legislative review of the *Agricultural Operating Practices Act* that had begun in 2002.

In 2003, PAMZ conducted air quality monitoring in the vicinity of two cattle feedlots (discussed in Sections 6.1) with plans for continued monitoring of intensive livestock operations in 2004.



Environment Canada Tester Jööst Van Woerden at the Red Deer "Let's Drive Green" Emissions Testing Clinic

5.4 Communications Committee

In 2003, a revamped and re-energized PAMZ communications committee greatly improved the two-way communication of information about PAMZ, its monitoring programs and other activities with zone stakeholders and residents.

Besides the goals of creating awareness of the work of PAMZ, its member companies and organizations another and equally important goal of the committee is to raise awareness of some of the principles of environmental protection, personal environmental responsibility and pollution prevention.

The foundation for this work was the implementation of a comprehensive communications and education plan whose development was begun by the committee in late 2002 and further enhanced throughout 2003.

During 2003, three issues of the "The Zone" newsletter were published. This quarterly newsletter provides information about PAMZ and related organizations and events, its Regional AQM Program, and air quality issues of concern to PAMZ stakeholders. It is distributed both in hard and digital copy.

Regular notices and media releases of upcoming PAMZ events and their results were developed and delivered by the committee throughout the entire year and they contributed greatly to the success of several of the events such as the Pollution Prevention Workshop and the "let's Drive Green" Vehicle Emissions Testing Clinic.

Public presentations on Air Quality Issues such as Vehicle Emissions, Indoor Air Quality, and the Health Effects of Hydrogen Sulphide delivered by invited experts were well-attended and raised the profile of these issues and PAMZ also. In the fall, committee members organized a vehicle emissions awareness mailout campaign targeted at local schools.

As previously mentioned, throughout the summer and into the fall, members of the committee participated on a joint committee with members of the TWG that oversaw the development of the upgraded PAMZ website. The new website, www.pamz.org was officially launched on December 1. The website is now operated by PAMZ and contains zone air quality data, an events calendar, a survey page and several other innovative features in very user-friendly formats.

5.4 Fundraising Committee

The fledgling fundraising committee met sporadically during 2003. The committees finalized their terms of reference and began discussions on various ways and means of achieving the committee's two primary objectives:

- Expand and diversify the funding base of the association to ensure its sustainability.
- Investigate amendments to the funding formula to ensure it remains fair and equitable.

6. Air Quality Monitoring Program

The 2003 year was the fourth full year of operation of the PAMZ Regional AQM Program.

The program's major components are:

- A thirty-four station passive AQM Network for sampling NO₂, O₃ and SO₂
- One continuous fixed AQM Station owned and operated by PAMZ.
- One continuous fixed AQM Station owned and operated by Alberta Environment.
- One continuous fixed AQM Station owned and operated by the West Central Airshed Society (WCAS).
- Two continuous portable AQM Stations owned and operated by PAMZ.
- One continuous Ozone Monitoring Station operated by PAMZ.

The stations' monitored parameters are from a wide range of natural, industrial, non-industrial and mobile emission sources. The air quality and meteorological parameters that were chosen to be monitored are consistent with those being monitored in other air quality zones within Alberta and the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (AAAQMS) network.

The locations of all the continuous sites within the PAMZ Boundaries (excluding the WCAS Station at Hightower Ridge) are on the map on page 24.

The program has four major goals:

- Provide data to address the current and future air quality concerns/issues of the zone's various stakeholders.
- Contribute to the body of information required by the scientific community and other users to provide a better understanding of certain parameters including their sources, behaviors and effects.
- Be dynamic and evolutionary in nature, capable of responding to changing or emerging concerns, issues, technologies, and developments in other management zones/programs.
- Be effectively funded by the zone's stakeholders while allowing PAMZ to research, develop and implement other programs and activities.

The primary intent of the PAMZ Regional AQM Program is to provide high quality data required for the development and evaluation of strategies to address priority zonal air quality issues. As stated earlier, PAMZ recognizes that the issues are very broad and that an AQM program alone can not entirely address them. One step in the process of developing, implementing and evaluating

strategies to address the issues is the collection of data by a comprehensive AQM Program to understand the air quality within the region better. Informed decision-making concerning air quality issues requires information that has been derived from data that are complete, comprehensive and scientifically credible.

Comprehensive and rigorous quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) is an integral component of the PAMZ AQM program. It includes daily checks of calibration and instrument performance, regular multi-point calibrations and periodic government audits. Data are examined for long-term systematic errors and all raw and quality controlled data are archived. Data collected by PAMZ is part of the province-wide, integrated data management system developed through CASA. The data can be accessed freely through both the PAMZ website (www.pamz.org) and the CASA Data Warehouse (www.casadata.org).

In 2003, a number of changes and enhancements were made to the PAMZ Regional AQM Program. A number of these were recommendations from The Jacques Whitford Environmental Ltd. (JWEL) Program and Data Assessment that was conducted in 2002 and detailed in the previous annual report. These include:

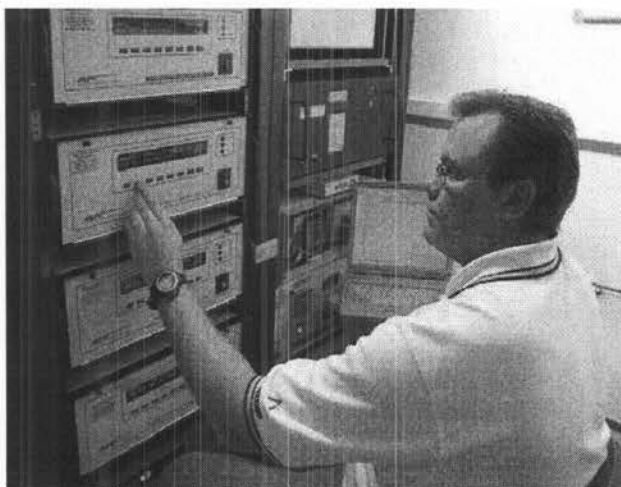
- Replacing continuous hydrogen sulphide monitoring and total reduced sulphur monitoring with the monitoring of total reduced sulphur only. Hydrogen sulphide monitoring was discontinued in November. Total reduced sulphur monitoring continues using the various hydrogen sulphide guidelines for reporting purposes. The two hydrogen sulphide analyzers have been retrofitted to monitor sulphur dioxide and total reduced sulphurs in a fifth continuous station.
- Establishing a fifth continuous monitoring station. In December a fifth station was established using a donated trailer and ozone analyzer as well as purchased equipment and sulphur analyzers freed up by the removal of continuous hydrogen sulphide monitoring.
- Adding a continuous fine particulate analyzer to the Caroline Site. Funds were budgeted for this expenditure in 2003 but a decision on the purchase was deferred until 2004 pending clarification on allowable technologies for PM_{2.5}CWS monitoring.
- Moving from duplicate passive sampling to single sampling with 10% rotating duplicates. This change was implemented January 1, 2004.
- Conducting passive monitoring of H₂S at the continuous stations to assess their performance and suitability for wider deployment, throughout the passive monitoring network. The results of this program are discussed later in this report.

6.1 Continuous Monitoring

Continuous monitoring involves drawing air through a commercial analyzer calibrated to produce an output that is proportional to the ambient concentration of the compound being monitored. This methodology provides the greatest resolution but is also the most costly.

The PAMZ continuous monitoring program monitors more parameters from a wider range of sources than those previously monitored in the zone. These include: sulphur dioxide (SO_2), hydrogen sulphide (H_2S), total reduced sulphur compounds (TRS), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), methane, non-methane and total hydrocarbons (CH_4 , NMHC, THC), and ammonia (NH_3). Inhalable particulate matter 10 microns in diameter and smaller (PM_{10}) and respirable particulate matter 2.5 microns in diameter and smaller ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) are monitored at the continuous stations using intermittently-operated samplers.

The continuous monitoring program utilizes data collected at four continuous monitoring stations. The analyzers used in the program are capable of detecting low level concentrations of compounds that may be associated with chronic human and livestock health disorders as well as the higher levels associated with the health concerns resulting from acute exposures. The intensive QA/QC program associated with the monitoring and the data management make it possible to detect subtle changes and trends in data. This allows for assessment of the impacts of various emission-producing operations within the zone. Various meteorological parameters, such as wind speed and direction, are also monitored continuously to gain a better understanding of possible sources and behaviors of the different pollutants.



**RSLS Environet Technologist Kelly Baragar
Calibrating PAMZ Continuous Air Quality Monitors**

The first station is a permanently fixed station, owned and operated by PAMZ, located approximately 16 km south-southeast of the town of Caroline. It is situated at a location determined through past modeling studies to have a relatively high SO_2 deposition level for the region. The station has been operating continuously since 1991 and provides a historical record that current data can be compared to.

The second station is a permanently fixed station in the City of Red Deer. It is currently owned by Alberta Environment and operated by Alberta Environment and the City of Red Deer as an AAAQMS Human Health Station.

The third permanently fixed station is located at Hightower Ridge, a remote area near the border of the Willmore Wilderness Park, northwest of Hinton. The station is owned and operated by WCAS. Because of its remote location and long distance from industrial emission sources, data collected by the station is used by WCAS and PAMZ as a regional background monitoring station.

The fourth station is housed in a portable trailer that in 2003 was located northeast of Crossfield for one month of every quarter to assess the impact of emissions from Highway 2 and areas around the City of Calgary. When not at Crossfield the portable station was used to gather data to address regional air quality issues and to fill data gaps for specific geographic locations within the zone.

In December 2003, a fifth continuous station, housed in a portable trailer, was added to the PAMZ monitoring fleet. As indicated earlier, the addition of a fifth station to the PAMZ program was a recommendation of the JWEL Program Assessment Report. The station is currently equipped to monitor sulphur dioxide, total reduced sulphurs, ozone and wind speed and direction. In 2004, analyzers for nitrogen dioxide and total hydrocarbons will be added to further enhance its capability. Fine particulate and other analyzers may be added in future years.

With the addition of a second portable station, two separate primary roles for the two portables has been established for future monitoring. The first portable will be used primarily to collect data address issues identified by PAMZ stakeholders and the public. The 2nd portable will be used to collect data to address technical issues and geographic data gaps, including background monitoring in the PAMZ West Country and monitoring in various smaller population centers throughout the zone.

Monitoring locations for the portables are selected by the Technical Working Group and finalized by the Program Manager. Their selections are based on recommenda-

tions from the PAMZ Issues Response Group. As reported earlier, the Issues Response Group receives this input primarily at an annual public meeting held specifically for this purpose and also through stakeholder input received at regular board meetings.

In 2003, the monitoring schedule usually included the first portable at a site for approximately 30 days, after which it was relocated to a new site, returning to the initial site after an interval of six months, so that data are collected during different seasons.

On the following pages and for the purposes of this report, data collected from the continuous stations in the PAMZ Program during 2003 have been compared to data collected at stations with similar characteristics (sources, population, etc.) located in other Alberta zones or cities. Separate intercomparison graphs of the 2003 monthly average concentrations for the various monitoring locations within PAMZ have also been provided. In the graphs, the various locations of the portable station are indicated by the initials indicated below.

In 2003, the locations and primary months (monitoring typically extends slightly into the following month) where monitoring with the portable station was conducted were:

Crossfield-Carstairs (CC)	March, June, September & November
Cottonwood (CW)	May & December
Eagle Valley (EV)	January
Eagle Hill (EH)	July
Sunchild (SC)	April and October
Three Hills (TH)	February & August

The second portable station began operations at a site located in the Town of Rocky Mountain House on December 10, 2003. Data from this station collected during the last three weeks of 2003 and in 2004 will be discussed in the next annual report.

Monitoring at the Eagle Valley and Eagle Hill sites was conducted based on input received from area residents who had concerns about air quality relating to emissions from local oil and gas production operations. The monitoring location was moved the short distance from Eagle Valley to Eagle Hill after the initial monitoring indicated that all monitored parameters at the Eagle Valley Site in January February 2003 were within the historical normal ranges observed by the PAMZ AQM Program and significantly below all applicable Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines. Monitoring at the Eagle Hill location in July-August 2003 produced similar results.

PAMZ has been monitoring emissions and odours associated with an Intensive Livestock Operations (ILOs) since 2001 as this continues to be a high priority issue identified by PAMZ residents. In 2003 PAMZ monitored emis-



**Portable Continuous Monitoring Station
at the Sunchild Site**

sions in the vicinity of two cattle feedlots located south of Dickson Dam along the Cottonwood Road. During the May-June and December-January monitoring periods, all monitored parameters were within the historical normal ranges observed by the PAMZ AQM Program and significantly below all applicable Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.

Monitoring at the Sunchild Site was undertaken primarily to build a geographic database for the zone and also because of concerns about future oil and gas development in the area. During the April-May and October-November monitoring periods, all monitored parameters were within the historical normal ranges observed by the PAMZ AQM Program and significantly below all applicable Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines.

The Three Hills Site was also chosen for inclusion into a geographic database for the zone that includes areas where there has been little ambient air quality monitoring. During the February-March and August-September monitoring periods, with the exception of ozone and fine particulate, all monitored parameters were within the historical normal ranges observed by the PAMZ AQM Program and significantly below all applicable Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines. High ozone and particulate levels observed in August and early September coincided with forest fire activity during this time period and are discussed in more detail later in this report.

The results of PAMZ's extensive SO₂, NO₂, and O₃ passive monitoring network are discussed later in this report beginning on Page 24.

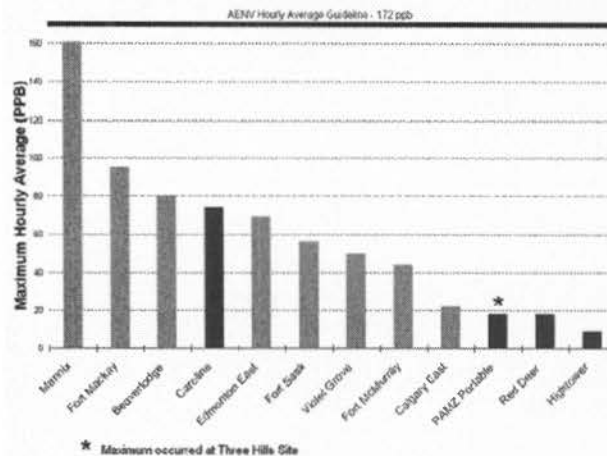
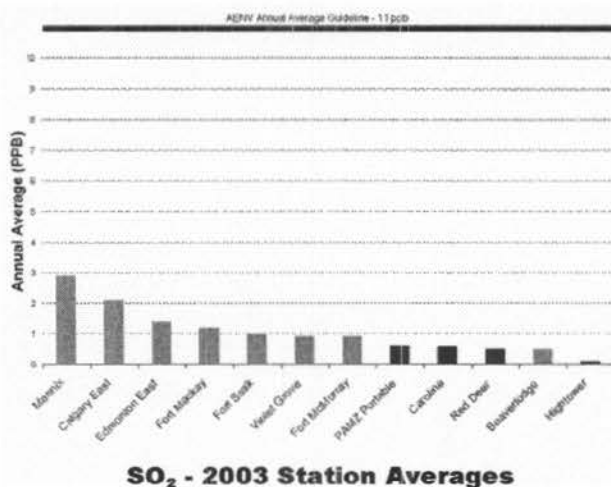
6.1.1 Sulphur Dioxide

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless gas with a strong, suffocating odour. It can be detected by taste and odour at concentrations as low as 300 parts per billion (ppb).

Short-term (acute) exposures to high concentrations of sulphur dioxide can trigger constriction of the airways, causing particular difficulties for asthmatics. Children can experience increased respiratory tract infections and healthy people may experience sore throats, coughing, and breathing difficulties. Sensitive vegetation may be injured by exposure to high concentrations of sulphur dioxide. Long-term (chronic) exposure has been associated with increased risk of mortality from respiratory or cardiovascular disease.

Sulphur dioxide is formed during the processing and combustion of fossil fuels that contain sulphur such as gasoline, natural gas, oil, coal and oil sands. Volcanic eruptions provide a natural source of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. The largest sources of sulphur dioxide in the zone are the large incinerator stacks at local gas processing plants. Other zonal sources include smaller oil and gas plant, battery and well flares. Elsewhere in the province heavy oil and oil sands facilities, coal-fired power generation plants, pulp and paper mills and fertilizer plants are major sources.

Sulphur dioxide is emitted directly into the atmosphere where it can persist for days, allowing for wide distribution of the gas. In the atmosphere, some sulfur dioxide can be oxidized by ozone and hydrogen peroxide to form sulfur trioxide. Both sulfur trioxide and sulfur dioxide are soluble in water and if they are present in the atmosphere when condensation occurs, tiny droplets of sulfuric acid (acid rain) are formed. Sulphur dioxide can combine with other atmospheric gases to produce fine particles. SO₂ emissions within PAMZ fell by 6% from 2002 to



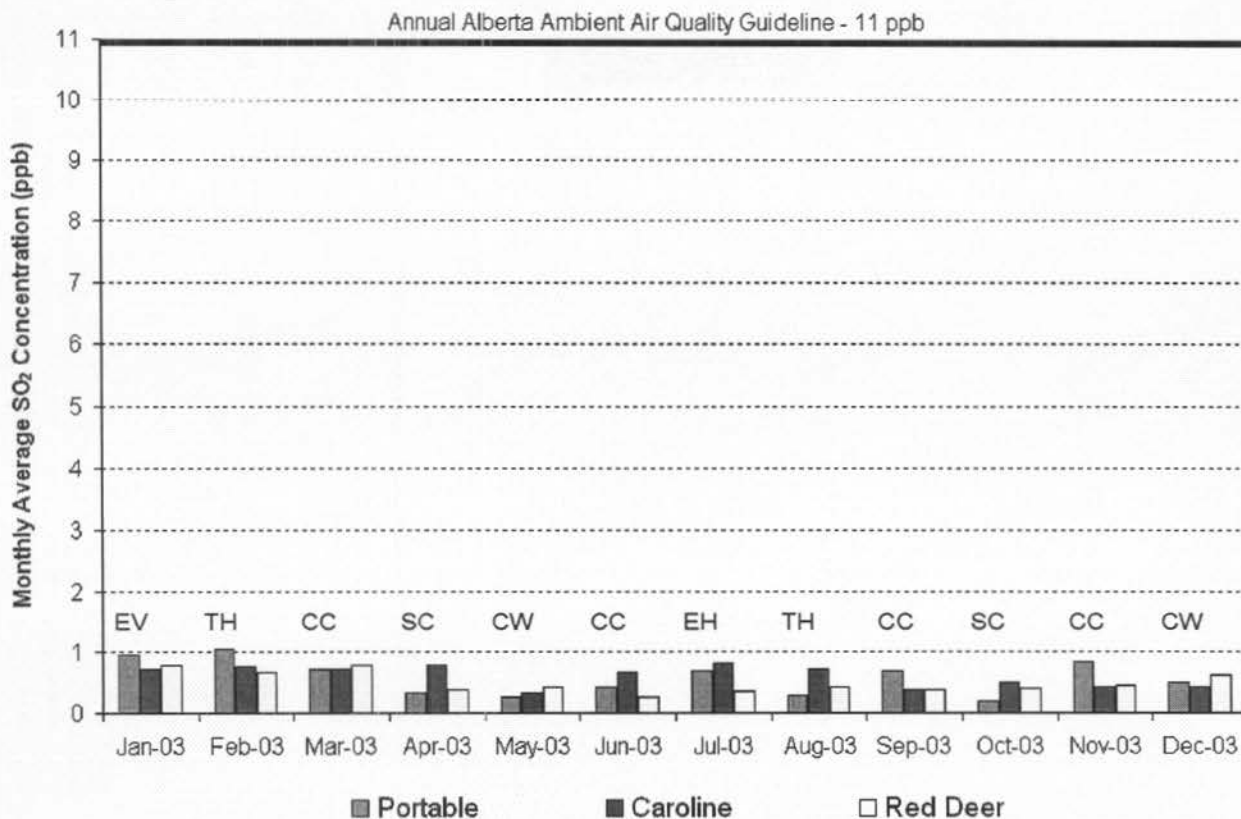
2003. It is estimated that sulphur dioxide emissions from industrial sources located within PAMZ totaled 46,667 tonnes in 2003, primarily from the oil and gas sector. Improved operating efficiencies, process improvements, lower sulphur inlet rates and an overall reduction in flaring all contributed to the decrease.

The Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guidelines (AAAQG) for sulphur dioxide are:

- 172 ppb averaged over a one-hour period
- 57 ppb averaged over a twenty-four hour period
- 11 ppb as an annual arithmetic mean

The annual average sulphur dioxide concentration observed at the Caroline Station in 2003 was 0.6 ppb, a 40% decrease from 2002. The annual average sulphur dioxide concentrations observed at the Red Deer Station and Hightower Stations were 0.5 ppb and 0.1 ppb respectively. These results are consistent with the stations' relative distance from oil and gas producing operations. The Red Deer annual average was below the average observed in Fort McMurray (0.9 ppb), a similarly sized city but one located nearer to oil and gas producing operations and also below the averages of larger cities, where the emissions are primarily associated with motor vehicles. The annual average sulphur dioxide concentration observed with the Portable Station in 2003 was 0.6 ppb, with the maximum monthly average concentration of 1.0 ppb observed while the station was located at the Three Hills site in February-March. All of the above results are low and significantly below the annual average AAAQG of 11 ppb.

The maximum one-hour average sulphur dioxide concentrations observed at the Caroline (74 ppb), Crossfield-Carstairs (18 ppb), Red Deer (18 ppb) and Hightower (9



ppb) respectively were 43%, 10%, 10% and 5% of the one-hour average AAAQG.

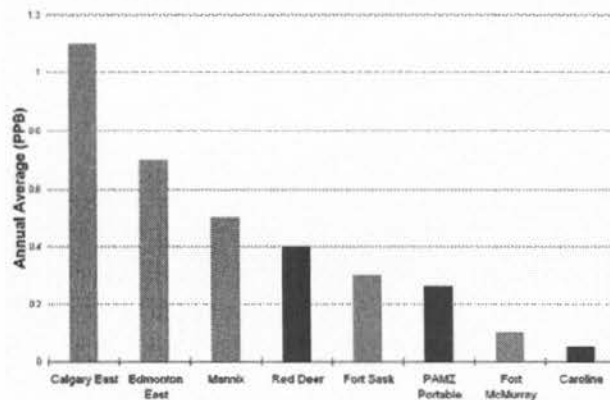
The maximum one-hour average sulphur dioxide values observed at the Caroline and Red Deer Stations occurred in April and February with west-southwest and north winds respectively. The maximum one-hour average sul-

phur dioxide value observed at the Portable Station was recorded with south-southwest winds when the station was located at the Crossfield-Carstairs Site in March. The west-southwest and south-southwest directions for the Caroline and Crossfield-Carstairs sites respectively are directions associated with various local oil and gas production activities.

6.1.2 Hydrogen Sulphide

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) is a colourless gas with a rotten egg odour. While most people can smell hydrogen sulphide at approximately 10 ppb, there are some sensitive individuals who can detect it at concentrations as low as 0.5 ppb. Hydrogen sulphide is heavier than air and is generally emitted at lower temperatures, so it does not disperse rapidly when stagnant meteorological conditions are present and may linger in low-lying areas such as valleys.

At concentrations of 1,000-5,000 ppb, H₂S causes a moderate to strong offensive odour and people may experience nausea, tearing of the eyes, headaches or loss of sleep following prolonged exposure. By 10,000 ppb, the symptoms may increase or persist with lung irritation and damage to eyes occurring at levels of 20,000 ppb.

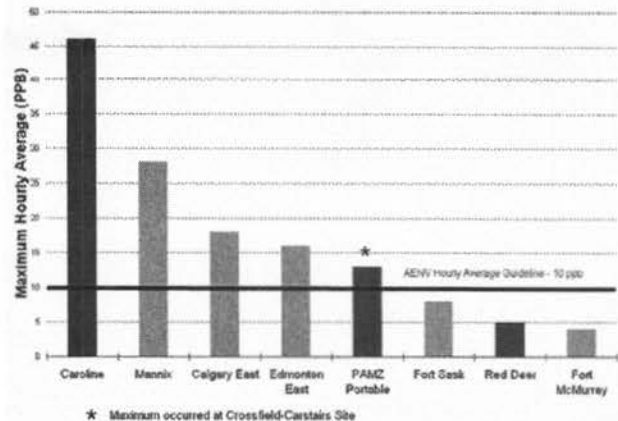


H₂S - 2003 Station Averages

The decomposition of organic matter by bacteria under anaerobic conditions (no oxygen) produces hydrogen sulphide. Natural sources of hydrogen sulphide include sulphur hot springs, sloughs, swamps, muskegs and lakes. Hydrogen sulphide is also produced by chemical reactions within the deeply buried sedimentary rocks found in the foothills of the Canadian Rockies. "Sour" gas is natural gas containing hydrogen sulphide. Industrial sources of hydrogen sulphide include fugitive emissions from sour gas processing plants, sulphur pouring and remelting operations, flaring, petroleum refineries, tank farms, oil sands facilities, sewage and manure treatment facilities, pulp and paper plants which use the kraft pulping process and various intensive livestock operations. The AAAQG for hydrogen sulphide are based on an odour threshold of 10 ppb. The guidelines for hydrogen sulphide are:

- 10 ppb averaged over a one-hour period
- 3 ppb average over a twenty-four hour period

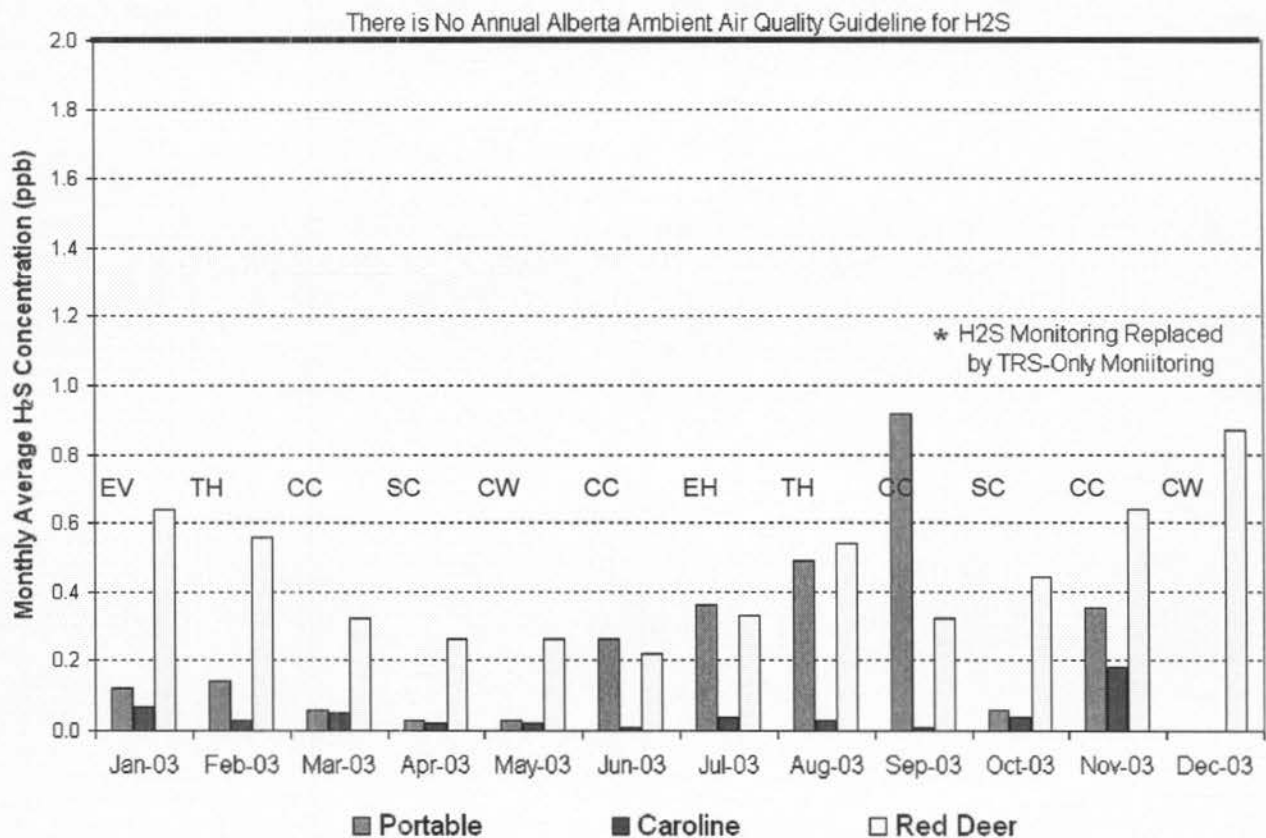
The annual average hydrogen sulphide concentration observed at both the Caroline and Portable Stations in 2003 was 0.1 and 0.3 ppb respectively. These values are lower than the annual average concentration of 0.5 ppb observed at Mannix, a station located near two large oil sands processing facilities near Fort McMurray. The maximum monthly average concentration of 0.9 ppb was observed at the portable station when it was located at the



H₂S - 2003 Station Maximums

Crossfield-Carstairs site in November. The average hydrogen sulphide concentration observed at the Red Deer Station in 2003 was 0.4 ppb, a value lower than those recorded for similarly located stations in East Calgary and East Edmonton which were 1.1 ppb and 0.7 ppb respectively.

Hydrogen sulphide concentrations observed at the Caroline station in 2003 exceeded the one-hour average H₂S AAAQG on 1 occasion in March and on 2 occasions in November with a maximum observed one-hour concen-



tration of 46 ppb. The source of this reading in November was dairy manure spreading on a nearby field. In November, the one-hour average H₂S AAAQG was exceeded on 2 occasions at the Cross-field Carstairs location. The source of these two readings was also hog manure spreading on a field upwind of the monitoring site. During 2003 there were no exceedences of the one-hour average H₂S AAAQG observed at the Red Deer Station. For

comparison purposes, the maximum observed one-hour concentrations at the Mannix, Calgary East and Edmonton East stations in 2003 were 28, 18 and 16 ppb respectively. During 2003 there were a total of 117, 10 and 9 exceedences of the one-hour average H₂S AAAQG observed at the Calgary East, Mannix and Edmonton East Stations respectively.

6.1.3 Total Reduced Sulphur Compounds

The term "total reduced sulphur compounds" (TRS) is used to describe hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans and other reduced sulphur compounds such as carbonyl sulphide (COS) and carbon disulphide (CS₂). All of these compounds have characteristic odours that are detectable by people at very low concentrations.

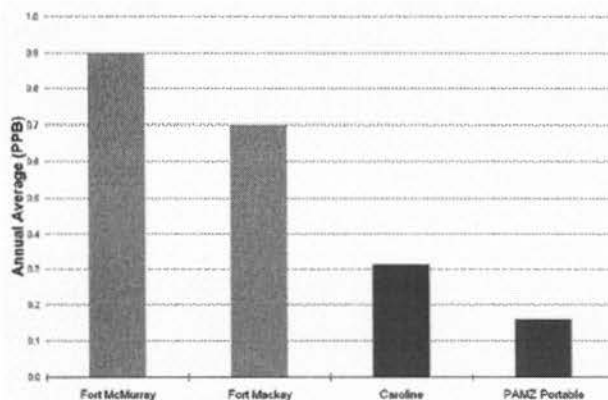
The major component of the TRS observed by the PAMZ continuous monitors is hydrogen sulphide. The sources of hydrogen sulphide have been discussed previously. The sources of the other reduced sulphur compounds are treatment lagoons associated with kraft paper mills, incomplete combustion in sour gas flares and fugitive emissions from pipelines (mercaptans are used as an odorant in natural gas).

While there are currently no AAAQG for TRS in general, there are guidelines for H₂S specifically as reported earlier. TRS is monitored at the Caroline and Portable Stations but not at Red Deer or Hightower. It is important to note that the TRS results include H₂S concentrations and that the JWEL data review concluded that within the zone observed TRS is essentially all H₂S on all but three occasions per year.

The average annual total reduced sulphur concentrations observed at the Caroline and Portable Stations in 2002 were 0.31 and 0.16 ppb respectively, levels similar to those observed in 2002. The maximum monthly average concentration of 0.6 ppb for the Portable Station was observed when the station was located at the Three Hills in August and September.

The annual average values are also lower than those observed at two similarly located stations in the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA) Monitoring Network. The Fort Mackay Station, located near two large oil sands processing facilities near Fort McMurray, had an annual average TRS concentration of 0.9 ppb. The second station in Fort McMurray, a city also situated downwind from oil sands refining operations, had an average TRS concentration of 0.7 ppb.

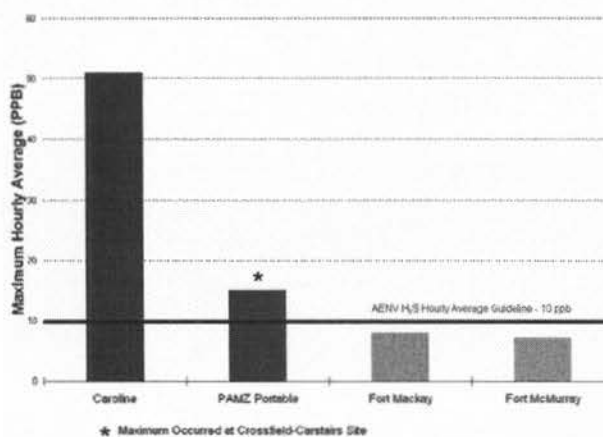
The maximum one-hour average TRS concentration observed at the Caroline Station was 51 ppb observed in November. The maximum hourly average TRS concentra-



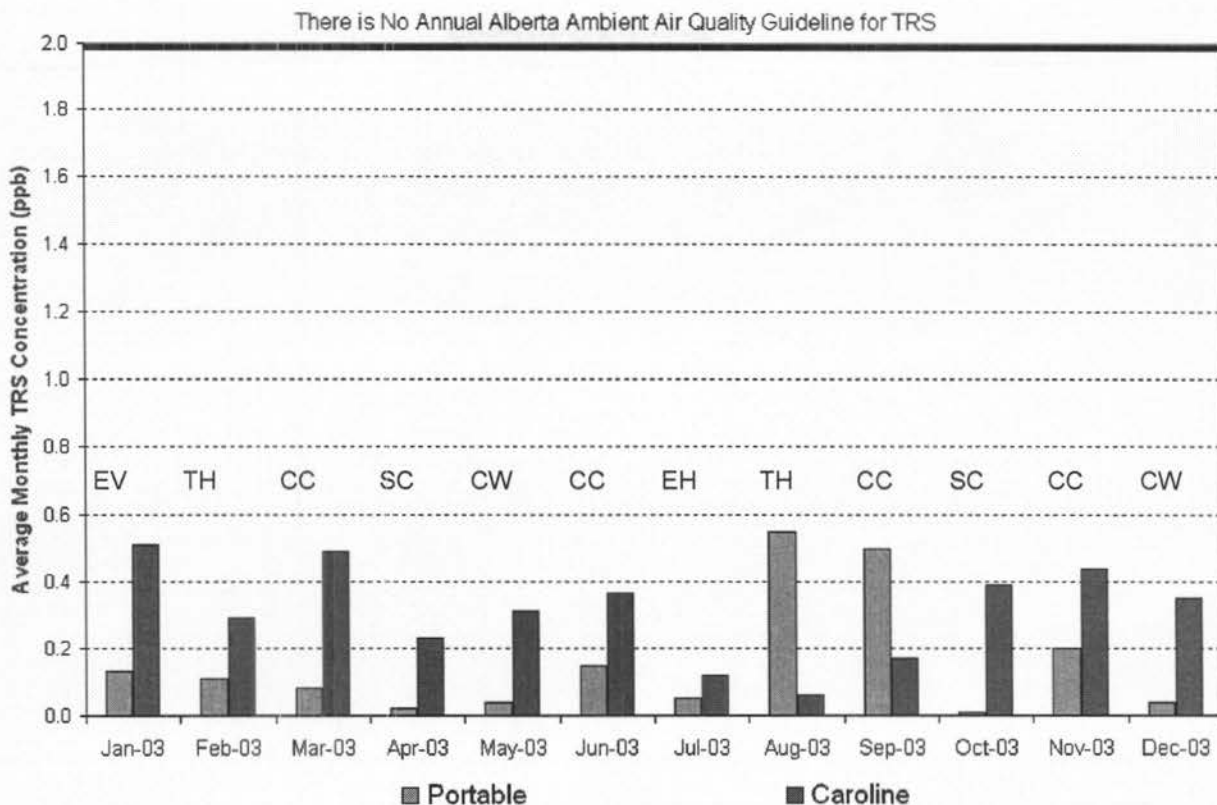
TRS - 2003 Station Averages

tion observed at the Portable Station was 15 ppb recorded in November when the station was at the Cross-field-Carstairs Site. As reported earlier the sources of these readings were H₂S emissions from hog manure being spread on nearby fields.

During 2002, the maximum hourly average TRS concentrations observed at the Fort McMurray and Fort Mackay stations (H₂S is not monitored specifically at these sites) were 7 and 8 ppb, respectively.



TRS 2003 Station Maximums



6.1.4 Oxides of Nitrogen

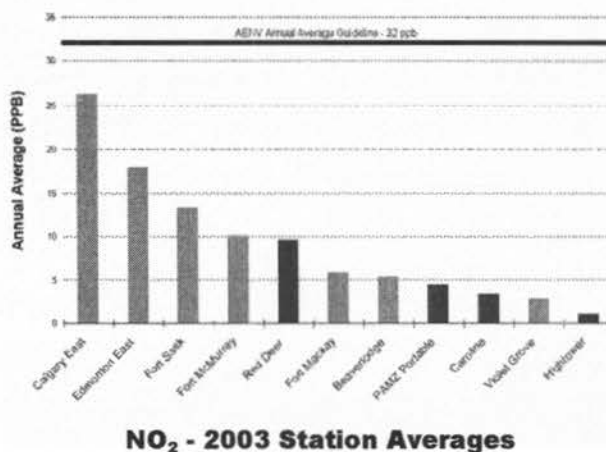
Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), mostly in the form of nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), are products of all types of combustion, but are primarily produced by combustion at higher temperatures. For the purposes of air quality monitoring, oxides of nitrogen are considered to be the sum of nitric oxide and nitrogen dioxide. Most oxides of nitrogen are emitted in the form of nitric oxide. Nitric oxide reacts rapidly in the atmosphere through various mechanisms to form nitrogen dioxide. Nitrogen dioxide is a reddish-brown gas with a pungent irritating odour.

Oxides of nitrogen emissions are produced by transportation sources (automobiles, trucks, trains), industrial sources (oil and gas industries) and power generation plants. Other sources of oxides of nitrogen include natural gas combustion (e.g. home heating), heating fuel combustion and forest fires. The largest urban source of oxides of nitrogen is emissions from motor vehicles.

The AAAQG for nitrogen dioxide, the major component of concern in the ambient atmosphere, are:

- 212 ppb averaged over a one-hour period
- 106 ppb averaged over a twenty-four hour period
- 32 ppb as an annual arithmetic mean

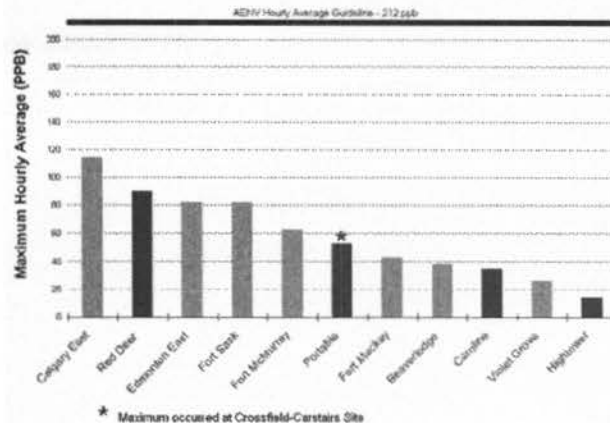
At higher concentrations, nitrogen dioxide is an irritating gas that may constrict the airways of asthmatics and increase the susceptibility to infection in the general population. It is a major component of atmospheric photochemical reactions that lead to smog formation, acid rain and ground level ozone formation and destruction. Exposure of vegetation to high concentrations of oxides of



nitrogen results in observable effects such as leaf colouring and impairment of leaf function.

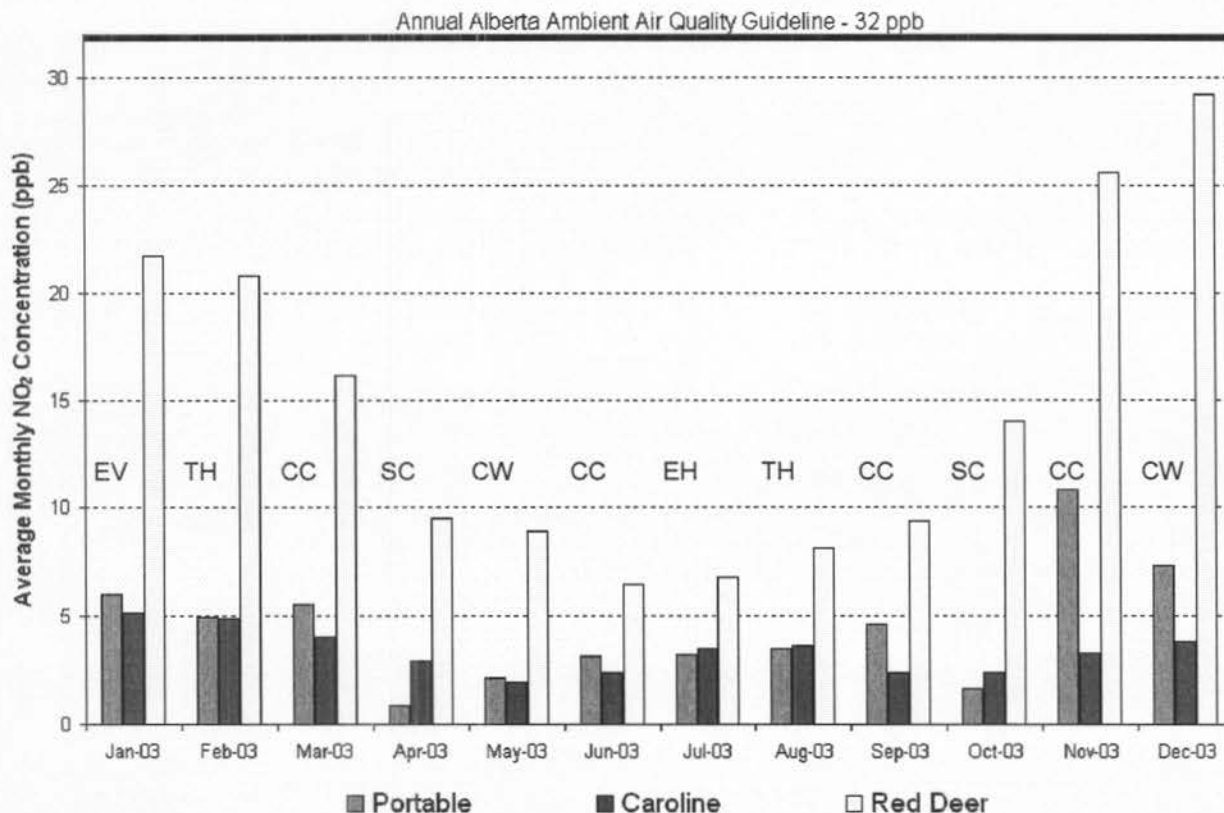
The annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration observed at the Caroline Station in 2003 was 3.3 ppb. The overall annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration observed at the Portable Station in 2003 was 4.5 ppb. These levels are similar to those observed in 2002. The portable station's maximum monthly average concentration of 10.8 ppb was observed while the station was located at the Crossfield-Carstairs site in November and December. The average annual nitrogen dioxide concentrations observed at the Red Deer Station and Hightower Stations during the year were 9.6 and 1.1 ppb, respectively. These levels are also similar to those observed in 2002. The annual average concentration for Red Deer is slightly lower than the average of 13.3 ppb observed for a station located in the similarly sized city of Fort Saskatchewan. These results are all consistent with the location of the stations relative to their distances from emission sources, primarily motor vehicle traffic and compressor stations.

The annual average nitrogen dioxide concentrations for all sites in the PAMZ monitoring program network are less than 30% of the AAAQG of 32 ppb. These values are also lower than the 2003 average concentrations measured in the downtown areas of Alberta's two largest cities, Edmonton and Calgary, where emissions are primarily from motor vehicles.



NO₂ - 2003 Station Maximums

The maximum one-hour average nitrogen dioxide concentrations observed at the Red Deer (90 ppb), Crossfield-Carstairs (53 ppb), Caroline (35 ppb), and Hightower (14 ppb) respectively were 42%, 25%, 17% and 7% of the one-hour average AAAQG. Again, these results are all consistent with the stations' proximity to motor vehicle traffic and compressor stations. The maximum hourly average nitrogen dioxide values at the Caroline, Portable and Red Deer Stations occurred when the winds were from directions associated with motor vehicle traffic.



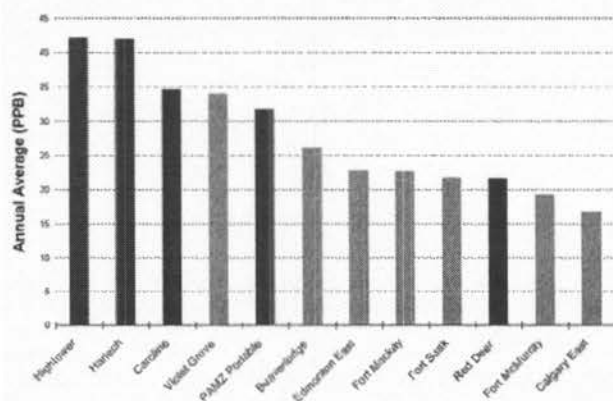
6.1.5 Ozone

Ozone (O_3) is a colorless gas that at normal outdoor concentrations is odourless. However, ozone does have a distinctive sharp odour when found at higher concentrations, such as those associated with electrical discharges from lightning storms or photocopiers.

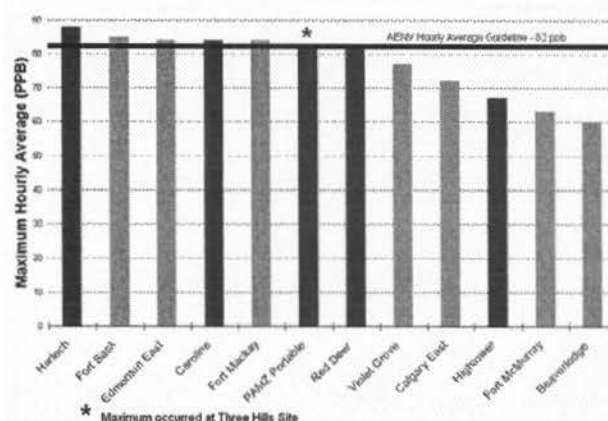
At higher concentrations, ozone's health effects can include reduced lung function; aggravated existing respiratory illness; and irritated eyes, nose, and throat as it is a strong oxidizer. High concentrations can reduce crop yields. Chronic exposure can cause permanent damage to the alveoli of the lungs.

The ozone layer in the upper atmosphere (stratosphere) absorbs UV radiation and creates a warm layer of air in the stratosphere. The ozone layer is, therefore, responsible for the thermal structure of the stratosphere. Stratospheric ozone shields the Earth against harmful rays from the sun, particularly ultraviolet B radiation. Ozone that is present at ground level (troposphere) is a pollutant, as it is involved with oxides of nitrogen in the photochemical production of many of the constituents of air pollution. It is also a primary constituent of smog.

Globally, ground-level ozone is mostly anthropogenic. However ozone is different from other pollutants in that it is not emitted directly into the air. It is a "secondary" pollutant because it is produced when two "primary" precursor pollutants, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), react in the presence of heat and sunlight under stagnant meteorological conditions. VOCs are emitted from a variety of sources, including motor vehicles, chemical plants, refineries, factories, consumer and commercial products, other industrial sources and forests. Ozone and the precursor pollutants that cause ozone can also be transported into an area from pollution sources, such as urban centers and industrial complexes,



O_3 - 2003 Station Averages



O_3 - 2003 Station Maximums

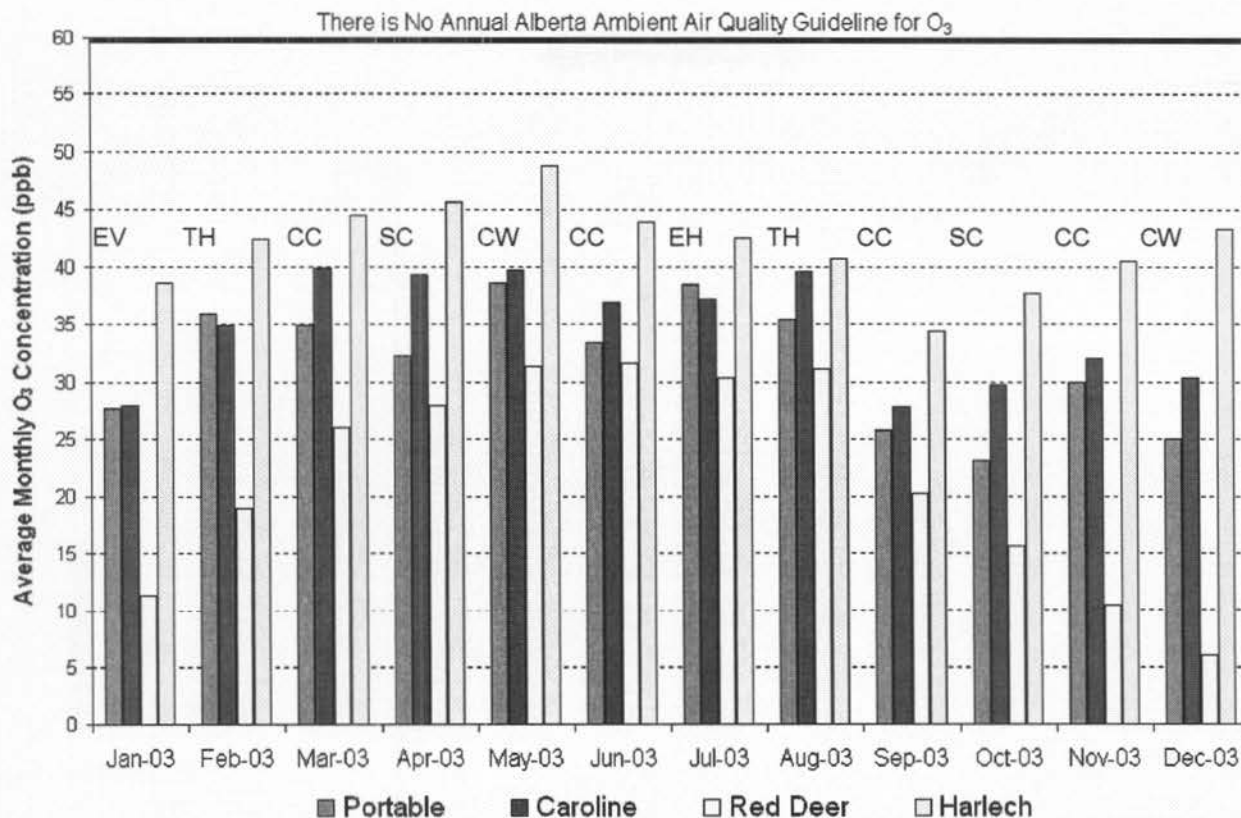
that are located hundreds of kilometers upwind. A major source of VOCs in rural areas is natural emissions from trees and vegetation.

Ozone can be destroyed through reactions with nitric oxide. In Alberta, ozone concentrations are generally lower at urban locations than at rural locations, most likely because of the destruction of ozone by nitric oxide emitted by motor vehicles. In Alberta, maximum ozone values are generally recorded during the late spring and summer when ozone production in the lower atmosphere is at a maximum due to a peak in incoming sunlight combined with stagnant weather conditions. At other times of the year, high daily average ozone values may be influenced by dynamic atmospheric processes such as tropopause folding and episodes of stratospheric ozone intrusion.

A Canada Wide Standard (www.ccme.ca/initiatives/standards) for ozone has been issued. Several PAMZ members and PAMZ itself were represented on the Clean Air Strategic Alliance project team that developed a guidance document for the management of ozone as well as particulate matter in Alberta (www.casahome.org/uploads/PMO3_AB_Guidance_DocumentSEP-18-2003.pdf). The AAAQG for ozone is:

- 82 ppb averaged over a one-hour period

The Canada Wide Standard for Ozone is 65 ppb based on an 8-hour running average. Achievement of the standard will be based on averaging the annual 4th highest daily 8-hour average Ozone value over 3 consecutive years. In 2003, PAMZ began calculating and collecting 8-hour running average O_3 concentrations for its Caroline, Harlech and Portable Stations. During 2003, there were 11, 8 and 8 days for the Harlech, Caroline and Portable Stations respectively on which there were 8-hour average O_3 concentrations greater than the 65 ppb.



During 2003 several exceedences of the one-hour average O₃ AAAQG were observed at the Caroline (2), Harlech (3) and Red Deer (6) Sites. These exceedences all occurred during August and September and were associated with significant upwind forest fire activity that was occurring at the same time. Emissions generated from forest fires during dry, hot and sunny periods are frequently the source of production for large amounts of O₃. No exceedences of the one-hour average O₃ AAAQG were observed at the Portable and Hightower Stations in 2003.

The maximum one-hour average ozone concentrations observed at the Caroline, Red Deer and Harlech Stations were 84, 86 and 88 ppb respectively. All of these exceedences were observed on August 15. The maximum one-hour average ozone concentration observed at the Portable Station was the 82 ppb reading also observed on August 15 while the station was at the Three Hills Lo-

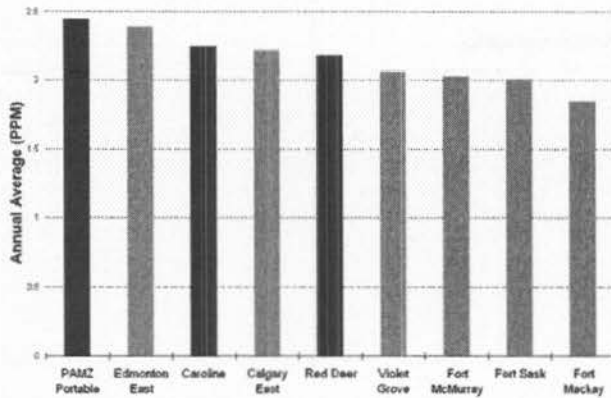
cation. The maximum one-hour average ozone concentration observed at the Hightower Station was the 67 ppb reading recorded in July. High ozone levels observed at the Harlech station in the spring and fall are being investigated further for evidence of stratospheric intrusion episodes.

The Hightower and Harlech Stations, located in areas remote from industrial activity, both measured an annual average concentration of 42 ppb. The average annual ozone concentrations measured at the Caroline and Portable were 35 ppb and 32 respectively. The annual average concentration of 22 ppb observed at the Red Deer Station is significantly lower most likely due to the effect of motor vehicle emissions discussed earlier. All these values are consistent with and typical of the values observed at other remote, rural and urban locations where continuous monitoring is conducted in Alberta.

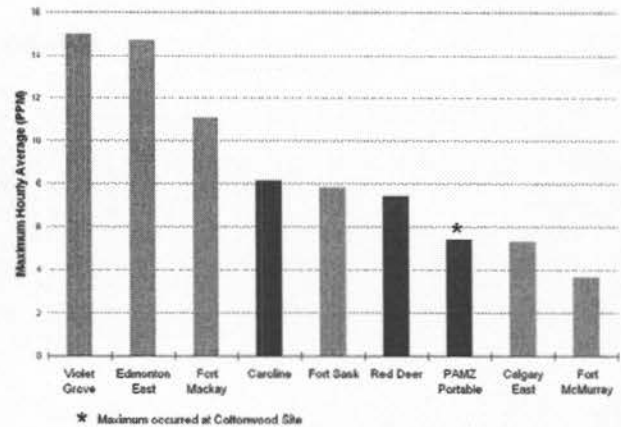
6.1.6 Hydrocarbons

Hydrocarbons are divided into two broad categories, "reactive" and "non-reactive" hydrocarbons. The term "total hydrocarbons" (THC) refers to a broad family of chemicals that contain carbon and hydrogen atoms and includes both reactive and non-reactive hydrocarbons.

Reactive hydrocarbons include many volatile organic compounds such as alkenes, alkynes, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzenes and xylenes and other aromatics. Reactive hydrocarbons are important because they can react with oxides of nitrogen in the presence of sunlight to form



THC - 2003 Station Averages



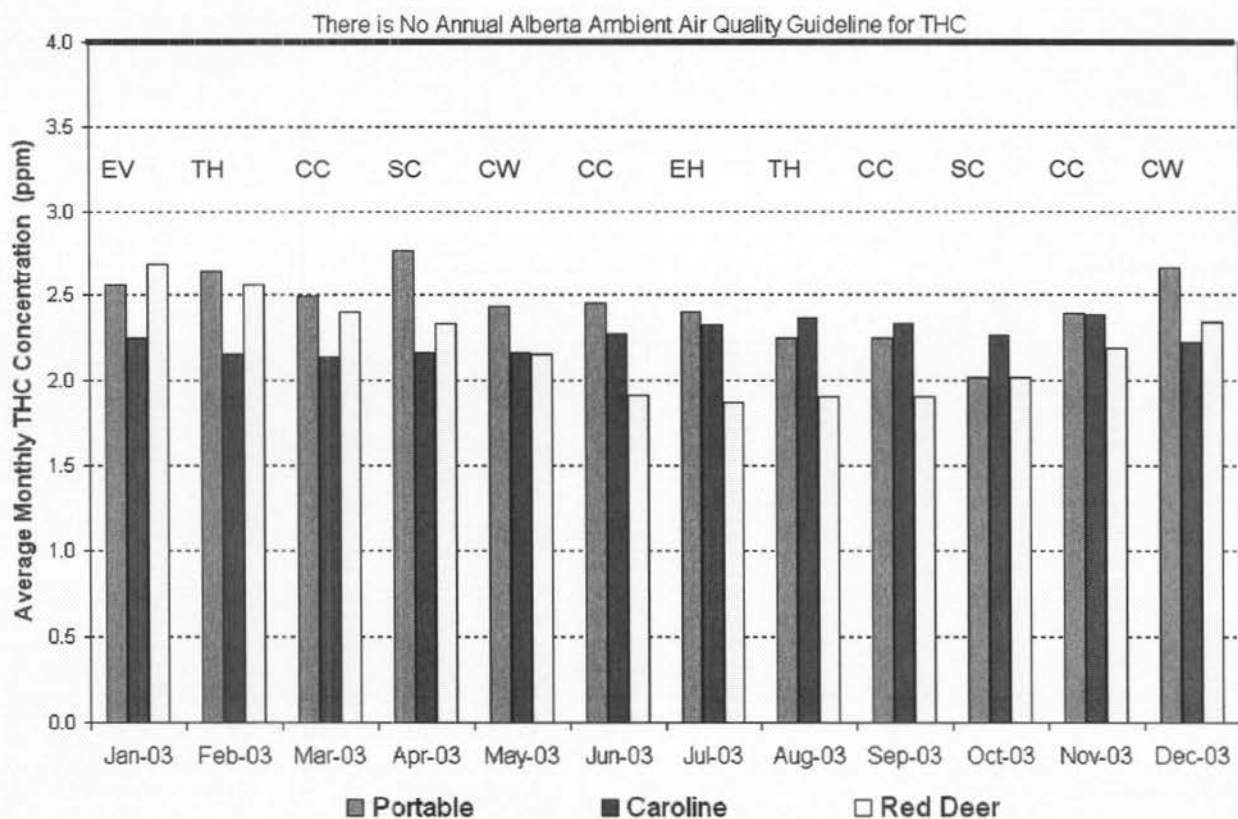
THC - 2003 Station Maximums

ozone and may be toxic to humans, animals or vegetation. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are of particular interest because they are less volatile than other reactive hydrocarbons and many are known carcinogens.

Trees and plants are major natural emitters of reactive hydrocarbons with other significant sources being intensive livestock operations, vehicular emissions, gasoline marketing and storage tanks, petroleum and chemical industries, dry cleaning, fireplaces, natural gas combus-

tion and aircraft traffic. Motor vehicles are the major source of hydrocarbons in urban areas.

The major non-reactive hydrocarbon in the atmosphere is methane, which is a naturally occurring colorless, odorless gas that is regarded by many to be a major contributor to the greenhouse effect. Large amounts of methane are produced naturally from bogs, shallow lakes and soils through the decay of vegetation under anaerobic conditions. The global background total hydrocarbon level is



currently about 1.8 ppm consisting primarily of methane. Human activity is contributing to a worldwide increase in ambient methane concentrations of approximately 2-8 ppb/year in recent years.

While Alberta does not have guidelines for ambient (outdoor) concentrations of total hydrocarbons it does have guidelines for some specific reactive hydrocarbons such as benzene and styrene. The establishment of guidelines for more reactive hydrocarbons is currently being considered.

In 2003, the PAMZ program monitored both Total Hydrocarbons and Methane concentrations at its Portable Station. Total Hydrocarbon concentrations were monitored at the Caroline Station and Red Deer Stations. Total hydrocarbons are not monitored continuously at the Hightower Station.

The annual average total hydrocarbon concentration observed at the Caroline Station in 2002 was 2.2 ppm. This average is slightly higher than that observed during the same time period at the Violet Grove Station (2.1 ppm), located near Drayton Valley. The annual average total hydrocarbon concentration observed at the Red Deer

Station during 2003 was 2.2 ppm, which was slightly higher than those observed in Fort McMurray and Fort Saskatchewan, but slightly less than those observed in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. The annual average total hydrocarbon concentration observed with the Portable Station in 2003 was 2.4 ppm, with the highest monthly average concentration of 2.8 ppm observed while the station was located at the Sunchild site in April and May. This site was located in a boreal forest environment and the higher average is likely associated with natural hydrocarbon emissions from the forest.

The maximum one-hour average THC concentration observed at the Caroline Station was 8.1 ppm and was associated with westerly winds, a direction associated with local oil and gas production activities. The maximum one-hour average THC concentration observed with the Portable Station was the 5.4 ppm recorded with light east winds while the station was located at the Cottonwood Site in December. The maximum one-hour average THC concentration of 7.4 ppm observed at the Red Deer Station occurred with light northwest winds, a direction associated with local sewage treatment facilities.

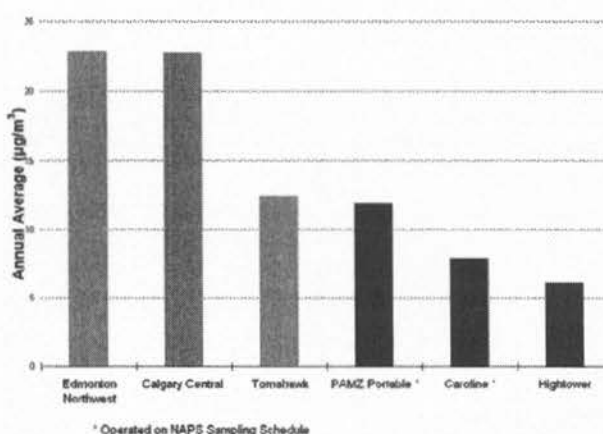
6.1.7 Inhalable Particulates

The term inhalable particulates, or PM_{10} , refers to particles that have a diameter of less than 10 microns and are suspended in the air for an indefinite period of time. PM_{10} is a mixture of various substances. These substances occur in the form of solid particles or as liquid drops. Some particles are emitted directly into the atmosphere. Other particles result from gases that are transformed into particles through physical and chemical processes in the atmosphere.

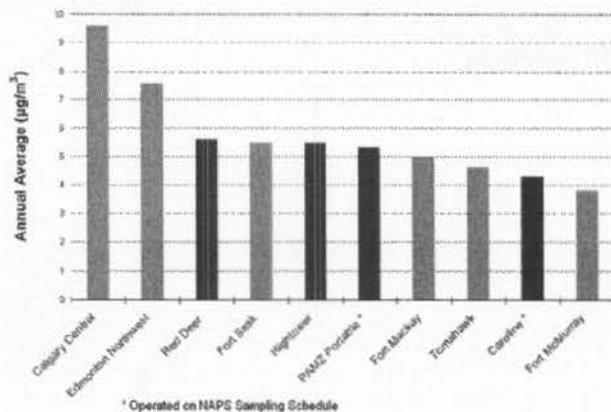
PM_{10} can be divided into two groups of particles based on size: fine particles and coarse particles. The fine particles are those particles that are less than about 2.5 microns in diameter and are known collectively as $PM_{2.5}$. In contrast, the coarse particles are those that are greater than about 2.5 microns in diameter.

Generally, the fine particles pose the greater health risk because these particles can be deposited deep in the lung and contain substances that may be harmful to health. In addition to their health impacts, the fine particles are the main contributors to reduced visibility. The particles give smog its colour. This fine fraction is also known as respirable particulate. Particulate pollution can cause eye, nose and throat irritation and other health problems. Numerous studies have linked respirable particulate matter to aggravated heart and lung diseases such as asthma, bronchitis and emphysema.

In Alberta, sources of inhalable particulates include soil, road dust, dust resulting from other human activities (e.g. harvesting), smoke from forest fires, smoke from recreational sources (e.g. campfires and fireplaces), smoke from other various sources (e.g. stubble-burning), vehicle exhaust emissions, and industrial emission sources (e.g. power plants, cement manufacturing facilities, coal mining operations and the forest products industry).



PM_{10} - 2003 Station Averages



PM_{2.5} - 2002 Station Averages

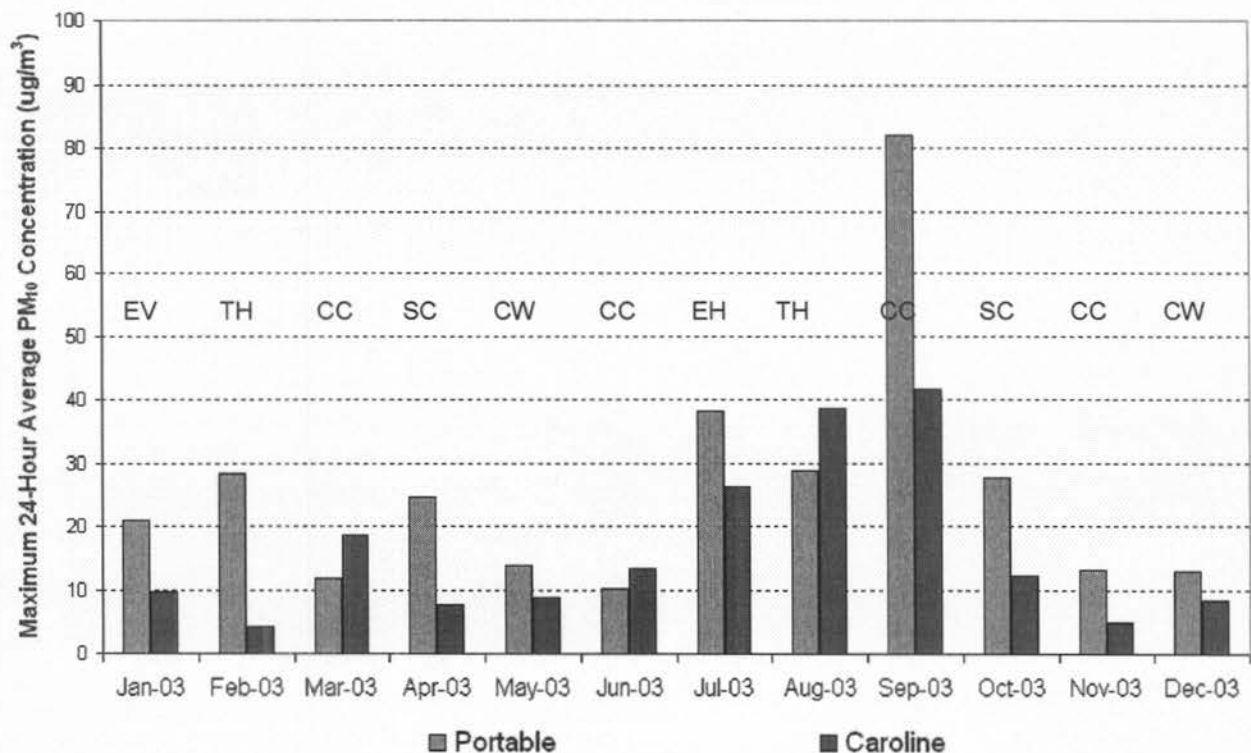
The PAMZ Monitoring Program utilizes integrated particulate samplers to collect both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at its Caroline and Portable Stations. PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations were monitored continuously at the Hightower Station, while only PM_{2.5} was monitored at the Red Deer Station during 2003. Integrated particulate sampling involves drawing a known volume of air through a filter to collect a specific pollutant. After a known period of exposure, the filter is analyzed gravimetrically (weighed) in a laboratory to determine the amount of particulate that

was collected, from which an average ambient air concentration can be determined.

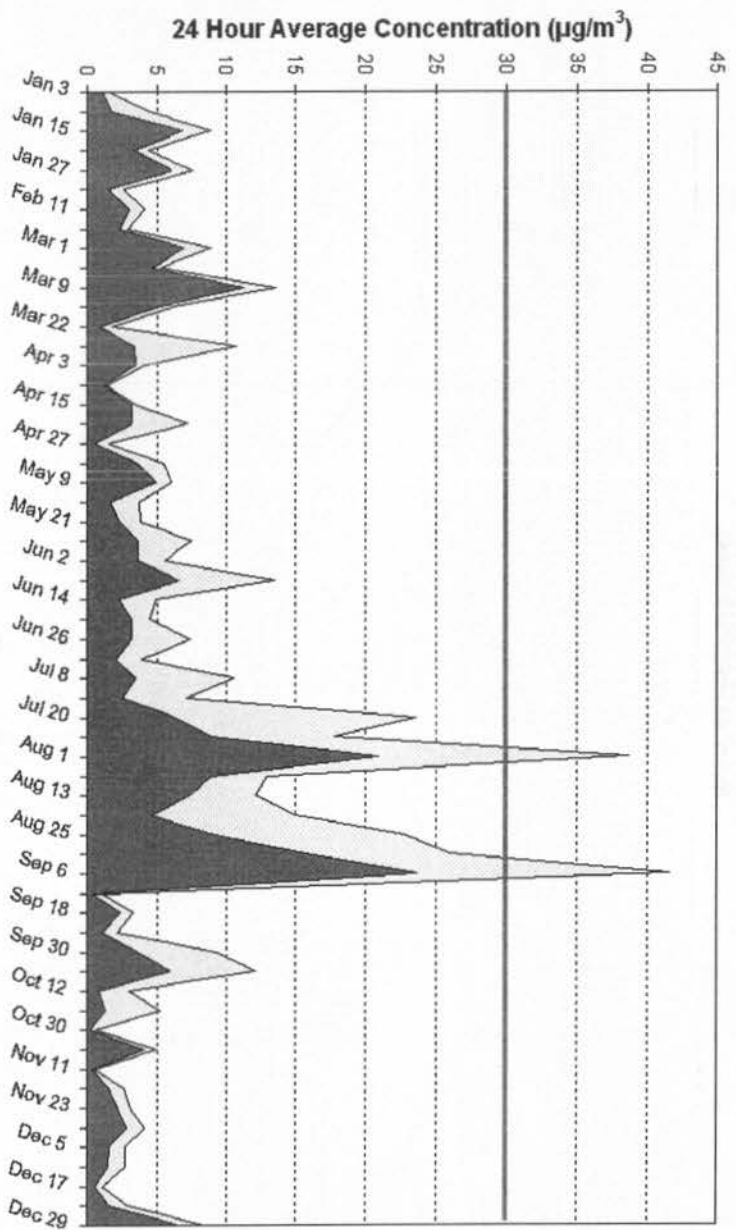
The PAMZ program collects particulate samples every six days for a twenty-four hour period, on the National Air Pollution Surveillance (www.etc-cte.ec.gc.ca/NAPS) Schedule, the same schedule used by most of the AQM Networks located throughout Canada. While the PAMZ program is currently focused on quantitative analysis of the filters, these filters are retained and further analysis can be performed to determine the compounds that are present in the sample for the purposes of source apportionment or other reasons. There are currently no Alberta Guidelines for PM₁₀ or PM_{2.5}. A Canada Wide Standard (CWS) for PM_{2.5} has been issued. The CWS for PM_{2.5} is a 24 hour average of 30 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³) based on the 98th percentile ambient measured annually, and averaged over 3 consecutive years.

In 2003, a systematic error in the calculation of previously-reported PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} concentrations for the PAMZ Regional AQM Program was discovered. The sample volumes used for the calculations were incorrect. As a result, values reported from 1999-2002 were significantly greater than those actually present. These values have been recalculated using the correct sample volumes and have replaced those originally reported to Al-

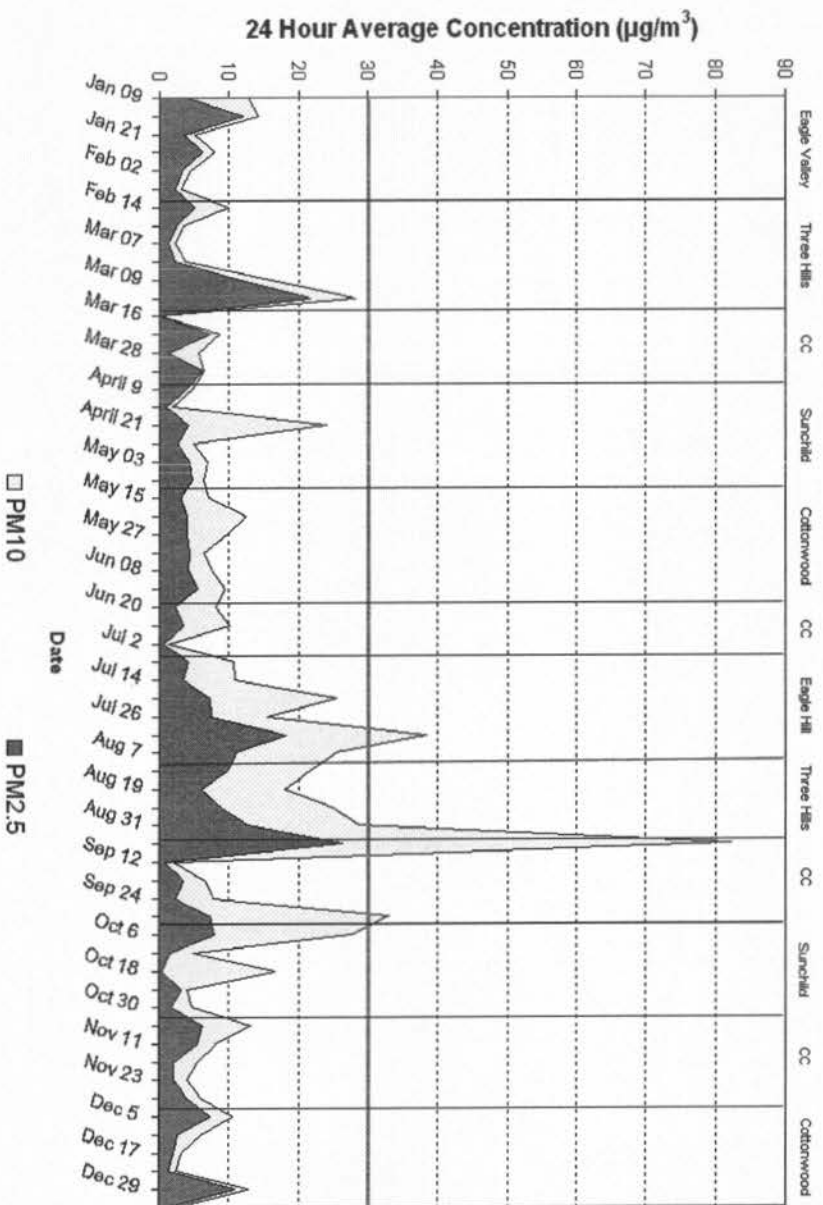
PAMZ Stations - 2003 Maximum PM₁₀ 24-Hour Averages



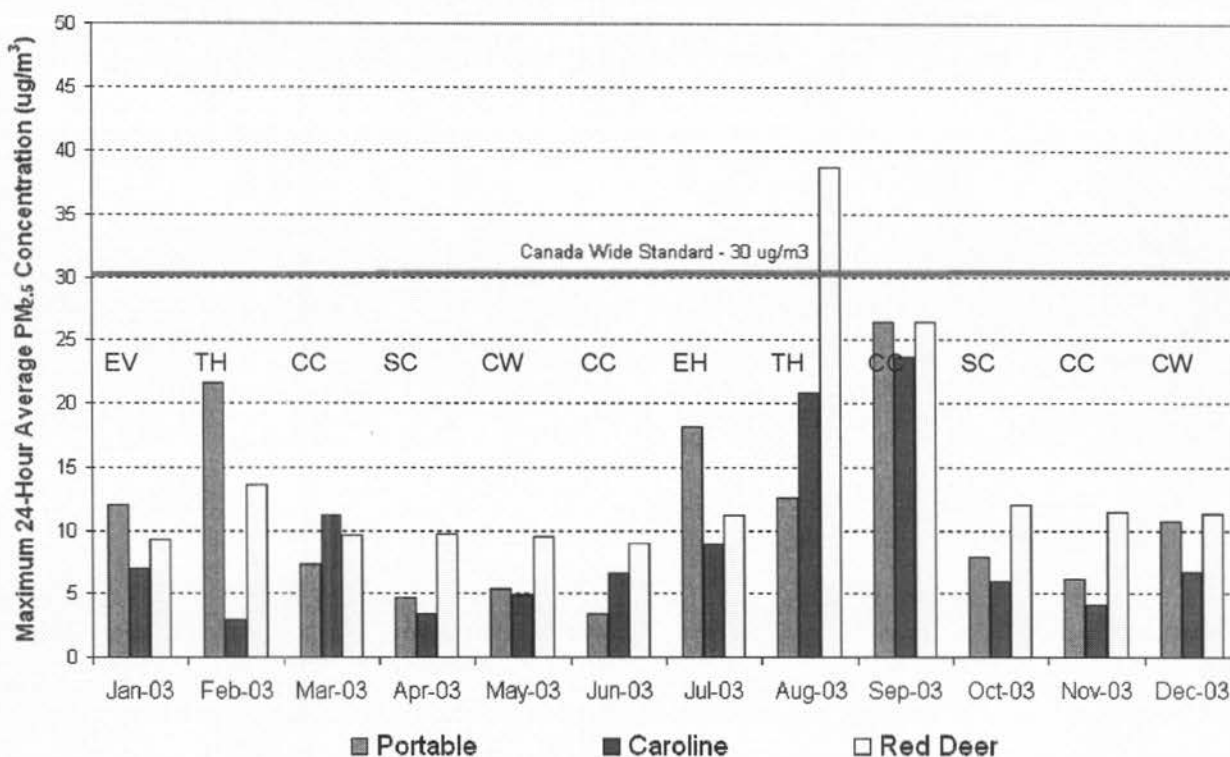
Inhalable & Respirable Particulate - Caroline - 2003



Inhalable & Respirable Particulate - Portable - 2003



PAMZ Stations - 2003 Maximum PM_{2.5} 24-Hour Averages



berta Environment and the CASA Data Warehouse. Particulate concentration data contained in this report has been correctly calculated using the correct volumes. The PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ ratios for co-located samples now display a strong correlation and values more typical of co-located samples in Alberta.

For 2003, the average PM₁₀ concentrations at the Caroline and Portable stations were significantly lower than those observed at urban locations such as Edmonton and Calgary. Based on the corrected data, the same relationship exists for the annual averages of PM₁₀ samples collected from 1999-2002. For 2003, the average PM_{2.5} concentrations at the Hightower, Caroline and Portable stations were significantly lower than those observed at urban locations such as Edmonton and Calgary, where a

significant portion of the PM_{2.5} monitored can be attributed directly to motor vehicle traffic. Again, based on the corrected data, the same relationship exists for the annual averages of PM_{2.5} samples collected from 1999-2002.

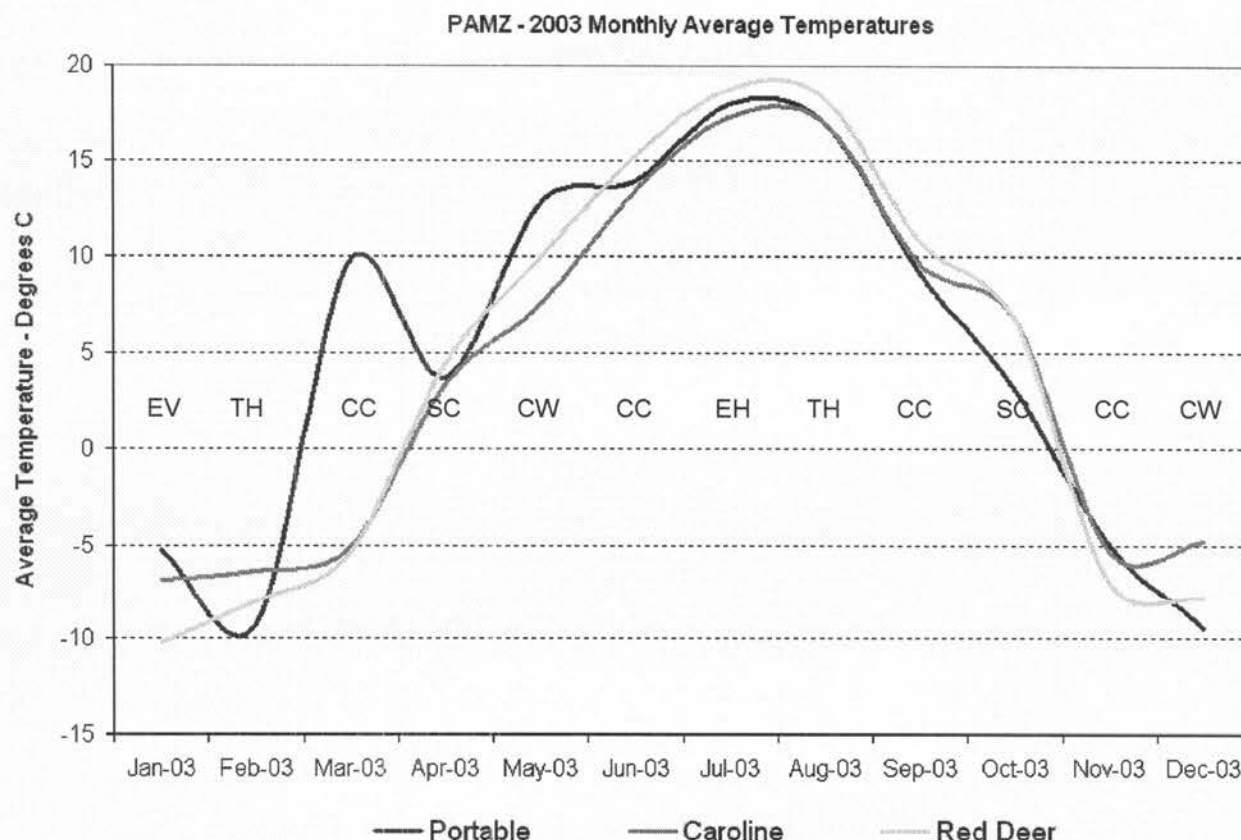
The relatively high PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} levels observed during the months of July, August and early September were directly attributable to significant upwind forest fire activity present during this time period. During 2003, no exceedences of the absolute PM_{2.5} CWS level were observed at the Caroline and Portable stations. In August, PM_{2.5} concentrations exceeded the absolute CWS level on three days at Red Deer and, in September, on one day at the Hightower Station. Again these levels were directly attributable to forest fires.

6.1.8 Meteorology

Air quality depends on the rate that pollutants are emitted to the atmosphere and the rate at which these compounds are dispersed away from the sources. Air pollution transport and dispersion are influenced by wind speed and direction, the temperature structure of the atmosphere, the solar cycle, turbulence and changes in these elements induced by local topography.

The interpretation of the continuous and passive data is supported by basic meteorological measurements of parameters that affect the transport and dispersion of emissions.

The meteorological parameters measured in support of the Parkland Airshed Management Zone's Air Quality



Monitoring Program are:

- wind speed and direction
- temperature
- solar radiation
- relative humidity

For 2003, the average temperature for the Caroline Station was 3.9 degrees C, with a maximum of 32.6 degrees C and a minimum of -30.1 degrees C. The 2003 average temperature for the Portable Station was 4.9 degrees C, with a maximum of 33.9 degrees C and a minimum of -34.3 degrees C, both of which were observed at the Three Hills Site. The 2003 average temperature for the Red Deer Station was 3.9 degrees, with a maximum of 34.9 degrees C and a minimum of -37.0 degrees C. The 2003 average temperature for the Hightower Ridge Station was 1.9 degrees, with a maximum of 27.8 degrees C and a minimum of -35.7 degrees C.

Winds at the Caroline Station were predominantly from the southwest and west, followed by winds from the northwest and southeast. At the Cottonwood location, the winds were predominantly from the southwest, followed by winds from the northwest. At the Crossfield-Carstairs location the winds were predominantly from the southwest. At the Eagle Hill location, the winds were predomi-

nantly from the southeast, followed by winds from the southwest. At the Eagle Valley location, the winds were predominantly from the southwest, followed by winds from the northwest. At the Sunchild location, the winds were predominantly from the southwest, followed by winds from the northwest. At the Three Hills location, the winds were predominantly from the northwest, followed by winds from the southeast.

The winds at the Red Deer Station were primarily from the south due to the influence of the Red Deer River valley in which the station is located. Winds at Hightower Ridge were predominantly from the west.



Program Manager, Kevin Warren at the Harlech Tower

6.2 Passive Monitoring

The PAMZ AQM Program uses an extensive network of passive monitors to collect air quality data over a large region (45,000 sq. km.). The resulting database is suitable for the identification of long term air quality trends and assessing spatial variability, a typical approach in making regional-scale air quality assessments. The advantages of the passive samplers used by PAMZ are their accuracy, low detectable limits, simple design, ease of use and cost effectiveness.

Passive samplers rely on the principles of permeation and diffusion to physically uptake the specific compound being sampled. This method is an alternative to active sampling or continuous monitoring where an air sample is drawn or forced mechanically into or through a collection device or past a detector.

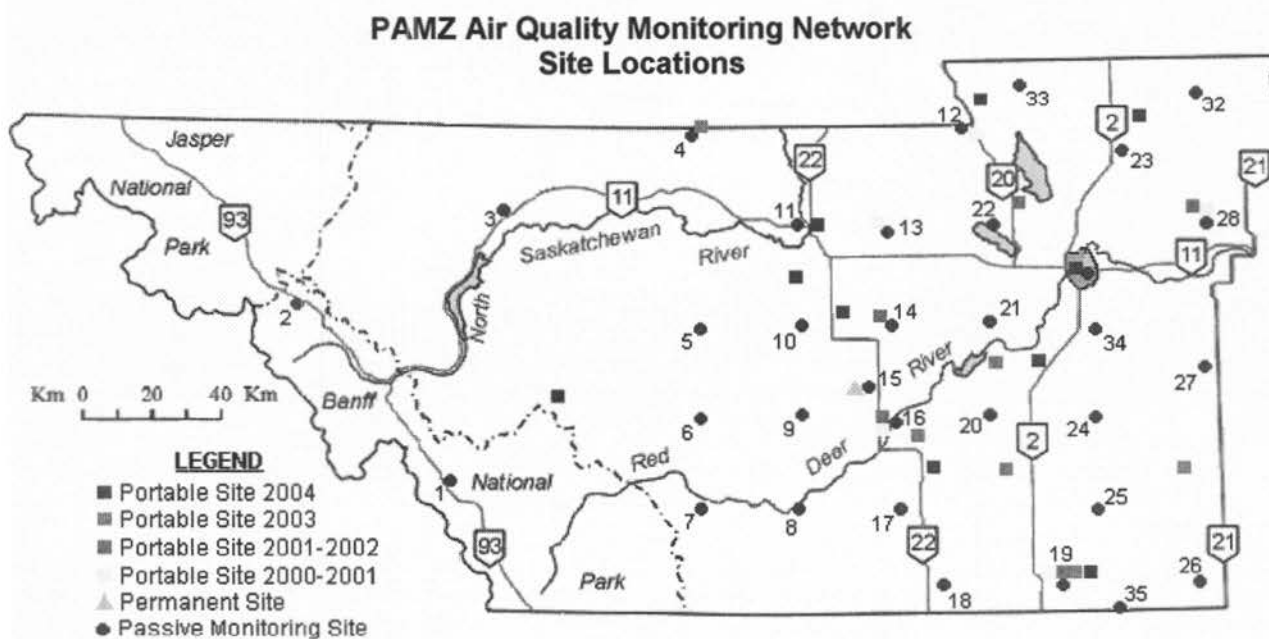
For 2003, the PAMZ Passive Monitoring Network consisted of thirty-four permanent stations and included passive data collected at the Red Deer AQM Station. Currently the parameters measured in the network are SO₂, NO₂ and O₃. O₃ only is monitored at the Harlech location. In general, the passive monitoring stations are located throughout the zone on a 3 X 3 township grid system, though there is a bias to the more developed eastern part of the zone, due in part to the limited accessibility of the zone's western regions. Passive monitoring is conducted year-round on a monthly interval. Average monthly concentrations are calculated for each site. After review and acceptance by the PAMZ program

manager, the passive data are archived in the CASA Data Warehouse. Post maps are used to summarize the results. The diameter of each circle in the post map is proportional to the monthly average concentration of the compound at each station. Some of the zone's major population centers are also indicated on the map. Monthly average post maps can be viewed on the association's website www.pamz.org. Hard copy and digital formats of the data and post maps of the results are available upon request, from the PAMZ program manager.

As in previous years, regression and correlation analyses of the monthly passive and continuous 2003 SO₂, NO₂ and O₃ data again concluded that the fit of the passive and continuous data was very good.

For 2003, H₂S Passive Monitors were co-located at the Caroline and Portable Continuous AQM Stations and evaluated for possible wider deployment throughout the PAMZ Passive Monitoring Network. The possible deployment of these monitors to help address flaring and ILO issues was a recommendation of the JWEL Program Assessment Report mentioned earlier.

Regression and correlation analyses of the monthly passive and continuous H₂S data indicated a good fit at lower concentrations but a poorer fit as levels increased. The evaluation study ended in December and a decision on any further deployment has been deferred.

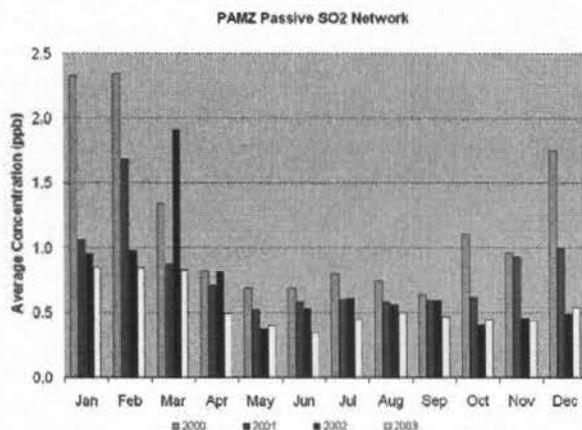


6.2.1 Sulphur Dioxide

The 2003 annual average SO₂ concentration for the entire network was 0.55 ppb, significantly below the Alberta Environment annual guideline of 11 ppb and 25% lower than the 2002 average of 0.73 ppb. This decrease is consistent with the trend observed during the previous three years of the network's operation. The decreasing trend (53% overall) in ambient SO₂ levels would seem to correspond to reductions in SO₂ emissions from sources within the zone (26% from 1999 - 2002). The emission reductions in the zone are due to a significant reduction in flaring and the efficiency improvements made to several large facilities located within the zone.

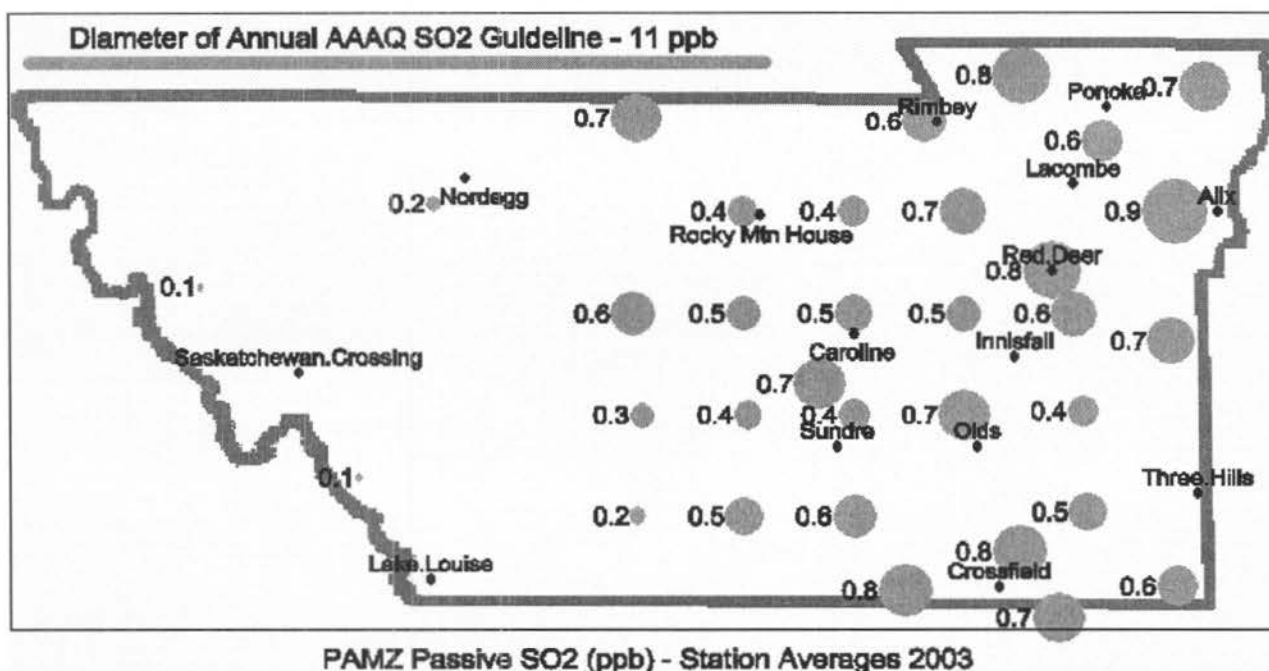
For 2003, the site with the greatest annual average concentration, consistent with observations for the three previous years, was Site 28 (Alix) measuring 0.9 ppb, a 31% decrease from 2002. This site is located in the vicinity of several sour gas production and processing facilities. The sites with the lowest annual average SO₂ concentration were Site 1 (Bow Summit) and 2 (Parker Ridge) both measuring 0.1 ppb, the same averages observed in 2002. Both of these sites are located in Banff National Park, far away from any industrial sources of sulphur dioxide.

In general, ambient SO₂ concentrations observed throughout the zone displayed seasonal variations similar to those observed in previous years. As in previous years, the production levels of the large sour gas processing facilities in the Zone, the major source of SO₂ emissions in the Zone, remained relatively consistent throughout

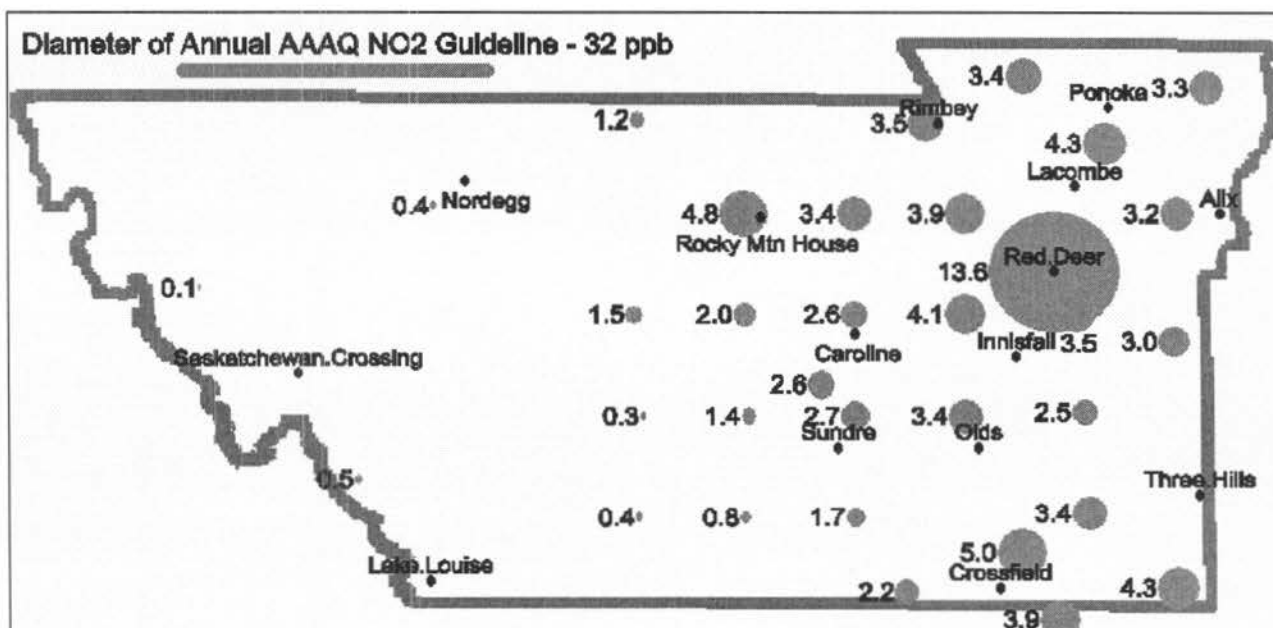


**Passive SO₂ Monitoring
Monthly Averages**

the year. The highest monthly average for the passive sulphur dioxide network was observed during January which, for 2003, was the coldest month of the year, and a time when the amount of thermally-induced mixing of the atmosphere would be lowest. The lowest monthly average was observed in June when there would have been a much higher dispersion of sulphur dioxide due to the greater amount of thermal mixing brought about by higher solar radiation levels.



6.2.2 Nitrogen Dioxide



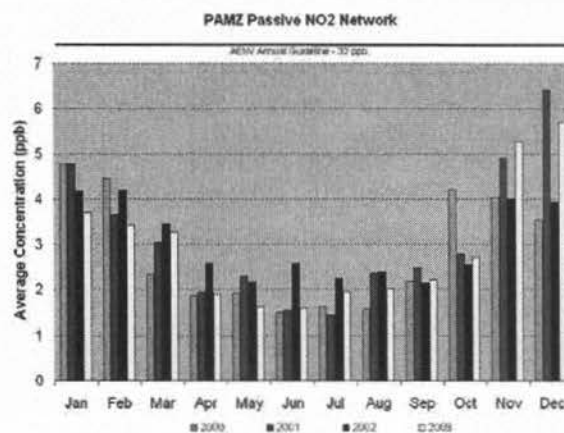
PAMZ Passive NO₂ (ppb) - Station Averages 2003

The 2003 annual average NO₂ concentration for the entire network was 2.9 ppb, significantly below the Alberta Environment annual guideline of 32 ppb and slightly lower than the 2002 average and consistent with the slight decreasing trend (6% overall) observed since the addition of Red Deer Station data into the PAMZ network's database in 2001. This trend is made more significant when considering that annual traffic counts in the zone have increased steadily since the first PAMZ emissions inventory was conducted in 1997.

In general, NO₂ levels are higher in the east of the zone. This is attributable to the greater population density and traffic volumes that occur in and around the Highway 2 corridor. The Red Deer site is an urban site with the greatest annual average concentration, measuring 13.6 ppb, up 15% from 2002. This site is located within the city of Red Deer in the Red Deer River Valley downwind from the downtown area to the south. The high concentrations observed at this site are consistent with the effect of NO_x emissions from motor vehicle traffic in and around the city. The moderately high levels of NO₂ found at Site 19 (Crossfield-Carstairs) are probably due to its proximity to Highway 2. Similar levels observed at Site 11 (Twin Lakes) may be influenced by its proximity to Highway 11 and the town of Rocky Mountain House. While oil and gas compressor facilities are a large source of NO_x emissions in the zone, ground-level based emissions from motor vehicles consistently appear to have the greatest influence on the passive monitoring results.

The site with the lowest annual average NO₂ concentrations was site 2 (Parker Ridge) measuring 0.1 ppb. This site is located in Banff National Park some distance upwind of the Icefields Highway, the only significant source of NO_x emissions in the area.

Ambient NO₂ concentrations observed throughout the Zone displayed predictable seasonal variations consistent with those observed in previous years. Similar to the SO₂ results and for the same reasons, the highest monthly averages for the passive nitrogen dioxide network are observed during the coldest months of the year while the lowest monthly averages are observed in late spring and early fall.



**Passive NO₂ Monitoring
Monthly Averages**

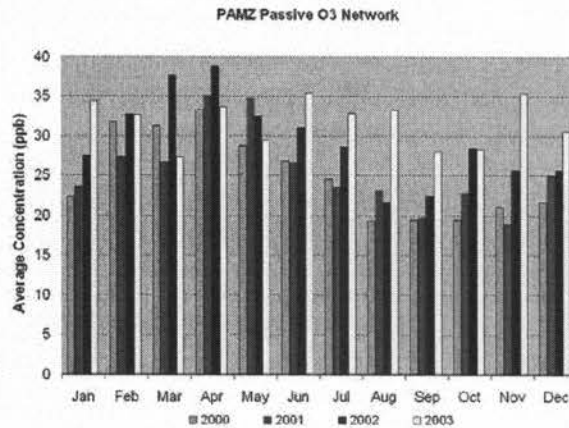
6.2.3 Ozone

The 2003 annual average O₃ concentration for the entire network was 31.8 ppb, which was moderately greater (8%) than the 2002 average of 29.4 ppb. There is no Alberta Environment Guideline for annual O₃ concentrations. This increase is consistent with the increasing trend (27% overall) observed since the startup of the PAMZ passive monitoring network in 1999. The two sites with the greatest annual average concentrations were Site 5 (Baseline Mountain) and Site 15 (Caroline) both measuring 37.3 ppb.

The Baseline Mountain Site is located at high altitude at treeline on a mountainous ridge approximately 40 km southwest of Rocky Mountain House. The consistently high levels observed at this site throughout the year are associated with its remoteness and elevation and may also be influenced by tropopause folding and stratospheric ozone intrusion episodes.

The Caroline Site is located approximately 16 km south-east of the Town of Caroline. As indicated earlier in the report, high O₃ levels observed at this site and others during the hot summer months of 2003 were likely associated with significant upwind forest fire activity and warm temperatures that occurred during the same time period.

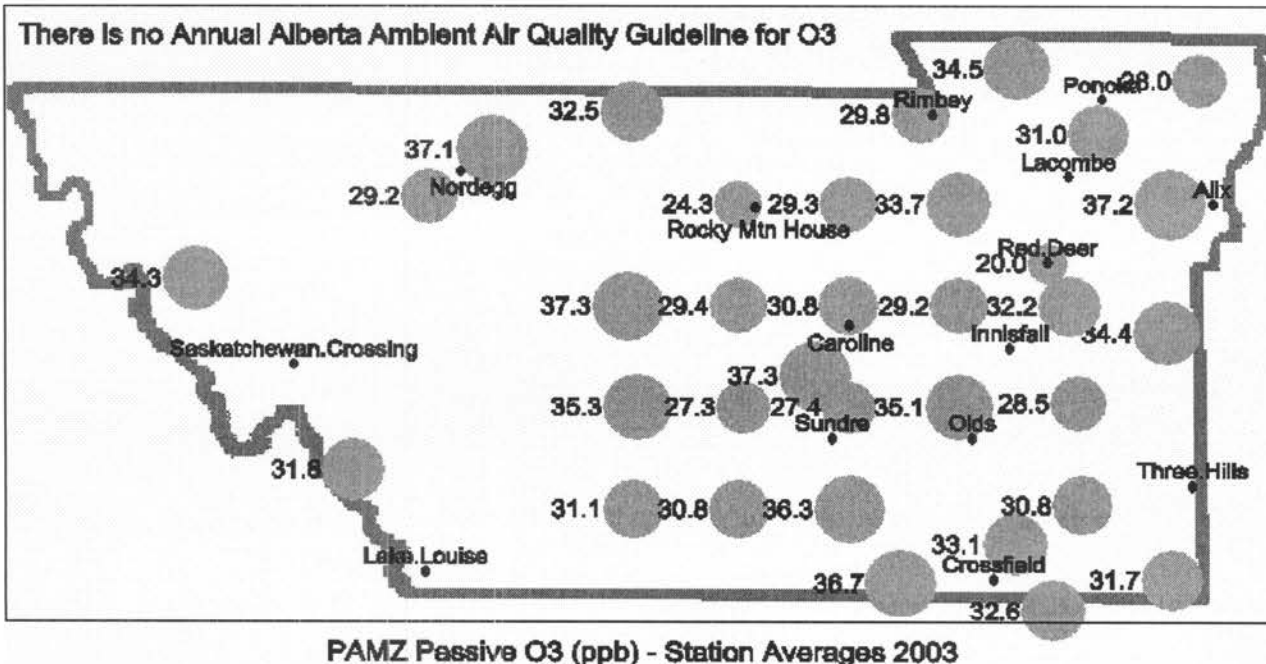
The site with the lowest annual average O₃ concentration was Red Deer measuring 20.0 ppb, consistent with the scavenging effect of NO_x emissions from motor vehicle traffic in and around the city. Ambient O₃ concentrations observed throughout the populated eastern regions of



**Passive O₃ Monitoring
Monthly Averages**

the zone indicated seasonal variations consistent with anthropogenic ozone formation, with the highest values observed in the late spring.

Concentrations observed in the western region of the zone at more remote locations indicated levels and seasonal variations that may be attributable to their higher elevation and naturally-occurring meteorological phenomena. Recent studies conducted for the CASA Particulate Matter and O₃ Project Team and others have indicated that some of ground-level O₃ observed in Alberta may originate from the United States and Pacific Rim countries.



7. Links to the Clean Air Strategic Alliance and Other Airsheds

The Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association was established under the umbrella of the Clean Air Strategic Alliance (CASA), adopting the CASA principles of consensus-based multi-stakeholder representation and following its Zone Air Quality Management Guidelines. PAMZ is an independent entity that provides progress updates to CASA, shares some common members and directors, and whose members contribute significantly to the following CASA project teams:

- Airshed Zones
- Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Operations Steering Committee
- Animal and Human Health
- Climate Change
- Electricity
- Flaring and Venting
- Pollution Prevention
- Particulate Matter and Ozone.

The Parkland Airshed Management Zone actively shares information with the other existing regional airshed management zones and new zones as they establish their management plans and develop their monitoring programs.

The West Central Airshed Society (WCAS), shares a significant portion of PAMZ's northern boundary. WCAS was established in January 1995 and was the first air quality management zone to be formed in Alberta. In 2003, the society operated a regional air quality monitoring network consisting of eight continuous monitoring stations and a vegetation monitoring program. In 2003, PAMZ again provided financial support towards the operating costs associated with WCAS's High Tower AQM Station.

The Wood Buffalo Zone, operated by the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association (WBEA), has implemented a monitoring network in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo. This Zone covers an area of 68,500 square kilometers, stretching south from the Alberta/Northwest Territories border to the south of Fort McMurray and includes the regions two major population centers, Fort Chipewyan and Fort McMurray. In 2003, the association operated a regional air quality monitoring network that consisted of thirteen continuous and ten passive monitoring stations as well as an extensive terrestrial effects monitoring program.

The Fort Air Partnership Zone located northeast of Edmonton covers an area of 6,000 square kilometers, encompassing Fort Saskatchewan and the surrounding area. In 2003, the partnership operated a regional air



**The Palliser Airshed Society's
Medicine Hat AQM Station**

quality monitoring network consisting of eight continuous monitoring stations. The area's stakeholders plan to use the information gathered from the network to manage regional air quality, protect environmental health and influence policy.

The Peace Air Shed Zone Association's (PASZA) zone covers an area of 38,500 square kilometers stretching south from the Peace River to the top of Township 64 and includes the area's major population center, the City of Grande Prairie. 2003 was a milestone year for PASZA as it received formal endorsement of its organization and monitoring program from CASA and at the years end was in the process of installing its first continuous air quality monitoring station in the City of Grande Prairie.

The province's newest airshed, the Palliser Airshed was formally established in the Medicine Hat-Redcliff area in 2003. Its air quality monitoring network currently consists of one continuous and four passive stations.

During 2003, efforts continued in the establishment of airshed management zones in the Edmonton and Bonnyville-Cold Lake-Elk Point Regions of the province.

8. Financial Report

Parkland Airshed Management Zone Financial Report* for the Year Ended December 31, 2003

	2003	2002
Revenue:		
Memberships	499,935	501,208
Grants	<u>10,514</u>	<u></u>
	<u>510,449</u>	<u>501,208</u>
Expenses:		
Advertising	5,573	4,698
Consultant fees	77,714	68,593
Insurance	12,622	6,093
Meetings and workshops	6,765	3,135
Monitoring Assessment	2,775	29,268
Monitoring Contracts	275,101	298,199
Office	6,133	12,491
Professional fees	2,199	1,152
Secretarial	2,122	2,178
Travel	<u>6,268</u>	<u>4,358</u>
	<u>397,272</u>	<u>430,165</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenses	<u>113,177</u>	<u>71,043</u>
Amortization	32,416	42,786
Excess of Revenues over Expenses	<u>\$ 80,761</u>	<u>\$ 28,257</u>
Net change in non-cash working capital	<u>(41,361)</u>	<u>(21,479)</u>
Cash from (used for) operating activities	71,816	49,564
Purchase of Capital Assets	<u>(17,520)</u>	<u>(38,626)</u>
Increase (Decrease) in Cash	54,296	10,938
Cash, Beginning of Year	<u>31,883</u>	<u>20,945</u>
Cash, End of Year	<u>\$ 86,179</u>	<u>\$ 31,883</u>

* A copy of the audited financial report is available from the PAMZ Treasurer upon request.

Board of Directors

	<u>Member</u>	<u>Alternate</u>
Government	Ron Bronstein Alberta Environment Leo Touchette Alberta Energy & Utilities Board Greg Ritz David Thompson Health Region Linda Burrell Mountain View County	Larry Williams Alberta Environment Ron Wagener Alberta Energy & Utilities Board Darren Barber David Thompson Health Region Vacant
Non-Gov. Organizations	Martha Kostuch Prairie Acid Rain Coalition Lenore Harris Red Deer River Naturalists	Vacant Vacant
Public	Lloyd Cumming Burnstick Lake Reg Watson Eagle Hill Kenneth Rundall Penhold	Bill Knight Tees Ila Johnston Sundre Vacant
Industry	John Miles N.A.L. Resources Brian Goliss Shell Canada Ltd. Greg Calpas Husky Oil Operations Ltd.	Jim Dixon NOVA Chemicals James Brown Dow Chemical Canada Inc. Ann Jamieson Duke Energy

Funding Members

Industries

Acclaim Energy Inc.
 Addison Energy Inc.
 Agrium Inc.
 Anadarko Canada Corporation
 Apache Canada Ltd.
 Arc Resources Ltd.
 Bonavista Petroleum Ltd.
 Border Paving Ltd.
 BP Canada Energy Company
 Burlington Resources Canada Energy Ltd.
 Calpine Canada Resources Company
 Canadian Natural Resources Limited
 ConocoPhillips Canada Ltd.
 Devon Canada Corp.
 Dow Chemical Canada Inc.
 Duke Energy Midstream Canada Ltd.

Enerplus Resources Corporation
 Esprit Exploration Ltd.
 ExxonMobil Oil Canada Ltd.
 Flowing Energy Corporation
 Hunt Oil Company of Canada Inc.
 Husky Oil Operations Ltd.
 Imperial Oil Resources Ltd.
 Johns Mannville
 Keyspan Energy Canada
 Mato Inc.
 Murphy Oil Company Ltd.
 NAL Resources
 Northrock Resources Ltd.
 NOVA Chemicals
 Onyx Energy Inc.
 Paramount Resources Ltd.

Penn West Petroleum Ltd.
 PetroCanada
 PrimeWest Energy Corp.
 Provident Energy Ltd.
 Rosetta Exploration Ltd.
 Samson Oil & Gas Inc.
 Shell Canada Ltd.
 Shiningbank Energy Ltd.
 Sogar Resources Ltd.
 Solex Gas Processing Corporation
 Star Oil & Gas Ltd.
 Suncor Energy Inc.
 Talisman Energy Inc.
 Taurus Exploration
 TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
 Triquest Energy Corporation

Municipalities

Clearwater County
 Town of Rocky Mountain House

Mountain View County
 Town of Sundre

Town of Bentley

Committee Members

Executive Committee

Chairman	Reg Watson	Public
1st Vice-Chair	Ron Bronstein	Government
2nd Vice-Chair	Brian Goliss	Industry
Treasurer	Greg Calpas	Industry
Secretary	Martha Kostuch	NGO
Program Manager	Kevin Warren	Program Manager

Human Health Committee

Greg Ritz	David Thompson Health Region	Government	(Chair)
Larry Williams	Alberta Environment	Government	
Rob Elliot	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Darren Barber	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Andrea Thain-Liptak	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Lucy Beck	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Sheryl Hergott	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Sylvia Rodriguez	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Jeff Bradshaw	Clearwater County	Government	
Jonathan Robb	Alberta Health & Wellness	Government	
Karina Bodo	Alberta Health & Wellness	Government	
Larry Pimm	City of Red Deer	Government	
Martha Kostuch	Prairie Acid Rain Coalition	NGO	
Margaret Coutts	Red Deer River Naturalists	NGO	
Betty Harvey	Rimbey and District Clean Air People	NGO	
Ila Johnston	Sundre	Public	
Wayne Johnston	Sundre	Public	
Dr. Abimbola Abiola	Olds College	Public	
Geoff Granville	Shell Canada Ltd.	Industry	
Paul Walker	KeySpan Energy Canada	Industry	
Kevin Warren	Amarok Consulting	Program Manager	

Technical Working Group

Brian Goliss	Shell Canada Ltd.	Industry	(Chair)
David McCoy	Husky Oil Operations Ltd	Industry	
Donald Wainwright	Husky Oil Operations Ltd.	Industry	
Harold Gold	Bonavista Petroleum	Industry	
Helga Shield	Imperial Oil Resources	Industry	
Jim Cunningham	PetroCanada	Industry	
John Christensen	Solex Gas Processing	Industry	
Lynn Huntley	BP Canada Energy	Industry	
Nancy Papanikolaou	Duke Energy Midstream	Industry	
Ryan Hornett	NOVA Chemicals	Industry	
Sandy Campbell	ExxonMobil Oil Canada	Industry	
Sanjay Mukherjee	Agrium	Industry	
Scott Turner	Keyspan Energy Canada	Industry	
Greg Ritz	David Thompson Health Region	Government	
Karen McCallion	Alberta Environment	Government	
Larry Stockman	Alberta Energy & Utilities Board	Government	
Lloyd Cumming	Burnstick Lake	Public	
Reg Watson	Eagle Hill	Public	
Kevin Warren	Amarok Consulting	Program Manager	

Issues Response Group

Martha Kostuch	Prairie Acid Rain Coalition	NGO	(Chair)
David McCoy	Husky Oil Operations	Industry	
Wayne Johnston	Sundre	Public	
Ila Johnston	Sundre	Public	
Wayne Boyd	Alberta Environment	Government	
Ron Wagener	Alberta Energy & Utilities Board	Government	
Kevin Warren	Amarok Consulting	Program Manager	

Communications Committee

Lenore Harris	Red Deer River Naturalists	NGO	(Chair)
Sue Arrison	ConocoPhillips	Industry	
Rhonda King	Alberta Environment	Government	
Wendy Coons	Husky Oil Operations Ltd.	Industry	
Kevin Warren	Amarok Consulting	Program Manager	

Landowners

The Parkland Airshed Management Zone expresses their appreciation for the invaluable assistance of the cooperating landowners who have allowed PAMZ to locate the continuous and passive monitoring stations on their property and are providing all-season access to these sites.

John & Donna Bancroft - Innisfail	Fred & Bonnie Bay - Eagle Hill
Brian & Mary Brietsche - Grainger	Don Buckner - Sundre
Bill Hodgkinson - Elnora	Eskild Jacobsen - Olds
Eagle Valley Community Association	Gail Kinsey - Sylvan Lake
Glen & Phyllis Kneiper - Stauffer	Eldon Knight - Kersey
Mr. Page - Sunnyslope	Tony & Cheryl Peresinni - Crossfield
Henry Schmiemann - Caroline	Shieling Mountain Lodge - Nordegg
Peter Smith - Leslieville	Simon & Ann Swier - Morningside
Sunchild First Nation	Joe & Anne Teeuwsen - Ferrybank
Mr. Teynor - Bergen	Three Hills Community Association
TransCanada Pipelines Ltd. - RMH	Roy Westfall - Crossfield

Acknowledgements

Thank-you to the West Central Airshed Society, the Wood Buffalo Environmental Association, the Fort Air Partnership and the Peace Airshed Zone Association for sharing information about their organizations and programs and, where applicable, supplying the data collected by their regional air quality monitoring networks that appear in this report.

Thank-you to the entire CASA Secretariat especially Geoff Williams for his frequently-sought advice and assistance. Special thanks also to Bob Myrick of Alberta Environment, the administrator for the CASA Data Warehouse. Thanks are due to Patrick Kyle at Environment Canada for providing PAMZ with Meteorological Data collected from the Atmospheric Environment Services' Meteorological Stations located within the Zone's boundaries.

Our Program Manager, Kevin Warren of Amarok Consulting has continued to provide leadership in the management of the air quality monitoring program and in many other areas as well. Special thanks to Kim Sanderson, for her excellent and peerless administrative support at board meetings and in-between. The staff at RSLs Environet, especially Sharon Whiteley, Kelly Baragar and Gary Eitzen have provided exemplary service to PAMZ in the operation and maintenance of the continuous monitoring network. Gene Lesoway continues to deliver his usual high level of service in the operation of the passive monitoring network while Linda Lin and her staff at Maxxam Analytics do the same with the analyses of the samples. Thanks are also due to Mike Cook and his staff at Evols who did such a fine job creating the new PAMZ website and maintaining it.

Special thanks are due to the following people who made significant contributions of their time and spirit and have been valuable resources for PAMZ during the year 2003 and also in previous years.

Rose Balcom	Alice Murray	Carrie Nanninga
Helga Shield	Robert Szasz	Ed Szymanek

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Acid Deposition: A comprehensive term for the various ways acidic compounds precipitate from the atmosphere and deposit onto surfaces. It can include: 1) wet deposition by means of acid rain, fog, and snow; and 2) dry deposition of acidic particles (aerosols).

Acute Exposure: One or a series of short-term exposures generally lasting for a short period of time (e.g. minutes or hours).

Acute Health Effect: A health effect that appears for a brief period of time and, in general, promptly after exposure.

Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guideline (AAAQG): Concentration value adopted by the province of Alberta with the intention of preventing deterioration of air quality. Guidelines for SO₂, NO₂, O₃ and several other pollutants are based on the prevention of adverse human health and vegetation effects. Guidelines may be for 1 hour, 24 hours, or 1-year average concentrations.

Ambient Air Quality: The concentration of pollutants in the ambient air. Generally the concentrations of gases or particles to which the general population would be exposed, as opposed to the concentration of pollutants emitted by a specific source.

Anthropogenic: Made by or arising from man, not of natural origin.

Aromatic: A type of hydrocarbon, such as benzene or toluene. Some aromatics are toxic.

Average Annual Concentration: The sum of the 1-hour average concentration measurements for the year divided by the number of hours that measurements were made within that year. It can be compared against the Alberta Ambient Air Quality Guideline for the same period to assess absolute air quality, against data collected at other locations with similar characteristics (sources, population, etc.) for the same period for assessment purposes or against other years' data to assess improvement or degradation of air quality at the same location.

Bio-monitoring: The monitoring of a living organism, plant or animal, to measure its health and document any visible symptoms of coincident air quality effects.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂): A colorless, odorless gas that occurs naturally in the Earth's atmosphere. Significant quantities are also emitted into the air by fossil fuel combustion.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless gas resulting from the incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels. CO interferes with the blood's ability to carry oxygen to the body's tissues and results in numerous adverse health effects. Over 80% of the CO emitted in urban areas is contributed by motor vehicles.

Chronic Exposure: Long-term exposure, usually lasting for a relatively long period of time (e.g. months or years).

Chronic Health Effect: A health effect that occurs over a relatively long period of time (e.g. months or years).

Greenhouse Gases: Atmospheric gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor that slow the passage of re-radiated heat through the Earth's atmosphere.

Hydrocarbons: Compounds containing various combinations of hydrogen and carbon atoms. They may be emitted into the air by natural sources (e.g., trees) and as a result of fossil and vegetative fuel combustion, fuel volatilization, and solvent use. Hydrocarbons are a major contributor to smog. Hydrocarbons include aromatics and volatile organic compounds, many of which are toxic.

Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S): A colorless, flammable, poisonous compound having a characteristic rotten-egg odor. About one third of the gas produced in Alberta contains H₂S.

Inversion: The atmospheric property of temperature increasing with height.

Micron (µm): One one-millionth of a meter (1X 10⁻⁶ m)

Mobile Sources: Sources of air pollution such as automobiles, motorcycles, trucks, off-road vehicles, boats, and airplanes.

Natural Sources: Non-manmade emission sources, including biological and geological sources, wildfires, and windblown dust.

Nitric Oxide (NO): Precursor of ozone, NO₂, and nitrate; nitric oxide is usually emitted from combustion processes. Nitric oxide is converted to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) in the atmosphere, and then becomes involved in the photochemical processes and/or particulate formation.

Nitrogen Oxides (Oxides of Nitrogen, NO_x): A general term pertaining to compounds of nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and other oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen oxides are typically created during combustion processes, and are major contributors to smog formation and acid deposition. NO₂ at higher concentrations is associated with numerous adverse health effects.

Non-Methane Hydrocarbon (NMHC): The sum of all hydrocarbon air pollutants except methane. NMHCs are significant precursors to ozone formation.

Ozone (O₃): A strong smelling, pale blue, reactive toxic chemical gas consisting of three oxygen atoms. It is a product of the photochemical process involving the sun's energy and ozone precursors, such as hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen. Ozone exists in the upper atmosphere ozone layer (stratospheric ozone) as well as at the Earth's surface in the troposphere (ozone). Ozone in the troposphere is associated with numerous adverse health effects. It is a major component of smog.

Particulate Matter (PM): Any material, except pure water, that exists in the solid or liquid state in the atmosphere. The size of particulate matter can vary from coarse, wind-blown dust particles to fine particle combustion products.

PPB or PPM: Parts per billion by volume or parts per million by volume

PM_{2.5}: Includes tiny particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 microns. Their small size allows them to make their way to the air sacs deep within the lungs where they may be deposited and result in adverse health effects.

PM₁₀: An air pollutant consisting of small particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 microns (about 1/7 the diameter of a single human hair). Their small size allows them to be inhaled but they do not reach the lungs.

Stratosphere: The layer of the Earth's atmosphere above the troposphere. It extends between 10 and 50 kms above the Earth's surface and contains the ozone layer in its lower portion. The stratospheric layer mixes relatively slowly; pollutants that enter it may remain for long periods of time.

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): A strong smelling, colorless gas that is formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. Sour gas processing plants, oil sands processing plants and coal-fired power generating plants are major sources of SO₂. SO₂ and other sulfur oxides contribute to the problem of acid deposition.

Total Hydrocarbons (THC): The sum of all hydrocarbon air pollutants.

Total Organic Compounds (TOC): Gaseous organic compounds, including reactive organic gases and the relatively unreactive organic gases such as methane.

Total Reduced Sulphur Compounds (TRS): Sulphur-containing family of compounds consisting of hydrogen sulphide, mercaptans and others.

Tropopause: The boundary layer between the troposphere and the stratosphere characterized by its isothermal properties.

Troposphere: The lowest 10 km to 20 km of the earth's atmosphere characterized by decreasing temperature with height.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): Carbon-containing compounds that evaporate into the air (with a few exceptions). VOCs contribute to the formation of smog and/or may themselves be toxic. VOCs often have an odor, and some examples include gasoline, alcohol, and the solvents used in paints.



For more information on the Parkland Airshed Management Zone Association please contact:

Parkland Airshed Management Zone
P.O. Box 1020
Sundre, AB
T0M 1X0
Phone: (403) 862-7046
Fax: (403) 238-6604
E-mail: kwarren@pamz.org
Website: www.pamz.org

For information on the Clean Air Strategic Alliance please contact:

Clean Air Strategic Alliance
10th Floor, 10035 - 108 Street
Edmonton, AB
T5J 3E1
Phone: (780) 427-9793
Fax: (780) 422-3127
E-mail: admin@casahome.org
Website: www.casahome.org

BYLAW NO. 3156/D-2005

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That "Use District Map J4" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 4/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this 14th day of March 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK



MAP No. 4 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / D - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3156/K-2005

Being a Bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

Schedule "D" - Sign Regulations of Bylaw No. 3156/96 is hereby amended as follows:

- 1 By adding the following new definitions in alphabetical order to section 1(1):

"Accessory Tenants" means businesses, which have leased land or buildings or space within a building from the principal business on a site.

"Façade" means the exterior wall of a building exposed to public view or that wall viewed by persons not within the building.

"Frontage" means the minimum straight line distance between the intersection of the side lot lines and the front lot lines.

"Property Management Sign" means a sign that identifies the party responsible for the management of the site and any necessary sales, leasing or rental information."
- 2 By deleting the existing subsection 10(9) and replacing it with the following:

"10(9)(a) A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 1.0 m² in R1, R1N, R1A, R2 R3 and R4 Districts;

(b) A real estate or property management sign provided that the total sign area does not exceed 6.0 m² in any other district."
- 3 By adding subsection 35(1) and 35(2) as follows:

"35(1) A fascia sign shall not exceed 15% of the visible area of the façade of each wall of the building on which it is located;

(2) A fascia may be illuminated."
- 4 By addition subsections 36(1), 36(2) and 36(3) as follows:

“36(1) In a PS (Public Service) site of less than 8.0 hectares freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:

- a) one (1) freestanding sign shall be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the use or building on that lot;**
- b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;**
- c) the maximum Area of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 2.0 m²;**
- d) the maximum height of the freestanding sign shall not exceed 4.5 m;**
- e) free standing signs shall not identify any accessory tenants within the principle building;**
- f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.**
- g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;**
- h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping may be required at the base of the sign.**

(2) In PS (Public Service) sites of 8.0 – 17.0 hectares, freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:

- a) one (1) sign may be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the said use or building;**
- b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;**

- c) the maximum sign area shall not exceed 8.0 m² for the first 15.0 m of frontage plus 0.3 m² for each additional 10.0 m of frontage to a maximum sign area of 9.2 m²;
 - d) the maximum height of a sign shall not exceed 9.0 m;
 - e) up to 25% of the sign area may be allowed for the purpose of identifying any accessory tenants within the principal building;
 - f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.
 - g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;
 - h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping at the base of the sign may be required.
- (3) In PS (Public Service) sites greater than 17.0 hectares, freestanding signs are subject to the following regulations:
- a) one (1) sign may be allowed per lot frontage for the purpose of identifying the said use or building;
 - b) the sign shall be designed in a manner which is architecturally compatible with the general character of the building and/or the surrounding streetscape, as approved by the Development Authority;
 - c) at the discretion of the Development Authority, a sign area greater than 9.2 m²;
 - d) the maximum height of a sign shall not exceed 9.0 m;
 - e) up to 25% of the sign area may be allowed for the purpose of identifying any accessory tenants within the principle building;
 - f) the sign may be illuminated, but shall not have flashing or intermittent lights or device or mechanism that creates the

impression of flashing or intermittent lights. Reader board signs are however permitted.

- g) the bottom of the freestanding sign shall be at grade, except where the sign is located in an entrance or exit and obstructs sight lines, in which case section 42 of this Schedule is to apply, unless varied by the Development Authority;
- h) at the discretion of the Development Authority, landscaping at the base of the sign may be required."

5 By deleting subsection 40(1) and replacing it with the following:

"40(1) in the A1, P1 and R1 districts is 2.0 square metres;"

6 By deleting subsection 41(1) and replacing it with the following:

"41(1) in the A1, P1, R1 and C3 districts is 4.5 metres;"

7 By deleting sections 54 and 55.

8 In all other respects, Schedule "D" of Bylaw No. 3156/96 is hereby ratified and confirmed.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

Item No. 3

BYLAW NO. 3156/L-2005

Being a bylaw to amend Bylaw No. 3156/96, the Land Use Bylaw of the City of Red Deer.

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER, ALBERTA, ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. That "Use District Map J4" contained within "Schedule B" of the Land Use Bylaw is hereby amended in accordance with Land Use District Map No. 9/2005 attached hereto and forming part of the bylaw.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

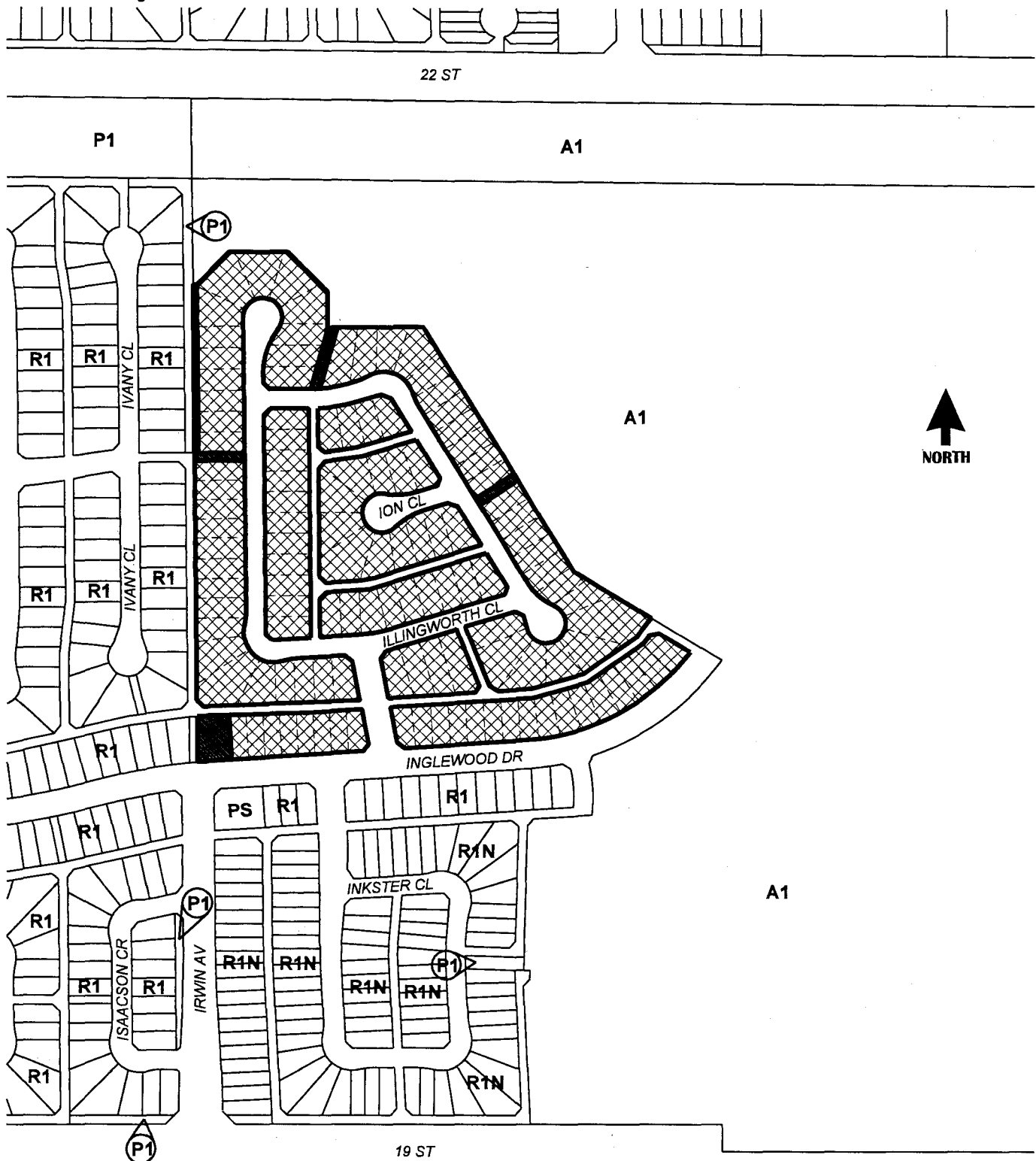
AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK

The City of Red Deer

PROPOSED LAND USE BYLAW AMENDMENT



AFFECTED DISTRICTS:

A1 - Future Urban Development

R1 - Residential (Low Density)

P1 - Parks and Recreation

Change from :

A1 to R1 

A1 to P1 

MAP No. 9 / 2005
BYLAW No. 3156 / L - 2005

BYLAW NO. 3344/2005

Being a bylaw to authorize the rates of taxation to be levied against assessable property within The City of Red Deer for the 2005 taxation year.

WHEREAS Council for The City of Red Deer ("Council") is required by the provisions of Section 353 of the Municipal Government Act, Chap. M-26, R.S.A. 2000 (the "Act") to pass a property tax bylaw every year, once Council has adopted an operating and capital budget;

AND WHEREAS Council passed budget resolutions adopting an operating and capital budget for 2005, which provided for the raising of \$47,239,609 by general municipal taxation;

AND WHEREAS the requisitions that The City of Red Deer is required to collect on behalf of other organizations are as follows:

Alberta School Foundation Fund (Public)

Residential/Farm Land	\$15,383,185
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Non-residential	\$ 8,602,065
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Opted Out School Boards (Separate)

Residential/Farm Land	\$ 2,678,607
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Non-residential	\$ 906,408
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Red Deer Public Library	\$ 2,069,377
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AND WHEREAS Council is authorized under the Act to classify property for assessment purposes and to establish different rates of taxation for each class of property;

AND WHEREAS the assessed value of all taxable property in The City of Red Deer as shown on the assessment roll is:

	<u>Assessment</u>
Single Family Residential	\$4,094,178,138
Multiple Family Residential	411,992,617
Non-residential	1,532,122,189
Machinery & Equipment	34,814,791
Farm Land	<u>2,121,100</u>
TOTAL	\$6,075,228,835

AND WHEREAS Council has passed Bylaw 3329/2005 being a Bylaw authorizing the supplementary assessment of new construction;

AND WHEREAS the taxation rates and tax revenue for certain properties which were recently brought into The City of Red Deer as a result of annexation are governed by Order In Council #432/2004;

NOW THEREFORE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF RED DEER ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This bylaw shall be known as the "Tax Rate Bylaw 2005".

Definitions

2. In this bylaw, the following terms shall have the meanings shown:
 - (a) "Designated manufactured home" has the meaning set out in the Act;
 - (b) "Farm land" has the meaning set out in the Act.
 - (c) "Machinery and equipment" has the meaning set out in the Act.
 - (d) "Manufactured home community" has the meaning set out in the Act;

- (e) “Multiple family residential” property means:
- (i) all residential property where the total number of dwelling units on the parcel of land, whether contained in a single building or more than one building, exceeds two dwelling units;
 - (ii) manufactured home communities, excluding the individual Designated Manufactured Homes;
 - (iii) vacant residential land held for the development of the above uses; and
 - (iv) the non-owner occupied residential portion of non-residential property.
- (f) “Non-residential” property means:
- (i) any land and/or building used for a commercial, industrial, or other non-residential purpose or business venture, or any portion of that land and/or building as is used for such purpose or business venture;
 - (ii) any linear assessment; and
 - (iii) vacant land held for the development of the above uses.
- (g) “Single family residential” property means:

- (i) residential property where the total number of dwelling units on the parcel of land, whether contained in a single building or more than one building, does not exceed two dwelling units;
- (ii) registered residential condominium units;
- (iii) single family dwelling with basement suite;
- (iv) owner occupied portion of non-residential property;
- (v) vacant residential land held for the development of the above uses; and
- (vi) designated manufactured home located on a site in a manufactured home community.

3. Council authorizes the imposition of taxes and taxes are hereby imposed on each class of assessed property within the City of Red Deer, whether listed in the assessment roll or supplementary assessment roll, at the rates for each class shown below:

	Tax Levy	Assessment	Tax Rate
General Municipal			
Single Family Residential	\$24,441,773	\$4,083,534,938	.0059854
Multiple Family Residential	3,252,596	411,992,617	.0078948
Non-residential	19,231,446	1,527,408,989	.0125909
Farm Land	13,794	1,096,300	.0125909
Machinery & Equipment	0	34,807,100	.0000000
Total	\$46,939,609	\$6,058,839,944	

Alberta School Foundation Fund (Public School)

Residential/Farm Land	\$15,383,185	\$3,813,725,775	.0040337
Non-residential	8,602,065	1,378,838,311	.0062387
Total	\$23,985,250	\$5,192,564,086	

Opted-Out School Boards (Separate)

Residential/Farm Land	\$2,678,607	\$664,067,383	.0040337
Non-residential	906,408	145,289,578	.0062387
Total	\$3,585,015	\$809,356,961	

Red Deer Public Library

Single and Multiple Family Residential, Non-residential, and Farm Land	\$2,064,127	\$6,024,032,844	.0003427
Machinery and Equipment	0	34,807,100	.0000000
Total	\$2,064,127	\$6,058,839,944	

Annexation Property - Ministerial Order In Council #432/2004**Municipal Revenue (tax rate includes General Municipal & Red Deer Public Library)**

Single Family Residential	\$67,351	\$10,643,200	.0063281
Multiple Family Residential	0	0	.0082375
Non-residential	60,959	4,713,200	.0129336
Farm Land	13,254	1,024,800	.0129336
Machinery and Equipment	0	7,691	.0000000
Total	\$141,564	\$16,388,891	

4. The foregoing rates shall be in effect for the 2005 taxation year.

READ A FIRST TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A SECOND TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

READ A THIRD TIME IN OPEN COUNCIL this day of 2005.

AND SIGNED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY CLERK this day of 2005.

MAYOR

CITY CLERK